



## **WEEK 1 — The Reality of Accusation**

### **Zechariah 3:1–3**

1. What stands out to you about Satan's strategy, especially that he begins with something true?
2. Why do you think accusation targets the heart and conscience? How does this strategy aim to keep believers ashamed/ guilty rather than simply sinful?
3. Why do you think Satan stands at Joshua's right hand? What does that position communicate legally?
4. What does the fact that Joshua is silent teach us about guilt that cannot be argued away?
5. How does verse 3 visually communicate the seriousness of Israel's condition? Why is it essential that the text does not minimize the filth of Joshua's garments?
6. Read **Psalms 32:3–5**. How does David describe the physical and spiritual effects of unconfessed sin? How does silence before God affect the conscience?
7. Read **Isaiah 64:6**. How does this verse deepen our understanding of Joshua's "filthy garments"? Why is human righteousness insufficient in God's courtroom?
8. How do Zechariah 3 and Psalm 32 together show the difference between exposed guilt and confessed guilt?
9. Why must guilt be acknowledged before grace can be experienced?
10. Where are you tempted to listen to Satan's accusations about your sin instead of bringing it honestly before God?
11. How does lingering guilt affect assurance, prayer, and worship?



## **WEEK 2 — The Strategy & Purpose of Accusation**

### **Zechariah 3:1–4a**

1. What is Satan's actual argument against Joshua—cleanliness, calling, or worthiness?
2. How does Satan appeal to God's holiness rather than denying Joshua's guilt?
3. Why is it dangerous to focus on God's justice while ignoring His grace?
4. What would have happened if the trial ended at verse 3?
5. Read **Revelation 12:10**. How does knowing Satan's ongoing role as accuser toward believers as continual ("day and night") shape the way you understand recurring guilt or shame in your own life?
6. Read **Romans 8:1**. What does "no condemnation" actually mean in light of Zechariah 3? Why does condemnation contradict the gospel, even when sin is real?
7. Read **2 Corinthians 7:9–10**. What differences do you see between godly grief and worldly grief? How does this passage help us distinguish conviction from accusation?
8. How do Romans 8:1 and Revelation 12:10 expose the lie at the heart of accusation? Why does Satan prefer despair over repentance?
9. How do you personally discern whether guilt is drawing you toward God or driving you away?
10. What practices help you move from conviction to repentance instead of shame?



## **WEEK 3 — The Believer's Defense: The Interceding Son**

### **Zechariah 3:4–7**

1. Why is it significant that God rebukes Satan before addressing Joshua's sin?
2. What does the command "Remove his filthy clothes" reveal about who initiates restoration?
3. Why is replacement more powerful than rehabilitation in this passage?
4. What does the clean turban symbolize in light of priestly ministry?
5. Why does God restore Joshua to service, not just forgiveness?
6. Read **Exodus 28:36–38**. What does "Holy unto the LORD" teach us about God's purpose for the priest? How does this deepen the meaning of Joshua's restored turban?
7. Read **1 John 2:1**. Why is it important that Jesus is called an advocate and not just a savior? How does advocacy differ from excusing sin?
8. Read **Romans 8:33–34**. Who alone has the authority to justify? How does Christ's intercession silence every accusation?
9. Read **Hebrews 7:25**. Why does the fact that Jesus "always lives" matter for ongoing struggles with sin?
10. How do Zechariah 3 and the New Testament passages together show continuity in God's saving work?
11. Why is fixation on Christ the antidote to accusation? In what areas of your life are you still trying to defend yourself rather than resting in Christ's interceding defense?
12. How does assurance fuel obedience rather than weaken it?