INTRODUCTION. ] JOHN’S GOSPEL. [[cu. v-   
   
   
 50:—its foundation in the will of the Father, and purposes of grace and   
 love to men. ILI. The sccond main division may be subdivided into   
 two parts, (1) the inner glorification of Christ in His last supper and   
 His last discourses, (2) His outer and publie glorifieation by His Snffer-   
 ings, Death, and Resurrection. Then IV. the appended chapter xxi.   
 relates, for a special purpose, an appearance of the Lord, after His ve-   
 surrection, in Galilee :—see notes there.   
 5. In all these, except the last, the great leading object of the Gospel   
 is kept in view, and continually worked out more fully. After having   
 stated it in the prologue, he relates the recognition of Christ’s glory by   
 the testimony of the Baptist ;—then by the disciples on their being   
 called ;—then the manifestation of that glory by His miracle in Cana of   
 Galilee,—by His cleansing of the temple,—by His declaration of Him-   
 self to Nicodemus,—and so onwards. But the more this is the case,   
 the more is He misunderstood and withstood: and it becomes evidert   
 hy degrees, that the great shewing forth of His glory is to be brought   
 about by the result of this very opposition of His enemies. This reaches   
 its height in the prophetic testimony of Caiaphas, ch. xi. 47 ff.; and the   
 voice from heaven, xii. 28, “I have both glorified it, and I will glorify it   
 again,” seemas to form the point of transition from the manifestation of   
 His glory by His acts, discourses, and conflict with the Jews, in Part I.   
 —to that by His Sufferings, Death, and Resurrection in Part II. Thus,   
 as Liicke remarks, these words form the ground-tone of the whole   
 Gospel,—‘ The publie working of Christ manifested His glory; but at   
 the same time led on to His Death, which Death again manifested   
 His glory.’   
 6. In the course of the Gospel the Evangelist steadily keeps his great   
 end in view, and does not turn aside from it. For its sake are the   
 incidents. and notices introduced, with which his matter is diversified ;   
 but for its sake only. He has no chronological, no purely historical   
 aims. Each incident which is chosen for a manifestation of the Lord’s   
 glory, is introduced sometimes with very slight links, sometimes with   
 altogether no links of connexion to that which has preceded. So that   
 while in the fulfilment of its inner design the Gospel forms a closely   
 connected and perfect whole, considered in any other view it is disjointed   
 and fragmentary °.   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 6 Luthardt’s division is:   
 1, Jesus THE Son or Gon: ch. i.—iv.   
 1. The Christ. ch. i.   
 2. The introduction of Jesus into the world (i, 19—ii. 11) by the testimony (a)   
 of the Baptist (5. ; (b) of Himself (i. 41—i. 11).   
 3. First revelation of Himself as the Son of God (ii. 54), (a) in Jerusalem   
 and Judea (ii. 12—iii. 36), (b) Samaria and Galilee (iv.   
 Il. Jesus anp THe Jews: ch. v.—xii,   
 i 1. Jesus the Life. Opening of confliet. ch. v. (a) His divine working as   
   
 70]