

## Episode #1-50 – Washing Feet

I. The purpose of the gospel of John is to produce believers in the fact that Jesus is the Christ, the One anointed by God to be the Savior of the world, and that Jesus is the Son of God, God represented in human form.

II. We continue to consider events leading up to the Lord's death. In John 13, the Lord showed the disciples the extent of His love when He stooped to wash their feet.

III. John 13:1-11. The Lord washes their feet.

- A. V.1. This was the Passover. Leviticus 23:5 says it is the 14th of Nisan (first month)=about early April. His hour=His timetable. His response to knowing His time is short? He loves His Own to the end (the fullest extent.) Loved=*agapao*.
- B. V.2. Supper "being served," not "being ended." Was Judas innocent because the devil provoked him? He was already a thief. His unbelief opened him up to Satan.
- C. V.3. In His hands=under His authority. Christ was God extended to the world. He was not to stay here forever, but was to return to the One Who extended Him.
- D. V.4. He removed His outer robe, leaving the tunic underneath (they did this to work.)
- E. V.5. They wore sandals, so their feet could get very dirty. It was customary to wash the feet of guests, but usually was a job of the lowest slave. A contrast to verse 3! He was even willing to do this for the betrayer Judas! Demonstrates His love's extent.
- F. V.6. Peter is appalled by how inappropriate it is his Master would do this for him.
- G. V.7. They knew all about the foot washing custom. His words go far deeper.
- H. V.8. Peter uses "*ou me eis ton aiona*" = "by no means unto the eon." He says if he does not, then Peter has no part with Him. Far more going on than the physical act.
- I. V.9. One thing Peter is clear on is that he has thrown in his lot with the Lord.
- J. V.10. One might take a bath, yet quickly get dirty feet from walking with sandals. The disciples were clean (washed from sins,) but walking around on earth got their feet soiled by sin. The Lord was there to wash these daily sins away.
- K. V.11. He refers to Judas. To wash his feet did no good, because he was dirty all over.

IV. John 13:12-17. The meaning of the washing.

- A. V.12. They knew this custom. It was like our custom of taking someone's coat. But they did not know the deeper meaning.
- B. V.13. They addressed Him as Teacher and Master. Do we? Would it be true if we did.
- C. V.14. Disciples should act like their teacher. Some have reduced this to a "foot washing service." That makes an empty thing of the Lord's actions. Foot washing was done in homes, not in a church! With our closed shoes, we don't need our feet washed. But we do need to forgive the day-to-day sins of others.
- D. V.15. Not that we are to do this literally, but we are to be forgiving each other when we have sinned against one another.
- E. V.16. Most assuredly=truly. If a slave were greater than master, then their roles are reversed. "He that is sent" = *apostolos*. Sent=*pempo*. Why did they make such a parallel here, yet not with apostle and sent?
- F. V.17. The Lord's favor is on them if this command is followed. Blessed = happy. Forgiveness does bring happiness.

V. Conclusion: The Lord demonstrated the full extent of His love for the disciples by serving them in the lowest fashion and washing their feet. This has great significance for what He does for us day-to-day. He wanted His disciples to do the same. We should do this for each other too!