The Significance of *Ioudaioi* as Judeans in John's Gospel)

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INTRODUCTION

How Jewish Scholars describe John's Gospel to those attending synagogue services:

The seventy uses of *loudaios* in John's Gospel:

John 1:19; 2:6, 13, 18, 20; 3:1, 22, 25; 4:9 bis, 22; 5:1, 10, 15f bis, 18; 6:4, 41, 52; 7:1f bis, 11, 13, 15, 35; 8:22, 31, 48, 52, 57; 9:18, 22 bis; 10:19, 24, 31, 33; 11:8, 19, 31, 33, 36, 45, 54f bis; 12:9, 11; 13:33; 18:12, 14, 20, 31, 33, 35f bis, 38f bis; 19:3, 7, 12, 14, 19-21 (× 5), 31, 38, 40, 42; 20:19.

Matthew only uses this word five times: 2:2; 27:11, 29, 37; 28:15. Mark only uses this word six times: 7:3; 15:2, 9, 12, 18, 26. Luke only uses this word five times: 7:3; 23:3, 37f bis, 51.

Clearly, John emphasizes the word, since The word $pisteu\bar{o}$ (believe) that is central to the purpose statement occurs 100 times.

Difficulties that Interpreters Encounter in John 8

The Solution: The word loudaios resembles our word Yankee: Someone in Iran says, "Yankee, go home!" Yankee means Someone in Georgia says, "Yankee, go home!" Yankee means A baseball fan saying "Yankee, go home!" Yankee means The word loudaios in "loudaioi (_______) versus Gentiles." The word loudaios in "loudaioi (______) versus Galileans."

Some Passages Where <i>loudaios</i> Must Mean Judean(s) or Must Be Positive
John 7:1
John 4:9
John 4:22
John 3:22
Some Problem Passages John 6:41-42
John 2:6