

Midweek Study Lesson Questions 03/04/2026

Sunday March 1, 2026

HE WAS SILENT, Isaiah 53:7, Mathew 27:12-14

Mark 15:3-5, John 3:16

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I. Getting to Know “Yourself”

Have you ever been accused of something that you didn’t do. If so, how did you respond?

Answer the following questions about Sunday’s sermon.

What significant prophecy did Jesus fulfill during His final 36 hours according to the sermon?

What were some of the illegal aspects of Jesus’ trials that you learned from the sermon?

How can understanding Jesus’ trials impact your view of your own trials and tribulations?

The main focus of this sermon is Jesus remaining _____, refusing to defend Himself while on trial for things He did not do.

Jesus was silent because we _____ pay for our own sins.

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Observation Question

What was the stated reason in John 3:16 for God giving his Son?

Interpretation Question

Why would Jesus' innocence and his ability to speak persuasively have guaranteed his release if he had chosen to defend himself?

Application Question

The innocent one took the punishment for the guilty. How does recognizing that you are the "guilty" party for whom Jesus silently suffered change your approach to your own failures and your view of God's justice?

AMMO

[Matthew 26:29](#) But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom.

[Matthew 26:39](#) And he went a little further, and fell on his face, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt.

MORE AMMO

John 18:12 Then the band and the captain and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him,

13 And led him away to Annas first; for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year.

14 Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people.

Key Takeaways

- 1. Silence as redemptive, purposeful witness Jesus' refusal to defend himself models a silence that serves justice rather than evasion. Rather than a passive surrender, this silence functioned as a deliberate witness that allowed the necessary legal and prophetic conditions for atonement to unfold. It challenges believers to discern when restraint serves a greater redemptive purpose and when speech would only obstruct God's work.
- 2. Innocence chooses the harder path Innocence can refuse self-justification when justification would frustrate a greater good. Remaining silent in the face of false accusation can reveal the costliness of redemption and expose how human systems prefer spectacle to truth. This teaches that moral courage sometimes looks like not insisting on immediate vindication.
- 3. Atonement required deliberate sacrifice. The imagery of a lamb led to slaughter insists that sin demanded a real penalty and that someone willing to bear it had to be both innocent and willing. The silence and suffering were the mechanisms by which divine love affected a legal and moral reversal for humanity. Reflecting on that cost deepens gratitude and prompts a life shaped by sacrificial love.
- 4. Repentance opens honest transformation. Confession without turning accomplishes little; true repentance is a conscious, decisive one-eighty that breaks patterns and reinstates holiness. Exposing hidden sin to God and committing to change invites healing and restores alignment with the life God intends. This calls for practical steps—admission, restitution where possible, and sustained spiritual discipline.