

BIBLE STUDY

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SON, GOD AND THE SPIRIT

John 5:10–29

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1. Purpose and approach

Purpose

This study brings together the biblical foundations for the authority of the Son in his relationship with God the Father and the Holy Spirit. John 5:10–29 teaches that the Son acts in perfect unity with the Father, gives life, and exercises judgment. The promise of eternal life is addressed to the person who hears his word and believes the Father who sent him.

Scope of the title

In this exposition, “God” refers to the Father when the Father–Son relationship is being explained; this does not exclude the deity of the Son or the Spirit. The title brings together a doctrinal subject broader than the central passage. John 5:10–29 does not explicitly mention the Holy Spirit. His person and work are studied through supporting passages.

How the evidence is presented

Direct texts describe the event or explicitly state the concept under discussion. Supporting texts develop its relationship to salvation, hope, or the promises. The classification depends on the subject: John 14:26 supports the study of John 5 but is direct evidence for teaching about the Spirit.

Quotations and summaries

Brief quotations are labeled. Other paragraphs are summaries or explanations, not verbatim biblical text. The Spanish base text is the Reina Valera 1960. The supplied interlinear is used only for points checked against it. The doctrine of the Trinity is presented as a synthesis of Scripture as a whole, not as a phrase literally found in John 5.

2. The setting of the controversy

Direct texts and summary — John 5:1–16

In Jerusalem, Jesus heals a man who has been ill for thirty-eight years. He tells him to get up, pick up his mat, and walk. Because the healing takes

place on the Sabbath, some question the man for carrying his mat. He answers that he is obeying the person who healed him. He later identifies Jesus, and the controversy focuses on Jesus' actions.

Textual explanation — John 5:10–16

The account begins with an actual healing and a dispute over the Sabbath. The man does not initially recognize Jesus; we should therefore not invent a doctrinal understanding that the narrator does not attribute to him. In this conflict, “the Jews” refers to the interlocutors and opponents in the account. Jesus and his disciples are also Jewish; the passage does not authorize a collective accusation against the Jewish people.

Doctrinal relationship — John 5:14

The warning to stop sinning takes human responsibility seriously. The text does not identify a sin that caused the illness or establish that every illness is punishment for a personal offense. John 9:1–3 rejects that generalization in the case of the man born blind.

Application

Christ's mercy deserves attention before an encounter with him is reduced to a dispute over rules. Sick people need care, and those who receive relief also need to hear the Lord's word. Pastoral care should not turn suffering into an unsupported accusation.

3. The Father works and so does the Son

Direct text and summary — John 5:17–18

Jesus grounds his actions in his Father's continuing work. His opponents understand that, by calling God his own Father in this setting, he is making himself equal with God. Hostility grows: the dispute is no longer limited to the Sabbath but concerns Jesus' identity and authority.

Textual explanation

God's rest after creation does not mean that he stopped sustaining life and governing. Jesus connects his own work with the Father's. The charge of

equality appears in the narrative; the following verses develop this relationship through their works, life, and shared honor. The opponents' reaction should not be isolated from the rest of the discourse.

Supporting text and summary — John 1:1–3, 14

The prologue presents the Word as being with God and as God, attributes creation to his agency, and states that he became flesh. This framework helps explain why Jesus speaks and acts with authority exceeding that of a human messenger.

Doctrinal relationship

The distinction between Father and Son does not remove their divine unity. Nor does it allow them to be identified as one person changing names. The Father sends and the Son is sent; the Son reveals the Father in history.

Application

Trusting Christ includes receiving his testimony about his relationship with the Father. Christian faith does more than admire a healing: it listens to the one who performs it and considers the authority of his word.

4. Unity of action and the Father's love

Direct text and summary — John 5:19–20

The Son declares that he does not act independently from himself but in accordance with what he sees the Father doing. Whatever the Father does, the Son does likewise. The Father loves the Son and shows him his works; greater works are announced that will cause amazement.

Textual explanation

The first part of verse 19 must not be separated from the second. The statement of filial dependence is accompanied by an extraordinary claim: the Son does likewise whatever the Father does. The passage describes perfect agreement, not rivalry between divine wills or the autonomy of two gods.

Supporting text and summary — John 5:30

Jesus states that his judgment is just because he seeks the will of the one who sent him. Although outside the requested main passage, this verse continues the same discourse and confirms the unity of his mission.

Doctrinal relationship

The obedience of the incarnate Son does not in itself prove inferiority of nature. A Trinitarian reading distinguishes who the Son is from the mission he carries out as the one sent. This is a doctrinal formulation intended to hold together the passage's affirmations.

Application

Christ's authority can be trusted because his actions express the Father's will. In Christian service, human authority remains subject to Scripture; no leader may claim the unity of action that the text attributes to the Son.

5. The Son gives life and receives honor

Direct texts and summary — John 5:21–23, 26

As the Father raises the dead and gives life, the Son also gives life to whom he wills. The Father has entrusted judgment to the Son so that all may honor him as they honor the Father. The Father has life in himself and has granted the Son to have life in himself.

Brief biblical quotation — John 5:23

“so that all may honor the Son as they honor the Father.” Editorial translation of the Spanish RVR60 quotation.

Textual explanation

Giving life and judging are not secondary functions in this argument. They are works that reveal the Son's unique authority. The honor he receives does not compete with the Father's: rejecting the Son dishonors the Father who sent him.

Doctrinal relationship — John 5:26

The language of granting expresses the Son's relationship with the Father. The verse does not date a beginning of the Son's existence. Classical Christian interpretation reads it alongside John 1:1–3 and 17:5, which present the Son in relationship with God before creation. "Granted" should not be turned into a chronology that the text does not provide.

Supporting texts and summary — John 10:27–30; 17:5

Jesus promises eternal life to his sheep and states that no one can snatch them from his hand or the Father's hand. In prayer, he speaks of the glory he shared with the Father before the world existed. These texts develop the security of his care and the scope of his identity.

Application

Honoring Christ includes believing his word and resting in his care. His authority to give life sustains the believer's hope; it does not depend on the prestige or power of a religious institution.

6. Eternal life is received through faith

Direct text and summary — John 5:24

The person who hears Jesus' word and believes the one who sent him has eternal life, does not come into condemnation, and has passed from death to life. The promise describes a present possession and a change of condition already accomplished.

Textual explanation

Hearing is not reduced to perceiving sounds: the verse connects listening to Jesus with believing the Father. Assurance arises from the Son's promise. The text does not present life as wages earned by personal merit or require moral perfection before life can be received.

Supporting texts and summary — John 3:16–18; 6:40

God gives his Son so that the believer may have eternal life. The distinction between condemnation and life is related to believing or rejecting the Son. Jesus also connects faith in him with resurrection on the last day.

Supporting text and summary — Ephesians 2:8–10

Salvation is by grace through faith and does not arise from works as a basis for boasting. At the same time, those created in Christ are called to the good works God prepared. Works belong in the saved life but do not purchase salvation.

Doctrinal relationship

Eternal life and obedience should not be confused with a commercial transaction. Faith receives Christ; a changed life expresses its fruit. This relationship helps us read John 5:29 without canceling the explicit promise of 5:24.

Application

Those who believe may rely on the Lord's word in fear or weakness. Such confidence encourages gratitude and obedience; it does not make sin harmless or require believers to deny their actual struggles.

7. The Son's voice and the resurrection

Direct texts and summary — John 5:25–29

Jesus announces an hour that has already begun when the dead hear the voice of the Son of God and live. He then speaks of a coming hour when all who are in the tombs will hear his voice and come out. He distinguishes resurrection to life from resurrection to condemnation. His authority to judge is connected with his identity as the Son of Man.

Textual explanation

Verse 25 includes a present dimension; verses 28–29 expressly concern those in the graves. In relation to 5:24, spiritual life illuminates the first announcement without denying Jesus' power over physical death. We

should neither reduce both announcements to a metaphor nor erase the difference between life received now and future bodily resurrection.

Supporting texts and summary — Daniel 7:13–14; 12:2

Daniel presents one like a son of man receiving dominion and a kingdom. He also announces the awakening of those who sleep in the dust, with different destinations. These backgrounds help explain John’s language of authority and resurrection.

Doctrinal relationship

John 5 affirms the universal summons from the tombs and the difference in destinations. By itself it does not provide a complete chronology of resurrections or describe the rapture here. An eschatological sequence requires comparison with other texts rather than being imposed as though these verses detailed it.

Application

Death does not have the final word over those who belong to Christ. Judgment is also a reality: human history will be examined by the Son. Christian hope can sustain people in grief without concealing pain or claiming dates Jesus has not revealed.

8. The Holy Spirit in the supporting texts

Supporting texts and summary — John 14:16–17, 26

Jesus promises to ask the Father for another Helper, the Spirit of truth, to remain with the disciples. The Father will send the Spirit in Jesus’ name; he will teach them and remind them of what Jesus said. The promise is first addressed to the disciples and explains their testimony; it does not guarantee that every later interpretation by a believer is infallible.

Supporting texts and summary — John 15:26; 16:13–15

The Spirit bears witness to Christ, guides the disciples into the truth, and glorifies the Son. His teaching is not presented as a competing message.

The relationship between what belongs to the Father, to the Son, and to the Spirit’s activity shows continuity in revelation.

Supporting texts and summary — Romans 8:9–11; Ephesians 1:13–14

Paul describes the Spirit of God dwelling in those who belong to Christ and connects his presence with the future giving of life to the body. In Ephesians, believers are sealed with the promised Holy Spirit, the guarantee of their inheritance.

Doctrinal relationship

The Spirit acts personally: he teaches and testifies. In the Trinitarian synthesis he is distinguished from the Father and Son and shares the divine identity; Acts 5:3–4 connects lying to the Holy Spirit with lying to God. This conclusion comes from biblical comparison rather than from a nonexistent reference in John 5.

Application

The Spirit’s work directs attention to Christ and sustains hope. A spiritual claim should be examined for agreement with biblical testimony; a personal impression does not acquire divine authority merely because someone presents it as revelation.

9. Doctrinal synthesis and interlinear comparison

Divine unity and personal distinction

John 5 distinguishes the Father who sends from the Son who is sent, while uniting them in works, life, and honor. The discourses about the Spirit expand this relationship. The Christian doctrine of the Trinity confesses one God and distinguishes Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. “Person” and “nature” are terms of doctrinal synthesis; they should not be presented as technical words spoken in this passage.

Verifiable comparison — Lacueva, printed pages 376–378

The pages corresponding to John 5:10–29 in the supplied PDF were reviewed: digital pages 382–384. In 5:19 the interlinear presents the Son’s

action in correspondence with the Father’s; in 5:24 it reflects present life and the passage from death to life; in 5:27 the corresponding word is rendered in Spanish as “autoridad” (authority). No hidden meanings or definitions foreign to the context are attributed to these words.

Judgment and condemnation

At John 5:24 and 5:29, the interlinear uses the Spanish “juicio” (judgment), while the RVR60 uses “condenación” (condemnation). The context distinguishes the believer receiving life from the adverse destiny associated with evil. This translation difference does not establish that judgment is absent or that every biblical use of judging simply means eternal condemnation.

Limits of the source

The interlinear helps readers observe correspondences between Greek and Spanish; it does not replace the Gospel’s complete argument. The attached copy has imperfect digital text recognition, so damaged Greek sequences are not transcribed and meanings are not inferred from recognition errors.

Application

Doctrinal precision serves knowledge of and trust in the Lord. Teachers are responsible for showing the basis of each claim and recognizing where the text’s statement ends and interpretive synthesis begins.

10. Frequently asked questions

Does the Son do nothing because he lacks divine power?

John 5:19 affirms his unity with the Father and adds that he does likewise whatever the Father does. Reading only the first clause changes the argument. Filial dependence does not mean powerlessness here or authorize separating his works from the Father’s.

Are the Father and Son the same person?

The Father loves, shows, and sends; the Son receives and carries out the mission. These relationships require a real distinction. Divine unity does not remove that distinction, nor does it imply two independent gods.

Does John 5:29 teach that good works purchase eternal life?

The verse speaks of works and actual destinations; that seriousness must not be diluted. Yet 5:24 locates life in hearing and believing. John 3:19–21 relates conduct to a person's response to the light. Read together, works display the direction of a life without displacing Christ as the foundation of salvation.

Does not coming into condemnation exclude every evaluation of believers?

John 5:24 concerns the passage from death to life. Second Corinthians 5:10 speaks of appearing before Christ. The doctrinal reading adopted here distinguishes eternal condemnation from the believer's accountability; it does not turn grace into an absence of responsibility.

Is the Holy Spirit merely a force?

John 14–16 attributes teaching, testimony, and the glorification of Christ to him. Trinitarian interpretation understands these as personal actions, alongside other biblical testimony. This conclusion does not depend on inserting the Spirit into statements in John 5 that do not mention him.

Does illness prove that someone sinned more than others?

No. John 5:14 contains a serious warning, but it does not provide a universal explanation for illness. John 9:1–3 prevents automatically applying that accusation to someone who suffers.

11. Conclusion and pastoral reflection

Conclusion

The Son's authority is displayed in his unity of action with the Father, his power to give life, and the judgment entrusted to him. Honoring him

belongs to the honor due the Father. John 5:24 presents a definite promise: those who hear Jesus and believe the one who sent him receive eternal life and have passed from death to life.

Hope

Christ's voice reaches both present need and future destiny. Believers do not need to build their hope on a perfection of their own that they do not possess. They rest in the Son who gives life while learning to respond to his word with gratitude and obedience.

The Spirit's testimony

The supporting passages show the Spirit teaching, bearing witness to Christ, and sustaining hope in the inheritance. Divine activity is understood as a coherent work of salvation, with distinction between Father, Son, and Spirit.

For personal reading

When returning to the passage, consider what Jesus says about the Father, what works he claims, and what he promises those who believe. Then distinguish direct statements from conclusions drawn by comparing other texts. This habit helps readers listen to Scripture without imposing predetermined answers.

Final application

In guilt, turn to Christ; in the face of death, remember his promise of resurrection; when human authority makes claims, examine the teaching in light of his word. Trust in the Son can coexist with questions and weakness because its foundation is the faithfulness of the one who promises.

12. References and editorial notes

Reference Bible

Bible, Reina Valera 1960, Spanish. Central passage: John 5:10–29. Immediate context: John 5:1–9, 30. Spanish text consulted through Bible Gateway, John 5, RVR1960, <https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Juan+5&version=RVR1960> (accessed October 19, 2026).

Supplied interlinear

Lacueva, Francisco. Nuevo Testamento Interlineal Griego–Español. PDF copy supplied by the compiler. John 5 compared on printed pages 376–378; digital pages 382–384 of the 1,033-page file. No unverified publication year or edition is assigned.

Supporting passages used

John 1:1–3, 14; 3:16–21; 5:30; 6:40; 9:1–3; 10:27–30; 14:16–17, 26; 15:26; 16:13–15; 17:5. Daniel 7:13–14; 12:2. Acts 5:3–4. Romans 8:9–11. Second Corinthians 5:10. Ephesians 1:13–14; 2:8–10.

Language editions

The American English and Brazilian Portuguese editions translate this study and its summaries. Their brief quotations translated from Spanish are identified as editorial translations of the RVR60; they are not attributed to a published English or Portuguese Bible version.

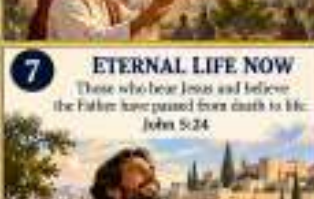
Compiler biography

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→ Illustrated biblical summary →

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SON, GOD AND THE SPIRIT

John 5:10–29

1 JESUS HEALS Jesus restores the man's health and tells him to get up and walk. John 5:8–10 	2 THE CONTROVERSY Healing on the Sabbath raises questions about Jesus' authority. John 5:10–16 	3 THE FATHER AND SON WORK Jesus connects his work with the Father's continuing activity. John 5:17–18 
4 UNITY OF ACTION The Son does likewise whatever the Father does. John 5:19–20 	5 THE SON GIVES LIFE As the Father gives life, the Son also gives life. John 5:21 	6 HONOR THE SON The Father entrusts judgment to the Son so that all may honor him. John 5:22–23 
7 ETERNAL LIFE NOW Those who hear Jesus and believe the Father have passed from death to life. John 5:24 	8 HIS VOICE GIVES LIFE The Son has life in himself and authority to judge. John 5:25–27 	9 FUTURE RESURRECTION All who are in the tombs will hear his voice. John 5:28 
10 LIFE AND JUDGMENT Jesus announces different destinies and takes our deeds seriously. John 5:29; Ephesians 2:8–10 	11 THE SPIRIT TESTIFIES The Spirit testifies, recalls Jesus' words, and glorifies the Son. John 14:26; 15:26; 16:14 	12 THE PROMISE SUSTAINS The Spirit seals believers and guarantees their inheritance. Ephesians 1:13–14 

CONCLUSION: Trust the Son who gives life and honors the Father.

The Holy Spirit is addressed through supporting texts; he is not explicitly mentioned in John 5:10–29.

Personalized by: R.R.R. – Reina Valera 1960 – Lucerna Greek – Spanish Interlinear – 2026

13. Compiler biography



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Senior project developer and process engineering expert with more than 40 years of experience in the technical and financial structuring of industrial, agrifood, and critical infrastructure complexes.

Specialist in modernizing investment models and implementing advanced technologies (extrusion, cryogenics, HIMSS 7), with a focus on economic viability under international standards of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris (ICC).

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For this work, he serves as initiator, compiler, and the person responsible for its editorial presentation. The doctrinal content is grounded in the biblical references provided and should be examined in light of Holy Scripture.