

[John 1:29-34](#): The Lamb of God

Immediate Context

- In John 1:29-34, John the Baptist identifies Jesus as the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world and emphasizes his role in revealing Jesus to Israel.
- The passage highlights divine confirmation of Jesus' identity through the descent of the Holy Spirit and concludes with John proclaiming Him as the Son of God.

Remote Context

- Jesus as the Lamb of God connects to Old Testament imagery like the Passover lamb (Exodus 12) and the suffering servant (Isaiah 53), prefiguring His sacrificial death.
- This passage demonstrates the fulfillment of God's redemptive plan, aligning Old and New Testament themes of salvation through faith (John 3:18, Hebrews 10:10).

Historical Context

- Jewish expectations for a political Messiah contrasted with John's revelation of Jesus as a spiritual Savior.
- The sacrificial system, particularly the Passover lamb, prepared the people to understand Jesus as the ultimate sacrifice for sin.

Passage Outline for [John 1:29-34](#)

I. Jesus as the Lamb of God ([John 1:29](#))

- John identifies Jesus as the Lamb of God, emphasizing His role in taking away the sin of the world.

II. The Messiah's Preeminence ([John 1:30-31](#))

- John declares Jesus' eternal nature and reveals Him as the Messiah to Israel.

III. The Spirit's Confirmation ([John 1:32-33](#))

- John testifies to seeing the Spirit descend on Jesus, confirming His role as the one who baptizes with the Holy Spirit.

IV. Jesus as the Son of God ([John 1:34](#))

- John affirms Jesus as the Son of God, fulfilling Messianic expectations.

Passage Notes [John 1:29-34](#)

Jesus, the Lamb of God ([John 1:29](#))

- **Jesus as the Lamb of God:** Jesus is identified as the Lamb of God, emphasizing His role as the ultimate Passover lamb and suffering servant who takes away sin ([Exo 12:5](#); [Isa 53:5](#); [Hebrews 10:10](#)).
- **The Scope of Jesus' Sacrifice:** His sacrifice removed sin as a barrier, making eternal life available to all simply who believe. ([1 John 2:2](#); [1 John 4:10](#)).
- **Condemnation and Salvation:** Condemnation is based on rejecting Jesus, not personal sins, highlighting the grace of salvation ([John 3:18](#))

Application: Believers should proclaim Jesus' work with confidence, sharing the message of salvation ([2 Corinthians 5:20](#)).

The Messiah's Preeminence ([John 1:30-31](#))

- **The Purpose of John's Testimony:** John's role was to prepare people to recognize and believe in Jesus as the Messiah.
- **The Revelation of the Messiah:** God revealed Jesus as the Messiah through the Spirit's descent, confirming His divine mission (cf. [Matt 3:14-16](#); [2 Sam 7:12-13](#); [Matt 3:2](#)).

Application: Believers should honor Jesus as supreme and trust in His divine authority ([Colossians 1:17](#)).

The Spirit's Confirmation ([John 1:32-33](#))

- **The Role of the Holy Spirit in Jesus' Ministry:** The Spirit's descent empowered Jesus throughout His ministry, fulfilling Isaiah's prophecies ([Isaiah 61:1](#)).
- **Jesus' Baptism with the Holy Spirit:** Jesus baptizes with the Spirit, uniting believers into His body and transforming them ([1 Cor 12:13](#); [Rom 6:3-4](#); [Tit 3:5](#)).

Application: Believers should live in dependence on the Spirit for guidance and strength ([Galatians 5:16](#)).

Jesus, the Son of God ([John 1:34](#))

- **Jesus as the Unique Son of God:** Jesus is uniquely the Son (huios) of God, emphasizing His divine identity and relationship with the Father (cf. [John 1:12](#)).

Application: Believers should worship Jesus as the Son of God, trusting in Him and sharing His greatness ([Hebrews 1:3](#)).

Spiritual Truths

Salvation

Salvation is God's free gift of eternal life, received by grace through faith in Jesus Christ alone, apart from works ([Ephesians 2:8-9](#)). Jesus' sacrifice removed the barrier of sin, making eternal life available to all who believe and empowering them to live victoriously through the Holy Spirit ([John 1:29](#)).

Witness

Witnessing is sharing the truth of Jesus Christ through words and actions, pointing others to Him as the Savior. Believers, like John the Baptist, testify to Jesus' redemptive work and rely on the Holy Spirit to share the gospel effectively ([Acts 1:8](#)).

Worship

Worship is the believer's heartfelt response to God, expressing gratitude and adoration for His redemptive work through Jesus. True worship aligns one's life with God's will and celebrates His worthiness in spirit and truth ([Revelation 5:12](#); [John 4:23-24](#)).