



John

Lesson 19 Chapter 19

The religious leaders have finally accomplished their goal. Jesus is condemned to death. The disciples have run away, and even Peter denied his relationship to His Lord as Jesus predicted. Following His arrest, Jesus was taken to Annas. After questioning Jesus, Annas sends Him to Caiaphas the High Priest. Together with the Sanhedrin (Jewish governing body), Caiaphas questioned Jesus about His ministry and authority. At one point the high priest asked Jesus, under oath, if He is the Christ, the Son of God (Matthew 26:63; Mark 14:62). Jesus answered, "I Am." With this response His death was sealed. The next morning (Friday), they took Jesus to the

Praetorium, or Roman headquarters (John 18:28). Pilate found no guilt in Him so he sent Jesus to Herod. After beating Jesus, Herod returned Him to Pilate who informs the Jews to judge Him themselves. Since the Jews had no authority to issue the death sentence, He was returned to Pilate for more questioning. Still finding no wrong in Jesus, he appealed to the people with the custom they had of freeing a prisoner of their choosing at this feast. Instead of releasing Jesus, the people chose to release Barabbas. In Chapter 19, despite Pilate's efforts to release Him, Jesus is given over to the Romans for crucifixion.

Read John 19 and Matthew 27

1. *How did Judas respond to the events now taking place, and what does that tell you about him?*

2. *What does Pilate believe is the Jews' motivation for killing Jesus? Why would he think that? Matthew 27:18. What do the Jews state as their reason? John 19:7*

3. *What is the cause of Pilate's hesitation in condemning Jesus to death? Matthew 27:19-24 and John 19:6-13 What motivated him to give in to the Jews?*

4. *Explain how Scripture identifies each of the following as responsible for Jesus' death. Matthew 20:18-19, 27:25; John 10:17-18, 19:11; Acts 2:22-23; 3:12-15; Romans 5:6-9; 1 Timothy 2:3-6; Hebrews 2:9-10*

Judas

Pilate

Religious leaders

Jews (crowds)

God the Father

Jesus Himself

You

5. *What three languages were used on the sign on the cross? What might have been the reason for using these?*



It was a custom by the Romans to hang what was called a "titulus" around a criminal's neck or have it carried before him on the way to his execution. A titulus was a wooden tablet covered with gypsum and the charge against the prisoner was written on it in black letters. It was then affixed to the upper portion of the cross above the head of the accused for all to see as a warning to obey Roman law. (thetruthstandsforever.com) But it is interesting that after being tried all night by the Jewish Sanhedrin, there are no accusations of Him breaking Jewish Law on that sign.

6. *Why did the Jews have a problem with the sign, and what did they want it to say?*

7. *Describe the event that Luke 23:39-43 includes that the other gospel writers omit.*

8. *Why would the legs of the men being crucified be broken? Deuteronomy 21:22-23*

9. *Why were Jesus' legs not broken? See John 19:32-33, Exodus 12:46-47, Numbers 9:11-12, Psalm 34:20.*

10. *Read Isaiah 53:1-12. In what ways does Isaiah describe the details of the crucifixion?*

Prayer requests:

Group time notes:
