

HEBREWS: ENDURING FAITH SUSTAINS



Jim Massey
International Bible College
Florence, Alabama

BIBLE-MARKING INSTRUCTIONS AND STUDY PROCEDURES

1. An American Standard whole Bible which the student can use for the next ten years is required.
2. Large margins are preferred for notations and references on the pages of the Bible.
3. A loose-leaf notebook the same size of the Bible is recommended for all notes not entered in the Bible itself.
4. Fine-point felt pens in several (three) colors will be needed (ball point pens bleed through Bible pages and blot on the facing pages). Colors needed are red, blue, and green.
5. A small satchel for carrying Bible, notebook, and pens should become an ever-present possession at every class or worship session.
6. All notes about the Bible text itself should be made on the pages of the Bible. Accumulated markings make your Bible extremely valuable.
7. The outline of each Bible book studied will be entered in the Bible as follows (the color blue means outlining):
 - Paragraphs will be encircled in *blue*.
 - Blue* verse numbers precede each paragraph telling the beginning and ending verses of the paragraph.
 - A heading of each paragraph is written in *blue*.
8. Theme verses or expressions are underlined in green (Green means theme):
 - Underline key theme words in *green* throughout the book.
 - Underline references to the Gospel message in *green* (The Gospel is the theme of Scripture).
 - Words or phrases, never whole verses, should be underlined *selectively*.
 - Chain-reference each theme-verse throughout the book (at each theme verse point to the next.)
9. All other marks are made in red as directed in class:
 - Arrows* point from important pronouns back to their antecedents.
 - Arrows* refer back to what conjunctions connect from.
 - Noteworthy footnotes or center-column references are encircled in *red*.
10. Grammatical relationships are vital to Bible interpretation:
 - Note the presence or absence of definite articles.
 - Note antecedents of pronouns and ideas connected by conjunctions.
 - Be alert to continuous action of verbs ending in -"eth."
 - Develop an awareness of tense, voice, number, mood, person, case, gender, and all grammatical relationships of words.
11. Memorizing key verses in every Bible book is encouraged.
 - This enables greater meditation even when no Bible is available.
 - This greatly increases teaching effectiveness.
 - This identifies the serious and diligent student.
 - Content, not word-for-word memorization, is allowed.

12. Preparation for each class:
 - Allow 2 hours preparation for each 1 hour recitation.
 - Prepare ahead what section of the Bible text will be covered in class.
 - Reading other translations, including modern speech versions, will aid paragraphing.
 - Note especially the way each paragraph carries on the writer's purpose.
 - Be ready to explain in class what each significant word or expression means.
 - Be ready to explain in class why the writer said what he said.
 - Center-references are especially valuable for the same thought elsewhere.
 - Context meaning is dominant over each element in a paragraph.
 - Look ahead through the book to see where the argument is heading.
 - Be aware of false ideas about misunderstood passages.
 - You are responsible for a simple definition of all words in the section.
 - You are responsible for a simple explanation of all problems in the section.
13. Each Bible book has its own purpose in God's complete revelation:
 - Throughout the study of the book be searching for its unique contribution.
 - Be able to give the book a name that summarizes this purpose.
 - Try to see how each part of the book shows what God is doing with it.
 - Make a close personal friend out of each book.
14. In accomplishing its God-intended purpose each book will have key passages and key topics.
 - Gather all Scripture within the book itself on these key topics.
 - Gather all Scripture in other Bible books on these key topics.
 - Let Scripture explain and enlarge the meaning of Scripture.
 - Don't be too hasty but "soak" the different possibilities.
15. In your loose-leaf notebook list accumulated Bible information on these key topics. The notebook is for search questions. Make one loose-leaf page for each question. Add to the verses throughout the course and throughout your life.
16. The historical background of each book provides the background scenery and stage on which it acts.
 - Know the local and temporal setting from the book itself (Read it through often.)
 - Commentaries are not to be the source, but the book itself.
 - Distill the universal and timeless truths from the immediate setting.
 - "Rightly divide" the local and temporal from the universal and timeless.
17. The development of Bible study skills is even more important than acquiring facts.
 - Begin where you are. Don't be discouraged.
 - Disregard the progress of others in the class. You are the one we are concentrating on.
 - Be encouraged by your steady progress.
 - Do not expect immediate miracles.
 - Overcome the Devil's efforts to block and dishearten.
18. Begin to teach all material studied.
 - This is when it really becomes your own.
 - Teach a class on each course so as to parallel preparations.
 - Bring to our class the reactions, enlargements, and problems from your classes.
19. Pray for our study together. Pray for my teaching. Pray for your preparation. Pray for weak brothers in class.
20. The overwhelmingly important factor in Bible study is context. Directions in class will be stressed for making use of context.

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 1

Introduction

OUTLINE:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Author. | IV. Purpose and Plan. |
| II. Destination. | V. Uniqueness. |
| III. Occasion and Date. | |

I. AUTHOR:

A. External Tradition: Tradition by early writers favor Paul, but all are uncertain because it is unlike Paul's other epistles. Clement of Alexandria said Paul wrote it in Hebrew and Luke translated it. Eusebius said that Clement of Rome translated Paul's original Hebrew. Tertullian said that Barnabas wrote it. Irenaeus and Hippolytus said that Paul did not write it.

B. Internal Evidence:

(1) Favoring Paul:

1. Reference to Timothy in 13:23: _____

This could match 2 Timothy 4:9, 21 if Timothy obeyed Paul and was imprisoned at Rome. Write 2 Timothy 4:9: _____

2. Paul's great life-long concern for his nation: Romans 9:3: _____

3. Exaltation of Christ's person and work, but any book by the Holy Spirit centralizes in Jesus.

4. What evidence is in Acts 22:1-4 as to Paul's knowledge of Hebrew law? _____

5. One argument for Paul has these points:

a. Peter wrote I & II Peter to Jews in the Dispersion: I Peter 1:1, 2 Peter 3:1.

b. Yet 2 Peter 3:15 says that Paul wrote "unto you" (Jews).

c. Verse 16 says "as also in all his epistles," as if saying that other epistles of Paul were not just to Jews, but one was.

6. Evidence for Luke as researcher and transcriber of Paul's lectures to Jews:

a. Luke did research the apostles: Luke 1:1.

b. How would Luke writing Paul's lectures fit Hebrews 2:3? _____

How not fit? _____

c. 2 Timothy 4:11: _____

d. Medical terms in Hebrews: _____

2:1: "drift away" could be doctor's hand slipping.

3:5: "servant" is "doctor's servant" not ordinary words.

3:8: "Harden" is word we get "schlerosis."

4:13: "laid open" has sound of "trachea" in it

(2) Evidence Not Favoring Paul:

1. Paul always mentions his name, but the Hebrew writer does not. Clement of Alexandria said that Paul left his name off to keep Jews from being prejudiced, but readers knew writer: Hebrews 13:18, 19: _____

2. "My bonds" in KJV should read "them that were in bonds" in ASV.

3. Hebrews 2:3 has a phrase _____

which excludes the writer from the twelve, but which makes the writer more dependent upon the twelve than Paul was: Galatians 1:11, 12: _____

See also verses 16, 17.

Hebrews Study Sheet 1 Continued

- Paul uses the Hebrew and Septuagint O.T. for quotations, but Hebrews uses only the Septuagint, a translation made and in popular use in Alexandria, Egypt.
 - The style of argument is not Paul's, and the Greek words are not Paul's vocabulary.
 - Paul's vocabulary: Does the writer actually say that he is a prisoner in 13:3 and 10:34? _____
- (3) Speak as the Bible speaks and admit that we don't know: Deuteronomy 29:29.

II. DESTINATION:

- It is written to Jews with no reference to Gentiles, the Gentile controversy, circumcision, things sacrificed to idols, or Gentile equality. Abraham is important in 2:16; 7:4; 11:11, 12.
- They had heard the Gospel from the twelve apostles (2:3), and had witnessed miracles (2:4). They had ministered to saints (6:10). They had endured persecution and showed mercy to those in prison (10:32-34; 12:4). Their greatest weakness was unbelief in Christ (3:12).
- They were a particular locality of Jews, as they had a specific relationship to the author: 13:7,19,23. They were a congregation under elders: 13:17.
- Hebrews 13:24 closes with the phrase _____
This has what 2 possible meanings about the readers; (1) _____
_____ (2) _____
The Greek word *apo* (from) favors which view? _____
- The readers were staunch Jews who were being tempted to return to Judaism. This sounds more like Palestinian Jews, especially the writer's reference that Jerusalem's kingdom would be shaken (12:27, 28). The readers were Jews of Palestine or of Rome.
- What was the relationship of Jewish Christians described in Acts 2:47? _____
_____ What in Acts 7 onward? _____

- Isaiah 2:4 and 11:6—9 describe the Messiah's reign as peaceful. How would this make some begin to doubt that the church was the Messiah's Kingdom? _____

- What is the consistent attitude of the Jews throughout Acts as contrasted with Gentiles in their attitude toward the church? _____

III. OCCASION AND DATE:

- Much time has passed since Jesus was on earth (2:3; 5:12). These second generation Christians had already been persecuted (10:32-34). The passing years had seen these Jews grow weaker and farther from their beginning faith. Some of their elders had died (13:7).
- The temple seems to be still standing, meaning that the book was written before what year? _____
The services of priests and the temple rituals are still active, else there would have been no temptation (8:4; 9:6-9; 10:1,11). What 3 words in 10:11 are conclusive? _____
- The impending destruction of Jerusalem would need this epistle to reassure weak Jewish Christians who would be called traitors during the seige of Jerusalem, especially since Jesus had predicted the temple's fall (Matthew 24:2).
- The destination would likely be Palestine or Jerusalem.
- What view did Gamaliel have of Christianity: Acts 5:34-37? _____
- Name 5 external parts of the Jewish state which Jews could point to in order to disparage the invisible nature of the church: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ etc.

IV. PURPOSE AND PLAN:

- The basic need was to re-convince the readers of the supremacy of Christ over Judaism. This he does in 1:1-10:18.

Hebrews Study Sheet 1 Continued

2. Secondly, the readers are warned against apostasy from Christ (6:4-8; 10:26-31; 12:14-19). They must make a complete break with Judaism (12:18-13:17). They must renew their zeal for Christ (6:1, 9-12; 10:19-39; 12:12-17).
3. The exaltation of Christ is the opening premise (1:1-4), from which the rest of the book shows His supremacy over the major parts of Judaism:
 - a. The better Messenger: 1:1—2:18.
 - b. The better Apostle: 3:1-4:13.
 - c. The better Priest: 4:14-7:28.
 - d. The better Covenant: 8:1-9:28.
 - e. The better Sacrifice: 10:1-31.
 - f. The better Way: 10:32-12:29.
 - g. The better Life: 13:1-25.
4. Progressive warnings are given throughout the book, each stronger than the last, showing the advancing nature of sin:
 - a. Don't neglect (drift): 2:1.
 - b. Don't be hardened: 3:13.
 - c. Don't disobey: 4:11.
 - d. Don't be babies: 5:12.
 - e. Don't fall away: 6:6.
 - f. Don't sin willfully: 10:26.
 - g. Don't refuse Jesus: 12:25.
5. Throughout the warnings are the positive let us exhortations which generate hope and avoid despair by showing the strong possibility of faithfulness to Christ. The book is called a word of exhortation, 13:22. It is designed for discouraged Christians to encourage them in their Savior. Cheer-leading pep-rallies do not really encourage, but a factual message whose content can build hope does encourage. This is so much better than Dale Carnegie-ism.
 - a. Let us fear: 4:1.
 - b. Let us give diligence to enter: 4:11.
 - c. Let us hold fast our confession: 4:14.
 - d. Let us draw near: 4:16.
 - e. Let us press on unto perfection: 6:1.
 - f. Let us draw near: 10:22.
 - g. Let us hold fast the confession: 10:23.
 - h. Let us consider one another: 10:24.
 - i. Let us lay aside every weight: 12:1.
 - j. Let us run the race: 12:1.
 - k. Let us have grace: 12:28.
 - l. Let us go forth unto Him: 13:13.
 - m. Let us offer up our sacrifice of praise: 13:15.

V. UNIQUENESS: No other book like it.

1. The central message is Jesus' present ministry and priesthood. Although there are many NT. references to Jesus' ascension and place at God's right hand, only **Romans 8:34** and the **Book of Hebrews** tell what He is now doing. All of us need the **assurance** of Christ's daily priesthood for us, **especially those Jews** who were about to see their ancestral temple and priesthood destroyed. Nothing is as encouraging to the Christian as the High Priest-hood of Jesus. Why do we need Jesus as High Priest? _____

2. The centrality of Jesus is the **purpose of the Old Testament**. Hebrews is a book of Old Testament **types** or pre-pictures which point to the fulfilled picture in Jesus. Thus we learn how the Sacred Writings make us wise unto salvation **by faith in Christ** (2 Timothy 3:15). Rather than **discarding** the Old Covenant, we are seeing its **purpose** in Hebrews. Write the purpose of the Law as found in Romans 3:20 and 5:20 and Galatians 3:19.

Hebrews Study Sheet 1 Continued

3. The **teaching and work** of Christ are important only because of His **person**. **Who He is** makes **what He does** and **what He says** significant!
4. The power of Christ's **words** is dependent upon who He Himself is. The Hebrew writer will, therefore, begin his epistle with the exaltation of Jesus in the first four verses. He will describe the Son as:
 - a. The One through whom God has **fully and finally spoken**.
 - b. The One whom God has appointed **heir of all things**.
 - c. The One through whom God **made the worlds**.
 - d. The **effulgence** (brightness) of God's glory.
 - e. The **very image** of God's substance.
 - f. The One **upholding** all things by the word of His power.
 - g. The One who made **purification of sins**.
 - h. The One sitting on the **right hand** of the Majesty on high.
5. Based upon His exalted person and position, Jesus is **more than sufficiently qualified** to serve as our sin-offering and High Priest.
6. Faithfulness to Jesus is **understanding who He is** and **what He is doing** for us **because** of His qualifications.
7. Forsaking Jesus is **denying that He is the only means of fellowship** with God and that He is **able to make us stand**.
8. Apostasy from Christ then or now will not happen when **Jesus is properly** understood and appreciated.
9. The words of Jesus, then, are **not just better words**. They are the words of the **Son**.
10. The covenant of Jesus is **not just a better covenant**. It is the covenant of the **Son**.
11. This covenant is **not just a better law**. It is the means of a relationship with God which the Law of Moses showed impossible without a sin-offering.
12. The new dispensation is **not just the final period** of God's dealings with men. It is the **only way** that God can deal with man's sin-problem.

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 2: GOD HATH SPOKEN
Hebrews 1:1—4: The Basic Premise

- I. God Has Always Spoken, 1:1, 2.**
 - II. God Has Spoken In A Son, 1:2.**
 - III. Why God's Son-message Is All-important.**
-

I. GOD HAS ALWAYS SPOKEN, 1:1,2:

1. What is the subject and verb of verse 1, 2? _____
2. At what 2 times has God spoken? _____
3. Unto whom and by whom did God formerly speak? _____
4. In what 2 ways did God formerly speak? _____
5. When has God spoken in His Son? _____
6. What were the Sacred Writings for (2 Timothy 3:15)? _____
7. What did the Scriptures bear witness of (John 5:39)? _____
8. What did all the prophets foreshadow (Acts 3:18)? _____
9. The prophets prophesied of what (1 Peter 1:10)? _____
10. What in these prophets testified of what (v. 11)? _____
11. Name 6 ways God spoke in the Old Testament _____
(1) _____ (4) _____
(2) _____ (5) _____
(3) _____ (6) _____
12. All O.T. persons received not what (Hebrews 11:39)? _____
Meaning: _____
13. What better things did God provide (v. 40)? _____
14. What effect upon a Jew would connecting God's speaking in Christ to His O.T. speaking have? _____

II. GOD HAS SPOKEN IN A SON, 1:2:

1. What emphasis would articular "Son" have? _____
2. What emphasis does an-anarthrous "Son" have? _____
3. From this emphasis we could say that God has spoken _____ -wise.
4. God has given us a _____ -kind of revelation.
5. Jesus in John 7:16 said _____
6. John 8:26 _____, 28, _____
29 _____ shows that Jesus was God- _____
God- _____, and God- _____
7. He was God- _____ in Luke 11:20, God- _____ in Romans 3:25,
God- _____ in Hebrews 13:20, and God- _____ in Philippians 2:9.
8. Hebrews 2:4 says that God _____ to the message of the Son.
9. What is the main point of Hebrews (8:1)? _____
10. What then was their defection (8:1)? _____
11. What is compared in 10:28, 29? _____
12. What kind of salvation is spoken by the Son (2:3)? _____
13. The Hebrews were forsaking salvation which was by fellowship with the Son for the rituals and ceremonies of the Law. How could this happen today? _____
14. Write the appropriate part of each verse which stresses Son-kind of salvation:
John 6:53: _____
John 14:6: _____
John 15:4: _____
John 17:3: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 2 Continued

1 John 1:4: _____

Galatians 2:20: _____

Philippians 3:10: _____

15. Apply Matthew 21:37 here: _____

III. WHY GOD'S SON-MESSAGE IS ALL-IMPORTANT:

A. He is "heir of all things" (v.2).

1. Luke 24:44 says that Jesus fulfilled what things? _____

2. All of God's O.T. speaking was directed toward the message of His _____

3. Muslims and Hindus consider Jesus just another prophet. Answer this: _____

4. Why does the exaltation of the Son come immediately at the beginning of Hebrews? _____

5. Why do Christians in danger of apostasy need to know of Jesus as their Priest? _____

6. Explain how a Christian's victory over sin comes by understanding Jesus as sin-offering and intercessor: _____

7. What 2 things did God do in verse 2? (1) _____

(2) _____

8. How would this be encouraging? _____

9. Explain "heir of all things" by quoting part of John 3:35: _____

10. Do likewise from John 13:3: _____

11. Do likewise from Psalms 2:8: _____

12. The inheritance of Jesus has to do with the promise of salvation and the sons which are inherited by God through Christ. Quote this idea from John 17:10: _____

13. Connect Christ's authority with what He exercises His authority to do in Matthew 28:18, 19: _____

14. Ephesians 1:21—23 states that Christ's greatness is related to what? _____

15. Acts 2:36—38 relates Christ's Lordship to what purpose? _____

16. What is the only important thing which Christ will inherit? _____

17. How does this fact influence our values (Matthew 16:26)? _____

18. Does Jesus share His greatness as Savior with Moses? _____ With Mohammed? _____

With the Pope? _____ With anyone else? _____

19. Quote Romans 8:17: _____

20. Quote this idea from I Corinthians 3:21, 23: _____

B. He was the agent through whom God made the worlds (: 2). _____

1. The greatness of Jesus will convince us not to forsake Him for another. It will also convince us that He is able to serve adequately as our High Priest.

2. How does His creative power over physical things qualify Him to perform in spiritual matters? _____

3. What word in Genesis 1:26 speaks of the Son? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 2 Continued

4. John 1:3 says this in the line: _____
 5. His creative and sustaining power are used in Colossians 1:14—20 as proof of what power in verse 14?

 6. List 6 statements of His Lordship over creation from Colossians 1:14—20:
(1) _____ (4) _____
(2) _____ (5) _____
(3) _____ (6) _____
 7. List 4 statements of His Lordship in salvation from Colossians 1:14—20:
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
 8. John 5:26 shows the uniqueness of Jesus: _____
 9. Could anyone less than the Son have created the universe? _____ What does this prove about His uniqueness in salvation? _____
 10. What attitude in us does Jesus as world-maker cause? _____
- C. Christ is the effulgence of God's glory and the very image of His substance (1:3):
1. Give these 2 thoughts in your own words: _____

 2. Give this thought from John 1:1: _____
 3. From John 14:9: _____
 4. From John 14:10: _____
 5. From John 1:18: _____
 6. From John 1:14: _____
 7. From Colossians 1:15: _____
 8. From Philippians 2:6: _____
 9. From 2 Corinthians 4:4: _____
 10. From Colossians 2:9: _____
 11. What attitude does it cause in you to know that Jesus is God's exact image and brightness? _____
 12. To leave Christ is to leave the source of light and to leave fellowship with God's person. Verse 2 describes the Son as He represents God's power, but verse 3 speaks of how the Son represents God's _____ and _____
- D. Christ upholds all things by the Word of His Power (1:3):
1. The Son was the originator and _____ of the universe.
 2. Colossians 1:17 says: _____
 3. This great power shows why preaching (1 Corinthians 1:23): _____ is powerful (Romans 1:16) _____
 4. The 2 stages of creation _____ and _____ are proof that Christ can perform what 2 stages of salvation?
 5. One cannot fall away from Christ without doubting His ability to sustain. But His ability to sustain is assured by His constant sustaining of the universe. Is either job too big for Him? _____ Explain: _____
 6. Would Godhood qualities be necessary to qualify a lawgiver? _____
 7. Why is redemption exclusively a job for deity? _____
 8. What 2 powerful things did and does Jesus do with His word? (1) _____
(2) _____
 9. What could a word from Jesus do (Matthew 8:8)? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 2 Continued

10. What 5 things can the Word do in Hebrews 4:12? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
 11. The Word of Christ's Power changed Saul of Tarsus, who in turn has changed the lives of millions, as Paul preached and wrote of Christ. How does this illustrate how our lives can be powerful (Galatians 1:16)?

 12. Give these descriptive titles for Christ's Word: _____
Philippians 1:16: _____
2 Timothy 2:15: _____
Acts 20:32: _____
2 Corinthians 5:19: _____
Romans 10:8: _____
Hebrews 5:13: _____
- E. Christ made purification of sins (1:3):
1. This is the high-point in these descriptions of Jesus, not just another characteristic. Cleansing from sin was done by the only One qualified to do it. Continual cleansing from sin can be done only by the Son. What does Christ's blood do for the penitent Christian (1 John 1:7)? _____
 2. What characteristic of an atoning sacrifice did Jesus meet (Hebrews 9:14)? _____
_____ (1 Peter 1:19) _____
 3. How is this said in I John 3:5? _____
 4. Could Jesus have saved us merely by His moral example? _____
How then does His sinlessness qualify Him? _____
 5. Could Jesus have saved us merely by instructive moral teaching? _____
How then does His teaching save us? _____
 6. In Hebrews 7:27 Christ did what? _____
 7. In Hebrews 9:12 whose blood did Christ use? _____
 8. In Hebrews 9:26 He put away sins by what? _____
 9. In Hebrews 10:10 we are sanctified by what? _____
 10. In Revelation 1:5 how did Christ loose us from our sins? _____
 11. In I John 2:2 write (as the Greek has) the word "Himself" after "He:" _____
 12. In Hebrews 9:26 how did He put away sin? _____
 13. What does defecation do (Hebrews 6:6)? _____
 14. How does defecation destroy one's relation to Christ (10:29)? _____
- F. Christ sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high (1:3).
1. Christ rules as a King who sacrificed Himself. Show this from these verses:
Revelation 5:12: _____
Romans 8:34: _____
Hebrews 8:1: _____
Hebrews 10:12: _____
Hebrews 12:2: _____
 2. Why should subjects of this kind of King be faithful? _____
 3. Give the phrases telling of His exalted position from these verses:
Hebrews 8:1: _____
Acts 2:33: _____
Hebrews 10:12: _____
Acts 7:56: _____
Revelation 7:17: _____
Hebrews 12:2: _____
 4. How would these readers (who strongly believed in God) be encouraged by the position of Jesus? _____

 5. Why can we be strongly encouraged? _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 3: CHRIST PRE-EMINENT OVER ANGELS

Hebrews 1:4-2:4

- I. In Name: "My Son:" 1:4, 5.
 - II. In Worship: "Worship Him:" 1:6, 7.
 - III. In His Rule: 1:8-1:14.
 - A. Because of the greatness and quality of His rule: 1:8, 9.
 - B. Because of the extent and duration of His rule: 1:10—12.
 - C. Because of His use of angels in His rule: 1:13, 14.
 - IV. In His Word of Salvation: 2:1-4.
 - A. More urgent warning against not heeding: 2:1.
 - B. More urgent certainty of punishment: 2:2,3.
 - C. More glorious Word of Salvation: 2:3,4.
-

I. IN NAME: "MY SON:" 1:4, 5.

1. What superiority of Christ has already been implied in 1:1? _____
2. Galatians 3:19 says that the Law of Moses was _____
3. What does Acts 7:53 say about the Law? _____
4. The O.T. revelation was spoken through whom (Hebrews 2:2)? _____
5. Hebrews 1:2 stresses the greatness of the "Son-revelation." This is the idea of 1.4: "He hath _____

6. Philippians 2:8, 9 says Jesus was highly exalted when? _____
7. The 2 quotations in Hebrews 1:5 are given to exalt the name _____
8. List the "better-ness" of Christ and the New Covenant in these verses in Hebrews: _____
1:4: 6:9: _____ 7:7: _____
7:19:7:22: _____ 8:6: _____
9:23:10:34: _____ 11:16: _____
11:35:11:40: _____ 12:24: _____

II. IN WORSHIP: "WORSHIP HIM:" 1:6,7.

1. What 2 ranks are mentioned in 7:7? _____
2. Give the footnote reading of "again:" _____
3. How does Luke 2:14 fit here? _____

4. "Firstborn" can mean "first to be born" or "the most prominent one:" Write out these other uses of the word:
Colossians 1:18: _____
Revelation 1:5: _____ Colossians 1:15: _____
Romans 8:29: _____
5. Give 2 possible times which could be meant by "this day have I begotten thee" (See Acts 13:33)
(1) _____ (2) _____ (Psalms 2:6,7).
6. Give 2 possible times which could be meant by "when He again bringeth in the firstborn into the world" (See Mark 9:1). (1) _____
(2) _____
7. Verse 7 in Greek says, "Who makes His angels spirits" (rather than winds). This would state the superiority of angel spirits to flesh. Quote John 3:6: _____

8. What meaning does "fire" have as connected with angels in Revelation 14:18 and 16:8?

9. How does Revelation 5:12 fit here?

III. IN HIS UNIVERSAL RULE: 1:8-14.

- A. Because of the greatness and quality of His rule: 1:8, 9.
 1. The Son is amazingly called _____ in v. 8. (Also in v. _____)
 2. Angels do not have a throne but have a temporary task, but the Son's throne is
(v. 8) _____ The earth and heavens shall (v. 11) _____ but
the Son _____ and His years (v. 12) _____
 3. Give 3 descriptions of the quality of the Son's rule (8, 9). (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet Lesson 3 Continued

4. These expressions and many similar O.T. prophecies actually point to justification and forgiveness of sins as the basis of the Son's rule. Quote this idea from Isaiah 9:7:

Isaiah 11:4: _____

5. Acts 10:38 shows when Jesus was anointed: _____
6. Explain the "gladness" in the light of Matthew 3:16, 17: _____
7. The "fellows" are fellow rulers (See Revelation 17:14; 19:16). _____

B. Because of the extent and duration of His rule: 1:10-12.

1. Give the 2 areas of the Son's rule, v. 10: _____
2. Give 4 expressions about the temporary nature of the universe, v. 11, 12:
(1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
3. The Son was included in the Godhead (Elohim, plural) creation of the heavens and the earth (Genesis 1:1). Psalms 102:25-27 is speaking of the plural Godhead as Creator.
4. No angel was creator. No angel rules all creation. But the Son was Creator and does rule all creation. Show this from Colossians 1:16: _____

5. Angels as created beings have sinned and their status has changed, but the Son changes not. Quote from 2 Peter 2:4: _____
Jude 6: _____
6. What minor rule an angel had over an assigned task could be ended or changed, just as creation will be changed, but of the Son it is said (v. 12): _____

C. Because of His use of angels as servants in His rule: 1:13, 14.

1. What task is God using angels to accomplish (v. 14)? _____
2. This task carries out the rule and destruction of enemies by God in the rule of the Son. This makes the end purpose of Christ's rule _____
3. Give these instances of angel tasks: Matthew 18:10: _____
Acts 5:19: _____ Acts 12:7: _____
4. What in Joshua 10:24 is referred to here? _____

IV. IN HIS WORD OF SALVATION: 2:1-4.

- A. 2:1: More urgent warning against not heeding. _____
1. What does "therefore" refer back to? _____
2. The person and position of a president demands: _____
3. What pronoun shows a shift from what God and the Son have done, to what the Hebrew Christians must do (because of what has been done for them)? _____
4. What principle is taught in Luke 12:48 _____
and Matthew 11:20-24? _____
5. The word "more" compares what 2 things? _____
6. Why should we gladly give heed to such an exalted Son? _____
7. What illustration is in the word "drift"? _____
8. We drift away from Christ by not _____
- B. 2:2,3: More urgent certainty of punishment.
1. "Transgression" means _____ and "disobedience" means _____
_____ one deliberate and the other unintentional.
2. Give a phrase about justice from Romans 2:2 _____
and 2:5: _____
3. What is the answer to the question in Romans 3:3? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet Lesson 3 Continued

4. What is the answer to the question in Hebrews 2:3? _____
 5. What is the answer to the question in Psalms 139:7? _____
 6. What part of speech is each word? So: _____, great: _____
salvation: _____
 7. What is the most important reason that this salvation is so great? _____
 8. Give another phrase from 1:2 with this meaning: _____
 9. Give all 3 reasons for its greatness: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
 10. Give the 2 viewpoints of Paul's authorship as referred to in v. 3:
(1) _____ (2) _____
 11. Acts 13:31 separates Paul from the apostles in what way? _____
- C. 2:3, 4: More glorious Word of Salvation.
1. How does Hebrews 2:3 give the words of Jesus the best possible testimony? _____
 2. What word in verse 2 is being enlarged upon in verses 3, 4? _____
 3. Is "them" in v. 4 the things spoken or them that heard? _____
 4. List the 4 words here for miracles: (1) _____ (2) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
 5. Give the separate meaning of each: (1) _____ (2) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
 6. What footnote meaning does "gifts" have? _____
 7. What phrase means that miraculous gifts were not distributed without each having a planned purpose?

 8. How does I Corinthians 12:7 say this? _____
 9. What does "manifold" mean? _____
 10. How do Pentecostals misunderstand this? _____
 11. The first chapter has set the stage for the pattern of the book. There will be throughout the epistle 2 parts to each section: (1) The marvelous blessings and privileges of Christ and the New Covenant, and then, based upon these, (2) the responsibilities that follow. Included also is a contrast between both of these elements in the Old as they are so much superior in the New.

**HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 4:
THE SON'S PRE-EMINENCE NOT CANCELLED BY HIS HUMILIATION**

Hebrews 2:5-18

OUTLINE:

- I. God's Great Salvation required the Son's suffering: 2:5-13.**
 - A. The Son was not merely a suffering and dying man inferior to angels because men, not angels, rule in the New Covenant age: 2:5—8.**
 - B. Christ fulfilled God's glorious destiny for man through death: 2:9.**
 - C. The Son did what was fitting to God by suffering to become Captain of salvation: 2:10-13.**
- II. The Son's Identification with His brethren required suffering: 2:14-18.**
 - A. To nullify the devil's power over death: 2:14, 15.**
 - B. To help heirs of Abraham, not angels: 2:16.**
 - C. To become a qualified High Priest: 2:17.**
 - D. To succor those who are tempted: 2:18.**
- III. Observations on the Son's Pre-eminence through suffering.**

I. GOD'S GREAT SALVATION REQUIRED THE SON'S SUFFERING: 2:5-13.

- A. The Son was not merely a suffering and dying man inferior to angels, because men, not angels, rule in the New Covenant age: 2:5—8.
 - 1. The Jewish objection that opposed a suffering Savior is now answered. They were thinking that Jesus was lowered even beneath angels when He became a man, so if they went back to the Law given by angels, it would be better than serving a humiliated Son. Give the theme of this section by summarizing 2:10:

 - 2. The writer takes up with two previous thoughts. (1) in 1:14 angels are ministering servants for the saved, not superior to them, and (2) in 2:3 the great salvation was not great because of angels, but because of the Son. What word in 2:5 makes these connections? _____
 - 3. Angels were made to _____ the heirs of salvation, not to _____ the world to come.
 - 4. Explain "the world to come" by "the age to come" in 6:5 and "at the end of these days" in 1:2:

 - 5. God's plan for the New Covenant age to be ruled by man and not by angels was foretold in O.T. Scripture. What line in v. 6 says so? _____
 - 6. The thing which dignifies man is that God is _____ of him (Psalms 8:4).
 - 7. What different meaning in Psalms 144:3 is given to this phrase? _____
 - 8. In v. 6 does "the son of man" mean Jesus or man's offspring?
 - 9. How does Hebrew parallelism help to answer question 8? _____
- 10. What 4 things did God do to show man's dignity (v. 7, 8)? (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
- 11. What footnote meaning of "a little lower" is in v. 7? _____
- 12. At what 2 possible times was man "crowned" over God's works? (1) _____
(2) _____
- 13. 1 Corinthians 15:27 makes Hebrews 2:8 sound like who is ruling? _____
- 14. The unfinished battle is expressed in v. 8: _____
- 15. The unfinished battle must be viewed with who else in view? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet Lesson 4 Continued

B. Christ fulfilled God's glorious destiny for man through death: 2:9.

1. Ephesians 4:8 tells when Jesus became our crowned Captain: _____

2. By viewing God's purpose for man through Christ, we see that man's ultimate position will be to rule angels. Quote this from 1 Corinthians 6:3: _____

3. What 2 things do we "see" in v. 8, 9? (1) _____
(2) _____
4. What word in v. 9 says that Jesus could not have been crowned without first dying?

5. What does "wherefore" in Philippians 2:8, 9 imply? _____

6. What was the crowning achievement which Christ was designed to accomplish for man? _____
What, then, had to precede His crowning? _____
7. Experiencing all the humiliation and bitterness of death is expressed in the word _____
_____ in v. 9.
8. What word places emphasis upon the personal substitute of Jesus for individuals?

9. What caused Christ to taste death for every man? _____
10. What word in v. 9 expresses a substitute or vicarious death? _____

C. The Son did what was fitting to God by suffering to become Captain of salvation: 2:10—13.

1. What word in v. 10 expresses the fittingness or appropriateness of His sufferings?

2. List 2 descriptions of God in v. 10: (1) _____
(2) _____
3. Christ's agency in 1:2 is not inferiority, because creation in 2:10 was _____
God as well as Christ. _____
4. What is God's ultimate purpose in v. 10 for which He uses all things? _____
5. This could only be done through making _____
6. "Author" suggests _____, while captain suggests _____

7. What word says suffering "completed" Christ's qualifications? _____
8. Christ as consecrating Priest and man as consecrated worshippers are all _____
that is, of the same human stock or material.
9. What does justification make possible in Romans 5:2; Ephesians 2:18; 3:12? _____
10. What does sanctification make possible in Hebrews 4:16; 7:19—25; 10:22? _____
11. What is the grand design of God's scheme of redemption? _____
12. Three O.T. Scriptures are quoted to prove that the Son is not ashamed to call those brethren who are sanctified: _____
 - a. Psalms 22:22: Who is "f" _____ Who is "thy" _____
 - b. Isaiah 8:17: Who is "I" _____ Who is "him" _____
 - c. Isaiah 8:18: Who is "I" _____ Who is "the children" _____
13. What is meant by the "condescension" of Jesus? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet Lesson 4 Continued

II. THE SON'S IDENTIFICATION WITH HIS BRETHREN REQUIRED SUFFERING: 2:14-18.

A. To nullify the devil's power over death: 2:14,15.

1. Why did Jesus become flesh and blood? (1) _____

(2) _____

2. 1 Corinthians 15:20 gives one way Christ's death released mortals: _____
3. How would His death release us from spiritual death? _____
4. Apply Genesis 3:15 to "bring to nought:" _____
5. Apply I John 3:8 to the same idea: _____
6. How would fearing death enslave? _____

B. To help heirs of Abraham, not angels: 2:16.

1. What is the marginal reading of 2:16? _____
2. Are the "seed" of Abraham physical or spiritual (See Galatians 3:7, 9, 29)? _____
3. When angels sinned, did they have a Savior (2 Peter 2:4)? _____

C. To become a qualified High Priest: 2:17.

1. List the ideas of these previous "Priest" verses: Hebrews 1:3: _____
_____ 2:9: _____
2:11: _____
2. "Behooved" is the idea of "owed" or "ought." Why would it be required of Jesus?

3. In what ways must He be identified with His brethren? _____
4. What kind of High Priest would this identity cause: _____
5. Does "faithful" mean to God or to us or to His purpose? _____
6. What "things" are meant in 2:17? _____
7. What 3 words translate "propitiation"? _____
8. What was the sacrifice that made propitiation? _____

D. To succor them that are tempted: 2:18.

1. How is temptation suffering? _____
2. Quote from Luke 22:44: _____
3. Quote the idea of Christ's help in temptation from these verses:
1 Corinthians 10:13: _____
Philippians 4:13: _____
2 Peter 2:9: _____
Romans 8:37: _____
4. Quote from Matthew 26:38: _____
5. Give the meaning of "succor" _____
6. What is said about the mercy of the priesthood in 10:28? _____

III. OBSERVATIONS ON THE SON'S PRE-EMINENCE THROUGH SUFFERING:

1. Why could sinners not have been saved by more information on righteousness, rather than an atonement of righteousness? _____
2. What kind of things can God not do (Titus 1:2; 2 Timothy 2:13)? _____
3. Why was Jesus never ashamed of His humiliation and suffering? _____

4. John 12:31-33 explains how Satan's power was broken, how? _____
5. How does overcoming sin's power render death impotent? _____
6. What relation did Jesus becoming Savior have to His virgin birth (Matthew 1:20, 21)? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet Lesson 4 Continued

7. How was His humanity required for His mediation (I Timothy 2:5, 6)? _____

8. The concept of Christ's sacrifice for sinners is the vicarious principle of the atonement. It is the basis of His priesthood and the reason His priesthood is pre-eminent. Show this idea in these verses:
Matthew 20:28: _____
1 Corinthians 15:3: _____
Hebrews 9:26: _____
9. The principle of law is opposed to the vicarious principle. It put man on his own merits. Law can do nothing vicarious for man. The Law had no meritorious sacrifices. Its priesthood had nothing that could take away sins. Show this idea from these verses:
Hebrews 10:4: _____
Romans 3:20: _____
Galatians 3:10: _____
Galatians 3:13: _____
Romans 6:14: _____
John 1:17: _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 5: THE SON SUPERIOR TO MOSES

Hebrews 3:1-4:13

OUTLINE:

- I. The Son and Builder superior to the servant and house member: 3:1-6.
- II. A superior Deliverer makes falling away more serious: 3:7-19.
 - A. A warning to Israel: 3:7-11
 - B. A warning to brethren: 3:12-19
- III. The Gospel of Rest, for Israel and the church: 4:1-13
 - A. Danger of losing the heavenly rest through unbelief: 4:1-3
 - B. Israel's Sabbath rest and Canaan rest were not God's heavenly rest: 4:4-10
 - C. The heavenly rest demands diligent obedience to God's living, powerful, and cutting Word: 4:11-13

I. THE SON AND BUILDER SUPERIOR TO THE SERVANT AND HOUSE MEMBER: 3:1-6.

1. "Wherefore" means because of the Son's superiority over (1) prophets, (2) angels, (3) because of the greatness of His person, and (4) the greatness of His redemptive work, consider Jesus. What precisely is meant by "consider"? _____

2. In what 2 roles is Jesus to be considered? _____
3. These 2 offices were first held in Israel by what 2 men? _____
4. Why would this subject be delicate ground for Jews? _____
5. What O.T. idea is repeated here from Exodus 19:6? _____
6. What is the basic idea of holiness?_ Which O.T. apostle's call had made them thus? _____
7. What implied warning is underneath the surface of "holy brethren"? _____
8. What heavenly calling is meant and what kind is it (Philippians 3:14)? _____
9. The confession of Christ as God's apostle included the acceptance of the Gospel which He spoke, and thus the end of the _____ The confession of Christ as High Priest implied the end of the _____ priesthood to which Jesus did not belong.
10. What trait did Moses and Jesus have to be honored as God's apostle (Numbers 12:7)? _____

11. What 2 superiorities did Jesus have over Moses? (1) _____
(2) _____
12. Whose house is it in v. 2? _____ In v. 3 _____ Explain: _____

13. What in v. 5 shows that Moses was temporary until a greater spokesman came? _____
14. Moses was human, the Son is (1:8) _____ Moses sinned, the Son was (4:15) _____
Moses commanded animal sacrifices, the Son offered (7:27) _____
Moses brought law, the Son brought (John 1:17) _____
Moses needed a Savior, the Son (Matthew 1:21) _____
15. What is the condition in v 6? _____
16. What does I Timothy 3:15 say about God's house? _____
17. Instead of mere obligation, what motivates one to hold fast (v. 6)? _____

18. What brings confidence in 10:19? _____
19. How is Christ Jesus our hope (I Timothy 1:1)? _____

II. A SUPERIOR DELIVERER MAKES FALLING AWAY MORE SERIOUS: 3:7-19.

A. A Warning To Israel: 3:7-11

1. "Wherefore" goes with v. 12, but v. 7-11 are parenthetical in between.
2. What lesson is learned in v. 7 about the Holy Spirit? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 5 Continued

3. What importance is the present tense "saith"? _____
4. Israel fell away with God's voice still sounding in their ears, but _____ a greater than the prophets, than angels, than Moses is speaking to them.
5. What lesson can be learned from a 40-year hardening? _____
6. The Hebrew words Meribah and Massah for "provocation" and "trial" are proper names of a point at the beginning and at the end of their journey. How does this illustrate the lesson of question 5? _____
7. How many years did N.T. Israelites hear the Son's voice before their nation fell? _____
8. What 2 qualities in Israel incensed God in v. 10? (1) _____
(2) _____
9. How deep was God's anger in v. 11? _____

B. A Warning To Brethren: 3:12—19.

1. Give 3 descriptions in v. 12 of their condition: _____
2. Hebrews 10:31 shows the implication here of the "living" God: _____
3. What is the danger in v. 13? _____
4. What lesson is in "today" and "day by day"? _____
5. What condition in v. 14 gives what result? _____
6. What 2 points of time are in v. 14? _____
7. "Partaking of Christ" brings what in v. 14? _____
8. List 6 conditions of heart in v. 8, 10, 12, 13: _____
9. Apply John 16:8,9 here: _____
10. Give 4 other descriptive phrases of "partaking of Christ" found in Colossians 3:3 and Galatians 2:20:
(1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
11. What 3 questions are asked with answers given in question form in v. 16—18?
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
12. Give 3 words of God's displeasure in v. 16—18: _____
13. What word in v. 12, 19 could better be translated "lack of trust"? _____
14. God's grace, purpose, and power were available to take Israel into Canaan, but what response on their part was lacking? _____

III. THE GOSPEL OF REST, FOR ISRAEL AND THE CHURCH: 4:1-13.

A. Danger of losing the heavenly rest through unbelief: 4:1—3.

1. Is the promise of God's rest still valid? _____
Did Israel's failure void the promise? _____ They should _____ lest anyone should _____
to _____
2. Their heavenly (3:1) _____ and their heavenly (4:1) _____ is called in 4:2
a _____ What does "left" mean? _____ For whom? _____
3. "Coming short" of God's rest is not a shortcoming of works but of (12:15) _____
_____ or of (3:19) _____
4. Does "them that heard" mean the multitude who did not believe, or does it mean the few (Moses, Joshua, Caleb) who heard and believed? _____
5. Quote the parts of these verses which say that the Gospel was preached in the O.T.:
Hebrews 4:2: _____ Galatians 3:8: _____
_____ Romans 10:15: _____
Isaiah 52:7: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 5 Continued

6. What is the "word of hearing" called in I Thessalonians 2:13? _____
7. What people in v. 2 would faith have united them to? _____
What people in v. 3? _____
8. State this idea from Romans 4:12: _____
9. Since the quotation of warning in v. 3 still applies today, this proves that God's promise of rest still applies today to those who _____
10. Because God's rest was still being offered in Psalms 95:11, long after Israel entered Canaan, proves that God's important rest is for us who _____
11. The reason that the heavenly rest was not entered was not that it wasn't ready or prepared for (v. 3) _____

B. Israel's Sabbath rest and Canaan rest were not God's heavenly rest: 4:4- -10.

1. What rest now enters the discussion (v. 4, 9)? _____
2. What is the point in the words "remaineth" and "so long time afterward"? _____
3. Since Canaan nor Sabbath-keeping truly gave the people rest, there is a New Covenant and a new rest for the new (v. 9) _____
4. Is "he" in v. 10 Jesus or is it anyone who has died and gone to rest? _____
5. Quote from Revelation 14:13 on this point: _____
6. Quote Joshua 21:44 as to Canaan's rest: _____
7. This completes the discussion of three salvation blessings in Christ, each one a restoration of that which was lost by sin: (1) Hebrews 2:8, 9: _____
(2) Hebrews 2:14, 15: _____
(3) Hebrews 4:9, 10: _____

C. The heavenly rest demands diligent obedience to God's living, powerful, and cutting Word: 4:11-13

1. List the words of response which trusting faith demands: 2:1: _____
_____ 3:1 _____ 3:12: _____
4:1: _____ 4:11: _____ 4:11 (not) _____
2. Show the relationship of faith to obedience from these verses: 3:19 + 4:11: _____
_____ John 3:36: _____
James 2:18: _____
3. List 5 traits of God's Word which demand diligence: _____
4. To turn away from God's Word is to fall away from (3:12): _____
5. Show this relationship in the change from God's Word (v. 12) to God Himself (v. 13): _____
6. Show this from: John 15:7: _____
John 8:31: _____ John 12:48: _____
7. Explain how Israel's disobedience was unbelief in God's Word: _____
8. Show these same traits of God's Word in: Acts 7:38: _____
I Thessalonians 2:13: _____ Ephesians 6:17: _____
I Corinthians 14:25: _____
Hebrews 1:3: _____
9. Apply Ecclesiastes 12:14 here: _____
10. What warning is in "him with whom we have to do"? _____
11. Harmonize God's rest in Genesis 2:2 and Hebrews 4:3, 4 with John 5:17: _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 6: THE GREAT MERCIFUL HIGH PRIEST

Hebrews 4:14-5:10

OUTLINE:

- I. His sympathy: 4:14-16.
 - II. His office: 5:1-4.
 - III. His qualifications: 5:5—10.
-

I. HIS SYMPATHY: 4:14-16.

1. What 3 priestly traits have already been mentioned in 2:17? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
2. The passing of the O.T. High Priest from the court into the Holy Place to enter the Most Holy Place is referred to by (v. 14) having _____
3. Quote til I s idea from: Hebrews 6:20: _____
8:1: _____
4. What 2 natures needed by a priest are in the name "Jesus the Son of God"?

5. The powerful and faithful nature of God would cause us to _____
6. The human nature (v. 15) _____
_____ would cause us to (v. 16) _____
7. List traits of our confession from 3:1: _____
10:23: _____
8. What does Acts 9:4 say about Christ's feeling? _____
9. What previous verse in Hebrews tells of Jesus' sympathy for us? _____
10. Give 4 words for His sinlessness in Hebrews 7:26 _____

11. "Draw near" is Greek present (continuous) action and means that our _____
will frequently arise.
12. In contrast to the Law's throne of judgment, we come to a throne _____
13. What word (also found in 3:6) means come to God with confidence? _____
14. Because we have such a great High Priest, we are motivated to what 2 things (4:14, 16)?
(1) _____
(2) _____
15. God's throne is one of grace, and His rule is one of mercy. We _____ mercy
and _____ grace to _____ in time of _____

II. HIS OFFICE: 5:1-4.

1. Give 3 traits of a Jewish High Priest from v. 1: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
2. List 3 statements from 2:14-18 telling how the Son identified with humans:
(1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
3. The role of a priest is not to teach, not to rule, but to _____
4. What trait in v. 2 comes from what trait? (1) _____
(2) _____
5. The Greek word for "bear gently" is a middle ground between apathy and undue excitement. Show how either extreme must be offset by the other: _____

6. Explain Hebrews 5:3 from Leviticus 16:17: _____
7. State the qualification found in Hebrews 5:4 both positively and negatively: _____
8. Sum up the 5 qualifications in 5:1—4: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 6 Continued

III. HIS QUALIFICATIONS: 5:5-10.

1. The same God who said _____ also said _____
2. Who named the Son a high priest after the order of Melchizedek (5:10)? _____
3. The topic of Melchizedek illustrates the author's way of briefly mentioning the topic before fully developing it later. Here the point is that God spoke of the Son as a priest in O.T. Scripture, and the Son did not appoint Himself. State this in v. 4: _____

4. What words describe the period of the Son's incarnation (v. 7) _____
5. Give 4 descriptions of the Son's pleading (v. 7) _____
6. What were these prayers about (v. 7)? _____
7. _____ Acts 23:10 uses the word for "fear" to mean ordinary fear instead of Godly fear. The Greek word "for" can mean "about." Using these ideas retranslate the last line of v. 7: _____

8. What made the Son a perfect captain in 2:10? _____
9. In what sense did the Son learn obedience? _____

10. Hebrews 5:7 says "from" death or "out of" death. Did Jesus pray to be saved from dying or to be saved by resurrection after dying? _____
11. Which view would Luke 22:42 favor? _____
Which would John 12:27? _____
Mark 14:28? _____
12. Another view is that sorrow almost killed Jesus in the garden (Matthew 26:38) that an angel answered His prayer by keeping Him from dying (Luke 22:43) _____ so as to fulfil His purposed death on the cross. If this view be correct, what sense of "death" does Hebrews 5:7 mean? _____

13. What did God not do (Romans 8:32)? _____
14. What prayer in John 12:27, 28 was heard and how heard? _____
15. What re-occurring word is in Hebrews 5:8? _____
16. Verse 7 lays stress on the _____ nature of Jesus but v. 8 begins with _____

17. Innocency is obedience untested, while manhood is obedience after testing. Apply this to how the Son "learned" obedience _____
18. What is the difference between experienced knowledge and theoretical knowledge? _____
19. State this principle from I Timothy 3:10: _____
20. In what sense was the Son "made perfect"? _____
21. Find this idea in Luke 13:32: _____
22. The Greek word for "author" means "cause." As a rock may crush a house, it is not the "cause," since something behind it moved the rock. Find this idea in Acts 4:12: _____

23. Describe the Son's obedience from Philippians 2:8: _____
24. Describe His perfection in Hebrews 2:10: _____
25. Give another statement requiring obedience (Hebrews 13:17): _____
26. What motivates obedience to the Son (Hebrews 4:14-16)? _____
27. Essential to true obedience is suffering or submission. What line states this in Luke 22:42? _____

28. Give a phrase from each Scripture which states the Son's own personal obedience done voluntarily by Himself rather than to Him: Philippians 2:7: _____
Hebrews 7:27 _____ Galatians 1:4: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 6 Continued

Galatians 2:20: _____ Ephesians 5:2: _____
Ephesians 5:25: _____ 1 Timothy 2:6: _____
Titus 2:14: _____ John 10:18: _____

29. What commands are "in the name" or "on the basis of the name of Jesus Christ" in Acts 2:38? _____

30. Unless obedience to Jesus is reliance upon Him as sin-offering, it will be misunderstood as reliance upon what? _____
31. The order of Melchizedek's priesthood has been mentioned in 5:6 as being not temporal but _____, in 5:10 the Son did not appoint Himself but was _____

32. Another trait of Melchizedek's priesthood is its relation to the Son's suffering and obedience by which He qualified Himself. This stands in contrast to the Levitical priesthood which was based upon? _____

33. What does 2 Chronicles 26:18 show about a king's taking upon himself the priesthood? _____

34. If man can be saved upon his own terms, who is being obedient to whom? _____
35. Distinguish the 2 ideas of these two statements: (1) having been made perfect and (2) having been proven perfect: _____

36. This entire section bases man's drawing near" to the Son upon the wonderful nature and qualifications of the Son. This means that the Son is Himself the drawing power to the Christian. Just as a child is bound to its mother by its great need of the mother, so we are bound to Christ. Show this relation from the last line in Revelation 1:5 and the first line of v. 6. _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 7: MATURITY NECESSARY TO REALIZE THE HOPE OF THE PRIESTHOOD

Hebrews 5:11 -6:20

OUTLINE:

- I. Immaturity of readers makes priesthood difficult: 5.11 — 14.**
- II. Maturity comes by pressing on unto perfection: 6:1—3.**
- III. Repentance is impossible for those who fell away: 6:4—8.**
- IV. Comfort and hope are founded upon God's promise: 6:9—20.**

I. IMMATURITY OF READERS MAKES PRIESTHOOD DIFFICULT: 5:11-14.

1. What is the antecedent of "whom"? _____ How would the readers'immaturity view such teaching? _____
Why? _____
2. The normal course of maturing Christians is to become-when given enough _____
3. What did they need someone to teach them again? _____
4. What word means the "basic elements"? _____ The "first principles" about whom are meant (6:1)? _____
5. If fundamental basics are not understood, must they be taught again until they are?-Otherwise, Christians cannot (6:1) _____
6. Define "oracles" and quote contexts of the word's use in these verses: _____
Acts 7:38: _____
Romans 3:2: _____ 1 Peter 4:11: _____
7. They still need _____ and not _____ Relate this idea from 1 Peter 2:2 : _____
1 Corinthians 3:1, 2: _____
8. What is necessary to develop the ability to take solid food? _____
9. In what way is the Scripture called "the word of righteousness"? _____
10. Would these oracles be O.T. or N.T. or both, and explain how either way they would be first principles "of Christ." _____

11. What is the method of experience that matures (v. 12)? _____
12. _____ food is for _____ who by _____ have their _____
_____ to _____ good and _____
13. How does immaturity lead to another form of spiritual childishness? Ephesians 4:14 _____
14. Give another word for immaturity when it does what (I Corinthians 3:1 —4)? _____
15. Men who are (I Corinthians 2:6) _____ grasp God's _____, which is the Gospel.
16. What does teaching do for the teacher (I Timothy 4:6)? _____
17. In what way were Christians in Romans 14:1 weak? _____
18. In what 4 ways did Jesus mature (Luke 2:52)? (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
19. What phrase in v. 14 shows that right and wrong are easily confused? _____

20. What are the "senses" here (Romans 6:13)? _____
21. What problem did Jesus face in John 16:12? _____
22. The early congregations had what types of brethren (I Thessalonians 5.14)? _____

II. MATURITY COMES BY PRESSING ON UNTO PERFECTION: 6:1 3.

1. List 6 parts of elementary type teaching (in 3 groups of 2 each): (1) _____
_____ (2) _____
(3) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 7 Continued

2. State what they should have left behind (1) from 5:12: _____
_____ 2) from 6:1: _____
3. What does Philippians 3:13 say about leaving things behind? _____
4. What phrase means the Pharisaic ceremonialism of corrupted Judaism? _____
5. Show this to be the meaning in Hebrews 9:13, 14: _____
6. "Faith toward God" means what idea found in Habakkuk 2:4; Romans 1:1; Galatians 3:11 _____

7. The plural "baptisms" likely refers to the contrast which Jews faced when they left the washings of the Law (and John's baptism) to accept Christ's baptism. All these six items are doctrines a Jew would need to embrace Christianity. This explains how repentance was needed before faith: Luke 3:3: _____

Matthew 3:11: _____
Acts 20:21: _____
John 3:25: _____
Acts 19:3: _____
8. Show how the 2 items of each of the 3 pairs go together:
(1) Repentance and faith (Mark 1:15): _____
(2) Baptisms and hands (Acts 19:1—6) _____
(3) Resurrection and judgment (Acts 17:31) _____
9. The "laying on of hands" means whose hands for what purpose (6:4, 5)? _____
10. Give 2 possible meanings of "this": (1) _____ (2) _____

III. REPENTANCE IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THOSE WHO FELL AWAY: 6:4-8.

1. How would this warning be motivation to maturity? _____

2. List 5 blessings of conversion enjoyed by those who later fell away: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
3. Explain their being "enlightened" (Hebrews 10:32; 2 Corinthians 4:4, 6): _____
4. Give 2 possible meanings of "The heavenly gift": (1) Ephesians 2:8: _____
(2) John 4:10; 6:32: _____
5. Show the specific "partaking" of the spirit meant here (as distinct from the "powers")
Galatians 3:2: _____
Ephesians 3:16: _____
6. Does "taste" mean (1) barely try or (2) fully embrace? Answer from Hebrews 2:9 and Psalms 34:8: _____

_____ What would the Hebrews 6 context mean?" _____

We can see how "once saved, always saved" people need somehow to destroy this passage by applying it to Jewish non-Christians. _____
7. What did the "world to come" mean in 2:5? _____
When the Messianic age began on Pentecost, what kind of powers were displayed as described in Hebrews 2:4: _____
8. Joel 2:28—32 connected the miracles of the outpouring of the Spirit with what period? _____

9. Describe hardness of heart which cannot repent from: 10:26: _____
1 John 5:16: _____ 2 Peter 2:14: _____
10. State 3 shocking results from 6:6 and 10:29: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 7 Continued

11. Explain from 6:6 "to themselves" _____
_____ and "afresh" : _____
What is implied in "afresh" , _____
12. Give these shocking states of those who fall away: 2 Peter 2:20—22: _____
_____ Acts 8:23: _____
_____ Revelation 3:16: _____
James 5:19: _____

IV. COMFORT AND HOPE ARE FOUNDED UPON GOD'S PROMISE: 6:9-20.

1. Use Genesis 1:11, 12; 3:17-19; and Hebrews 6:4-6 to explain the analogy of 2 lands

2. Who are the "you" and the "those" and "them"? _____
3. What words in 6:4-6 show the apostasy was not hypothetical? _____
4. Name 6 statements which indicate the readers had not yet apostacized.
(1) _____ (4) _____
(2) _____ (5) _____
(3) _____ (6) _____
5. Name 2 other statements of their faithfulness from 10:34 (1) _____
(2) _____
6. _____ was needed as they had demonstrated before so as to have _____
of hope. In 10:22 they needed _____ of _____
Their condition was one of half-heartedness or _____ in v. 12 which needed
faith and _____ or steadfastness.
7. Give 2 traits of swearing an oath (6:16): (1) _____
(2) _____
8. Why did God swear by Himself? _____ What 2 parts of the
promise did He swear to? (1) _____ (2) _____
9. In what sense did Abraham obtain the promise (6:15)? _____
In what sense did he receive not the promise (11:39, 40)? _____
10. Why did God make the oath (6:17)? _____
11. Between God's promise and man's weakness God _____ with an oath.
12. What are the 2 immutable things? (1) _____ (2) _____
13. The promise to Abraham was re-inforced by an oath for our sake, as shown by the words "that _____"
may have a _____"
14. Fleeing for refuge may refer to Numbers 35 and the cities of refuge, or more likely, to the safety of a harbor
for a ship in a storm.
15. Give a short statement about our hope from 3:6: _____
6:11: _____ 7:19: _____
6:18: _____
16. List 4 statements about this hope in 6:19: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
17. What does an anchor do that hope does? _____
18. What did the veil separate (Leviticus 16:2; Hebrews 9:2, 3)? _____
19. What did Jesus do in 9:12? _____
20. How did He do this as a "forerunner" (6:20)? _____
21. Again as in 5:6, 10 what topic is mentioned? _____
22. How did the readers need to imitate Abraham? _____
23. How was their sluggishness caused by a failure to understand the promise to Abraham?

**HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 8: JESUS A PRIEST AFTER
THE ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK**

Hebrews 7

OUTLINE:

- I. The characteristics of the priesthood of Melchizedek: 7:1-3.**
- II. The four-fold superiority of the priesthood of Melchizedek: 7:4-10.**
- III. The legal and spiritual priesthoods compared: 7:11—28.**
 - A. The Levitical priesthood was to be annulled and superseded: 7:11 — 14.**
 - B. A spiritual and royal priesthood was to replace the legal and ceremonial system: 7:15-17.**
 - C. A better hope by which to draw near to God: 7:18,19.**
 - D. It rested upon God's oath: 7:20—22.**
 - E. It is unchangeable for Christ lives forever: 7:23—25.**
 - F. It perfectly meets our needs: 7:26—28.**
- IV. The significance of the Son's High Priesthood.**

I. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHIZEDEK: 7:1-3.

1. Here begins a discussion of Christ's superiority over 3 major aspects of the ritual system of the Old Covenant: (1) Its priesthood, (2) Its ministry, and (3) Its sacrifice. Chapter 7 will show the Son's priesthood superior because it is after the order of Melchizedek by a timeless divine oath which has never been revoked. Chapters 8 and 9 will show the Son's ministry superior because it is spiritual and eternal, not earthly and temporary. Chapter 10:1-8 will show the Son's sacrifice superior because it was once for all time, not offered daily. How many years before the Law was Melchizedek's priesthood (Galatians 3:17)? _____
2. What was the setting of Abraham's meeting with Melchizedek (Genesis 14:14-20)? _____

3. What 2 important things were done (Genesis 14:19, 20)? (1) _____
(2) _____
4. Psalms 110:4 says _____ and refers to David's Lord (v. 1), who in Matthew 22:44, Acts 2:34, 35; Hebrews 1:13 means whom? _____
5. What 2 offices were joined in Melchizedek which were separate in Judaism (Hebrews 7:1)?
(1) _____ (2) _____
6. How are these 2 offices joined in Psalms 110? _____
7. What did Melchizedek do which only the Aaronic priests under the Law could not do (Deuteronomy 21:5)?

8. What 2 titles did Melchizedek wear (and give the meaning of the last)? (1) _____
(2) _____
9. What was required to be an Aaronic priest (Ezra 2:62, 63; Nehemiah 7:63-65)? _____
10. Name 7 traits of Melchizedek's priesthood (Hebrews 7:3): (1) _____
(2) _____ (5) _____
(3) _____ (6) _____
(4) _____ (7) _____
11. How is Melchizedek's lack of genealogy explained in v. 6? _____
12. How does v. 3 explain the meaning of Melchizedek's lack of beginning or ending?

II. THE FOUR-FOLD SUPERIORITY OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHIZEDEK: 7:4-10.

1. Four ways are now given whereby Melchizedek's priesthood is seen to be greater than Aaron's: (1) Abraham paid him tithes, (2) Melchizedek blessed Abraham, (3) Melchizedek's priesthood was forever, not temporary, and (4) Levi in Abraham's loins paid tithes to Melchizedek.

Hebrews 8 Study Sheet Continued

2. Verse 5 has 3 expressions which show why a priest's office was great: (1) _____
_____ (2) _____
(3) _____
3. Explain the principle in v. 6, 7: _____
4. What 2 words for time are found in v. 8 and what 2 times do they refer to? _____
(1) _____
(2) _____
5. What word has been used in 5:6 and 6:20 to contrast with the mortality of Aaron's priesthood? _____
6. What point is made in v. 10? _____
7. Give the meaning of "so to say" in v. 9 _____
8. How is v. 10 similar to the idea in Romans 5:12? _____

III. THE LEGAL AND SPIRITUAL PRIESTHOODS COMPARED: 7:11-14.

- A. The Levitical priesthood was to be annulled and superseded: 7:11 — 14.
 1. Show how verse 11 states that the Levitical priesthood was the center of the Law: _____

 2. What obvious weakness of the old priesthood is in v. 11? _____

 3. Give 4 similar words in 7:18, 19; 8:7: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
 4. If the priesthood was that under which the Law was received, what conclusion is necessary in v. 12?

 5. Instead of one of the 2 Sabbatarian "parts" of the Law, what actually was changed?
 6. What 2 proofs for priesthood change are given in v. 13? (1) _____
(2) _____
 7. What do these verses all say: Isaiah 9:6, 7; 11:1—5; Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:5,6;
Romans 1:3? _____

 8. Why could Jesus never officiate at Jewish altars? _____
 9. Give the statement from v. 14 which shows that the silence of Scripture must be respected: _____

- B. A spiritual and royal priesthood was to replace the legal and ceremonial system: 7:15-17.
 1. What word occurs in v. 14 & 15 which means "clearly seen"? _____
 2. What word in v. 14 corresponds to "arise" in v. 11, 15? _____
 3. What figurative idea is in Isaiah 11:1; Zechariah 3:8; 6:12; Jeremiah 23:5, 6?

 4. What are the 2 ways priests could be made in v. 16? (1) _____
(2) _____
 5. What trait do "carnal" ordinances have in 9:10? _____
 6. Instead of a priesthood based upon bodily descent, Christ's priesthood is as changeless and endless as His life. Give the footnote word in v. 16 and its meaning: _____

 7. Psalms 110:4 witnessed what 2 aspects of the Son's priesthood? (1) _____
(2) _____
- C. A better hope by which to draw near to God: 7:18,19.
 1. Three superior traits of the Son's priesthood are now given: (a) It does what a priesthood must do: bring men into God's presence. (b) It is permanent because based upon an irrevocable oath, (c) It is as unchangeable as the Son.
 2. How was the Law weak in Romans 8:3? _____ in Galatians 3:21?

Hebrews 8 Study Sheet Continued

3. Give short parts of these verses which state the weaknesses of the Law: Hebrews 9:9: _____
Hebrews 10:1: _____ Acts 13:39: _____
Romans 3:20: _____ Romans 7:11: _____
 4. In Hebrews 9:26 the Greek word for "disannual" is used. Make a point on this as to the complete putting away of the Law _____
 5. What in Hebrews 7:17 disannulled the foregoing commandment? _____
 6. If the Law could not make perfect by forgiving sins, it thus failed to provide a hope of what (which the Son's priesthood provides)? _____
 7. What central need of man is in Hebrews 7:19, 25; 4:16; 10:1, 22; James 4:8? _____
- D. It rested upon God's oath: 7:20-22.
1. What important statement begins Psalms 110:4? _____
 2. What in v. 21 is true of the 2 priesthoods? (1) _____
(2) _____
 3. A priesthood based upon God's oath is as _____ as God.
 4. A word in v. 22 meaning "guarantor" or "one who gives a firm pledge of assurance" is _____
 5. List 3 words of guarantee in v. 20—22: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
- E. It is unchangeable, for Christ lives forever: 7:23—25.
1. Why would many high priests be necessary over the years (7:23)? _____
 2. Give 3 words of the Son's abiding priesthood (v. 24 & footnote) (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
 3. If a priesthood could be transferred to a successor, what does this say about the indispensability of the priests? _____
 4. Based upon the Son's qualities in 1:1—3, He is able to do what in v. 25? _____
 5. Explain "uttermost" in its relation to "ever liveth" _____
 6. How do we draw near to God in v. 25 & Matthew 11:28; & John 14:6? _____
- F. It perfectly meets our needs: 7:26—28.
1. What word in v. 26 means "perfectly suited to our needs"? _____
 2. Name 5 other traits in v. 26: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
 3. These traits are deep and spiritual qualities, while the Levitical requirements were ceremonial and outward. Give the 2 words in v. 28 which contrast these priest-hoods:
(1) _____ (2) _____
 4. Why did we need a pure, innocent, unstained High Priest? _____
 5. What phrase in v. 26 shows His priesthood to be unlike the Levitical priests who offered sacrifices for their own sins, as they were guilty along with the rest? _____
 6. What phrase in v. 26 _____ is like a phrase in 4:14: _____
 7. Name 2 weaknesses in v. 27 of the old priesthood: (1) _____
(2) _____
 8. What highly significant phrase is in v. 27 and 9:12; 10:10; and 9:28? _____
 9. What trait in v. 27 could not have been in the Melchizedek or Levitical? _____

Hebrews 8 Study Sheet Continued

10. Write the phrase describing the Son as priest and victim (from 9:14): _____
_____ (9:28): _____
(10:10) _____ (Ephesians 5:2) _____
(Ephesians 5:25) _____
11. Where in Hebrews and in Psalms is the oath recorded and how was it "after the Law"? _____

12. Give the phrase from 2:10: _____
and 5:9: _____ as to His perfection.
13. Note this summary of how the Son as our priest perfectly meets our needs for a priest.
 - a. By His death to make purification for our sins He can draw us to God.
 - b. By His temptations and trials He can fully sympathize with our weakness.
 - c. By His enthronement at God's right hand He can fully meet our every need.
 - d. By the permanency of His life He can save completely and continually.
 - e. By His constant intercession He can meet our daily needs.
 - f. By being holy, guileless, undefiled, & separated from sinners He could offer an atoning sacrifice.
 - g. By His one act of atonement He more than sufficiently atoned for our sins for all time.
 - h. By offering Himself He did what no other priest could do but which surely had to be done.

IV. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SON'S HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

1. Melchizedek's priesthood was more ancient than the Levitical priesthood (Genesis 3:17).
2. Melchizedek's priesthood was greater because Melchizedek was greater than Abraham and Levi (Hebrews 7:10).
3. Melchizedek's superior priesthood implies the insufficiency of the Levitical priesthood (Hebrews 7:11).
4. The imperfections of the Levitical priesthood proved the need for a new priesthood (7:11).
5. The end of the Levitical priesthood implies the end of the Law which was under it (7:12).
6. A covenant or dispensation is only as good as its priesthood and sacrifice (10:19, 20).
7. Jesus was of the tribe of Judah, while the priests under the Law were of Levi (7:13, 14).
8. Jesus was priest not by legal ancestral descent, but by the power of His indestructible life (7:15).
9. They were chosen without oath, but God has sworn Him to be priest forever and cannot change His mind (7:20, 21).
10. His priesthood is unchangeable, but they were many and were replaceable (7:23, 24).
11. He is able to save to the uttermost, while they were not able to save at all (7:25).
12. They offered sacrifices for their own sins, His sacrifice atoned for others (7:26, 27).
13. They offered many daily sacrifices, but His was once for all (7:27).
14. They offered the blood of bulls and goats; He offered up Himself (7:27).
15. He is the surety of a better covenant and better hope which are spiritual, not carnal (7:19, 22).
16. He ever liveth to make intercession; they grew old and died (7:23—25).

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 9: THE BETTER COVENANT OF THE HIGH PRIEST

Hebrews 8:1-13

OUTLINE:

- I. Better because the High Priest ministers in a better place: 8:1—6.
- II. Better because the covenant is better: 8:7—13.
 - A. A better covenant needed and promised: 8:7—9.
 - B. The four-fold superiority of the promises: 8:10—12.
 - 1. Inward spiritual motivation and power: 10a.
 - 2. Special ownership and possession: 10b.
 - 3. Special knowledge of God: 8:11.
 - 4. Actual forgiveness of sin: 8:12.
 - C. The timing of the promise of the covenant explained: 8:13.

I. BETTER BECAUSE THE HIGH PRIEST MINISTERS IN A BETTER PLACE: 8:1-6.

1. What is the main point of the book (8:1)? _____
2. What is the main point of the Scriptures (John 5:39)? _____
3. The Son's priesthood has been shown superior because He Himself is superior. Now the superior priesthood will be seen in His superior ministry and the superior place of His ministry. Where is our High Priest (v. 1)?

4. What word in v. 1 shows that the priestly work of Jesus as one who offered a sacrifice is finished? _____

5. Verse 1 shows His acts on _____ are finished, but His work in _____ continues.
6. What word in v. 1 describes what kind of High Priest Jesus is? _____
7. Verses 1 and 2 list what 2 exalted things Jesus did or does? (1) _____

(2) _____
8. Write similar statements from these verses: 1:3: _____
12:2: _____
8:1: _____
9. Give short phrases from these verses as to the meaning of "minister:"
Luke 1:23: _____ Romans 13:6: _____
2 Corinthians 9:12: _____
10. Hebrews 2:16 says Jesus "gives help." In what ways does He "give help"? 2:18:
_____ 4:16: _____
11. Verse 2 says that the sanctuary and tabernacle of Jesus is _____
(not the type, but the substance and that it is superior because _____
12. State this idea from Matthew 16:18: _____
From Daniel 2:45: _____
13. What is called a "tabernacle" in these verses? 2 Corinthians 5:1,4: _____
John 1:14 (footnote): _____ Acts 15:16: _____
2 Peter 1:13: _____ Revelation 21:3: _____
14. From 9:11 give 2 statements about how the true tabernacle is greater: (1) _____
(2) _____
15. What does v. 2 say that Jesus does in the true tabernacle? _____
16. Give the idea of the place of God's presence from these verses: 1 Corinthians 3:16:

1 Corinthians 6:19: _____
17. Verse 3 says what was necessary for Christ? _____
18. What did Jesus offer (7:27)? _____ When? _____
19. Explain how Jesus differs from Levitical priests in having nothing more to offer:

20. What is the main work of a priest (5:1)? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 9 Continued

21. What is the difference between 2 times of offerings in 7:27 and 9:25?
(1) _____ (2) _____
22. What is the importance of 2 different positions of priests in 10:11, 12?

23. Why could Jesus not now be a priest on earth (v. 4)? _____

24. What does v. 4 prove as to the time of writing of the Book of Hebrews? _____
25. Apply 7:12 here and show in what sense the old priesthood remained: (1) _____
(2) _____
26. Verse 5 calls the old tabernacle a _____ and _____ of _____
27. What was Moses warned? _____

28. Give 2 other such warnings: (11:7): _____
(12:25): _____
29. Quote Exodus 25:40: _____
30. What similar idea in 10:28 and 2:3 is found in 8:5? _____
31. State the idea of "exactly following the pattern" from these verses:
Genesis 6:15: _____
6:22: _____
32. Christ's priesthood is better because: (1) It is in heaven and not on earth,
(2) It was done once and not continually, (3) It is established upon a better mediator
than Moses. What is better in v. 6? (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
33. The old covenant was a covenant of law, but the new covenant is a covenant of promise, and Jesus is the
surety that the promises will be fulfilled. What did the old covenant
promise? _____
What does the new? _____
Why does 7:22 say the new covenant is better? _____
34. What in 9:15 makes Christ's covenant better? _____
35. What superior thing in 12:24 is able to do what in 12:23? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____

II. BETTER BECAUSE THE COVENANT IS BETTER: 8:7-13.

- A. A better covenant needed and promised: 8:7-9.
1. What is implied by a second covenant (v. 7)? _____
 2. How was the Law weak, Romans 8:3? _____
What were its traits, Romans 7:12, 14? (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
What was its purpose, Romans 7:7? _____
Romans 3:20: _____
 3. If the weakness was in the Israelites, who is "them" in Hebrews 8:8? _____
 4. What words sum up the contrast of the 2 covenants in v. 9? _____
 5. What 2 exoduses are compared in v. 9 and v. 12? (1) _____
(2) _____
 6. What do Sabbatarian need to know in v. 9? _____
 7. What 2 attitudes of God are contrasted in v. 9 and 10? (1) _____
(2) _____
 8. Give 3 names of Christ's covenant from verses 6-8: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 9 Continued

B. The four-fold superiority of the promises. 8:10-12.

1. Inward spiritual motivation and power: 8:10a.

- a. What 2 words are interchangeable in v. 10? (1) _____ (2) _____
- b. Why would the Law not motivate but would discourage? _____

- c. After what days does v. 10 refer to? _____
- d. Quote Romans 8:2: _____

- e. Quote Romans 8:13: _____

2. Special ownership and possession: 8:10b.

- a. What idea is in Exodus 19:5 and 6:7? _____

- b. Quote 2 Corinthians 6:17,18: _____

- c. What phrase says this in 1 Peter 2:9? _____

- d. How are God's actions toward Israel like a remarrying husband (Hosea 1.2, 6, 9, 10)?

- e. What 2 lines in Hebrews 8:10 tell of our security by being God's possession?

3. Special knowledge of God: 8—11.

- a. What will not be necessary (v. 11a)? _____

- b. Why (v. 11b)? _____
- c. In what way (v. 12)? _____

- d. Could a Jew be circumcised without knowing God first (Genesis 17:12)?

- e. What range of the people would know God (v. 11)? _____
- f. Would there need to be special priests (I Peter 2:5)? _____

Why? _____

4. Actual forgiveness of sin: 8—12.

- a. What word indicates that forgiveness is the foundation of all other promises?

- b. The basis of forgiveness under the Law was human perfection, but what word in v. 12 gives the basis for forgiveness under Christ? _____
- c. What 2 basic qualities of the covenant are in 10:16, 17? (1) _____
(2) _____
- d. What kind of people are covenant people of Jesus (Matthew 1:21)? _____
- e. Quote this idea from Colossians 1:13, 14: _____
- f. From Revelation 1:5, 6: _____

C. The timing of the promise of the covenant explained: 8:13.

1. Give the phrase from v. 13 that is the Jeremiah 31:31 quotation:

2. Who is "he"? _____ When did he say it? _____
Why is this important? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 9 Continued

3. When was the first covenant made old? _____
4. God predicted that the first covenant would die of old age. It had lasted 600 years before it ended on the cross. At the time its replacement was promised it became: _____

How do A.D. 70 people misunderstand this? _____

5. Give phrases from these verses which show when the Law ended (regardless of whether or when the Jews or brethren today think it ended):

Matthew 5:17: _____ Romans 7:4: _____

2 Corinthians 3:11: _____

Romans 10:4: _____

Romans 6:14: _____

Hebrews 7:12: _____

Colossians 2:14: _____

2 Corinthians 3:13: _____

Galatians 3:25: _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 10: THE BETTER TABERNACLE

Hebrews 9

OUTLINE:

- I. The earthly tabernacle was figurative of the heavenly tabernacle: 9:1—10.**
 - A. The two rooms (or tabernacles): 9:1—5.
 - B. The services in the two rooms: 9:6,7.
 - C. The symbolic nature of the first tabernacle: 9:8—10.
- II. How the better tabernacle is better: 9:11 —28.**
 - A. Made without hands: 9:11.
 - B. Entered through His own blood: 9:12—14.
 - C. His death covered those under the first covenant: 9:15—17.
 - D. Typified by all sprinkling of blood: 9:18—22.
 - E. Fulfilled and perfected once for all by sacrifice of Himself: 9:23—28.

I. THE EARTHLY TABERNACLE WAS FIGURATIVE OF THE HEAVENLY TABERNACLE: 9:1-10.

- A. The two rooms (or tabernacles): 9:1—5.
 - 1. The _____ covenant had an _____ sanctuary.
 - 2. What covenant was the first covenant (8:9)? _____
 - 3. The first covenant is being contrasted with what (8:8, 13)? _____
 - 4. What kind of ordinances were the rules of worship in the first tabernacle (v. 10)? _____
 - 5. What does "first" refer to in v. 2? _____
 - 6. What items were in the first room (v. 2)? _____
 - 7. What were the two rooms called (v. 2, 3)? _____
 - 8. Explain the location of the two veils: (1) _____
(2) _____
 - 9. What items were in the second room (v. 4)? (1) _____
(2) _____
 - 10. What 3 things were in the ark (v. 4)? (1) _____
(2) _____
 - 11. What 2 things are described in v. 5? (1) _____ (2) _____
 - 12. The _____ represented the barrier between a holy God's presence and sinful man. It symbolized the fact that the Old Covenant ritual could not bring man into fellowship with God. What happened in Matthew 27:51? _____
_____ When? _____
How? _____ Meaning what? _____
 - 13. Where does Exodus 30:6 locate the altar of incense? _____
 - 14. How was it used on Atonement Day (Exodus 30:10)? _____
 - 15. When the second veil was opened on Atonement Day, what would the item of furniture nearest the Mercy Seat be? _____
What item of furniture received the sprinkling of blood on Atonement Day besides the Mercy Seat? _____
 - 16. From Exodus 25:10—22 what was the top of the ark called? _____
What overshadowed it? _____ What did these represent (Hebrews 9:5)? _____
_____ What made it important? _____
 - 17. What is a footnote word for Mercy Seat (Hebrews 9:5)? _____
 - 18. What did the Mercy Seat (between God's Law and God's presence) represent? _____
 - 19. Because the writer hastens to his main point he says (about the furniture): _____
- B. The services in the two rooms: 9:6,7.
 - 1. Name 2 kinds of priests and 2 tabernacles (rooms) (1) _____
(2) _____ (1) _____ (2) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 10 Continued

2. Give the 2 times of services: (1) _____ (2) _____
 3. Blood was offered for whom? _____
 4. What did priests do daily (Exodus 27:20, 21; 30:7, 8)? (1) _____
(2) _____
 5. What did they do weekly (Leviticus 24:5-9)? _____
 6. What enabled the High Priest to enter the Most Holy Place (v. 7)? _____
 7. What was one goat called (Leviticus 16:8)? _____
Meaning? _____
 8. What 3 acts did the High Priest perform on Atonement Day (Leviticus 16:5-22)?
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
 9. Define "atonement": "scape-goat": _____
 10. How does John 1:29 fit this idea? _____
- C. The symbolic nature of the first tabernacle: 9:8—10.
1. What is the meaning of "the holy place" in Hebrews 9:8? _____
 2. Who is the author of the symbolism of the Old Covenant? _____
 3. What was the "first tabernacle"? _____
 4. Explain v. 8: _____
 5. "Yet standing" meant standing with God's approval. In v. 11 the writer shows that the Old Covenant sanctuary was not "standing" since Christ entered the heavenly sanctuary. Was the temple "desolate" even before it was torn down (Matthew 23:38)? _____ Apply this to our A.D. 70 brethren.

 6. When was the time present (v. 9)? _____
 7. The first tabernacle was a figure for which people? _____
 8. According to what were gifts and sacrifices offered? _____
 9. What could not be made perfect by Old Covenant worship? _____
 10. Why can Christ's blood cleanse the conscience? _____
 11. What word means "only this far" (v. 10)? _____
 12. What time ended Old Covenant worship (v. 10)? _____
 13. how was the coming of Christ a "time of reformation"? _____
 14. What does 7:12 say Christ changed? (1) _____ (2) _____

II. HOW THE BETTER TABERNACLE IS BETTER: 9:11-28.

- A. Made without hands: 9:11.
1. "Good things to come" were yet to come at what time? _____
 2. This is shown by the fact that Christ is spoken of as _____ come (v. 11).
 3. Give 2 descriptions of the better tabernacle (v. 11): (1) _____
(2) _____
 4. The place where Jesus offered His blood to God was not _____
that is to say, _____, but was God's very presence in heaven.
- B. Entered through His own blood: 9:12-14.
1. Name 3 kinds of blood (v. 12): (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
 2. What had Jesus already done before He entered the Holy Place? _____

 3. What word in v. 12 means "by the virtue of His own blood"? _____
 4. Instead of re-entering every year, Jesus entered: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 10 Continued

5. Describe the sprinkling in Numbers 19:22: _____
 6. How did O.T. sacrifices cleanse the flesh? _____
 7. What does Christ's blood cleanse (v. 14)? _____
 8. The value of Christ's sacrifice superceded the value of carnal sacrifice for fleshly cleansing because it was through His (v. 14) _____ that is, His spiritual nature being God _____
 9. His offering was not the slaughter of a reluctant, unwilling, or unconscious victim, but instead He _____ voluntarily and intelligently.
 10. His offering was _____, meaning that it was inwardly sinless instead of outwardly spotless as were perfect animals. Why did it have to be so? _____
 11. Give 3 words of superiority in v. 14: _____
- C. His death covered those under the First Covenant: 9:15—17.
1. What cause (v. 15)? _____
 2. List 2 things O.T. believers received (v. 15, 16): (1) _____ (2) _____
 3. Name 2 things always true of a testament (v. 16, 17): (1) _____ (2) _____
 4. What was necessary for what to be received? (1) _____ (2) _____
 5. If the wages of sin is death (Romans 6:23), what was necessary to redeem us from death? _____
 6. What is the difference between a covenant and a testament? _____

 7. How do v. 15—17 fit the writer's argument? _____

- D. Typified by all sprinkling of blood: 9:18-22.
1. Change v. 18 into a positive statement: _____
 2. What 2 things were sprinkled with blood and when? _____
 3. What did Moses say (v. 20)? _____
 4. What behind the shedding of blood is implied by blood? _____
 5. What is not mentioned in Exodus 24:3—8 that we learn in Hebrews 9:19? _____
 6. What 2 things does v. 21 teach that is omitted in the O.T.? (1) _____
(2) _____
 7. What 2 things were used for purification in Numbers 31:22- 24? (1) _____
(2) _____
 8. What general principle is in v. 22? _____

- E. Fulfilled and perfected once for all by sacrifice of Himself: 9:23—28.
1. What is the principle in v. 23? _____
 2. What do the uses of "these" in v. 23 refer to? _____
 3. If the copies (1. Book, 2. vessels of worship, 3. covenant, 4. commandments, and 5. people) were sanctified by blood, what heavenly things (corresponding to them) were sanctified by Christ's blood? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
 4. Quote Matthew 26:28: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 10 Continued

5. Not where but where did Christ enter (v. 24)? (1) _____
(2) _____
6. As the priest represented the people, so Christ reinstates believers into God's presence by doing what (v. 24)? _____
When? _____
7. Give 3 ways Jesus is unlike the old High Priest (v. 25): (1) _____
(2) _____
8. How and when would He have had to suffer (v. 26)? (1) _____
(2) _____
9. He has been manifested _____, at _____ to _____
by _____
10. What phrase means "the blood of others"? _____
Why not use his own? _____
11. What is implied in the importance of "once"? _____
12. State the general principle and what it proves about Christ (v. 27): (1) _____
(2) _____
13. His next appearance will not be to atone for sin but for _____
to _____
14. This proves that the completeness and perfection of Christ's atoning death is shown by the fact that its effects last until when? _____
15. What thought is found in all these verses: Romans 8:19, 23, 1 Corinthians 1:7, Philippians 3:20, Titus 2:13, 2 Peter 3:12? _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 11: THE BETTER SACRIFICE OF OUR HIGH PRIEST
Hebrews 10:1-18

OUTLINE:

- I. The former sacrifices were shadowy types, not the real things: 10:1-4.**
- II. The first will was taken away to establish the second: 10:5-10.**
- III. The Son's sacrifice was not continual but complete: 10:11-14.**
- IV. The New Covenant's perfect remission needs no other atonement: 10:15-18.**

I. THE FORMER SACRIFICES WERE SHADOWY TYPES, NOT THE REAL THINGS: 10:1-4.

1. The Law had what, but had not what? _____ not _____
2. List 3 descriptions of the shadow sacrifices _____, _____

3. The good things were future ("to come") to what people? _____
4. When did "the good things to come" actually come, (9:11)? _____
5. List 3 statements showing what the copies were copies of, 8:5: _____
9:23: _____ 10:1: _____
6. What in v. 1 and 2 statements of man's need? (1) _____
(2) _____
7. Give the argument of v. 2: _____
8. If a Christian is cleansed, he should have no more, (v. 2): _____
9. Instead of forgiveness, the sacrifices brought what, (v. 3)? _____
10. How was the New Covenant different, (v. 17)? _____

11. What did an offering in Numbers 5:15 do? _____

12. What is Christ's cup a remembrance of, (Matthew 26:28)? _____
13. What is impossible, (v. 4)? _____

14. What can take away sin, (John 1:29)? _____
15. How were Old Covenant people forgiven, (Acts 19:4)? _____

16. What was preached before Jesus came, (Galatians 3:8; Luke 3:18; Hebrews 4:3; Isaiah 52:7)? _____

17. When were their sins actually forgiven, (Hebrews 9:15; Romans 3:25; Hebrews 11:39, 40)? _____

18. Define "shadow" as it applies to how the Israelites saw the blessings Christ would bring

19. Define "very image" as it applies to how we see them: _____

II. THE FIRST WILL WAS TAKEN AWAY TO ESTABLISH THE SECOND: 10:5-10.

1. Psalms 110:4 proved the superiority of Christ's (Hebrews 7:17): _____
Jeremiah 31:31 proved the superiority of Christ's (8:8): _____
and now Psalms 40:6 is used to prove the superiority of Christ's (10:5) _____
2. The Son of God (spiritual, eternal deity) was overwhelmingly a better sacrifice than carnal, irrational, sub-human brutes. What does "wherefore" refer to (v. 5)? _____
3. What is implied by "cometh into" and "prepare for"? _____
4. Who is "he" in v. 5? _____ Who spoke in this Psalm? _____
5. God could not accept _____ and _____ except as they _____

6. What practice is expressed in the original Hebrew of "a body didst thou prepare for me" (Psalms 40:6, Exodus 21:6, Deuteronomy 15:17)? _____
7. What idea in the slave's heart is in v. 7 (Psalms 40:8)? _____
8. Give the line which states that Jesus was the theme of O.T. Scripture. _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 11 Continued

9. Give a word which summarizes Jesus' attitude toward His sacrifice: _____
10. the point of the word "then" in v. 9 is that the offerings of the Law did not please God before the Son said He would come to do God's will. "He _____ that He may _____
11. The former will (the Law) was seen to be ineffective and in need of replacement even before either was given and was so stated in Psalms 46:6, centuries before the Law's end. What word in v. 9 says that the purpose of taking away the first was to establish the second? _____
12. What "will" in v. 10 is referred to in the words "by which will"? _____
13. What 3 words in v. 10 are past tense showing that sanctification has already taken place and proving that the sanctifying will has already come? _____
14. The word "will" in v. 9 and v. 10 shows that v. 9 means the first _____ and the second _____. Verse 8 shows that will to be the _____
15. The voluntary obedience of Jesus to do God's will is the kind of sacrifice characterizing the new covenant, not the ritual ceremonies of the Law. What part of Jeremiah's prediction stated this? _____
16. What words in v. 10 mean the "single unique" sacrifice of the Son? _____
17. How does 7:27 stress the free-will nature of the offering? _____

III. THE SON'S SACRIFICE WAS NOT CONTINUAL BUT COMPLETE: 10:11-14.

1. Give 5 expressions in v. 11 showing the nature of first covenant sacrifices: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
(5) _____
2. Give 3 expressions in v. 12 for the Son's sacrifice: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
3. How long will the Son's sacrifice be effective (v. 13)? _____
4. "Perfected forever" could mean (1) perfected all coming generations, or (2) perfected each saint all his life, which? _____
5. What in v. 11 could old sacrifices not do? _____
6. When will Christ's enemies finally be destroyed (I Corinthians 15:22)? _____
7. The Greek word in v. 14 says "the ones that are being sanctified." Apply this thought to a Christian's sanctification: _____
8. How does v. 14 give confidence? _____
9. What assures us of victory over all our enemies? _____

IV. THE NEW COVENANT'S PERFECT REMISSION NEEDS NO OTHER ATONEMENT. 10:15-18.

1. If sins are remembered _____, there is _____ offering for sin.
2. The New Covenant is a "no more" kind of covenant because it meets man's great need and fulfills God's plan for man which is _____
3. The witness of Christ in Psalms 40:6-8 is sufficient, but the witness of the _____ in Jeremiah 31:31-34 is added. What word means "added"? _____
4. "After" in v. 15 and "then" in v. 16 call attention to the crowning trait or centrally-important characteristic of the New Covenant, which is _____
5. The word "remember" shows that sins are recorded where? _____
6. The perfection of the Son's sacrifice is seen in the statement in 10:10 that we have been _____
7. This implies that sufficient power for sanctification was found in His once-for-all sacrifice both to sanctify us and to keep us sanctified continually. State this from Romans 5:2:
(1) _____ (2) _____
8. Hebrews 10:12 says that He offered _____ which means that what the daily ministrations of Old Covenant priests dealt with (the daily sins of the people) is fully taken care of by the Son's one sacrifice. State this from I John 1:7: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 11 Continued

9. Hebrews 10:13 the Son's completed atonement enabled Him to be expecting _____

10. What does I Timothy 6:12 call this victorious fight? _____
11. Quote the statement of victory from I John 5:4: _____
12. Hebrews 10:14 says that the Son by one offering _____
_____ Since one offering perfected forever
all future believers, it perfects throughout the life of every individual-believer. State this from 2 Timothy 1:12.

13. The sins and iniquities of Hebrews 10:17 refer to what two periods in a Christian's life?
(1) _____ (2) _____
14. Hebrews 10:18 refers to complete remission which needs no further offering. When does this complete
remission take place in a Christian's life? _____

15. The next section refers back to the priesthood and intercession of Jesus as a source of _____
(10:19). Why would this be true? _____

**HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 12: THE BETTER WAY
(AND ITS EXHORTATIONS & WARNINGS)
Hebrews 10:19-39**

OUTLINE:

- I. Hold confidently to Christ, our new and living way to God: 10:19—25.**
 - A. Inner boldness from Christ's complete cleansing: 10:19—23.
 - B. Brotherly encouragement from faithful worship: 10:24,25.
- II. Continuing in willful sinning leads to complete apostasy and brings God's wrath: 10:26—31.**
 - A. Willful sinning has no sacrifice, but brings fierce judgment like O.T. presumption: 10:26, 27.
 - B. Sorer punishment comes from sorer sin: 10:28, 29.
 - C. The living God will fearfully recompense him who fell away: 10:30, 31.
- III. Remember your former boldness in suffering and don't shrink back: 10:32—39.**

I. HOLD CONFIDENTLY TO CHRIST, OUR NEW AND LIVING WAY TO GOD: 10:19-25.

A. Inner boldness from Christ's complete cleansing: 10:19—23.

1. The author turns from arguments to exhortations, which sound like those earlier in 4:14—16. But since then, the great doctrines of (1) The Son's eternal priesthood, (2) His heavenly ministry, and (3) His one perfect sacrifice have been proved. These doctrines give the New Covenant believer confidence to draw nigh to God, which the Old Covenant worshiper did not have. Even the High Priest had only a symbolic privilege, and it only once a year. What backward-looking word bases the following exhortations on the past doctrines? _____
2. Hebrews 3:6: If we _____

 Hebrews 10:35: Cast not away therefore _____

3. What gives us boldness? _____ To enter where? _____

4. Hebrews 9:8: that the _____

5. The _____ and _____ way has been _____ (or opened) for us through the _____ that is to say, His _____ (the _____ veil into _____ 9:3).
6. The way is "new" (not open before), and it is "living" (John 14:6 says _____) It is not a dead entrance but a living Savior.
7. The veil was the separation of sinful man from the holy God. When Jesus died, the veil was _____ from _____ signifying that the separation was torn away. But the veil was like the _____ of Jesus. It had to be _____ for the separation to be torn away.
8. Verse 21 assures Christians that they have a _____
 Over _____, which are we (3:6). I Timothy 3:15 says the house of God is the _____ This means that only Christians in God's house, the church, have a _____
9. Let us (1) _____ with a (2) _____ in (3) _____
 _____ having (4) _____ from (5) _____
 cand having (6) _____ with (7) _____ (v. 22).
10. Explain how each tabernacle meaning applies to Christians: _____
 (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 12 Continued

- 11. Give the phrase about "washing" from Exodus 40:3 1: _____

Acts 22:16: _____
I Corinthians 6:11: _____
Ephesians 5:26: _____
Titus 3:5: _____
I Peter 3:21: _____
Revelation 7:14: _____
- 12. Verse 23 (as v. 22) is another exhortation based upon a firm, inner certainty of faith which is based upon Christ's blood and intercession. What word connects our confidence to Christ's faithful promise? _____

- 13. Let us _____ the _____ that it _____
for _____
- 14. What happens when a person's hope wavers? _____
- 15. All hope is based upon God's _____
- 16. Quote this promise (I John 1:9) _____

B. Brotherly encouragement from faithful worship: 10:24,25.

- 1. What is it to "consider" one another? _____
- 2. What is it to "provoke" (sharpen)? _____
- 3. The most important attitude to provoke in others is _____ which will produce _____, which will provoke others, etc.
- 4. What was it the habit of some to do? _____
- 5. Give 4 other words for "exhort": (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
- 6. Explain how faithfully assembling encourages others: (1) _____
(2) _____
- 7. What does singing do (Colossians 3:16)? _____

- 8. What approaching discouragement is mentioned? _____
- 9. What reason caused the apostles to fear outside assembling (John 20:19)? _____

- 10. Describe the day from Acts 2:20: _____
- 11. When was this day? What was it? _____
- 12. What is one purpose besides worship in assembling? _____

II. CONTINUING IN WILLFUL SINNING LEADS TO COMPLETE APOSTASY AND BRINGS GOD'S WRATH: 10:26-31.

A. Willful sinning has no sacrifice but brings fierce judgment like O.T. presumption: 10:26,27

- 1. Describe 2 kinds of sins in Numbers 15:27—31: (1) _____
(2) _____
- 2. Deuteronomy 17:12 said what kind of sin received what punishment? _____

- 3. Did O.T. sacrifices apply to deliberate and willful sins? _____
- 4. The context shows that some had actually reached the state of continual willful sinning: (1) v. 25 shows forsaking assembling was a "custom" of some, (2) the word for "knowledge" is a strong word meaning "full knowledge, (3) No "if appears in the Greek, (4) v. 29 speaks in the past tense of him who actually apostacized. Give 3 such past tense verbs: _____

- 5. What word in v. 26 shows that the state of willfully sinning is led into by forsaking assembling? _____
_____ Deliberate acts lead to a hardened state of mind. Quote this idea in 3:13: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 12 Continued

6. How does "no more" sacrifice (Greek: "no longer") differ in meaning from "no other" sacrifice?

7. Define: "certain" _____, "fearful" _____, "expectation" _____, "fierceness" _____, "devour" _____, "adversaries" _____,

8. Who are God's enemies in v. 27? _____

B. Sorer punishment comes from sorer sin: 10:28, 29.

1. Quote the principle in Luke 12:48: _____

2. Quote this idea from Hebrews 2:3:

3. Deuteronomy 17:6 commands what punishment _____ upon what evidence?

4. Give 3 things the fallen man has done: (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

5. What word in v. 29 shows that he was formerly a saint?

6. Define: "sorer" _____, "compassion" _____, "trodden" _____, "worthy" _____, "counted" _____, "despite" _____

7. Hebrews shows that greater blessings come from our greater High Priest. What opposite principle is being shown here?

8. Deuteronomy 31:20 says that serving other gods caused Israel to _____ Jehovah.

9. Going back to Law was like going back to a false god, and caused one to do _____, that is, to spitefully reject the Holy Spirit's grace.

10. What is this called in Galatians 5:4?

C. The Living God will fearfully recompense him who fell away: 10:30, 31.

1. The judgment and punishment is based upon the _____ of God.

2. Define: "vengeance" _____, "recompense" _____, "fearful" _____.

3. What phrase in v. 31 means to "be caught for punishment"?

4. Quote the phrase with this idea in 2:3:

5. Quote the phrase with this idea in 12:25:

6. Quote 2 Corinthians 5:11; _____.

7. Quote God's 2 sides from Romans 11:22:

III. REMEMBER YOUR FORMER BOLDNESS IN SUFFERING AND DON'T SHRINK BACK: 10:32-39.

1. What days should they remember? _____

After what? _____

2. What were the 2 parts? (1) _____

(2) _____

3. They had done what 2 things (v. 34)? (1) _____

(2) _____

4. What did they know (v. 34)? _____

_____ therefore, your _____, which hath _____

5. _____

6. They needed steadfastness or _____ to completely _____

_____ so as to _____

7. What part of the Habakkuk 2:3, 4 quotation means that the coming one shall not delay? _____

8. The prophecy originally meant that a rescuer would come to deliver the Jews from the Babylonians, but its application in Hebrews is to _____

9. What familiar lines are also found in Romans 1:17 and Galatians 3:11? _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 12 Continued

10. What warning concludes the prophecy (v. 38)? _____

11. What are the 2 conditions in v. 39 and their 2 results? (1) _____
(2) _____ (1) _____ (2) _____
12. What "saving" is meant in v. 39? _____
13. How is v. 39 encouraging? _____
14. Does v. 39 imply that some had fallen away and would be lost? _____
15. What 3 requirements are needed in v. 36-39 for final salvation? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
16. Define: "shrink back," _____, "perdition" _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 13: THOSE WHOSE FAITH DID NOT SHRINK BACK

Hebrews 11

OUTLINE:

- I. Faith is assurance of hope's unseen object: 1:1—3.
 - II. Examples of faith's sustaining power: 1:4—38.
 - III. We have the full realization of faith's object: Jesus, faith's author and perfecter: 11:39,40.
-

I. FAITH IS ASSURANCE OF HOPE'S UNSEEN OBJECT: 1:1-3.

1. The Hebrews were tempted to drift away from “so great “ salvation in Christ. Some be-cause of an evil heart of unbelief had fallen away from the Living God. They needed to hold fast to their beginning confidence in Christ firm unto the end. State these ideas from:

2:1: _____

2:3: _____

3:12: _____

3:6: _____

3:14: _____

2. Those fallen away had lost the assurance that comes from a faith clearly focused on Jesus. Show this from:

2:13: _____

4:14: _____

5:9: _____

6:6: _____

6:20: _____

7:25: _____

10:21: _____

10:29: _____

3. 3. The kind of faith they needed was steadfast persistence that does not shrink back. Show this from:

3:19: _____

4:11: _____

6:11: _____

10:23: _____

10:36: _____

10:39: _____

4. Their problem was a crisis of boldness or confidence, as seen in these verses:

4:16: _____

6:18: _____

10:19: _____

10:22: _____

10:35: _____

5. Chapter 11 defines and illustrates the kind of faith already mentioned in:

10:38: _____

10:39: _____

6:12: _____

6. This kind of faith does not shrink back because it sees the unseen object. Judaism's objects could be seen: its sacrifices, priests, and tabernacle were material, “of this world, “

Hebrews Study Sheet 13 Continued

and "made with hands." Jews were accustomed to "walking by sight." Yet, Christianity was asking them to give up these tangible things for an unseen Savior and an unseen heaven. Satan had offered them tangible things and had told them that unseen things were too uncertain:

11:1: _____

11:3: _____

11:7: _____

11:13: _____

11:27: _____

John 8:56: _____

2 Corinthians 4:18: _____

2 Corinthians 5:7: _____

Romans 8:24: _____

7. The fact that faith is difficult and sight is easy is the reason that: (1) evolution, (2) material-ism, and (3) legalism appeal to us. We can see and count the things which we do for God, but we have great trouble accepting the unseen thing which Christ has done and is doing for us. Show how this makes evolution more appealing (11:3): _____

11:6: _____

Romans 4:19: _____

Romans 4:21: _____

Hebrews 11:11: (received power) _____

11:35: (received) _____

11:13: _____

11:19: _____

8. Chapter 11 emphasizes the "witness" which God gave to the Old Covenant "fathers" (1:1) or "elders" (11:2), who are called "these" in 11:13, 39. The word or promise of God was the basis of their assurance. They did not depend upon what "appeared" to be well-pleasing, but they trusted solely in the certain promises of God who cannot lie. The Hebrew Christians needed to trust the promises of Jesus. Notice how their confidence came "through" their faith, just as ours does

11:2: _____

11:4: _____

11:5: _____

11:39: _____

9. The "witness" which God bare to the fathers was this: (1) God made a promise, (2) He told the fathers what to do to receive the promise, (3) He tested them with things that looked as if God's promise would not be kept, (4) He said, "Trust me to do what I said," (5) they trusted Him by doing what He said, and (6) they received assurance by seeing some part of the promise fulfilled. This is exactly what the Hebrew Christians needed to do, and exactly what we must do. In your own words state each of these six points as found in the cases of:

10. Abel: (1) _____ (2) _____

(3) _____ (4) _____

(5) _____ (6) _____

11. Noah: (1) _____ (2) _____

(3) _____ (4) _____

(5) _____ (6) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 13 Continued

12. Abraham's call: (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
13. Sarah: (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
14. Abraham offers Isaac(1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
15. Their obedient faith speaks a strong example message, as found in:
 11:4: _____
 11:7: _____
 11:13: _____
 11:14: _____
16. Their actions demonstrated that the better promise of salvation in Christ, of which their promise was a preliminary part, was yet ahead. They were thus "heirs of the righteousness which is according to faith" (11:7):

 2 Peter 2:5: _____
 11:9: _____
 11:13 _____
 11:17 _____
 11:18 _____
 11:20 _____
 11:21 _____
 11:22 _____
 11:26 _____
 11:37 _____
 11:39 _____
 11:40 _____
17. The patriarchs all journeyed toward God's permanent city, and when they died it was like nomads pitching camp with its towers in the far distance, but its pleasures still unknown. But the Hebrew Christians are already "in the heavenly places," because the way into God's very presence is open through the Son:
 11:9: _____
 11:10: _____
 11:13: _____
 11:14 _____
 11:15 _____
 11:16 _____
 11:38 _____
18. Abraham's trial was his faith's supreme test. Show what New Covenant things are typified by this "figure": (1) Offered up: _____
 (2) Only-begotten son _____, (3) In Isaac thy seed be called _____
 _____, (4) Able to raise him up _____
 (5) Receive him back _____, (the following from Genesis 22:) whom
 (6) thou lovest _____, (7) God will provide _____
 (8) the lamb _____, (9) John 8:56 _____
 _____ Romans 8:32 _____

HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 14: ENDURE BY LOOKING TO JESUS

Hebrews 12

OUTLINE:

- I. Endure as Jesus endured and became the perfecter of your faith: 12:1—3.
 - II. Endure by accepting God's fatherly chastening: 12:4—13.
 - III. Guard against certain sins which arise during times of stress: 12:14—17.
 - IV. Endure because the higher privileges of the New Covenant carry greater responsibilities: 12:18-19.
 - A. God's fearful appearance made Moses and Israel exceedingly fear and quake: 12:18—21.
 - B. God's presence is now mediated by Jesus to exclude all vengeance and to include all the redeemed: 12:22:24.
 - C. The greatness of Jesus and His heavenly revelation of the New Covenant demand reverence and awe: 12:25—29.
-

I. ENDURE AS JESUS ENDURED AND BECAME THE PERFECTER OF YOUR FAITH: 12:1-3.

1. The struggle and conflict of the heroes of faith has been illustrated as (1) a journey to a far-away city, (2) a battle against overwhelming odds, and now (3) is pictured as a race of runners surrounded by the O.T. audience and having Jesus as captain of our faith. The comparisons in v. 1 are: (1) the audience: _____
_____ (2) the hindrances: _____

(3) the need for endurance: _____
_____ and (4) the captain (v. 2) _____
2. The theme of Hebrews could be called "the need for endurance. This is what (1) carried the heroes of faith through their trials and (2) resulted from seeing the unseeable. Quote these 2 things from 11:27: _____

3. Quote phrases on "endurance" from 12:2: _____

12:3: _____
12:7: _____
4. As the endurance of the O.T. heroes resulted from "seeing Him who is invisible" (11:27), the endurance of the Hebrew Christians would result from "looking to Jesus" (12:2). State this connection between looking and enduring in 12:3: _____

5. This look unto Jesus must be (1) a looking at the example of Jesus who endured, and (2) a looking to Jesus for help, as found in 12:2: _____
6. The spectators in the race give great encouragement to the runners because they are "witnesses." What would they witness to? _____
How is their testimony encouragement to us? _____
7. Give the footnote meaning of "weight" _____ which means _____
This could mean that a runner must (1) lose weight or (2) cast off training clothing (or shoes) that are too heavy. Quote phrases on "laying aside" from Ephesians 4:22: _____

Romans 13:12: _____
James 1:21: _____
8. Quote the footnote meaning of "sin which doth so easily beset us." _____

This could be (1) sin in general, or (2) the sin of national Jewish pride which clung so closely that many runners were still waiting at the starting post.

Hebrews Study Sheet 14 Continued

9. Jesus is "author" and "finisher." This gives our faith encouragement how? _____

The "joy that was set before Him" was the same prize to Jesus as to us. He endured to reach fellowship with God just as we must. What 3 things did the joy of the prize impel Him to do? (1) _____

(2) _____ (3) _____

10. In 12:3 the phrase "such gainsaying of sinners against Himself" could have an alternate Reading: _____ If meaning (1) is taken, Jesus endured the reproaches of sinners who were against His Messiahship, but if (2) is the meaning, the verse means that sinners were fighting against themselves when they reproached Christ. Quote this idea about Korah, Dathan, and Abiram in Numbers 16:38: _____
11. If Jesus had not endured to the end of His race (the cross), there would have been no race to run for us, because we would have no atonement for our sins. But His joy in becoming our atonement is imitated in us by the joy that we have because He is our atonement. It is this joy which comes from Jesus as faith's "perfecter" that impels us onward. State this idea from 7:25: _____
I Corinthians 1:18: _____
Philippians 4:13: _____
12. "Looking to Jesus" and "consider him" are 2 ways of saying _____ which if we will do, will result in not being weary and not fainting in our souls. What word shows this connection in 12:3? _____ Why are Christians fainty and discouraged? _____

II. ENDURE BY ACCEPTING GOD'S FATHERLY CHASTENING: 12:4-13.

1. The key idea of this section is that God disciplines us as a father does his sons. Quote this idea from 12:5: _____

12:7: _____

Proverbs 3:12b: _____

2. Verse 4 reminds them that their "spanking" has not been _____ but that they have forgotten the Proverbs 3:11,12: _____ What should be our attitude to our Father's chastening? 12:5: _____

12:9: _____

12:12: _____

3. Give the words used for our "spankings" in 12:5: _____

12:6: _____

4. Give the words describing the purposed result of chastening in 12:9: _____

12:10: _____

12:11: _____

Knowing that chastisement is a sign of sonship and that there is a divine purpose behind it, causes what desired effect upon us? _____

5. To "discipline" means "to bring into discipleship" or to teach. If a son is not disciplined by a firm but loving father, he is deprived of one of the greatest fatherly blessings. Give the words showing the Father's love in 12:6: _____

6. This principle applies in every case, as in 12:6: _____

12:7: _____

12:8: _____

7. Deuteronomy 8:5: _____

2 Samuel 7:14: _____

Proverbs 13:24: _____

8. What 2 things does "much rather" compare in 12:9? (1) _____

(2) _____

9. Our human fathers chastened "for a few days" or until maturity (see "had" in v. 9.) They did it "after their own pleasure" or judgment, but God's discipline is always for _____ that we may, _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 14 Continued

- 10. The pain and conflict of the discipline period is what seems at the present to be not _____, but afterward chastening produces fruit which is peaceable, and this fruit is _____
- 11. The whole congregation must overcome the double-mindedness so characteristic of the Jews, as in I Kings 18:21: _____
By so doing they will be able to heal the same sickness in weak members so that they be not _____ but rather _____

III. GUARD AGAINST CERTAIN SINS WHICH ARISE DURING TIMES OF STRESS: 12:14-17.

- 1. What 2 things must be followed after (v. 12)? (1) _____
(2) _____
- 2. "All men" refers to all Christians, since the persecutions against the church would cause internal strife. The peace with others will result from _____ without which _____
Verse 10 has shown that God intends chastening to cause us to be _____
- 3. What 2 same requirements in Matthew 5:8, 9 are necessary for what results?
(1) _____
(2) _____
- 4. Among the church may be a man that which has what meaning in the footnote? _____
He would trouble others like a (or poisonous weed) _____ springs up and causes _____ to be _____
- 5. Esau was a person (not necessarily a fornicator) who He serves as an example of one whose spiritual future was exchanged for his fleshly present, which caused him to be _____ and to grieve hopelessly.

IV. ENDURE BECAUSE THE HIGHER PRIVILEGES OF THE NEW COVENANT CARRY GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES: 12:18-29.

- A. God's fearful appearance made Moses and Israel exceedingly fear and quake: 12:18-21. List 12 descriptions of the terrifying nature of the Old Covenant presence of God (18-21).
(1) _____ (7) _____
(2) _____ (8) _____
(3) _____ (9) _____
(4) _____ (10) _____
(5) _____ (11) _____
(6) _____ (12) _____
- B. God's presence is now mediated by Jesus to exclude all vengeance and to include all the redeemed: 12:22—24.
List 9 descriptions of the exalted spiritual company of the new covenant fellowship: (22-24).
(1) _____ (6) _____
(2) _____ (7) _____
(3) _____ (8) _____
(4) _____ (9) _____
(5) _____
- C. The greatness of Jesus and His heavenly revelation of the new covenant demand reverence and awe: 12:25—29.
 - 1. What 2 things are compared by "much more" in 12:25? (1) _____
(2) _____
 - 2. What in 12:26 happened "then" that is compared to "now"? (1) _____
(2) _____
 - 3. What are 3 traits of the old things (27)? (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 - 4. What are 3 traits of the new things (28)? (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 - 5. What in Deuteronomy 4:24 is added to the meaning of God as a devouring fire?

**HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 15: PRACTICAL OBEDIENCE TO
THE ETERNAL COVENANT
Hebrews 13**

OUTLINE:

Introduction: How the Eternal covenant functions in a local congregation.

- I. Love for others, purity in marriage, contentment in material losses: 13:1-3.**
- II. Obedience to elders in doctrine and life is an important part of the better covenant: 13:7-17.**
- III. May God make you perfect in every good thing to do His will: 13:18-25.**

INTRODUCTION: HOW THE ETERNAL COVENANT FUNCTIONS IN A LOCAL CONGREGATION.

- 1. The closing section of chapter 12 showed (1) Jesus to be the mediator of a new and better covenant, (2) the danger of refusing when He speaks from heaven, and (3) the need to offer service well-pleasing to God with reverence and awe. Chapter 13 is exhortation to obey Christ in offering daily service well-pleasing to God.
- 2. The only way our service can be pleasing to God is "through Christ." (1) Because of the blood of the eternal covenant we were made perfect and are continually made perfect in every good thing to do His will. (2) Because God raised Jesus from the dead to be the great shepherd of the sheep, God works through Jesus to work in us that which is well-pleasing in His sight. (3) It is through Jesus that we offer our sacrifice of praise to God continually (13.15, 20, 21).
- 3. Obeying Jesus, the Chief Shepherd (1 Peter 5:4), includes obeying elders, who are undershepherds. By what 2 things had these elders ruled them (v. 17)? (1) _____ (2) _____
_____. The elders do what? _____ and will do what _____
To do this _____ and not _____ is
_____ for you. This closing chapter is the practical obedience to the Chief Shepherd by submitting to the under-shepherds who watch over us for our spiritual good.

I. LOVE FOR OTHERS, PURITY IN MARRIAGE, CONTENTMENT IN MATERIAL LOSSES: 13:1-3.

- 1. List 6 topics in 1-6: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
(5) _____ (6) _____
- 2. What had the readers done in 6:10?
In 10:32? _____
In 10:34a? _____
In 10:34b? _____
- 3. What thought is in Matthew 25:44, 45 and Genesis 18:4, 5 and 19:1-3? _____

- 4. "As bound with them" has what meaning as in 1 Corinthians 12.26? _____

- 5. What phrase means "you are exposed to the same treatment as long as in your body." _____

- 6. What 2 commands and what 2 warnings are given about marriage? (1) _____
_____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____
- 7. Give 2 commands about money: (1) _____
(2) _____
- 8. Give 4 statements of assurance about money: (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____

II. OBEDIENCE TO ELDERS IN DOCTRINE AND LIFE IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE BETTER COVENANT: 13:7-17.

- 1. Give 2 ways to "remember" their deceased rulers: (1) _____
_____ (2) _____
- 2. Apply v. 8 to v. 7: _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 15 Continued

3. Apply v. 8 to v. 9: _____
4. Give 4 traits of the changed teaching some believed: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
5. These teachings opposed _____ because meats were offered at the wrong _____, that of the _____
6. The "altar" represents the cross as the place the sacrifice was made (v. 10), of which they who _____ have no right to _____ (as O.T. priests did).
7. What was done in Leviticus 16:27 with the sacrifices and what was not done?
(1) _____ (2) _____
8. John 19:17 applies here how? _____

9. To worship in the tabernacle (or temple) was to deny the all-sufficiency of Christ's sacrifice.
10. How would 13:10 contradict transubstantiation? _____

11. "Bearing His reproach" will cause the readers to go _____
that is, outside of Jewish fellowship and suffer Jewish rejection and death, as Jesus did.
12. Not what kind of city, but what kind (v. 14)? (1) _____
(2) _____
13. How is this like those of chapter 11? _____

14. "Through Him" in v. 15 teaches what doctrine and condemns what doctrine?
(1) _____ (2) _____
15. List 5 traits of Christian worship from v. 15: (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
16. Verse 16 shows that what 2 actions must be added to our sacrifices? (1) _____
(2) _____
17. Apply Romans 12:1: _____ Apply James 1:27: _____

18. What kind of sacrifices are "such sacrifices"? _____
19. Verse 7 leaders differ from v. 17 how? (1) _____ (2) _____
20. Does v. 7 show that the leaders lives were consistent with their teaching?

21. Quote this idea from Acts 20:28:
(1) _____ (2) _____
22. From I Timothy 4:16: _____ (1) _____ (2) _____
23. What 2 commands are in 13:17? (1) _____ (2) _____
24. Does 13:17 imply that a Christian must worship and work in a local congregation? _____
25. The work of elders is similar to that of _____ in their concern for _____
26. Explain how elderships are part of Christ's work for souls: _____

27. What 2 kinds of things are not profitable to Christians (13:9, 17)? (1) _____
(2) _____
28. What 2 kinds of things must elders oversee in our lives? (1) _____
(2) _____

Hebrews Study Sheet 15 Continued

III. MAY GOD MAKE YOU PERFECT IN EVERY GOOD THING TO DO HIS WILL: 13:18--25.

1. In v. 18 the author hints that some doubt existed in the readers about what? _____

2. Does v. 19 imply that he had visited them before? _____ What did he ask that they do so that what might result? (1) _____
(2) _____
3. "God of peace" here refers to God's resurrection of the great shepherd to bring spiritual peace to Christians. The resurrection was God's seal of acceptance of the redeeming death on the cross where Jesus shed the blood which sanctified the eternal covenant. (His ascension and glorification have been frequently referred to in Hebrews, but this is the only direct reference to the resurrection.) What is the only basis upon which God can have peace with man? _____
4. The writer's prayer in 13:21 is that God will _____
5. The entire book of Hebrews shows that "to do His will" means _____

6. The letter is called what in v. 22? _____
7. "Bear with" means: _____
8. "Few words" means that the exalted and profound themes have not been completely exhausted in detailed explanation.
9. What has happened (v. 23) and what does the author hope to do? (1) _____
(2) _____
10. Closing greetings in v. 24 to what 2 peoples: (1) _____
(2) _____
11. "They of Italy" could mean what 2 ideas? (1) _____
(2) _____
12. From the "Introduction" to the book, which is likely? _____
13. The grandest thought of all is left to ring in their ears (v. 25): _____

14. The God of peace will through the Great Shepherd of the sheep with the blood of the eternal covenant make the readers perfect in every good thing to do His will.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 1
Introduction

I. AUTHOR:

A. No answers needed in this section.

B. (1) Favoring Paul:

1. Know ye that our brother Timothy hath been set at liberty, with whom, if he come shortly, I will see you.
2. For I could wish that I myself were anathema from Christ for my brethren's sake, my kinsmen according to the flesh.
3. Needs no answer.
4. Paul was taught the Law under Gamaliel.
5. Needs no answer.
6. a. Needs no answer. b. Gospel confirmed to Luke by the apostles,
c. Only Luke was with Paul in Rome 2nd in prison.
c. Needs no answer.

(2) Evidence Not Favoring Paul:

1. Pray for us that I may be restored unto you the sooner.
2. Needs no answer.
3. (Hebrews 2:3 :) "was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him." (Galatians 1:11, 12:) The Gospel preached by me is not after man, neither did I receive it from man, nor was I taught it, but it came to me by revelation of Jesus Christ.
4. Needs no answer
5. Needs no answer
6. No. (them in bonds: ASV)

(3) Needs no answer.

II. DESTINATION:

1. Needs no answer.
2. Needs no answer
3. Needs no answer.
4. Hebrews 13:24: "...they of Italy salute you;" (1) With the writer away from Italy; (2) With the writer in Italy; Away from.
5. Needs no answer.
6. Having favor with all the people (Jews); Persecuted by the Jews after the death of Stephen.
7. Because Christians were having conflict instead of peace.
8. Jews were hateful and prejudiced, whereas, Gentiles are always receptive.

III. OCCASION AND DATE:

1. Needs no answer.
2. AD. 70; Standeth; Ministering; Offering.
3. Needs no answer.
4. Needs no answer.
5. Just another uprising by another false Christ.
6. (1) temple; (2) city; (3) altar; (4) priesthood; (5) nation, Law, etc.

IV. PURPOSE & PLAN:

No answers required for this entire section.

V. UNIQUENESS:

1. For cleansing from our daily sins to maintain God's fellowship.
2. To point out sin and show the need for a Savior.

* Remainder of this lesson requires no answers.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 2: GOD HATH SPOKEN

I. GOD HAS ALWAYS SPOKEN, 1:1,2:

1. God hath spoken.
2. Of old time; At the end of these days.
3. Unto fathers; By prophets.
4. By divers portions; In divers manners.
5. At the end of these days.
6. Make us wise unto salvation by faith in Christ.
7. Testify of Me.
8. That Christ should suffer.
9. 'The grace that should come unto you.
10. Spirit of Christ; Sufferings & glories of Christ.
11. Burning bush, angel, vision, donkey, tables of stone, book of Law, whirlwind, dream, etc.
12. The promise; Fulfillment of the promise: Christ.
13. Apart from us they should not be made perfect.
14. Show continual, total picture, no contradiction but fulfillment.

II. GOD HAS SPOKEN IN A SON: (1:2):

1. Specific, particular, definite.
2. Kind, quality.
3. Son-wise;
4. Son-kind.
5. My teaching is not mine but His that sent me.
6. Speak things I heard from Him; Do nothing of myself but as Father taught me; Sent; Taught; Pleasing.
7. Empowered; Offered (set forth); Raised; Exalted.
8. Bare witness.
9. We have such a High Priest.
10. Not appreciating the Son.
11. Punishment under Moses and under Son.
12. So great salvation.
13. By making worship ritualistic, by making obedience the basis of salvation, by failing to appreciate the Son's position & work, by being discouraged.
14. John 6:53: Except ye eat the flesh of Son of Man & drink His blood, no life in selves.
John 14:6: I am the Way, the truth, the Life, no man comes to Father but by Me.
John 15:4: As branch must abide in the vine.
John 17:3: This is life eternal to know thee & Him whom sent: Jesus Christ.
1 John 1:4: Our fellowship is with the Father & with His Son.
Galatians 2:20: Christ liveth in me, the life I now live by faith in Son.
Philippians 3:10: That I may know Him.
15. Wicked husbandmen: they will reverence my Son.

III. WHY GOD'S SON-MESSAGE IS ALL-IMPORTANT:

- A.
1. All things in Law, Prophets, Psalms.
 2. Son.
 3. The only-begotten Son is not on same level with other prophets.
 4. All the rest of the book is based upon it.
 5. Only basis of encouragement and daily relationship to God.
 6. Reliance upon Him, not upon self.
 7. (1) Appointed heir of all things; (2) Made war.
 8. Owner and receiver of all.
 9. Father loveth the Son & hath given all things into His hand.
 10. Father had given all things into His hands.
 11. Give the nations for thine inheritance & uttermost parts of earth.
 12. Those whom thou hast given me, all things are mine, thine are mine, & I am glorified in them.
 13. All authority...go ye therefore & teach all....
 14. Church.

15. Remission of sins.
 16. Sons, Christians.
 17. Gain whole world & lose soul.
 18. No; No; No; No.
 19. If children then heirs, heirs of God & joint-heirs with Christ, if so be that we suffer with Him that we may be glorified with Him.
 20. All things are yours, ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.
- B. Through whom also He made the worlds.
1. Needs no answer.
 2. His power began & sustains both.
 3. Us.
 4. All things were made through Him.
 5. In whom we have our redemption, the forgiveness of sins.
 6. (1) 1st born of all creation; (2) in Him were all things created; (3) in heavens, on earth, things visible, invisible; (4) thrones, dominions, principalities, powers; (5) all things have been created through Him & (6) unto Him.
 7. (1) in whom we have our redemption, forgiveness of our sins.
(2) Head of the body, the church.
(3) Who is beginning.
(4) First-born from the dead.
 8. As Father hath life in Himself, even so He gave to the Son also to have life in Him-self.
 9. No. No lesser one could.
 10. Awe, respect, confidence.
- C.
1. He shines as bright as God's glory; He is the exact likeness of God's nature.
 2. The Word was God.
 3. Have I been so long with you and you don't know me?
 4. I am in the Father and the Father in me.
 5. The only-begotten Son hath declared (exegeted) Him.
 6. We beheld His glory as of only-begotten Son of God.
 7. Who is the image of the invisible God.
 8. On an equality with God, in the form of God.
 9. Who is the image of God.
 10. In Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.
 11. Worship, confidence.
 12. Glory; Substance.
- D.
1. Sustainer.
 2. He is before all things & in Him all things consist (hold together).
 3. Christ crucified the power of God; The Gospel is the word of His power: the power of God unto salvation.
 4. Beginning; Sustaining; Beginning and sustaining.
 5. No. Nothing is too hard for God who created & sustains all things.
 6. No.
 7. Only a God is qualified.
 8. (1) Created all things; (2) Upholds all things.
 9. Only say the word and my servant shall be healed.
 10. (1) Living; (2) Active; (3) sharper than 2-edged sword; (4) divides soul & spirit, joints, marrow; (5) discerns thoughts and intents of heart.
 11. To reveal His Son in me (we can reveal Son in our lives).
 12. Philippians 1:16: Word of life.
2 Timothy 2:15: Word of Truth.
Acts 20:32: Word of His grace.
2 Corinthians 5:19: Word of reconciliation.
Romans 10:8: Word of faith.
Hebrews 5:13: Word of righteousness.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 2 Continued

- E.
1. Cleanseth (continuously) from all sin.
 2. Offered Himself without blemish; As a Lamb without blemish & without spot.
 3. In Him is no sin.
 4. No. As a substitute for us.
 5. No. Tells of His atonement.
 6. Offered up Himself once for all.
 7. His own blood.
 8. By the sacrifice of Himself.
 9. The offering of the body of Jesus.
 10. By His blood.
 11. He Himself is the propitiation for our sins.
 12. By sacrifice of Himself.
 13. Crucify to themselves Son of God afresh and put Him to an open shame.
 14. Trodden under foot the Son of God, counted blood of covenant wherewith sanctified an unholy thing.
- F.
1. Worthy is the Lamb to receive power that hath been slain.
Who is He that condemneth? It is Christ Jesus who died.
Offered up Himself (8:1) sat down on right hand of throne.
When He had offered one sacrifice for sins, forever sat down on right hand of God.
Endured the cross, despising the shame, & hath sat down on right hand of the throne of God.
 2. Gratitude.
 3. Hebrews 8:1: Right hand of the throne of the Majesty. Acts 2:33: By the right hand of God exalted.
Hebrews 10:12: Sat down on the right hand of God. Acts 7:56: Standing on the right hand of God.
Revelation 7:17: Lamb that is in the midst of the throne. Hebrews 12:2: Sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.
 4. Impressed with Son so intimate with Father.
 5. His access to God, His power, His readiness.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 3: CHRIST PRE-EMINENT OVER ANGELS
Hebrews 1:4-2:4

I. IN NAME: "MY SON:" 1:4, 5.

1. To prophets.
2. Ordained through angels.
3. Ordained by angels.
4. Angels.
5. Inherited a more excellent name than they.
6. After His cross.
7. Son.
8. 1:4: Than angels; 6:9: Better things; 7:7: Less is blessed of the better;
7:19: better hope, 7:22: better covenant; 8:6: better covenant promises;
9:23: better sacrifices; 10:34: better possession; 11:16: better country;
11:35: better resurrection; 11:40: better thing; 12:24: speaketh better than Abel.

II. IN WORSHIP: "WORSHIP HIM:" 1:6,7.

1. Less is blessed of the better.
2. And again, when He bringeth in.
3. Multitude of angels sang glory to God in the highest.
4. Col. 1:18: Firstborn from the dead; Revelation 1:5: Firstborn of the dead;
Col. 1:15: Firstborn of all creation; Romans 8:29: Firstborn among many brethren.
5. (1) Resurrection of Jesus; (2) Pentecost (Psalms 2:6, 7).
6. (1) Pentecost: Jesus in person of Spirit; (2) Resurrection of Jesus.
7. That which is born of flesh is flesh, but that which is born of spirit is spirit.
8. Angels had power over fire to scorch men with judgment.
9. Angels sang: Worthy is the Lamb.

III. IN HIS UNIVERSAL RULE: 1 ;8-14.

- A.
1. OGod; 9.
 2. Forever; Perish; Continues; shall not fail.
 3. (1) Forever and ever; (2) Uprightness; (3) Loves righteousness & hates iniquity.
 4. Isaiah 9:7: Uphold His kingdom with justice and righteousness;
Isaiah 11:4: With righteousness shall He judge the poor & decide with equity for the meek of the earth.
 5. Holy Spirit came upon Him as dove.
 6. God well-pleased.
 7. Lord of Lords, King of Kings.
- B.
1. Earth, heavens.
 2. (1) They shall perish; (2) Wax old as doth a garment;
 - (3) As mantle shall roll them up; (4) As garment they shall be changed.
 3. Needs no answer.
 4. Colossians 1:16: In Him were all things created in the heavens and upon the earth, things visible & invisible, all created through Him & unto Him.
 5. God spared not the angels when they sinned; Angels that kept not own principality.
 6. Thou art the same & thy years shall not fail.
- C.
1. Inherit salvation.
 2. Man's salvation.
 3. Guardian of children; opened prison; released, led Peter out.
 4. Put their feet on necks of defeated kings.

IV. IN HIS WORD OF SALVATION: 2:1-4:

- A.
1. Because Jesus is greater than angels.
 2. Respect.
 3. We.
 4. Luke 12:48: To whom much is given, much is required; Matthew 11:20-24: More tolerable.
 5. Heed to angels, heed to Christ.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 3 Continued

6. Rules for our salvation.
7. Boat.
8. Heeding the word (which was heard).
- B.
 1. Step across; Mis-hear, mis-step.
 2. Romans 2:2: Justice of God is according to truth; Romans 2:5: Day of revelation of righteous judgment of God.
 3. (Shall their want of faith make void faithfulness of God) - No.
 4. Can't.
 5. Nowhere.
 6. Adverb; Adjective; Noun.
 7. First spoken by the Lord.
 8. Spoken unto us by His Son.
 9. (1) Spoken by Lord; (2) Confirmed by them that heard; (3) God also bearing witness.
 10. (1) Not Paul; (2) Paul was not one of 12 who heard Jesus.
 11. Came up with Jesus from Galilee.
- C.
 1. Eyewitnesses are best possible testimony.
 2. Steadfast.
 3. Them that heard.
 4. (1) signs; (2) Wonders; (3) Powers; (4) Gifts.
 5. (1) Miracle to prove; (2) Causes wonder; (3) Supernatural power; (4) God-given.
 6. Distributions.
 7. According to His own will.
 8. To each one is given the manifestation of Spirit to profit withal.
 9. Many-fold.
 10. All gifts given apostles are theirs.
 11. No answer needed.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 4. THE SON'S PRE-EMINENCE
NOT CANCELLED BY HIS HUMILIATION
Hebrews 2:5-18

I. GOD'S GREAT SALVATION REQUIRED THE SON'S SUFFERING: 2:5- -13.

- A. 1. It was fitting and necessary for Christ to suffer so as to be man's atonement.
2. For (not unto angels did He subject...)
3. Minister to; Rule.
4. The new covenant period of time, the new age of the Messiah, as predicted in the O.T.
5. One hath somewhere testified saying...
6. Mindful.
7. Insignificance of man: like vanity, days as shadow that passeth away.
8. Offspring.
9. Verse couplets often repeated the first subject in second line with different words.
10. (1) made him little lower than angels; (2) crowned him with glory & honor, (3) set him over works of God's hands; (4) put all in subjection under his feet.
11. For a little while lower.
12. (1) Creation; (2) When he is risen with Christ at baptism.
13. Christ
14. Not yet see all things subjected.
15. Even Jesus.
- B. 1. When He ascended on high.
2. Know ye not that we shall judge angels? How much more things that pertain to this life.
3. (1) All not yet subjected; (2) Jesus.
4. Because.
5. Christ exalted because first suffered.
6. Taste death for every man; Cross.
7. Taste.
8. For (or every).
9. Grace of God.
10. For.
- C. 1. Became.
2. For whom are all things; (2) through whom are all things.
3. Through.
4. Bringing many sons unto glory.
5. The author of their salvation perfect through sufferings.
6. Planner, originator; battle leader.
7. Perfect.
8. Of one.
9. Access.
10. Drawing near.
11. Bringing many sons unto glory (eternal fellowship with God).
12. a. Son; God.
b. Son; God.
c. Son; Christians.
13. Left His glory and became man.

II. THE SON'S IDENTIFICATION WITH HIS BRETHREN REQUIRED SUFFERING: 2:14-1

- A. 1. (1) Bring to nought him with power of death; (2) Deliver all them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage.
2. He was firstfruits of them that sleep (assures that we can follow.)
3. Atonement.
4. Bruise devil's head (seat of power).
5. Manifested to destroy works of devil.
6. Gripped by unknown fear of hereafter.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 4 Continued

- B.
 - 1. Not of angels does He take hold.
 - 2. Spiritual.
 - 3. No.
- C.
 - 1. Made purification of sins; Taste death for every man; Sanctifier & sanctified are one.
 - 2. No other way to be High Priest without identification.
 - 3. In all things.
 - 4. Faithful, merciful.
 - 5. To God.
 - 6. Offering gifts and sacrifices, see 5:1.
 - 7. Satisfaction, appeasement, expiation.
 - 8. Own blood.
- D.
 - 1. Trials tear us apart.
 - 2. Being in agony He sweat as great drops of blood.
 - 3. Will not allow to be tempted above what we are able to bear.
I can do all things through Him that strengthens me.
Lord knows how to deliver godly out of temptation.
More than conquerors through Him that loved us.
 - 4. My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death.
 - 5. Run to one's cry.
 - 6. Died without compassion.

III. OBSERVATIONS ON THE SON'S PRE-EMINENCE THROUGH SUFFERING.

- 1. Information puts burden on self.
- 2. Lie, deny self.
- 3. Was His purpose and goal because He loved us.
- 4. If I be lifted up (reference to cross).
- 5. Destroys the fear of death because God's fellowship is assured.
- 6. He had to be God in flesh to satisfy God, as a mere human atonement would not have satisfied God.
- 7. He had to know how it feels to be a human so as to have compassion.
- 8. Gave His life a ransom for many; Christ died for our sins; Put away sins by sacrifice of Himself.
- 9. Hebrews 10:4: Impossible for blood of bulls and goats to take away sins. Romans 3:20: By works of law no flesh justified.
Galatians 3:10: Cursed if continue not in all.
Galatians 3:13: Redeemed us from the curse of the Law.
Romans 6:14: For not under law but grace.
John 1:17: Law came by Moses but grace and truth by Jesus Christ.
Hebrews 3:1-4:13

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET5: THE SON SUPERIOR TO MOSES
Hebrews 3:1-4:13

I. THE SON AND BUILDER SUPERIOR TO THE SERVANT AND HOUSE MEMBER: 3:1-6.

1. Think about, meditate upon, evaluate, etc.
2. Apostle, High Priest.
3. Moses; Aaron
4. Great respect for Moses.
5. Ye shall be unto me a Kingdom of priests and a holy nation.
6. Separation; Moses.
7. They were called to be separate people by Jesus.
8. The high calling of God in Christ Jesus (the call of Jesus).
9. Law; Levitical.
10. Faithfulness.
11. Son over servant in; Builder superior to house member.
12. God's; Son's. Christ is over God's house, see v. 6 (writer makes no distinction between God and Christ).
13. As testimony of those things afterward to be spoken.
14. God; Without sin; Himself; Grace & truth; Was Savior.
15. If we hold fast.
16. Church of the Living God.
17. Appreciation of Son.
18. Blood of Jesus.
19. Reliance is on Him not on self.

II. A SUPERIOR DELIVERER MAKES FALLING AWAY MORE SERIOUS: 3:7-19.

- A.
1. Needs no answer.
 2. Wrote Scripture.
 3. Still says today.
 4. The Son.
 5. Gradual, hard to change.
 6. Started their journey & ended their journey by provoking God.
 7. 40 (30 - 70 AD).
 8. (1) Always err in heart; (2) Did not know my ways,
 9. Swore in His wrath.
- B.
1. Evil, unbelief, falling away.
 2. Fearful.
 3. Hardened by deceitfulness of sin.
 4. Urgency.
 5. If hold fast; Partakers.
 6. Beginning — end.
 7. Confidence.
 8. Hardened, err, evil, unbelief, deceived, falling away.
 9. Spirit to convict the world of sin because they believed not on Christ.
 10. (1) life is hid with Christ in God; (2) crucified with Christ;
(3) Christ lives in me; (4) live by faith in Son of God who loved me and gave Himself up for me.
 11. (1) Who when they heard did provoke?
(2) With whom was He displeased 40 years?
(3) To whom swore He that they should not enter in to His rest?
 12. Provoke; Displeased; Swore (wrath).
 13. Unbelief.
 14. Reliance, they did not obey because they did not trust.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 5 Continued

III. THE GOSPEL OF REST, FOR ISRAEL AND THE CHURCH: 4:1-13.

- A.
1. Yes (it is left); No; Fear; Seem; Come short of it.
 2. Calling; Promise; Gospel; Remains; Christians.
 3. Falling short of the grace of God; Unbelief.
 4. Few.
 5. Even as they; Preached Gospel to Abraham; How beautiful are feet (from Isaiah 52:7); How beautiful on the mountains are feet....
 6. Word of the message.
 7. Them that heard (Moses, Joshua, Caleb); Those who entered rest.
 8. Walk in steps of that faith of our Father Abraham.
 9. Believe (trust).
 10. Believe (trust).
 11. Works were finished from foundation of the world.
- B.
1. Sabbath.
 2. The true rest remained long after Canaan's rest.
 3. People of God.
 4. Anyone.
 5. They rest from their labors & their works follow with them.
 6. Jehovah gave them rest from their enemies.
 7. (1) Dominion over nature; (2) Deliverance from death; (3) Heavenly rest.
- C.
1. 2:1: Give more earnest heed; 3:1: Consider; 3:12: Take heed; 4:1: Fear; 4:11: Give diligence; 4:11 (not): Disobedience
 2. 3:19 + 4:11: Unbelief = disobedience; John 3:36: Believeth not = obeyeth not; James 2:18: Works show our faith.
 3. Living, Active, Sharp, Pierces, Discerns.
 4. Living God.
 5. Turn away from God by turning from His word.
 6. If abide in me and my word abide in you; If ye abide in my word; Rejecteth me and receiveth not my word.
 7. They did not trust God's promises.
 8. Acts 7:38: Living oracles; 1 Thessalonians 2:13: Effectually worketh; Ephesians 6:17: Sword of Spirit; 1 Corinthians 14:25: Secrets of heart manifested; Hebrews 1:3: Word of His power.
 9. God will bring every secret thing to judgment.
 10. To deal with in sense of giving account to.
 11. God rested from creation but worketh until now at salvation.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 6: THE GREAT MERCIFUL HIGH PRIEST
Hebrews 4:14 5:10

I. HIS SYMPATHY: 4:14-16.

1. (1) Like brethren; (2) Merciful; (3) Faithful.
2. Passed through the heavens (See 9:24 and Ephesians 4:10).
3. Hebrews 6:20: Entered for us within the veil; 8:1: Sat down on right hand of throne of Majesty in heavens.
4. Jesus: human, Son of God: deity.
5. Hold fast our confession.
6. Able to be touched with feeling of our infirmities; Draw near with boldness.
7. Apostle & High Priest of our confession; Confession of our hope.
8. Why persecutest thou me?
9. 2:17 or 18.
10. Holy, guileless, undefiled, separated.
11. Need.
12. Of grace.
13. Boldness.
14. (1) Hold fast our confession; (2) Draw near with boldness.
15. Receive; Find; Help; Need.

II. HIS OFFICE:

1. (1) From among men; (2) Appointed for men; (3) Offers gifts and sacrifice for sins.
2. (1) Partook of flesh and blood; (2) In all things made like brethren;
(3) Suffered being tempted.
3. Offer sacrifices & gifts.
4. (1) Bear gently; (2) Himself compassed with infirmity.
5. Apathy is no care, undue excitement could encourage carelessness, so balanced blend offsets extremes.
6. High Priest made atonement for himself, family, all.
7. No man taketh the honor unto Himself, but is called of God.
8. (1) Taken from among men; (2) Bear gently; (3) Compassed with infirmity;
(4) Taketh not honor to himself; (5) Called of God.

III. HIS QUALIFICATIONS: 5:5-10.

1. Thou art my Son; Thou art a priest forever.
2. God.
3. No man taketh the honor unto himself but he was called of God.
4. Days of His flesh.
5. Prayers, supplications, strong crying, tears.
6. Unto Him able to save Him.
7. Fearing lest Paul be torn in pieces; Having been heard about His human fear.
8. His sufferings.
9. Never before had experienced human obedience.
10. From dying.
11. Remove cup (saved from dying); For this cause came I unto this hour (saved by resurrection); After I am raised up I will go before you into Galilee.
12. Appeared an angel who strengthened Him; Saved out of death in garden by sorrow.
13. Spared not His own Son but delivered Him up for us all.
14. Glorify thy name, heard by accepting the cross.
15. Son.
16. Human; Though He were a son.
17. Learned how it feels to obey as a man (never been before tested).
18. Never been proved or tested.
19. Let them first be proved.
20. Complete as a High Priest.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 6 Continued

21. The third day I am perfected.
22. In none other name is salvation (Jesus behind name).
23. Obedient even unto death, cross.
24. Perfect through sufferings.
25. Obey them rule over you.
26. His mercy & sympathy.
27. Not my will but thine be done.
28. Philippians 2:7: Emptied Himself; Hebrews 7:27: Offered up Himself;
Galatians 1:4: Gave Himself for our sins; Galatians 2:20: Gave Himself up for me;
Ephesians 5:2: Gave Himself up for us; Ephesians 5:25: Gave Himself for it;
1 Timothy 2:6: Gave Himself a ransom for all; Titus 2:14: Gave Himself for us;
John 10:18: I lay it down of myself.
29. Repent and be baptized.
30. One's self or one's obedience
31. Forever; Named of God a High Priest after the order of Melchizedek.
32. Fleshly lineage
33. Uzziah went into the tabernacle to offer incense, "It pertaineth not to thee." (leprosy followed.)
34. God to man.
35. 1st implies not perfect before, whereas 2nd implies Jesus was always perfect.
36. Unto Him that loveth us and loosed us from our sins in His own blood, and He made us to be a kingdom and priests unto His God and Father.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 7: MATURITY NECESSARY TO REALIZE
THE HOPE OF THE PRIESTHOOD
Hebrews 5:11-6:20

I. IMMATURITY OF READERS MAKES PRIESTHOOD DIFFICULT: 5:11-14.

1. Melchizedek; Hard of interpretation; Dull of hearing.
2. Teachers; Time.
3. Rudiments of first principles of oracles of God.
4. Rudiments; Christ.
5. Yes; Press on unto perfection.
6. Divine utterances (utterances of a god); Acts 7:38: living oracles;
Romans 3:2: Jews entrusted with oracles of God; 1 Peter 4:11: Speak as oracles of God.
7. Milk; Meat; As newborn babes; Couldn't speak as unto spiritual but as unto babes.
8. Experience.
9. Tells how God makes righteous.
10. New Testament (see 6:1, 2) but if O.T., would point to Christ.
11. Teaching.
12. Solid; Fullgrown men; Use; Senses exercised; Discern; Evil.
13. Tossed to & fro & carried about with every wind of doctrine.
14. Carnal — jealousy, strife, divisions.
15. Fullgrown; Wisdom.
16. Nourishes him.
17. In faith.
18. Wisdom, stature, favor with God, with man.
19. Senses exercised to discern good and evil.
20. Members or faculties of mind.
21. Many things they could not bear.
22. Disorderly, fainthearted, weak.

II. MATURITY COMES BY PRESSING ON UNTO PERFECTION: 6:1-3.

1. (1) Repentance from dead works and faith toward God;
(2) Teaching of baptisms and laying on of hands, (3) Resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment.
2. (1) Rudiments of first principles of oracles of God; (2) Doctrine of the first principles of Christ.
3. Forgetting those things that are behind.
4. Dead works.
5. Cleanse your conscience from dead works.
6. The righteous shall live by faith.
7. Luke 3:3: Baptism of repentance unto remission of sins.
Matthew 3:11: Baptize you in water unto repentance.
Acts 20:21: Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.
John 3:25: Arose a question by John's disciples about purifying.
Acts 19:3: Into what were ye baptized?
8. (1) Repent and believe the Gospel.
(2) Baptized, then laid hands.
(3) Judge the world, raised Him.
9. Apostles' hands: make others partakers of Holy Spirit, powers of age to come.
10. (1) leaving; (2) pressing on.

III. REPENTANCE IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THOSE WHO FELL AWAY: 6:4-8.

1. See seriousness of not maturing.
2. (1) Enlightened; (2) Tasted heavenly gift, (3) Partakers of Holy Spirit;
(4) Tasted good word of God; (5) Powers of age to come.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 7 Continued

3. The light of the Gospel, light of knowledge of glory of God in face of Jesus Christ.
4. (1) Salvation; (2) Jesus (or fellowship with Jesus).
5. Galatians 3:2: Received ye the Spirit by works of Law or hearing of faith? Ephesians 3:16: Strengthened with power through His Spirit in the inward man.
6. Tasted death for every man; Taste & see that Jehovah is good; "Fully embrace" in context with all others.
7. New covenant age; Signs, wonders, manifold gifts of Holy Spirit.
8. Last days (end of Jewish nation).
9. Sin willfully; Sin unto death; Cannot cease from sin.
10. (1) impossible to renew them to repentance; (2) crucify Son of God afresh; (3) counted blood of covenant unholy, etc.
11. In their own case (as far as they are concerned) all over again; already did it once.
12. Better never to have known, like sow and dog; gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, etc.; spew thee out of my mouth; save a soul from death.

IV. COMFORT AND HOPE ARE FOUNDED UPON GOD'S PROMISE: 6:9-20.

1. Before sin: fruitful & good; after sin: thorns & thistles.
2. You: unfallen, those, them: fallen.
3. Those who.
4. (1) persuaded better things of you; (2) things that accompany salvation;
(3) work & love showed & still ministered, (4) even to the end (already doing it),
(5) that ye be not sluggish; (6) be imitators of them...
5. (1) had compassion on them in bonds; (2) took joyfully spoiling of their possessions.
6. Diligence; fullness; fullness; faith; sluggish; patience (endurance).
7. (1) swear by greater; (2) final for confirmation.
8. Could swear by none greater; (1) bless thee; (2) multiply thee.
9. Physical part (son); Not made perfect til Christ.
10. Show immutability of His counsel.
11. Interposed.
12. (1) oath; (2) promise.
13. We; Strong encouragement.
14. Needs no answer.
15. Glorifying of our hope firm unto end; fullness of hope to end; better hope; Lay hold on hope set before us.
16. (1) anchor of soul; (2) sure; (3) steadfast, (4) enters within the veil.
17. Steadies or stabilizes.
18. Holy of Holies.
19. Entered Holy Place (really Holy of Holies).
20. Makes ready for us.
21. Order of Melchizedek.
22. Faith & patience inherit promises.
23. Needed faith in Son, not faith in orthodoxy or in works.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 8: JESUS A PRIEST AFTER THE
ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK
Hebrews 7

I. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHIZEDEK: 7:1-3.

1. 430.
2. Returning from rescuing Lot, meets King of Salem, pays tithes, receives a blessing.
3. (1) Blessing; (2) Tithes.
4. Jehovah has sworn & will not repent: thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek; Jesus.
5. (1) King; (2) Priest.
6. At right hand, priest forever.
7. Blessed Abraham in name of Jehovah.
8. (1) King of Righteousness; (2) King of Salem: King of Peace.
9. Had to be qualified as reckoned by genealogy or else deemed polluted and put from the priesthood.
10. (1) Without father; (2) without mother, (3) Without genealogy; (4) no beginning of days; (5) no end of life; (6) Like unto Son of God; (7) Abideth a priest continually.
11. Not counted from Levites.
12. Abideth a priest continually (not replaced like Levites).

II. THE FOUR-FOLD SUPERIORITY OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHIZEDEK: 7:4-10.

1. Needs no answer.
2. (1) Receive the priest's office; (2) have command to take tithes; (3) According to the Law.
3. Greater because took tithes and blessed.
4. (1) Here: time of Levitical priesthood; (2) There: time of Melchizedek's priesthood.
5. Forever.
6. Levi was unborn yet in Abraham's loins.
7. In a manner of speaking.
8. Through one man sin entered world.

III. THE LEGAL AND SPIRITUAL PRIESTHOODS COMPARED: 7:11-14.

- A. The Levitical priesthood was to be annulled and superseded: 7:11 — 14.
1. Under it hath the people received the Law.
 2. No perfection in it, didn't make men perfect.
 3. (1) Weakness; (2) Unprofitableness; (3) Nothing perfect; (4) not faultless.
 4. If priesthood is changed, Law had to be.
 5. The Law (whole Law).
 6. (1) Jesus of another tribe; (2) From which no man a priest.
 7. Jesus was of tribe of Judah, of David, of Jesse (not of tribe of Levi).
 8. Wrong tribe.
 9. As to which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priests.
- B. A spiritual and royal priesthood was to replace the legal and ceremonial system: 7:15—17.
1. Evident.
 2. Sprung out of.
 3. Branch or shoot out of cut down stump of house of David.
 4. Law of carnal commandment; Power of endless life.
 5. Imposed until a time of reformation (temporary).
 6. Indissoluble: cannot be dissolved.
 7. (1) Forever; (2) After order of Melchizedek.
- C. A better hope by which to draw near to God: 7:18, 19.
1. Needs no answer.
 2. Romans 8:3: through the flesh; Galatians 3:21: couldn't make alive.
 3. Hebrews 9:9: Cannot make conscience perfect; 10:1: Never make perfect; Acts 13:39: Could not justify; Romans 3:20: No flesh justified, Romans 7:11: Through Law sin beguiled and slew me.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 8 Continued

4. Manifested to put away sin (completely).
 5. God's oath: thou art a priest forever.
 6. Drawing nigh to God.
 7. Drawing near to God.
- D. It rested upon God's oath: 7:20—22.
1. Lord has sworn, will not repent.
 2. (1) no oath; (2) with an oath.
 3. Firmly dependable.
 4. Surety.
 5. (1) Oath; (2) Sware; (3) Surety.
- E. It is unchangeable, for Christ lives forever: 7:23—25.
1. Die.
 2. (1) Abideth; (2) Unchangeable; (3) Inviolable.
 3. Not essential, replaceable.
 4. Save to the uttermost them that draw near to God through Him.
 5. Forever or completely.
 6. Through Son.
- F. It perfectly meets our needs: 7:26—28.
1. Became.
 2. (1) Holy; (2) Guileless; (3) undefiled, (4) separated from sinners (5) made higher than the heavens.
 3. (1) infirmity; (2) perfected.
 4. Atonement.
 5. Separated from sinners.
 6. Made higher than heavens; passed through heavens.
 7. (1) daily; (2) for own sins.
 8. Once for all.
 9. Offered up Himself.
 10. Offered Himself; Once offered; Offering of body of Jesus; Gave Himself up for us; Gave Himself up for it.
 11. Psalms 110:4; Hebrews 5:6; 7:17.
 12. Perfect through sufferings; Having been made perfect.
 13. No answers needed.

IV. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SON'S HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

This entire section needs no answers.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 9: THE BETTER COVENANT
OF THE HIGH PRIEST
Hebrews 8:1-13

I. BETTER BECAUSE THE HIGH PRIEST MINISTERS IN A BETTER PLACE: 8:1-6.

1. We have such a High Priest.
2. They testify of me.
3. Right hand of throne of Majesty in heavens.
4. Sat.
5. Earth; Heaven.
6. Such.
7. (1) Sat down on right hand of throne of Majesty; (2) Ministers in sanctuary.
8. Sat down on right hand of Majesty on high; Sat down on right hand of throne of Majesty in heavens.
9. Zacharias ministered in temple; Rulers are ministers of God; Collection was ministering of service.
10. Succor them that are tempted; Gives mercy and grace to help.
11. The true tabernacle; The Lord pitched it and not man.
12. I will build my church; Stone cut out of the mountain without hands.
13. 2 Corinthians 5:1, 4: Body; John 1:14: Jesus tabernacled;
Acts 15:16: Tabernacle of David; 2 Peter 1:13: In this tabernacle (body);
Revelation 21:3: Tabernacle of God is with men.
14. (1) Not made with hands; (2) Not of this creation.
15. Ministers.
16. I Corinthians 3:16: Ye (church) are the temple of God I Corinthians 6:19: Your body is temple of Holy Spirit.
17. To have somewhat to offer.
18. Himself; Once for all.
19. Once for all is unlike their offering continually.
20. Offer gifts and sacrifice for sins.
21. (1) Once for all; (2) Year by year.
22. He sat down because His atonement was finished.
23. There are those who offer the gifts according to the Law.
24. Before A.D. 70 because priests still ministering in temple.
25. (1) It was changed by God when Law changed, (2) But mistaken Jews kept it alive.
26. Copy; Shadow; Heavenly things.
27. Make all things according to pattern showed thee on mount.
28. (11:7): Noah warned to build an ark; (12)25): Moses warned Israel on earth, Jesus from heaven.
29. See that thou make them after their pattern showed thee on the Mount.
30. Sorer punishment.
31. This is how thou shalt make it; Thus did Moses according to all God commanded, so did he.
32. (1) Ministry; (2) Covenant; (3) Promises.
33. Christ would come to forgive sins; Christ has come and forgives sins.
34. Jesus is surety of a better covenant.
35. Christ died for sins under the first covenant.
36. (1) Blood that speaketh better than Abel; (2) Able to make men's spirits perfect.
37. (1) Lord's Supper; (2) New covenant; (3) My blood.

II. BETTER BECAUSE THE COVENANT IS BETTER: 8:7-13.

- A. A better covenant needed and promised: 8:7—9.
1. First was faulty, insufficient.
 2. Through flesh (flesh couldn't keep it);
(1) Holy; (2) Righteous; (3) Good; (4) Spiritual.
Know sin; Knowledge of sin.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 9 Continued

3. Israelites
 4. Not according to the covenant I made with their fathers.
 5. (1) From Egypt; (2) From sin.
 6. Not according to covenant with fathers.
 7. (1) Regarded them not; (2) Be their God, be my people.
 8. (1) Better; (2) Second; (3) New.
- B. The four-fold superiority of the promises: 8:10-12.
1.
 - a. (1) Mind; (2) Heart.
 - b. Impossible to keep it, break one, guilty of all, no hope.
 - c. Days of first covenant. . .
 - d. The Law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus made me free from the Law of sin
 - e. If ye live after the flesh ye shall die, but if by the Spirit ye put to death the deeds of the body, ye shall live.
 2.
 - a. Take you to me for a people and be to you a God.
 - b. I will be your Father and ye my sons and daughters.
 - c. A people for God's own possession.
 - d. As wife was unfaithful, Israel was unfaithful.
 - e. I will be to them a God and they shall be to me a people.
 3.
 - a. Teach every man to know Lord.
 - b. All shall know me.
 - c. Merciful to their iniquities and remember their sins no more.
 - d. Yes (on 8th day).
 - e. Least to greatest.
 - f. No (holy priesthood); All would be priests.
 4.
 - a. For.
 - b. Merciful.
 - c. (1) Inward; (2) Mercy.
 - d. Those saved from their sins. _
 - e. Those in kingdom are those who have redemption, forgiveness of sins.
 - f. Loosed from sins are made to be kingdom.
- C. The timing of the promise of the covenant explained: 8:13.
1. A new covenant.
 2. God; In Jeremiah's day; It was made old when Jeremiah said (not in 1st century).
 3. When second one was promised. .
 4. Old and waxeth aged and nigh to vanishing away; Nigh in Hebrew writer's day.
 5. Matthew 5:17: Fulfilled.
Romans 7:4: Dead to Law by body of Christ.
2 Corinthians 3:11: Done away.
Romans 10:4: Christ is end of the Law.
Romans 6:14: Not under Law.
Hebrews 7:12: Changed when priesthood changed.
Colossians 2:14: Nailed to cross.
2 Corinthians 3:13: Abolished.
Galatians 3:25: When faith came, no longer under Law.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 10: THE BETTER TABERNACLE

Hebrews 9

I. THE EARTHLY TABERNACLE WAS FIGURATIVE OF THE HEAVENLY TABERNACLE:

9:1-10.

A. The two rooms (or tabernacles): 9:1—5.

1. First; Earthly.
2. Made when led out of Egypt.
3. New covenant.
4. Carnal.
5. First room.
6. Candlestick; Table, Shewbread.
7. Holy Place; Holy of Holies.
8. (1) Entered to 1st room; (2) Entered to 2nd room.
9. (1) Ark of covenant; (2) Incense altar.
10. (1) Pot of manna; (2) Aaron's rod, (3) Tables of the covenant.
11. (1) Cherubim; (2) Mercy seat.
12. Veil; Rent from top to bottom; When Jesus died; From top to bottom;
Access to God was open.
13. Before the veil.
14. Blood on horns.
15. Altar of incense; Altar of incense.
16. Mercy seat; Cherubim; There will I meet and commune with thee; God's glory.
17. Propitiatory.
18. The only means of fellowship was the atonement sacrifice.
19. Of which things we cannot now speak severally.

B. The services in the two rooms: 9:6, 7.

1. (1) Priests; (2) High Priest; (1) First; (2) Second.
2. (1) Continually; (2) Once in the year.
3. For self and for people.
4. (1) Light lamps; (2) Burn incense.
5. Prepared and ate cakes of shewbread.
6. The blood of the sacrifice.
7. Azazel; Removal.
8. (1) Offered ram (bullock) for burnt offering; (2) Offered goat for sin offering;
(3) Confessed, laid hands on goat of removal; (4) (washed and put on garments)*
*Number 4 is an optional answer.
9. At-one-ment; Escape-goat.
10. Lamb of God that taketh away sin of world.

C. The symbolic nature of the first tabernacle: 9:8—10.

1. Most Holy Place.
2. Holy Spirit.
3. First room (representing Jewish covenant worship).
4. Way into heaven not open while Old Covenant worship valid.
5. Yes; The covenant was not standing after the cross, though Jews mistakenly kept it going.
6. Present when Hebrews was written ("for" the time).
7. Christians (Greek word eis — unto).
8. Tabernacle.
9. Conscience.
10. Forgives sin.
11. Until; Time of reformation.
12. Change of covenants.
13. (1) priesthood; (2) Law.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 10 Continued

II. HOW THE BETTER TABERNACLE IS BETTER: 9:11 -28.

- A. Made without hands: 9:11.
1. Time of Old Covenant.
 2. Having.
 3. (1) Greater; (2) More perfect.
 4. Made with hands; Not of this creation.
- B. Entered through His own blood: 9:12—14.
1. (1) Goats' (2) Calves' (3) Christ's.
 2. Obtained eternal redemption.
 3. Through.
 4. Once for all.
 5. Water sprinkled to purify if one touched a dead body.
 6. Symbolically, ceremonially.
 7. Conscience.
 8. Eternal spirit.
 9. Offered Himself.
 10. Without blemish; To substitute for others.
 11. How much more?
- C. His death covered those under the First Covenant: 9:15-17.
1. He offered Himself.
 2. (1) Redemption; (2) The promise (of the eternal inheritance).
 3. (1) In force at death; (2) Not before death.
 4. (1) Death; (2) Promise of eternal inheritance.
 5. Death of Jesus in our place (Separation from God).
 6. Covenant is an agreement between two people (a contract).
 7. Christ's covenant is better because His blood covered sins under first covenant.
- D. Typified by all sprinkling of blood: 9:18-22.
1. Even 1st covenant has been dedicated by blood.
 2. The Book and all the people when Moses spoke each commandment.
 3. This is the blood of the covenant which God commanded to you-ward.
 4. Death.
 5. The Book was sprinkled.
 6. (1) Tabernacle and (2) all vessels were sprinkled with blood.
 7. (1) Fire; (2) water.
 8. Almost all things are cleansed with blood.
- E. Fulfilled and perfected once for all by sacrifice of Himself: 9:23—28.
1. Better sacrifice to cleanse heavenly things.
 2. These old sacrifices.
 3. (1) New Testament; (2) Acts of worship, (3) New Covenant;
(4) New Testament commands; (5) Christians.
 4. This is my blood of the covenant poured out for many unto remission of sins.
 5. (1) Not Holy Place made with hands; (2) Heaven itself.
 6. Appears before the face of God for us; Now.
 7. (1) Not offers often; (2) Blood is His own; (3) Not year by year.
 8. (1) Often; (2) Since foundation.
 9. Once, at end of ages; put away sin; sacrifice of Himself.
 10. Blood not His own; Wasn't sinless.
 11. Sufficient, adequate.
 12. (1) All men die once; (2) Christ died once.
 13. Salvation; Them that wait for Him.
 14. Second coming.
 15. Waiting (desiring) coming of Lord.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 11 Continued

IV. THE NEW COVENANT'S PERFECT REMISSION NEEDS NO OTHER ATONEMENT: 10:15-18.

1. No more; No more.
2. Forgiven sins.
3. Holy Spirit; Also.
4. Remembrance no more of sin.
5. God's memory.
6. Sanctified once for all.
7. (1) Have our access; (2) Wherein we stand.
8. One sacrifice for sins forever;
The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.
9. Til His enemies be made His footstool; Having shod your feet with the preparation of the Gospel of peace.
10. Good fight of faith.
11. This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith.
12. Perfected forever them that are sanctified;
I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.
13. (1) Past (before baptism); (2) Daily.
14. Throughout his life (continually).
15. Boldness; Complete forgiveness brings boldness.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 12: THE BETTER WAY
(AND ITS EXHORTATIONS & WARNINGS)
Hebrews 10.19-39

I. HOLD CONFIDENTLY TO CHRIST, OUR NEW AND LIVING WAY TO GOD: 10:19-25.

- A. Inner boldness from Christ's complete cleansing: 10:19-23.
1. Therefore.
 2. Hold fast our boldness and the glorying of our hope firm unto the end. Boldness which has great recompense of reward.
 3. Blood of Jesus; The Holy Place (Heaven).
 4. Way into the Holy Place was not manifest while the first tabernacle was yet standing.
 5. New; Living; Dedicated; Veil; Flesh; Second; Holy of Holies.
 6. I am the way.
 7. Rent; Top to bottom; Flesh; Torn.
 8. Great High Priest; The house of God; House; Church of Lord God, Great High Priest.
 9. (1) Draw near; (2) True heart,
(3) Fullness of faith; (4) Our hearts sprinkled;
(5) An evil conscience; (6) Our body washed;
(7) Pure water.
 10. (1) As priests drew near; (2) Assurance of heart;
(3) Full confidence from their faith; (4) Hearts cleansed by Christ's blood;
(5) Because no sin, no conscience of sin; (6) As priests were first washed;
(7) With purifying water (baptism).
 11. Exodus 40:31: Moses, Aaron, sons washed hands, feet;
Acts 22:16: Wash away thy sins;
1 Corinthians 6:11: But ye were washed;
Ephesians 5:26: Washing of water with word;
Titus 3:5: Washing of regeneration;
1 Peter 3:21: Not putting away filth of flesh;
Revelation 7:14: Washed robes and made white in blood.
 12. For.
 13. Hold fast; Confidence of our hope, Waver not; He is faithful that promised.
 14. Loses confidence in Jesus.
 15. Faithfulness to keep His promises.
 16. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us of all unrighteousness.
- B. Brotherly encouragement from faithful worship: 10:24,25.
1. Be concerned.
 2. Increase their interest.
 3. Love; Good works.
 4. Forsake assembling.
 5. Urge; Warn; Admonish; Encourage.
 6. (1) Example; (2) Togetherness.
 7. Teaches and admonishes one another.
 8. As ye see the Day approaching.
 9. For fear of the Jews.
 10. The Day of the Lord, that great and notable Day.
 11. AD 70; Destruction of Jerusalem.
 12. Exhorting one another.

II. CONTINUING IN WILLFUL SINNING LEADS TO COMPLETE APOSTASY AND BRINGS GOD'S WRATH: 10:26-31.

- A. Willful sinning has no sacrifice but brings fierce judgment like O.T. presumption: 10.26, 27.
1. (1) unwittingly done; (2) done with a high hand.
 2. Presumptuous, death.
 3. No.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 12 Continued

4. Hath trodden; Hath counted; Hath done.
 5. For; Hardened by the deceitfulness of sin
 6. Means that Christ's sacrifice no longer applies, does not mean that no other sacrifice after Christ's will come.
 7. Sure; Brings fear; Surely coming; No escape; Intense; Consume; Enemies.
 8. Fallen Christians.
- B. Sorer punishment comes from sorer sin: 10:28, 29.
1. To whom much is given, much is required.
 2. How escape if neglect so great salvation.
 3. Death; 2 or 3 witnesses.
 4. (1) Trodden under foot the Son of God; (2) Counted the blood an unholy thing; (3) Done despite unto Spirit of grace.
 5. Sanctified.
 6. Worse; Mercy; Walked upon, Deserving, Evaluated; Spitefully.
 7. Worse punishment comes from falling away from Jesus.
 8. Despise.
 9. Despite unto the Spirit of grace.
 10. Fallen away from grace.
- C. The Living God will fearfully recompense him who fell away: 10.30,31.
1. Nature.
 2. Paid punishment; Pay back; Causing fear.
 3. Fall into hands of.
 4. How shall we escape?
 5. If they escaped not.
 6. Knowing the terror of the Lord we persuade men.
 7. (1) Goodness; (2) severity.

III. REMEMBER YOUR FORMER BOLDNESS IN SUFFERING AND DON'T SHRINK BACK: 10:32-39.

1. Former days; Enlightened.
2. (1) Being made a gazingstock by reproaches and afflictions.
(2) By becoming partakers with them that were so used.
3. (1) Had compassion on them in bonds; (2) Took joyfully the spoiling of their possessions.
4. Have for yourselves a better possession and an abiding one.
5. Cast not away; Boldness; Great recompense of reward.
6. Do the will of God; Receive the promise.
7. For yet a very little while He that cometh shall come and shall not tarry.
8. AD 70.
9. The righteous shall live by faith.
10. If he shrink back my soul hath no pleasure in him.
11. (1) Not shrink back; (1) Unto perdition.
(2) Have faith (2) Unto saving of soul.
12. In heaven at end.
13. We are not of them.
14. Yes (of them).
15. (1) Patience; (2) Do will of God; (3) Have faith.
16. Fall away; Destruction.

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET '3: THOSE WHOSE FAITH DID NOT SHRINK BACK
Hebrews 11

I. FAITH IS ASSURANCE OF HOPE'S UNSEEN OBJECT: 1:1-3.

1. 2:1: We ought to give the more earnest heed lest haply we drift away from them.
2:3: How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?
3:12: Take heed lest haply there shall be in any one of you an evil heart of unbelief in falling. . .
3:6: If we hold fast our boldness and the glorying of our hope firm unto the end.
3:14: If we hold fast the beginning of our confidence firm unto the end.
2. 2:13: I will put my trust in Him. 4:14: Let us hold fast our confession.
5:9: He became unto all them that obey Him the author of eternal salvation.
6:6: Then fell away, it is impossible to renew them unto repentance.
6:20: As a forerunner Jesus entered for us, having become a High Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.
7:25: He is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near to God through Him.
10:21: Having a Great High Priest over the house of God.
10:29: Trodden under foot the Son of God, counted the blood of the covenant wherewith he was sanctified an unholy thing, done despite. . .
3. 3:19: They were not able to enter in because of unbelief.
4:11: That no man fall after the same example of disobedience (or unbelief)
6:11: We desire that each one of you may show the same diligence unto the fullness of hope even to the end.
10:23: Let us hold fast the confession of our hope that it waver not.
10:36: Ye have need of patience that having done the will of God ye may receive the promise.
10:39: We are not of them that shrink back unto perdition, but of them that have faith unto the saving of the soul.
4. 4:16: Let us draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace.
6:18: That we may have a strong encouragement who have fled for refuge
10:19: Having boldness to enter into the Holy Place by the blood of Jesus.
10:22: Let us draw near with a true heart in fullness of faith.
10:35: Cast not away your boldness which hath great recompense of reward.
5. 10:38: My righteous one shall live by faith and if he shrink back my soul hath no pleasure in him.
10:39: We are not of them that shrink back unto perdition, but of them that have faith unto the saving of the soul.
6:12: That ye be not sluggish but imitators of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.
6. 11:1: Faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen.
11:3: So that what is seen hath not been made out of things which appear.
11:7: Noah being warned of God concerning things not seen as yet.
11:13: These all died in faith not having received the promises but having seen them and greeted them from afar.
11:27: Moses endured as seeing Him who was invisible.
John 8:56: Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it and was glad.
2 Corinthians 4:18: We look not at things which are seen but at things which are not seen.
2 Corinthians 5:7: We walk by faith and not by sight.
Romans 8:24: Hope that is seen is not hope, for who hopeth for that which he seeth?
7. 11:3: By faith we understand that the worlds have been framed by the word of God.
(It takes no faith to see only the seeable and to conclude that there is nothing more.)
11:6: Must believe that He is. (animals believe what they see & touch.)
Romans 4:19: Without being weakened in faith. (Abraham saw beyond his physical body.)
Romans 4:21: Being fully assured God was able to perform what He promised (tho illogical.)

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 13 Continued

- Hebrews 11:11: (received power) Sarah received power to conceive when past age.
Hebrews 11:35: (received) Women received their dead by resurrection.
Hebrews 11:13: Having seen and greeted the promises from afar (though they did not actually enjoy them).
Hebrews 11:19: Accounting that God was able to raise up even from the dead.
8. Hebrews 11:2: In this (Greek: in their faith) they had witness borne unto them.
Hebrews 11:4: Through which (faith) Abel had witness borne unto him.
Hebrews 11:5: Enoch had witness borne unto him before translation that he was pleasing.
Hebrews 11:39: These all having had witness borne unto them through their faith.
9. Needs no answers.
10. (1) I will accept your sacrifice. (2) Offer an animal
(3) He saw Cain's sacrifice (4) Do as I commanded
(5) Offered more acceptable sacrifice (6) Sacrifice accepted
11. (1) Not perish (2) Build ark
(3) No water (4) Get in
(5) Built, entered (6) His house saved
12. (1) You will receive land (2) Called (3) Not knowing where
(4) I will show thee (5) Obeyed to go out (6) Received land of promise
13. (1) You will conceive seed (2) Believe (3) Past age
(4) Counted Him faithful (5) Believed (6) Sprang one of him as good as dead.
14. (1) In Isaac seed to be called (2) Offer Isaac (3) being tried
(4) Believe (5) Offered up (6) Received him back
15. Hebrews 11:4: Through it (faith) Abel being dead yet speaketh.
Hebrews 11:7: Through which (faith) he condemned the world and became the heir.
Hebrews 11:13: These all died in faith not having received the promises but seen and greeted from afar.
Hebrews 11:14: They that say such things make it manifest that they are seeking after a country of their own.
16. 2 Peter 2:5: Preserved Noah, a preacher of righteousness.
Hebrews 11:9: The heirs with him of the same promise.
Hebrews 11:13: These all died not having received the promises.
Hebrews 11:17: Abraham that had gladly received the promises.
Hebrews 11:18: In Isaac shall thy seed be called.
Hebrews 11:20: By faith Isaac blessed Jacob and Esau even concerning things to come.
Hebrews 11:21: By faith Jacob blessed each of the sons of Joseph.
Hebrews 11:22: By faith Joseph made mention of departure and gave commandment concerning his bones.
Hebrews 11:26: Moses looked for the recompense of reward (reproach of Christ).
Hebrews 11:37: Stoned, sawn, tempted, slain, destitute, afflicted, ill-treated.
Hebrews 11:39: These all received not the promises.
Hebrews 11:40: God having provided some better thing concerning us. •
17. Hebrews 11:9: Abraham was a sojourner in a land not his own.
Hebrews 11:10: He looked for the city that hath foundations whose builder and maker is God.
Hebrews 11:13: All died in faith not having received the promises but seen and greeted them from afar.
Hebrews 11:14: Seeking after a country of their own.
Hebrews 11:15: If they were mindful of their previous country, they could have returned.
Hebrews 11:16: They desire a better and heavenly country, God prepared for them a city.
Hebrews 11:38: Wandering in deserts and mountains and caves and holes of the earth.
18. (1) Jesus was offered up; (2) Only begotten Son of God; (3) Jesus was that seed;
(4) God able to raise Jesus; (5) Jesus resurrected; (6) God loved Jesus
(7) God provided sacrifice; (8) Lamb of God; (9) Abraham rejoiced to see my day and saw it;
(10) God spared not His own Son.

ANSWER SHEET HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 14: ENDURE BY LOOKING TO JESUS
Hebrews 12

I. ENDURE AS JESUS ENDURED AND BECAME THE PERFECTER OF YOUR FAITH: 12:1-3.

1. (1) compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses;
(2) every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us;
(3) Let us run with endurance the race set before us;
(4) Looking to Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith.
2. Moses endured as seeing Him who is invisible.
3. 12:2: endured the cross, despising the shame;
12:3: consider Him who endured such gainsaying of sinners against Himself;
12:7: it is for chastening that ye endure.
4. 12:3: consider Him that endured such gainsaying of sinners against Himself that ye wax not weary, fainting in your souls.
5. Looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith.
6. God helped them to endure; He will likewise help us to endure as He did them.
7. Encumbrance; hindrance; Eph. 4:22: that ye put away as concerning your former manner of life, the old man; Rm. 13:12: Let us cast off the works of darkness; Jas. 1:21: Putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness.
8. Doth closely cling to us.
9. He began the job and will complete it. (1) endured the cross;
(2) despising the shame; (3) hath sat down at right hand of throne.
10. Against themselves; Numbers 16:38: the censers of these sinners against their own lives.
11. 7:25: He is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near to God through Him;
1 Cor. 1:18: Unto us who are saved it is the power of God;
Phil. 4:13: I can do all things in Him that strengthens me.
12. That; They don't trust Jesus

II. ENDURE BY ACCEPTING GOD'S FATHERLY CHASTENING: 12:4-13.

1. 12:5: The exhortation which reasoneth with you as sons;
12:7: God dealeth with you as with sons;
Proverbs 3:12b: Even as the father reproveth the son in whom he delights.
2. Unto blood; Exhortation; 12:5: regard not lightly nor faint; 12:9: give reverence;
12:12: be in subjection.
3. Chastening; Reproved; 12:6: scourgeth.
4. 12:9: Live; 12:10: for our profit that we may be partakers of His holiness;
12:11: Yieldeth peaceable fruit unto them exercised thereby, even the fruit of righteousness; Encouragement.
5. 12:6: Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth.
6. 12:6: Every son; 12:7: What son is there whom his father chasteneth not?
12:8: Whereof all have been made partakers, then are ye bastards and not sons.
7. Dt. 8:5: As a man chasteneth his son, so Jehovah thy God chasteneth thee;
- 2 Sam. 7:14: I will be his father and he shall be my son, if he commit iniquity I will chasten him.
Prov. 13:24: He that spareth his rod hateth his child, but he that loveth him chastens him diligently.
8. 12:9: (1) Reverence to earthly father; (2) Subjection to Father of Spirits.
9. Our profit; Be partakers of His holiness.
10. Grievous; Joyous; Righteousness.
11. 18:21: How long halt ye between two opinions? Turned out of the way; Be healed

III. GUARD AGAINST CERTAIN SINS WHICH ARISE DURING TIMES OF STRESS: 12:14-17.

1. 12:5: (1) peace with all men; (2) sanctification.
2. Sanctification; No man shall see the Lord; Partakers of His holiness.
3. (1) Pure in heart: see God (2) Peacemakers: be called sons of God.
4. Falleth short of the grace of God; falleth back from; Root of bitterness; Many; Defiled.
5. Profane; For one mess of pottage sold his birthright; Rejected.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 14 Continued

IV. ENDURE BECAUSE THE HIGHER PRIVILEGES OF THE NEW COVENANT CARRY GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES: 12:18-29.

- A. God's fearful appearance made Moses and Israel exceedingly fear and quake: 12:18—21.
- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Mount that might be touched | (2) burned with fire |
| (3) blackness | (4) darkness |
| (5) tempest | (6) sound of trumpet |
| (7) voice of words | (8) entreated no word be spoken |
| (9) could not endure that which was enjoined | (10) beast touching mountain was stoned |
| (11) so fearful was thy appearance | (12) Moses said: I exceedingly fear and quake. |
- B. God's presence is now mediated by Jesus to exclude all vengeance and to include all the redeemed: 12:22-24
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Mt. Zion | (2) city of the living God |
| (3) heavenly Jerusalem | (4) innumerable hosts of angels |
| (5) general assembly of church of the firstborn | |
| (6) To God the Judge of all | (7) spirits of just men made perfect |
| (8) Jesus, mediator of new covenant; | (9) blood of sprinkling that speaketh better than Abel. |
- C. The greatness of Jesus and His heavenly revelation of the new covenant demand reverence and awe: 12:25-29
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (1) He that warned on earth; | (2) He that warneth from heaven. |
| 2. (1) God's voice shook the earth; | (2) Once more will tremble earth & heaven. |
| 3. (1) Things made; | (2) Shaken; (3) removing. |
| 4. (1) not made; | (2) not shaken; (3) remaining. |
| 5. Jealous God. | |

ANSWER SHEET
HEBREWS STUDY SHEET 15:
PRACTICAL OBEDIENCE TO THE ETERNAL COVENANT
Hebrews 13

INTRODUCTION:

1. Needs no answers.
2. Needs no answers.
3. (1) Spake word of God; (2) Example: imitate;
Watch in behalf of your souls; Give account; With grief; With joy; Unprofitable.

I. LOVE FOR OTHERS, PURITY IN MARRIAGE, CONTENTMENT IN MATERIAL LOSSES: 13:1-3.

1. (1) love of brethren; (2) love unto strangers; (3) them in bonds;
(4) them ill-treated; (5) marriage; (6) love of money.
2. 6:10: ministered & minister to saints;
10:32: endured a great conflict of sufferings;
10:34a: had compassion on them in bonds;
10:34b: took joyfully the spoiling of your possessions.
3. When you minister unto my messengers, it is unto me.
4. If one member suffers, all members suffer with it.
5. As being yourselves also in the body.
6. (1) let marriage be had in honor among all; (2) let bed be undefiled;
(3) fornicators; (4) adulterers God will judge.
7. (1) free from the love of money; (2) content with such as have.
8. (1) I will in no wise fail thee; (2) neither in any wise forsake thee;
(3) Lord is my helper; (4) I will not fear what man shall do!

II. OBEDIENCE TO ELDERS IN DOCTRINE AND LIFE IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE BETTER COVENANT: 13:7-17.

1. (1) Consider the issue of their life; (2) Imitate their faith.
2. Jesus rewarded their faithfulness & will reward yours alike.
3. The teachings of Jesus (held by 1st elders 2:3) do not change.
4. (1) Divers; (2) Strange; (3) Meats; (4) Not profited.
5. Grace; Altar; Tabernacle.
6. Serve the tabernacle; Eat.
7. (1) burned outside the camp; (2) not eaten.
8. He went out unto the place of the skull, in Hebrew, Golgotha.
9. Needs no answer.
10. Christians do not eat His flesh.
11. Forth unto Him without the camp.
12. (1) Not a city here, but; (2) a city to come (abiding one).
13. Strangers and pilgrims who looked for a city with foundations.
14. (1) all sufficiency of Christ; (2) offerings through Jewish priests.
15. (1) through Christ; (2) sacrifice of praise; (3) continually;
(4) fruit of lips; (5) make confession to His name.
16. (1) do good; (2) communicate.
17. Rm. 12:1: bodies living sacrifice; Jas. 1:27: pure religion is to visit fathers and widows.
18. Those that do good works.
19. (1) dead; (2) alive.
20. Yes.
21. Take heed to: (1) yourselves; (2) and to the flock.
22. Take heed to: (1) thyself; (2) thy teaching.
23. (1) obey them; (2) submit to them.
24. Yes.
25. Christ; Souls.
26. If win souls and fail to keep them, no profit, (second part of great commission.)
27. (1) bad doctrine and; (2) bad life.
28. (1) doctrine; (2) life.

Answer Sheet, Hebrews Study Sheet 15 Continued

III. MAY GOD MAKE YOU PERFECT IN EVERY GOOD THING TO DO HIS WILL: 13:18

1. Author desiring to live honorably.
2. Yes; (1) pray for him; (2) to be restored to them sooner.
3. Blood of Christ.
4. Make you perfect in every good thing to do His will.
5. Remain faithful to Christ.
6. Word of exhortation.
7. Obey its teaching.
8. Needs no answers.
9. (1) Timothy has been released; (2) writer hopes to come with liirn to them.
10. (1) Saints; (2) Those ruling them.
11. (1) Saints with writer away from Italy; (2) Saints with writer in Italy.
12. First (away:
13. Grace be with you all!
14. Needs no answer.

HEBREWS INTRODUCTION

1. What is the subject and verb of Hebrews 1:1-4? _____
2. How is the section 1:1-4 entitled? _____
3. What does every Bible book do which Hebrews does extremely well? _____
4. Name 8 qualities of Jesus from 1:1-4.
 - (1) _____ (5) _____
 - (2) _____ (6) _____
 - (3) _____ (7) _____
 - (4) _____ (8) _____
5. What is the chief point of the book? _____
6. Give 5 arguments for Paul as author of Hebrews: (1) _____
 - (2) _____ (3) _____
 - (4) _____ (5) _____
7. Give 3 arguments against Paul's authorship.
 - (1) _____ (5) _____
 - (2) _____ (6) _____
 - (3) _____ (7) _____
8. Give 3 points as to the date of Hebrews. (1) _____
 - (2) _____ (3) _____
9. Give 3 points in favor of Luke as transcriber. (1) _____
 - (2) _____ (3) _____
10. Give 3 points as to the destination of Hebrews. (1) _____
 - (2) _____ (3) _____
11. Name 7 better things in Hebrews. (1) _____
 - (2) _____ (3) _____
 - (4) _____ (5) _____
 - (6) _____ (7) _____
12. Define a "hortatory subjunctive" and list 3. _____

13. What is the book called in 13:22? _____
14. Distinguish between true and false encouragement. (1) _____
 - (2) _____
15. What were the sacred writings able to do and how? _____

16. What makes the teaching and work of Christ important? _____
17. What is significant about the kind of ruler Jesus is? _____

HEBREWS 1-3

1. Rephrase "spoken in His Son." _____
2. Explain: "heir of all things." _____
3. Why does Hebrews and Colossians stress Jesus as Creator? _____
4. What are the most important things which Jesus "upholdeth by the word of His power"? _____
5. How are basic premises 7 and 8 related? _____
6. State 3 things God said to His Son which were never said to an angel. _____
7. Explain the "sceptre of uprightness." _____
8. Explain "annointed with the oil of gladness." _____
9. What is the point of showing Jesus will end the heavens and the earth? _____
10. Give 3 reasons for the greatness of "so great salvation." (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
11. How was man "a little lower than the angels"? _____
12. Whom did Christ taste death for? _____
13. How was Jesus "made perfect through sufferings"? _____
14. Explain the temptation to turn stones to bread. _____
15. Explain: "are all of one." _____
16. Explain: "merciful and faithful High Priest." _____
17. Define: Propitiation. _____
18. Define: succor _____
19. Give 3 ways Jesus is greater than Moses:
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
20. Why must the Son be shown to be greater than angels? _____
21. What 2 things are required to be the Son's "house"? _____
(1) _____
(2) _____
22. What was the basic fault of the Jews in the wilderness? _____
23. Explain: "they did not know my ways." _____
24. Who is "the Living God"? _____
25. What subject is introduced in chapter 3 and developed in chapter 4? _____

HEBREWS 3-6

1. What Hebrew comparison of God and Christ seemed to make Christ inferior? _____
2. How were Moses and Jesus alike as apostles? _____
3. How were Jews and Christians alike as to their holy calling? _____
4. Because Israel did not know what? _____ did this make God swear what? _____

5. How are belief and obedience related? _____
6. What did Israel and Abraham have preached unto them? _____
7. Name 3 kinds of rest in chapter 4. (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
8. Give 4 traits of the Word of God. (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
9. How did Jesus "pass through the heavens"? _____
10. What kind of throne is Jesus' throne? _____
11. How do we draw near to it? _____
12. How do Pentecostals draw near to it? _____
13. What kind of help in what kind of trouble does Jesus give?
(1) _____
(2) _____
14. Why is a high priest taken from among men? _____
15. What is the Hebrew writer's peculiar style? _____
16. What did Jesus do in the days of His flesh? _____
17. How did Jesus learn obedience and by what? (1) _____ (2) _____
18. ' Why were the priesthood matters hard of interpretation? _____
19. State 4 points about the immaturity of the Hebrew Christians. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____
20. They should have left what to press toward what? (1) _____ (2) _____
21. State 3 traits of the ones before they fell away. (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
22. State 3 traits of the ones after they fell away. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
23. What blessing did God promise Abraham? _____
24. What were God's 2 immutable things? (1) _____ (2) _____
25. Our _____ is an _____ of the soul.
26. Explain "entering within the veil." _____
27. The worst language in Scripture describes whom? _____
28. Define:
house: _____ apostle: _____
holy: _____ believe: _____
provocation: _____ Meribah, Massah: _____
err: _____ Sabbath: _____

Hebrews 3—6 Continued

29. Compare 2 forty-year periods. (1) _____
(2) _____
30. Name 3 positions Jesus occupies (as mentioned so far in Hebrews). (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
31. Why did God not let the cup pass? _____
32. What can Jesus be touched with? _____
33. "Thou art _____
"Thou art _____
34. Give 3 descriptive words of Jesus' garden prayer.
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
35. "Let them first be _____ "
36. Give 3 kinds of doctrines we must leave. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
37. God is not _____ to _____
38. Define:
Oracle: _____
Rudiments: _____
Interposed: _____
Immutable: _____
Dead works: _____
Patience: _____
Sluggish: _____

HEBREWS 5-9

1. How did Jesus learn obedience? _____
2. What one fact accompanies each of the 3 introductory references in Hebrews to Melchizedek?

3. What is "the" promise of the Bible? _____
4. What is "the" blessing? _____
5. What are God's 2 immutable things? _____
6. Why did God swear? _____
7. List 6 facts about Melchizedek. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____
(6) _____
8. List 4 ways he was superior. (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
9. What changed thing required what other thing to be changed? (1) _____
(2) _____
10. What principle is in the verse "Moses spake nothing concerning priests"? _____
11. "Not after the law of a _____ but after the power of an

12. What oath was made by God besides His oath to Abraham? _____
13. Why were there many O.T. priests? _____
14. How is our priest able to save? _____
15. Explain: Such a high priest "became" us. _____
16. What are the 2 major priestly duties which represent what 2 major needs of Christians?
(1) _____
(2) _____
17. What is the importance of "there are those"? _____
18. Explain: "Finding fault with them." _____
19. What would the new covenant not be according to? _____
20. Give 3 advantages of the new covenant as stated in Jeremiah's prophecy. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
21. When did the first covenant become old? _____
22. Draw a diagram (on the back) of the tabernacle, its rooms, and its furniture.
23. What 3 things were in the most sacred item of furniture? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
24. The tabernacle had _____ ordinances imposed until a time of _____
25. The Old Covenant cleansed the _____, the New Covenant cleanses the

26. Apart from _____ there is no _____

HEBREWS 10

1. The Law was a _____ of _____ to come, not the very _____
2. In what sense is the expression "draw nigh" used? _____
3. What is impossible? _____
4. This impossibility is based upon what? _____
5. What is implied in "cometh into the world" and "prepared for me"? _____
6. What key idea is in "in the roll of the book it is written of me"? _____
7. "He _____ the _____ that He may _____ the _____
8. In what 2 senses are Christians "sanctified"? (1) _____ (2) _____
9. Distinguish between "standing" and "sat." _____
10. What does "remember no more" imply about the new offering? _____
11. How does the veil represent Jesus' flesh? _____
12. What is Jesus High Priest over? _____
13. Because of what 2 things which have happened to us can we draw near? (1) _____
_____ (2) _____
14. With what 2 things can we draw near? (1) _____
(2) _____
15. Give 3 characteristics of our confession. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
16. Why do we consider one another? _____
17. Give 3 possibilities for "the day." (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
18. Why does the writer stress "our own" assembling? _____
19. Give a wrong idea about "sinning willfully." _____
20. Give a wrong idea about "no more" a sacrifice _____
21. What are "adversaries"? _____
22. What will be "sorer"? _____
23. Name 3 traits of the fallen man. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
24. What is the importance of "wherewith he was sanctified"? _____
25. How is the Holy Spirit the "Spirit of grace"? _____
26. What is "walking by the Spirit"? _____
27. Give 3 statements of God's vengeance against a fallen brother. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
28. Name 4 commendations of the Hebrew Christians in former days.
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
29. What does "faith" mean in this context? _____
30. "We are not of them that _____ unto _____, but of them that
that have _____ unto the _____ of the _____"

HEBREWS 11

1. What are the 2 basics of faith in this chapter? (1) _____
(2) _____
2. "Faith is _____ and _____

3. What is the full realization of faith's object? _____
4. What advantage did Judaism have over Christianity as to its appeal to the Hebrews? _____

5. Name 3 modern theories which use this same advantage. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
6. What was borne unto the patriarchs by their faith? _____
7. Explain how they did receive and yet did not receive the promise? (1) _____
(2) _____
8. What were these faithful men "heirs" of? _____
9. Show 5 ways Abraham's test with Isaac was like God's offering Jesus.
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
(5) _____
10. How have the worlds been framed, and not how? (1) _____
(2) _____
11. What does Abel do though he is dead? _____
12. Without _____ it is _____ to be _____ to God."
13. Why so much stress upon "going out"? _____
14. How was Isaac Abraham's "only begotten" son? _____
15. What common thing was true of Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph? _____
16. What did Moses choose? _____
17. Explain: The reproach of Christ. _____
18. What is unusual about Rahab? _____
19. What did women do by faith? _____
20. That _____ they should not be made perfect."
21. Jesus is the _____ and _____ of our faith.
22. Give 2 possible ideas in who "for" the joy that was set before Him. (1) _____
(2) _____
23. They should endure as the O.T. faithful, as Jesus endured, and how else? _____
24. "Abraham _____ God and it was _____ unto him for _____
25. What 2 things did what 2 men trust as they stood in the temple praying? (1) _____
(2) _____ (1) _____ (2) _____
26. David said, "Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not _____ sin.
27. "Them who _____ in the steps of _____ faith of our father Abraham."
28. What must men have before they will be willing to endure hardship for their faith? _____
29. How does James present saving faith? _____
30. What is the "obedience of faith"? _____

HEBREWS 12-13

1. Explain: Apart from us they should not be made perfect. _____

2. "Run with _____ the _____ that is set before us."
3. Explain: Consider Him "that" ye wax not weary, fainting in your souls." _____
4. God chastens us that we may be partakers of His _____
5. What 2 things were Hebrew Christians to "follow"? (1) _____ (2) _____
6. No man can do what without what? (1) _____ (2) _____
7. Explain: root of bitterness. _____
8. Explain: profane person _____
9. Certain sins will arise at what kind of times? _____
10. What 2 mountains are contrasted? (1) _____ (2) _____
11. How does Jesus' blood speak better than that of Abel? _____
12. What did O.T. predictions of shaken heavens mean? _____
13. What did Peter on Pentecost mean by shaken heavens? _____
14. Shaken things are to be _____, while unshaken things _____
15. "Receiving a _____ which cannot be _____"
16. What is the title of chapter 13? _____
17. What basic principle is learned in this chapter? _____
18. Where is the N.T. emphasis in God's work? _____
19. List 4 topics discussed in 13:1—6. (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
20. What 3 things are said here about the home? (1) _____
(2) _____ (3) _____
21. What 2 sins are often listed together? (1) _____ (2) _____
22. What 3 things must be done toward elders? (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____
23. Why does the writer mention that Jesus is always the same? _____
24. "Be not carried away with and _____ teachings."
25. Our hearts must be established with _____, not with _____
26. Give 2 ways that Jesus suffered without the camp. (1) _____
(2) _____
27. Why talk about an abiding city in connection with going outside the gate. _____
28. What is our sacrifice of praise? _____
29. What is connected with our praise? _____
30. What did the God of peace do? _____
31. What does the writer pray that He will do? _____
32. What was a "word of exhortation" in Acts? _____
33. What 2 things are said about Timothy? (1) _____ (2) _____
34. What 2 groups are to be saluted? (1) _____ (2) _____
35. Explain 2 possible meanings of "they of Italy." (1) _____ (2) _____

ANSWER SHEET, HEBREWS TEST SECTION

Introduction

1. God hath spoken.
 2. Basic premise
 3. Exalts Christ.
 4. (1) fully & finally spoken (5) very image of God's substance
(2) ppointed heir of all things (6) upholding all things by Word of His power
(3) Through whom He made worlds (7) made purification for sins
(4) Effulgence of God's glory (8) sat down on right hand of Majesty in heaven
 5. We have such a High Priest.
 6. (1) Knew Timothy (4) Peter's statement about Paul s letter
(2) Paul's concern for Jewish brethren (5) No name to avoid prejudice
(3) Paul's training in Judaism
 7. (1) No name (4) Not Paul's style of argument
(2) 2:3 - them (5) Gentiles
(3) Quotes only LXX (6) About to die
 8. (1) 2:3-second generation (2) 5:12-when for time (3) 8:4-temple standing.
 9. (1) Lk. 1:1-Luke researched (2) 2 Tim.4:11-only Luke (3) Medical terms
 10. (1) Jews, 2:3,4-teachers heard apostles (2) 12:24-they of Italy
(3) 6:10; 10:32-34; 12:4; 13:7,19,23; 12:27,28.
 11. (1) Messenger (2) Apostle; (3) Priest; (4) Covenant; (5) Sacrifice; (6) Way (7) Life.
 12. 1st plural "let us" fear, give diligence to enter, hold fast, draw near, press on, consider one another, (1) Lay aside every weight, run the race; (2) Have grace, go forth;
(3) Offer up our sacrifice of praise.
 13. A word of exhortation.
 14. (1) cheerleading; (2) Based upon message.
 15. Make wise unto salvation by faith in Christ (2 Tim. 3:15).
 16. His person (who He is).
 17. By His blood
- (Total of 47 answers - minus 2 for each wrong answer.)

Hebrews 1—3

1. Son-wise.
2. Bringing many sons into glory —2:10.
3. Able to save.
4. Christians.
5. Rules by blood. .
6. (1) thou art my Son; (2) Thy Throne O God; (3) Sit thou; (4) Thcu didst lay foundation.
7. Rules by justifying.
8. God was pleased & annointed with H.S.
9. Length of rule contrasted with angel rule.
10. (1) spoken by Lord; (2) Confirmed by apostles; (3) Miracles by God.
11. Not supernatural.
12. Every man (2:9).
13. Qualifications completed.
14. Use Godhood to aid manhood.
15. Jesus became man completely.
16. Merciful - to man; Faithful - to God.
17. Appeasement or satisfaction.
18. Run to one's cry.
19. (1) son - servant; (2) over house, in house; (3) builder - member.
20. Law was ordained by angels.

(Continued Next Page)

Answers to Test Section – Hebrews 1—3 Continued

21. (1) Enter; (2) Holdfast.
22. Lack of trust.
23. All God's way exemplify His character.
24. Christ.
25. Rest.

(Total of 33 answers - minus 3 for each wrong answer.)

Hebrews 3—6

1. Never human.
2. Chosen to deliver.
3. Separated.
4. My ways; Not enter my rest.
5. Interchangeable.
6. Gospel.
7. (1) Sabbath; (2) Canaan; (3) Heaven.
8. (1) living; (2) active; (3) sharp; (4) pierces.
9. Entered Holy of Holies.
10. Of grace.
11. Teaching brings trust.
12. Feelings.
13. (1) Grace (mercy); (2) in sin-trouble.
14. Sympathize.
15. Sprinkle pepper.
16. Offered up prayers, tears, strong crying.
17. (1) as a man; (2) by suffering.
18. Dull of hearing.
19. (1) need someone teach you; (2) need milk; (3) without experience in word of Righteousness; (4) Babes.
20. (1) 1st principles; (2) perfection.
21. (1) enlightened; (2) tasted; (3) partakers; (4) tasted good word of God; (5) powers of age to come.
22. (1) impossible to renew; (2) crucify; (3) put to open shame.
23. In seed bless all nations (blessing I will bless. . . multiplying).
24. (1) Oath; (2) Promise.
25. Hope; Anchor.
26. Tabernacle veil into God's presence.
27. Fallen Christian;
28. house: family
apostle: one sent
holy; separated
believe: trust
provocation: tested
Meribah, Massah: bitter
err: stray
Sabbath: rest (7th)
29. (1) in wilderness; (2) Pentecost to AD 70.
30. (1) apostle; (2) priest; (3) king; (4) prophet.
31. Loved us.
32. Feeling of our infirmities.
33. My son, this day. . . 1:5; 5:6-Thou art a priest forever after. . .
34. (1) prayers; (2) supplications; (strong crying, tears)
35. Proved

(Continued on next page)

Answers to Test Section – Hebrews 3 —6 Continued

36. (1) repentance from dead works; (2) faith toward God; (3) baptisms; (4) laying on hands; (5) resurrection of dead; (6) eternal Judgment.
37. Unrighteous; Forget your work and the love. . .
38. oracle: divine utterance,
rudiments: basics,
interposed: brought in between,
immutable: unchangeable
dead works: works of law (bring death),
patience: endurance,
sluggish: lazy.

(Total of 78 answers - minus IVi for each wrong answer }

Hebrews 5—9

1. By things He suffered (as a human)
2. Forever.
3. Bless world in Abraham's seed.
4. Sins forgiven.
5. Vow — oath.
6. Assure us.
7. (1) King of Salem; (7) Without father, mother;
(2) Priest of God Most High (8) Without genealogy;
(3) Blessed Abraham; (9) Neither beginning of days nor end of life;
(4) Abraham tithed; (10) Like Son of God;
(5) King of righteousness (11) Priest continually.
(6) King of Salem (peace)
8. (1) Abraham paid tithes (2) Melchizedek blessed Abraham
(3) Lives, not dies (4) Levi tithed in Abraham's loins
9. (1) Change of Priesthood (2) Change of Law.
10. Respect silence.
11. Carnal commandment; Endless life.
12. Jesus a priest forever after order of Melchizedek (7:21)
13. Died.
14. To uttermost.
15. Fit our needs.
16. (1) Atonement — access; (2) Ministering — stand.
17. Still active.
18. People.
19. 1st Covenant.
20. (1) inward; (2) their God; (3) all know God; (4) sins remembered no more.
21. When Jeremiah promised second.
22. This question needs no answers, but a diagram of the tabernacle was to be drawn
23. (1) Tables; (2) Pot of manna; (3) Aaron's rod.
24. Carnal; Reformation.
25. Flesh; Conscience.
26. Shedding of blood; Remission.
(Minus 2 for each wrong answer)

Answers to Test Section – Hebrews 10 & 11

Hebrews 10

1. Shadow; Good things; Image.
 2. As a priest.
 3. Blood of bulls and goats take away sin.
 4. Nature of God.
 5. Existed before.
 6. Scriptures' message is Jesus.
 7. Taketh away; 1st; Establish; 2nd.
 8. (1) hath been; (2) are being.
 9. Job finished).
 10. Complete.
 11. Torn (access to God).
 12. House of God, 10:21.
 13. (1) heart sprinkled; (2) body washed.
 14. (1) true heart; (2) fullness of faith.
 15. (1) before baptism; (2) by life; (3) worship.
 16. To provoke unto love and good works.
 17. (1) Sunday; (2) Judgment Day; (3) AD 70.
 18. Not Sabbath.
 19. An act.
 20. No other.
 21. Enemies (fallen Christians).
 22. Punishment under new covenant.
 23. (1) trodden... (2) counted; (3) done despite.
 24. Was saved.
 25. Wrote Gospel.
 26. Walking by Gospel.
 27. (1) vengeance belongeth unto me; (2) Lord shall judge His people; (3) It is a fearful thing
 28. (1) endured great conflict of sufferings;
(2) Made a gazing stock by reproaches and afflictions.
(3) partakers.
(4) Had compassion on them in bonds.
(5) Took joyfully spoiling of possessions.
 29. Endurance.
 30. Shrink back; Perdition; Faith; Saving; Soul.
- (Minus 2 for each incorrect answer).

Hebrews 11

1. (1) Endurance; (2) Seeing unseen.
2. Substance of things hoped for; Conviction of things not seen.
3. Christ's death.
4. Visible.
5. (1) Evolution; (2) materialism; (3) legalism; (4) Pentecostal.
6. Witness.
7. (1) immediate; (2) not final.
8. The righteousness.
9. (1) only begotten Son (4) Received back
(2) In Him seed called (5) Offered up
(3) God able to raise (6) God provided sacrifice.
10. (1) by Word of God; (2) not from things that appear.
11. Yet speaketh.
12. Faith; Impossible; Well-pleasing.
13. Go out of Jewish fellowship.

(Continued on next page)

Answers to Test Section – Hebrews 11 Continued

14. Unique.
 15. Last words at death.
 16. Suffer
 17. For Christ (or as Christ).
 18. Harlot in ancestry.
 19. Received dead by resurrection.
 20. Apart from us.
 21. Author; Perfecter.
 22. (1) looking to; (2) instead of.
 23. As children chastened.
 24. Believed; Reckoned; Righteousness.
 25. (1) Pharisee - self; (2) Publican - God.
 26. Impute.
 27. Walk; That.
 28. Confidence.
 29. Faith shown in works.
 30. Growing out of.
- (Minus 2 for each incorrect answer).

Hebrews 12-13

1. All saved same way in cross.
 2. Endurance; Race.
 3. In order that.
 4. Holiness.
 5. (1) peace. (2) holiness.
 6. (1) See God; (2) holiness (sanct.)
 7. One member causing strife.
 8. Unholy, not separated.
 9. Stress.
 10. (1) Sinai (2) Zion.
 11. Not vengeance but mercy.
 12. Fall of nation.
 13. AD 70.
 14. Removed; Remain.
 15. Kingdom; Shaken.
 16. Practical obedience to Eternal Covenant.
 17. Christ is practical.
 18. Local congregation.
 19. (1) love of brethren; (2) love of strangers; (3) bonds;
(4) marriage; (5) love of money; (6) contentment.
 20. (1) honorable; (2) bed undefiled; (3) Adulterers and fornicators God will judge.
 21. (1) fornication (2) covetousness;
 22. (1) imitate; (2) obey; (3) submit.
 23. Elders' doctrine same.
 24. Divers; Strange.
 25. Grace; Meats
 26. (1) outside Jerusalem; (2) outside Judaism.
 27. Break from security;
 28. Fruit of lips.
 29. Confession of name.
 30. Brought Great Shepherd from dead.
 31. Make you perfect in every good thing.
 32. Sermon.
 33. (1) released; (2) If coming, writer coming.
 34. (1) elders; (2) saints.
 35. (1) In
(2) away from
- (Minus 2 for each wrong answer).