

1 月至 4 月的证道主题：“主的受难与复活”

2026 年 2 月 22 日

证道题目：“祂做了什么恶事”

经文：《马太福音 27：1-26》

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介绍

1. 证道系列 — “主的受难与复活”
 - a. 阅读《马太福音 26 - 28》，并总结《马太福音》的整体信息
 - b. 学习关于主耶稣基督受难与复活那深深打动人心的教训
 - c. 受挑战来寻求对主耶稣及祂的救恩更深刻的珍惜
2. 我们今天的焦点 — “祂做了什么恶事” 《马太福音 27：1-26》

回顾《马太福音 26》

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| 1. 祭司长商议要用诡计拿住耶稣，杀祂 | 《马太福音 26：1-5》 |
| 2. 主耶稣受浇极贵的香膏 | 《马太福音 26：6-13》 |
| 3. 犹大同意以三十块钱出卖主耶稣 | 《马太福音 26：14-16》 |
| 4. 主设立圣餐 | 《马太福音 26：17-35》 |
| 5. 主耶稣在客西马尼祈祷 | 《马太福音 26：36-46》 |
| 6. 主耶稣被捉拿 | 《马太福音 26：47-56》 |
| 7. 主耶稣在公会里受审和彼得不认主 | 《马太福音 26：57-75》 |

人不公义的属性被显明

1. 背板主的犹大，心里承受巨大的愧疚 《马太福音 27：3-5》
 - a. 犹大感受到谴责的重担
 - i. 对于背叛主耶稣，他虽有悔意，但并没有悔改之心
 - ii. 他试图归还祭司长和长老们那三十块钱的贿赂
 - b. 他之后便出去吊死了
2. 祭司长和长老们的邪恶和虚伪 《马太福音 27：1-2》
 - a. 他们用诡计将主耶稣置于死地 《马太福音 27：1-2》
 - i. 唯独罗马巡抚才有权利将人定死罪
 - ii. 他们将主耶稣交给巡抚彼拉多
 - b. 他们将犹大退还的钱视为“血价” 《马太福音 27：3-9》
 - i. 虽然，这是他们用诡计收买犹大所用的钱

- ii. 这显明了他们的虚伪
- 3. 不公正的彼拉多
 - a. 对于主耶稣带到他的面前，他甚觉稀奇 《马太福音 27： 11-14》
 - b. 他知道祭司长和长老们是因为嫉妒才把主耶稣解了来
《马太福音 27： 15-18》
 - c. 甚至他的夫人也视主耶稣为义人 《马太福音 27： 19》
 - d. 即使如此，他还是将主耶稣钉十字架 《马太福音 27： 21-26》
 - i. 即便他知道主耶稣没有做任何的恶事
 - ii. 这是因为他要迎合众人
 - iii. 即使他拿水在众人面前洗，这并不能免去他不公正的决定
- 4. 道德盲目的众人 《马太福音 27： 20-26》
 - a. 在逾越节，罗马巡抚有一个释放犹太囚犯的惯例
 - b. 众人被祭司长和长老们挑唆来除灭主耶稣
 - c. 众人要求彼拉多释放一位叫巴拉巴的囚人，而不是主耶稣

珍惜主耶稣的公义

- 1. 祂自愿被捉拿和交给彼拉多
 - a. 并不是因为祂有罪
 - b. 这是遵行天父的旨意 《马太福音 26： 42, 44》
- 2. 祂面对祭司长和长老们的诬告并没有感到恐惧 《马太福音 27： 11-14》
 - a. 对于那虚假的，祂选择不回应或争辩
 - b. 为那虚假的争吵或辩论是没有意义的
 - c. 祂的公义和真实并不会因为不真实的指控而受影响
- 3. 非信徒都承认了祂的公义
 - a. 甚至彼拉多都知道主耶稣并没有行任何的恶事
《马太福音 27： 18, 23-24》
 - b. 彼拉多的夫人也视主耶稣为义人 《马太福音 27： 19》

给予我们的重要教训

- 1. 加深我们对主耶稣的感恩之心
 - a. 主耶稣的公义对比了人不公义的属性
 - b. 祂被捉拿，并钉死在十字架上以为我们的罪付出代价

“神使那无罪的，替我们成为罪，好叫我们在祂里面成为神的义。” 《哥林多后书 5： 21》

2. 以主耶稣为典范，来学习和培养公义
 - a. 以遵行上帝显明公义
 - b. 不受罪孽或邪恶影响的公义
 - c. 在我们生命里显而易见的公义 - 就算非信徒也能看见

Jan-Apr Pulpit Series – “The Death and Resurrection of the Lord”

Message Title : “What evil has He done?”

22 Feb 2026

Text: Matthew 27:1-26

INTRODUCTION

1. Pulpit Series – “The Death and Resurrection of the Lord”
 - a. Reading Matthew 26-28 and concluding the Gospel of Matthew
 - b. To learn poignant lessons concerning the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ
 - c. To be challenged to find a deeper appreciation of the Lord Jesus and our salvation in Him
2. Our focus today – “What evil has He done?” Matthew 27:1-26

REVIEWING MATTHEW 26

1. The chief priests plot to kill the Lord Jesus Matthew 26:1-5
2. The Lord Jesus is anointed with costly oil Matthew 26:6-13
3. Judas agrees to betray the Lord Jesus for thirty pieces of silver Matthew 26:14-16
4. The Lord’s Supper Matthew 26:17-35
5. The Lord Jesus prays in the Garden of Gethsemane Matthew 26:36-46
6. The Lord Jesus is arrested Matthew 26:47-56
7. The Lord Jesus faces the Sanhedrin council and Peter’s denial Matthew 26:57-75

THE UNRIGHTEOUSNESS OF MAN SEEN

1. The immense guilt of Judas, the Lord's betrayer Matthew 27:3-5
 - a. The weight of condemnation came upon Judas
 - i. He was remorseful (but not repentant) for betraying the Lord Jesus
 - ii. He wanted to return the thirty pieces of silver took as a bribe to the chief priests and elders
 - b. He then went and hanged himself
2. The evil and hypocrisy of the chief priests and elders
 - a. They plotted to put the Lord Jesus to death Matthew 27:1-2
 - i. Only the Roman governor had the authority to put people to death
 - ii. They delivered Him to Pontius Pilate the governor
 - b. They regarded the money that Judas returned as "blood money"
Matthew 27:3-9
 - i. Despite them being the ones who plotted and gave Judas that money
 - ii. Their hypocrisy was evident
3. The unjust Pilate
 - a. He had marveled greatly at why the Lord Jesus would be delivered to him
Matthew 27:11-14
 - b. He knew that the chief priests and elders delivered the Lord Jesus because of envy Matthew 27:15-18
 - c. Even his wife perceived that the Lord Jesus was a just Man Matthew 27:19
 - d. Yet he still delivered the Lord Jesus to be crucified Matthew 27:21-26
 - i. Despite knowing the Lord Jesus had done no evil
 - ii. Because he wanted to please the multitudes
 - iii. His washing of hands does not excuse him of his unjust decision
4. The morally blind multitude Matthew 27:20-26

- a. It was a custom of the Roman Governor to release a Jewish prisoner during the Passover
- b. The multitudes were persuaded by the chief priests and elders to destroy the Lord Jesus
- c. The multitudes asked Pilate to release Barabbas, a criminal, instead of the Lord Jesus

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE LORD JESUS APPRECIATED

- 1. He willingly allowed Himself to be arrested and delivered
 - a. Not because He had sinned
 - b. But in obedience to the Father's will Matthew 26:42,44
- 2. He was unafraid of the false accusations by the chief priests and elders
Matthew 27:11-14
 - a. He chose not to answer and argue with that which is false
 - b. There was no meaning in arguing or debating with that which is false
 - c. His righteousness and truth were not affected by the false accusations
- 3. His righteousness was even affirmed by unbelievers
 - a. Even Pilate knew the Lord Jesus had done no evil Matthew 27:18, 23-24
 - b. Even Pilate's wife saw the Lord Jesus as a just Man Matthew 27:19

IMPORTANT LESSONS FOR US ALL

- 1. To deepen our appreciation of the Lord Jesus
 - a. His righteousness contrasted against the unrighteousness of man
 - b. He was delivered and crucified to pay the price for our sins

"For He made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him." 2 Corinthians 5:21

- 2. To learn and cultivate righteousness with the Lord Jesus as our Example

- a. Righteousness expressed in obedience to God
- b. Righteousness that is unaffected by sin and evil
- c. Righteousness that is evident in our lives – even to the unbelievers