Did you ever notice that how the story of Doubting Thomas does not end?

It does *not* end with Thomas doing what he said he would: reaching out, and putting his hands in the the nail marks, in the wounded side of Jesus.

The way John tells the story, it's quite clear that Thomas *could* have so. The risen Jesus has a perfectly real body, with perfectly real scars. This Jesus meets all the tests Thomas set.

But it's as if in the actual moment of being confronted by Jesus, Thomas realises that his test sounds rather silly. That he is rather missing the point.

And note too what Thomas says. He doesn't say: 'ah! I was wrong. Jesus has come back after all' – he says something quite different. 'My Lord and my God.'

My Lord and my God – the most staggering, enormous claim made for Jesus by anyone other than Jesus himself in the whole of John's Gospel, which is not short of staggering, enormous claims. My Lord and my God. So called *doubting* Thomas turns out to have the biggest faith of them all, the most complete faith of them all.

Because what Thomas recognises that evening is that the resurrection is indeed, as a former Bishop of Durham once infamously put it, far more than a juggling trick with bones. The resurrection, according to John's Gospel, is far more than the restoration of life to Jesus' corpse. Though it does indeed *involve* that restoration, something that Bishop was not quite so clear on.

The resurrection is more than a juggling trick with bones, more than simply the bringing of a dead man back to real, physical life.

So what's the 'more than'? How is it more? What exactly does that mean?

Well, there could be all sorts of ways of saying it, but what John through Thomas reaches for here is this:

The crucified Jesus of Nazareth turns out to nothing other than God made flesh. God: the one who makes there be anything at all, the great mystery at the heart of all life, the deepest spring of all energy, the power which sets solar systems and galaxies spinning through infinity. John says Jesus was not only a good teacher about that power – he was that power, translated into a human life.

And that power, now, was seen as capable not only of creating everything, setting those galaxies spinning. It was also capable of getting inside the creation at its worst – getting inside the misery of human betrayal, suffering and death. It could be scorned, abused, crucified. In Jesus, that power works itself into the fabric of human life in its most gone-wrongness, its most deadly and futile. And because it is God – because it is endlessly fresh and pure and brilliant, because it is sheer *life* – it can take that gone-wrongness, take all the misery, and make it good, make it heal, make it glorious.

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