The Wedding in Cana

Here's a full breakdown of the Wedding at Cana in John 2:1-12.

John 2:1-12 - Jesus Turns Water into Wine

Passage Summary

Verse(s)	Summary	
JN 2:1–2	Jesus, His mother, and disciples attend a wedding in Cana of Galilee.	
JN 2:3	Mary tells Jesus, "They have no wine."	
JN 2:4	Jesus responds, "My hour has not yet come."	
JN 2:5	Mary tells the servants, "Do whatever He tells you."	
JN 2:6-7	Six stone water jars used for Jewish purification are filled with water.	
JN 2:8-10	Water turns into wine; the master of the banquet is amazed at its quality.	
JN 2:11	Jesus' first sign reveals His glory, and His disciples believe in Him.	
JN 2:12	Jesus, His family, and disciples travel to Capernaum for a few days.	

m Historical & Cultural Context

- Weddings: In Jewish culture, weddings were week-long celebrations. Running out of wine was a major social embarrassment and could dishonor the groom's family.
- Hospitality was a sacred duty. Providing wine wasn't just about enjoyment—it represented joy, blessing, and covenant.
- Jesus' presence at a wedding affirms the goodness of marriage and social life, marking the beginning of His public ministry not with judgment, but joy and abundance.

The Six Stone Water Jars

Detail	Explanation	
Material	Stone (not clay) – preferred for ritual purity, as stone was not subject to Levitical impurity (cf. Leviticus 11:33–36).	
Purpose	Used for Jewish purification rites (handwashing before meals, washing utensils, etc.).	
Capacity	Each held 20–30 gallons – totaling 120–180 gallons of water.	
Symbolism	 ➤ Six jars - The number six is one short of seven (biblical perfection), often symbolizing incompleteness or imperfection—perhaps pointing to the inadequacy ritual without transformation. ➤ Purification jars - Represent the old covenant system of external purification; Jesus transforms them into vessels of new wine, symbolizing internal transformation and the new covenant. ➤ Water to wine - Symbolizes the miraculous transformation Jesus brings—taking what is ordinary and making it extraordinary, fulfilling Messianic expectations (cf. Amos 9:13–14, Isaiah 25:6) 	

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Word Studies

Greek Word	English	Meaning
"Hora" (ὥρα)	"Hour" (v. 4)	Refers to Jesus' appointed time —especially His passion , death, and glorification (see JN 12:23). His hour had not yet come , but this miracle is a preview .
"Semion" (σημεῖον)	"Sign" (v. 11)	Used instead of "miracle"—a sign points beyond itself to a deeper spiritual truth : Jesus' divine identity and glory .
"Glory" (δόξα)	"Revealed His glory" (v. 11)	Indicates the manifestation of Jesus' divine presence and power , seen in His creative authority.

Theological Themes

Theme	Description	
New Creation	Echoes Genesis: "On the third day" (v.1) links back to creation and anticipates resurrection . Jesus brings new creation through abundance and joy .	
Transformation Water (for cleansing) becomes wine (for celebration), reflecting the new cove over the old.		
Messianic Joy Wine is a symbol of joy and Messianic blessing (Isaiah 25:6; Joel 3:18). the bringer of abundance and true joy.		
Obedience Mary's words: "Do whatever He tells you" echoes Israel's call to obey 0 (cf. Deut. 5:27).		
Faith	The miracle causes the disciples to believe, underscoring faith through signs	

S Old Testament & Messianic Fulfillment

OT Passage	Connection
Exodus 7:20	Moses turns water to blood (judgment); Jesus turns water to wine (grace). A new and better Moses.
Amos 9:13–14	Wine flowing abundantly in the Messianic age—a sign of restoration.
Isaiah 25:6	A banquet with aged wine; God's salvation tied to feasting and celebration .
Genesis 49:10-11	Judah's ruler washes garments in wine —a prophetic picture fulfilled in Jesus.

The Wedding in Cana

John's New Creation Week (John 1–2)

John's Gospel Setup

- Opens with "In the beginning" (Jn 1:1) → echoes Genesis 1.
- Each "next day" functions like a day of creation, climaxing with a wedding on the 7th day.
- Just as **Genesis ends with Adam & Eve**, John's "new creation week" ends with a **wedding feast** revealing the true Bridegroom.

The Days Compared

Day	Genesis Creation	John's New Creation
Day 1	Ught vs. darkness (Gen 1:3–5)	John questioned: "Who are you?" (Jn 1:19–28). He points to the coming Light.
Day 2	Separation of waters (Gen 1:6–8)	John declares: "Behold, the Lamb of God " (Jn 1:29–34). Jesus is set apart as sacrifice.
Day 3	Y Earth brings forth life (Gen 1:9–13)	Andrew & another follow Jesus (Jn 1:35–39). New life begins through discipleship.
Day 4	Lights rule heavens (Gen 1:14–19)	★ Nathanael confesses: "You are the Son of God, King of Israel" (Jn 1:43–51). Jesus revealed as the true Light.
Day 5	♣ Birds & fish fill creation (Gen 1:20–23)	(Implied day in narrative flow — disciples multiply, preparing for fullness of life in Christ).
Day 6	Humanity created (Gen 1:24–31)	Jesus gathers disciples as a new humanity , preparing for the union of Bridegroom & Bride.
Day 7	God rests (Gen 2:1–3) & Adam given Eve	Ö Wedding at Cana (Jn 2:1–11). Water jars (old covenant) → wine (new covenant). The Bridegroom is revealed.

\pmb Theological Layers

- New Adam: First Adam received a bride → Last Adam (Jesus) begins with a wedding.
- New Creation: John's "week" = symbolic creation week → Jesus inaugurates the new creation.
- Sabbath Fulfillment: 7th day wedding = preview of eternal Sabbath rest (Heb 4:9).
- Covenant Shift: Purification water → wine of joy → New Covenant in His blood.
 Prophetic Arc:
 - Genesis: creation & first marriage → fall.
 - ♦ Sinai: covenant marriage → broken.
 - Cana: new creation marriage begins.
 - Revelation: Wedding of the Lamb consummated.

So the "days" in John 1–2 form a **prophetic creation week**, ending with a **wedding feast** that points both back to Genesis and forward to Revelation.