



# Matthew

## Lesson 27

**READ CHAPTER 27** Note: Chapter 27 begins on Friday morning. Jesus had been arrested on Thursday evening and was questioned by the Sanhedrin through the night.

1. *Only Matthew records Judas' actions after Jesus is arrested. What is his response to Jesus' arrest, and what does that tell you about his possible motives in his betrayal of Jesus?*
  
2. *Read Acts 1:15-26. What does Peter later say about Judas, and who is to be his replacement?*



*Jesus' so-called trial was in two parts. The first was with the Jewish court leaders, and then He was sent to the Roman officials. He was sent to the Romans because they alone retained the right to administer the death penalty (John 18:31). Though the Jews prided themselves in their exemplary deliverance of justice and jurisprudence, every element of the Jewish judicial system was compromised in the condemning of Jesus.*

3. *Read the self-imposed Jewish traditions and laws that should have been followed as well as the passages listed below. Jot down your observations of how these were ignored throughout the trials.*
  - 3 primary rights that must be upheld for someone accused of a high crime:*
    - 1) *The trial must be public, never at night, only in the judgment hall before the public and all officials. Never on a feast day because a 3-day period of fasting must be observed by the jury before the sentence is carried out.*
    - 2) *The accused must be given a faith defense. The accusations must be clearly identified with an indictment and then brought before the Sanhedrin. The judicial council cannot bring an accusation but can only serve as the jury. The accused can never be encouraged to testify against himself, and his own testimony can only be used if 2-3 witnesses verify it.*
    - 3) *The accused may only be condemned with 2-3 witnesses that are required to agree in*

*their testimony and give detailed specifics as to the place, date, and time of the incident. Those found to be false witnesses or those encouraged by a bribe would receive the condemnation that the accused would have received.*

*Exodus 20:16; 23:1-2*

*Leviticus 19:12-13*

*Deuteronomy 17:6-7*

*Deuteronomy 19:16-19*

*Mark 14:56*

4. *According to John 18:12-24, who first interrogated Jesus?*



*The High Priesthood had become a very political position. Although to the Jews the next in line for High Priest was a lineage issue, to Rome it was a political decision. Therefore, over the years it had degenerated into a position that could be bought and sold. Annas was one of the most corrupt High Priests, and he had held the position longer than any other because of his relationship with the Romans. Caiaphas, who aspired to be the High Priest, conveniently married Annas' daughter to position himself for the job. Though Caiaphas is the actual High Priest now, Annas still has an influential position as his father-in-law. Because of Annas' power and influence, they sent Jesus to him first to come up with some charges or an indictment against Him since they had arrested Him without any.*

5. *From Luke 23:1-3, what accusation did the Jews make against Jesus, and how did Jesus respond to the charges?*

6. *What conclusion did Pilate come to after questioning Jesus, and what does He do with Him?*  
*Luke 23:4-7*

7. *From Luke 23:8-20, what happens when Jesus is sent to Herod, and what conclusion does Pilate come to because of Herod's actions?*



***Prayer requests:***

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***Group time notes:***

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