

THE PATH OF THE WISE: WALKING IN JUSTICE
(Wisdom For the Way - A study in the Proverbs- Part 8)

Justice is _____ what no longer _____ God's righteousness.

Psalm 146

Justice in the Bible starts with _____

THE REIGN OF A JUST GOD- Proverbs 22:2; 14:31; 21:15; Psalm 89:14

Truth corresponds to what is _____.

_____ is what must _____ when something no longer reflects that truth.

THE DRIFT OF PARTIALITY- Proverbs 24:23,24; 29:7; 21:13

Injustice rarely announces itself as _____.

It usually feels _____.

Zero-Sum Thinking says: if they _____, we _____.

Sometimes what feels like _____ is actually _____.

Proverbs is not just concerned with _____ out there. It is concerned with _____ in here.

THE COST OF JUSTICE- Proverbs 16:8; 28:1; 31:8,9

Proverbs assumes that acting justly will sometimes place you _____ with the current culture.

Justice costs something because it exposes what we _____.

THE PERSON AND PATH OF JUSTICE- 1 Corinthians 1:24; 1 John 2:6

We do not get to _____ the Person of Justice and _____ the Path of Justice.

Life Group Questions for the Week of February 22, 2026

1. In the sermon, justice was defined as “restoring what no longer reflects God’s righteousness” and “setting right what has been bent.”
2. How is that definition similar to or different from how you usually hear the word justice used? Read Proverbs 1:1-3. Why do you think “doing what is right and just and fair” is included in the purpose of wisdom? What does that tell us about how God defines maturity?
3. Read Psalm 146:3-10. What stands out to you about how God’s reign is described? How is this different from the way power usually operates in our world?
4. The sermon described partiality as the drift of the human heart. Read Proverbs 24:23, 24 and Proverbs 29:7. Where are we most tempted to show partiality toward our political tribe, our social group, our family, our church, or our own interests? Why is it difficult to judge fairly when our own side is involved?
5. We discussed zero sum thinking, the idea that if one group gains dignity or justice, another must lose something. Where do you see that mindset in culture today? Have you ever recognized it in yourself?
6. Read Proverbs 16:8 and Proverbs 31:8, 9. What might justice actually cost a believer today? Where might faithfulness require you to lose comfort, approval, security, or advantage?
7. Jesus was described as the Person of Justice in 1 Corinthians 1:24. Where in the Gospels do you see Him refusing partiality or confronting injustice? What feels most challenging about walking as He walked according to 1 John 2:6?
8. Final reflection: If justice were fully formed in you, what might change? If justice were fully formed in our church, what might grow? What might be unsettled?