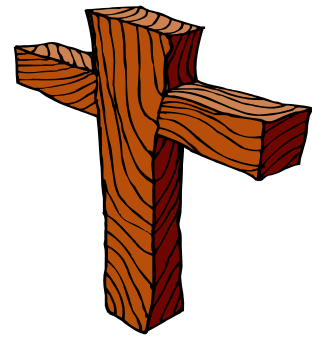


THE SUPERIOR

CHRIST & HIS

COVENANT



Biblical Studies From
The Book Of Hebrews

Prepared By Jeff Smith

THE SUPERIOR CHRIST & HIS COVENANT

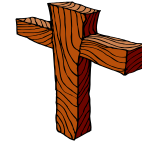


Table Of Contents

<u>Lesson No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	General Introduction	1
2	The Superior Spokesman <i>(His Divinity & Humanity)</i>	6
3	The Superior Spokesman <i>(Belief In Him)</i>	10
4	The Superior Spokesman <i>(His Priesthood)</i>	13
5	The Superior Covenant <i>(A More Excellent Ministry)</i>	18
6	The Superior Covenant <i>(The Covenants Contrasted & The 2nd Covenant's Superior Sacrifice)</i>	20
7	The Superior Covenant <i>(Privileges & Obligations Of The 2nd Covenant, And The Need For Endurance Through Faith)</i>	24
8	The Superior Covenant <i>(Examples Of Enduring Faith)</i>	28
9	Concluding Exhortations <i>(The Example Of Christ & The Value Of Discipline)</i>	32
10	Concluding Exhortations <i>(The Contrast Of The "Two Mountains" & The Stability Of The N.T. Kingdom)</i>	35
11	Concluding Exhortations <i>(Various Admonitions & Benediction)</i>	38
	Appendix <i>(Charts)</i>	41

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Biblical Studies From The Book Of Hebrews

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Overview

Oftentimes, while watching T.V. or reading some magazine, one will come across an advertisement that promotes a “new and improved” product. The makers of this product emphasize all the favorite features have been retained, but there have been improvements made that make the product all the more valuable and irresistible...one consumers cannot do without.

Such a concept is not just for commercials. This notion also seems to be the theme of one of the New Testament's more prevalent epistles...the book of **Hebrews**. Indeed, there has never been a time when God has left man bereft of His revealed will. He has always spoken to us (1:1-2). Viewing the Scripture as a series of “revelations” (from the patriarchs to the prophets to Christ), what God says to us today through His Son is the *ultimate* in improvements. What was once promised to last until its complete fulfillment (cp. Mt. 5:17-19) eventually became ready to be replaced with something superior (cp. 8:13).

God has always interacted with man based on covenants, or agreements. There is now no greater covenant than what can be found in Christ. Patriarchal covenants were limited to the family to whom they were addressed (who else but Noah's family were told about the flood and the life-saving ark?). The covenant through Moses certainly alienated Gentiles (cp. Deut. 5:2-3; Eph. 2:12), and was unable to completely give Jews what was needed...release from the problem of sin (cp. 7:18-19; Rom. 8:3). Yet, now we have a covenant that *will not* and *cannot* be outdone. Saints are reminded of this “great salvation” (2:3), and told to cling to Him who offers it...our Sympathizer (4:15) and Sacrificer (7:27).

Obviously, the title of **Hebrews** tells of the flavor of the book. It was written to Jewish Christians who had graduated from the inferior covenant of the Mosaic Law to the gospel of Jesus Christ (cp. 6:4-5). Its presentation follows a grand thought process in which the Holy Spirit attempts to show just how valuable life is in Christ, and how foolish it is to come to Jesus only to go back to an inferior way of living (cp. 6:6). Needless to say, one attempting to study this book will be hindered if he does not have a good, general understanding of the Old Testament.

Purpose

We allow the author to state the purpose himself...clearly done at the end of the epistle. He wrote to exhort or encourage these Jewish Christians (13:22). No matter how lofty or grandeur his presentation may seem to be throughout the book, his aim was a *practical* one. These Jewish believers were obviously being tempted to return to the ancient covenant of their forefathers. Pressure to do so must have been immense from family, friends, etc. However, they needed exhorting to remain true to Christ. Likewise today, saints need to be encouraged or exhorted to remain faithful and true to Christ. No matter how committed one may begin his walk with the Lord, he will be faced with temptation to quit. Hope can

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 1

eventually fade. He may even forsake assembling with other believers (10:25). Such apostasy can even become complete and irrevocable (6:1-6; 10:26-31).

We, too, can “fall from grace” (Gal. 5:4). We can regress back to whatever inferior religion we left when we came to Christ. The parallels are obvious to our situations today. Christians need constant reminding and exhorting to cling to Christ and not fall into apostasy. Though not initially written to us, **Hebrews** will always be a relevant study for New Testament Christians to undertake.

Theme

It is stated early and emphasized often throughout the book.

“God, after He spoke long ago to the fathers in the prophets in many portions and in many ways, in these last days has spoken to us in His Son, whom He appointed heir of all things, through whom also He made the world” (1:1-2). [NASV]

Christ, as Son, Heir, and Creator, is also the *final* Spokesman in the *final* covenant. As Neil Lightfoot states in his commentary ***Jesus Christ Today***, the superiority of Christ and His covenant is emphasized in many ways throughout the epistle. Notice these:

- ◆ **Through sacrifices**

Priests offered sacrifices to atone for man’s sins. However, no dumb, dead animal was offered on our behalf. Jesus offered Himself alive (9:13-14). Nor was it like the offerings that had to be continually sacrificed. Jesus offered Himself once for all time to save us (10:1-3, 11-12).

- ◆ **Through the sanctuary**

The old covenant had regulations re: the worship of Jehovah. The Holy & Most Holy Places were no doubt resplendent with glory with all they represented. However, they were inadequate because

- ✓ the common people could not enter into the Holy Place (cp. Num. 3:10)
- ✓ the priests could not enter into the Most Holy Place (cp. Lev. 16)
- ✓ the high priest could only enter the Most Holy Place once a year (cp. Lev. 16)

All of this tells us the Jewish system offered no real access to heaven itself. Yet, today we have complete and full access to heaven through the death of Christ (9:11-12, 23-24).

Author

Perhaps no other aspect of **Hebrews** has been debated as much as who wrote it. Shamefully, many Bible students spend more time on this than they do attempting to learn its message. We are not able to go any farther on this point than the Scripture will allow us. We are not told who wrote this epistle; the author is anonymous.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 1

Even though **Hebrews** is anonymously written, some information about the author can be found within the book. Consider the following:

- ◆ He was familiar with his readers (**5:12; 6:9**)
- ◆ He was also familiar with Timothy (**13:23**)
- ◆ He had been with his readers previously and longed to be reunited with them (**13:19**)

The most popular choice among N.T. writers as being the author of **Hebrews** has been the apostle Paul. Among many reasons, supporters of a Pauline authorship point to the closing verses in **Heb. 13** and his remarks about Timothy, reminding us they are similar to statements he makes about his young comrade in his other epistles.

We only have one word of caution...students should take notice of one passage we believe has some bearing on the authorship issue → **Heb. 2:3**. Whoever wrote **Hebrews** appears not to have been an apostle of Jesus. He also appears to have been one to whom the apostles had confirmed the Lord's word. That would rule out the apostle Paul (**cp. Gal. 1:11-17**).

Thankfully, we do not need to know who wrote the book in order to know what the book teaches.

Date

Like the authorship aspect, we also cannot be dogmatic about when **Hebrews** was written. However, the internal evidence seems to indicate the epistle was written prior to Jerusalem's destruction in A.D. 70. This seems plausible mainly because of the numerous references to sacrifices and the priesthood. Obviously, such activities would have ceased after Rome's leveling of Jerusalem. The references at **7:8; 9:6-10; and 13:10** are in the "present tense" and appears to indicate the temple was still standing and such activities were still on-going.

Also, if the epistle were written after A.D. 70, it seems almost certain the Holy Spirit would have inspired the author to refer to the destruction of Jerusalem. No doubt, this would have been a powerful argument in convincing the epistle's readers that the Old Testament order of things had come to an end. Yet, the wording at **8:13** indicates otherwise...*"But whatever is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to disappear."*

Many Bible commentators and students choose a date of around A.D. 65 for **Hebrews**. Reasons for this date include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ The audience has been in Christ for some time. They are not new converts & Christianity is not in the early days of its infancy (**5:12**).
- ◆ The audience's first leaders are now dead (**13:7**).

A.D. 65 seems as good a date as any, and is the one we'll use for our study.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 1

Audience

Unlike knowing who wrote **Hebrews**, knowing the intended readers does have a direct impact upon a proper interpretation. If it can be determined who the author's audience was, that will help modern-day readers make proper application of the content of the epistle.

Consider these points found throughout the book regarding the audience:

- ◆ They had been acquainted with the author previously (13:19).
- ◆ They had not yet resisted to bloodshed (12:4).
- ◆ They are encouraged to recall their "former days" when they "endured a great conflict of sufferings" after they were enlightened (10:32).
- ◆ They had suffered the loss of their possessions, but accepted such because they looked forward to something that was "better and abiding" (10:34).
- ◆ They had ministered to saints who had been mistreated (6:10).
- ◆ Though they had lived for some time as Christians, they had not grown as they should have. They should have been "teachers" but were still "babes" (5:11-14).
- ◆ They were apparently about to "drift away" (2:1; cp. 10:25).

Outline

Though many good outlines have been written that would accurately represent what is taught in **Hebrews**, we will follow the basic outline on the following page. We believe it emphasizes the two main thematic points the epistle makes...the Superior Christ and His Superior Covenant.

Questions

1. What strong arguments can be made for the dating of the book of **Hebrews**?

2. What appears to be the theme to this epistle?

3. What was the primary purpose for which this epistle was written?

4. What modern-day application can Christians today make from **Hebrews**?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Outline Of The Epistle To The Hebrews

- A) The Superior Spokesman [Heb. 1-7]
 - 1) His Divinity [1:1 - 2:4]
 - 2) His Humanity [2:5-18]
 - 3) Belief In Him [3:1 - 4:13]
 - As the Son of God
 - Perils Of Unbelief
 - Rest For The Believer
 - 4) His Priesthood [4:14 - 5:10; 7:1-28]
 - Pause In Discussion [5:11 - 6:20]
 - Hearers had become dull
 - Hearers were in danger of falling away

- B) The Superior Covenant [Heb. 8-11]
 - 1) A More Excellent Ministry [8:1-13]
 - 2) Contrasts Of The Two Covenants [9:1-28]
 - 3) A Better Sacrifice [10:1-18]
 - 4) Privileges & Obligations [10:19-25]
 - 5) The Need For Endurance Through Faith [10:26-39]
 - 6) Examples Of Enduring Faith [11:1-40]

- C) Concluding Exhortations [Heb. 12-13]
 - 1) The Example Of Christ [12:1-13]
 - 2) The Value Of Discipline [12:14-17]
 - 3) The Contrast Of The "Two Mountains" [12:18-24]
 - 4) The Stability Of The New Testament Kingdom [12:25-29]
 - 5) Various Admonitions & Benediction [13:1-25]

The Superior Spokesman His Divinity & His Humanity (Heb. 1-2)

Introduction

In beginning his attempt to persuade Jewish Christians to remain faithful to Jesus Christ and His doctrine, the author must establish Jesus Christ Himself. He must be shown worthy enough to be followed and not abandoned. Such proof will be more than sufficient to persuade any Christian to remain faithful to the Lord and not fall away (cp. Acts 11:23). Saints must hold fast to and stand upon His word to avoid vain faith that leads to apostasy (cp. 1 Cor. 15:1-2). Thus, the identity of the Christ is the theme of the opening 2 chapters of this epistle.

Heb. 1 discusses the deity of the Christ, while the majority of Heb. 2 presents His humanity.

The Divinity Of Christ (Heb. 1:1 - 2:4)

1. What is the basic sentence of 1:1-2a? [*Identify only the main subject & main verb*] List some of the different ways in which God has spoken in the past?
2. What "days" are spoken of in 1:2a? Find other passages that mention this Biblical time period and how they help us identify when it is. Thought question: why would it be so important for us to know precisely when this time period takes place?
3. Besides being God's final "Spokesman," how else is Christ depicted in 1:2b-3?
4. To whom is Christ compared in 1:4? Thought question: why would this be significant to those to whom this epistle was initially addressed? (cp. Acts 7:53; Gal. 3:19; Heb. 2:2)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 2

5. Beginning at **1:5**, the writer cites 7 passages from the O.T. to further prove Christ's superiority. *[Of these 7, 6 are from the Psalms (5 direct & 1 indirect quotation)].* In the spaces provided below, write the passage the author cites and how he uses it to prove Christ's superiority.

v. 5a _____

v. 5b _____

v. 6 _____

v. 7 _____

vv. 8-9 _____

vv. 10-12 _____

v. 13 _____

6. What does the author further teach about angels in **1:14**? In what ways do angels "serve" those who will inherit salvation? Be able to supply Biblical support for your answer(s).
7. Given that Christ is superior to angels, what is our obligation today? **(2:1a)** What will happen if we do not "give the more earnest heed" to what the Lord says? **(2:1b)** What obvious truth is implied in **2:1b** that most of the religious world denies?
8. How "sure" or "steadfast" is God's word depicted in **2:2-3a**? What do you think it means to "neglect" this salvation offered through the word of God? (cp. Mt. 22:5)
9. How has God's word spoken through His Son been confirmed? **(2:3b-4)** *Thought question:* be able to factor in Lk. 10:16 into this "confirmation process" mentioned here in Heb. 2:3b-4.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 2

The Humanity Of Christ (*Heb. 2:5-18*)

[Heb. 2:5-8 can be tricky and open to many interpretations. Please read & re-read this section before answering these questions.]

10. Who do you think is the "man" under discussion in these verses? From where does the author quote, and what is the point he is attempting to make with this quotation?

11. Be able to explain the last phrase in 2:8.

12. Who is the "Him" referenced beginning in 2:9? By use of the contrasting "But," what do you think is the author's point? How has this Man been crowned with glory and honor?

13. Based on 2:10, what was the mission of Jesus? What term is used to describe Jesus in 2:10b, and why would such a term be appropriate in this discussion?

14. In 2:11-13, what connection does the author make between "the Man" Jesus and those He sanctifies? How does this "Man" view those who He sanctifies? From what O.T. passages does the author quote?

15. What do we have in common with this "Man" in 2:14-15? What 2 reasons are given for the death of Jesus Christ? Be able to explain just how serious a condition humanity was facing, citing other Biblical passages for support.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 2

16. Thought question: in what sense was Jesus able to “destroy” or “render powerless” the devil?

17. “Therefore” (2:17a), to accomplish these purposes, what did this “Man” have to undergo? On the basis of this, what did that make Him? (2:17b) Be able to define “propitiation.”

18. What kind of “high priest” is Jesus? (2:18; cp. 4:15-16) What is He able to do based on what He had to endure?

The Superior Spokesman Belief In Him (Heb. 3:1 – 4:13)

Introduction

Having established both the divinity and humanity of Jesus, the Hebrews writer now seeks to cement in the hearts of his readers the need for belief in the Christ ... a faith that endures. To accomplish this, the author uses events with which his readers were all too familiar:

- ◆ Moses' faithfulness as a servant of God (3:3:1-6)
- ◆ Israel's rebellion in the wilderness years (3:7-19)
- ◆ Joshua's leadership into the land of rest (4:8-9)

The Hebrews writer reminds his readers of the deceitfulness of sin (3:12-13). He also exhorts them to strive toward the rest that remains for faithful followers of God and to avoid the pitfalls that led to Israel's downfall (4:6-11). Saints today would do well to heed these same words to establish our own faith in Jesus Christ and ensure our own faithfulness.

Belief In Jesus As The Son Of God (Heb. 3:1-6)

1. How does the author address his readers in 3:1a? Based on 2 Thess. 2:14, what do these "titles" state about his readers?

2. How does the author describe Jesus in 3:1b? Define "apostle." (cp. Jn. 7:16-18; 20:21) How would these references be in keeping with the overall theme of Hebrews?

3. What comparisons are made between Jesus and Moses? (3:2-6) Is there any importance to the fact that it is stated Moses was a "servant in the house" while Christ was the "Son over the house?" (3:5-6; cp. Num. 12:7; Eph. 1:22-23)

4. What "testimony" did Moses provide about things to be spoken of later? (3:5; cp. Deut. 18:18-19)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 3

5. What condition regulates our identification as the “house” of God? (3:6b)

The Perils Of Unbelief In Jesus (*Heb. 3:7-19*)

6. In 3:7-11, how does the author illustrate the importance of remaining faithful as the “house” of God? From where does he quote?
7. *Thought question*: do you think the writer has any 1 particular event in mind from Israel's past, or is he just reflecting on Israel's general disposition of being obstinate? What verse(s) in this section lead you to your conclusion?
8. As mentioned in 3:11, God eventually declared “*They shall not enter My rest.*” When in Israel's history did God finally say such a thing?
9. Based on this review of Israel's history, what is the author's exhortation to his readers? (3:12-15)
Thought question: what prevalent religious error does this passage refute?
10. Of what must saints be wary, and what is the remedy given to help fend off apostasy? (3:12-13) What action on a believer's part will ensure he/she will never fall away? (3:15; cp. Jn. 10:27-29)
11. What kinds of questions does the author ask in 3:16-18, and what do you suppose is the purpose for asking them? What obvious, inevitable conclusion is formed in 3:19?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 3

Promised Rest For The Believer In Jesus (*Heb. 4:1-13*)

12. *Thought question*: how does the author “segway” from the end of 3:18-19 to 4:1a? How does that factor into his exhortation to his readers in 4:1b-2?

13. What do you think is the point of 4:3, especially the last phrase of the verse? How does 4:4-5 further prove the truth stated in 4:3?

14. How does the author restate that this “Divine rest” is still open in 4:6-7? What word does he seem to emphasize?

15. What conclusion is reached in 4:8-10? *Thought question*: what significance is the mention of “Sabbath” in 4:9?

16. How does the author bring this particular discussion to a close in 4:11, and what is the obvious application to us today?

17. What truths about God & His word are stated in 4:12-13? What relevance do you see them having in the discussion just completed?

The Superior Spokesman His Priesthood (Heb. 4:14 – 7:28)

Introduction

Jesus Christ has been shown to be both divine and human. He has also been shown to be worthy of our belief and trust so that we may enter the rest God has planned for us. Now, the author will present Him as superior to Aaron and his priesthood according to the Mosaic covenant.

The office of priest has always been important to those seeking fellowship with God. Priests can be referenced very early in the Scripture. They serve as mediators between the people and God, interceding for man in his greatest needs (cp. 7:25). Once again, the theme of the epistle is to establish the covenant of Christ over the covenant through Moses. Proving the priesthood of Christ superior to the priesthood of Aaron will go along way towards accomplishing that objective.

Introduction Of His Priesthood (Heb. 4:14 - 5:10)

1. How does the author begin discussing Jesus' priesthood? (4:14a) *Thought question:* to Hebrew saints, what image might this conjure up in their minds? (Lev. 16:12; cp. Heb. 9:23-24)

2. Based on Jesus' actions, what should believers do? (4:14b) Upon what should saints base their steadfastness? (4:15) How does the author commend Christ's character in 4:15?

3. Again, how are saints exhorted in 4:16? *Thought question:* what 2 "deficiencies" of the Mosaic covenant are emphasized in this verse?

4. In the blanks below, list the 3 "qualifications" for priests of God that are elaborated in 5:1-4.
Qualification #1 _____
Qualification #2 _____
Qualification #3 _____

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 4

5. Research question: relate how **Ex. 28:1** & **Num. 16** illustrate the certainty of these “qualifications” under the Mosaic covenant.

6. As our “Priest,” does Christ meet these qualifications? **(5:5-6)** How did Jesus fulfill His priestly duties re: sacrifice? **(5:7-8)**

7. Because of His obedience, what results? **(5:9)** To whom are we introduced in **5:10**? Where is he first mentioned in the Scripture?

Pause In The Discussion Of His Priesthood (*Heb. 5:11 - 6:20*)

8. What happens beginning at **5:11**? Why does the author pause in his teaching re: Melchizedek?

9. When the author mentions “dull of hearing,” what do you think is meant by this? **(5:11b; cp. 6:12)** How is this condition further explained in **5:13-14**?

10. What elaboration of “the basic principles of the oracles of God” **(5:12)** does the author provide in **6:1-2**? Can the Christian ever “graduate” from the “ABC’s of the gospel?” **(6:3)** If so, how? **(5:14)**

11. Of what condition does the author warn in **6:4-6**? To whom is he talking? **(6:4-5)** Thought question: why would it be “impossible” to renew some to repentance? Before answering, consider **Mt. 19:26**.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 4

12. To what tragic event is apostasy likened in **6:6**? *Thought question*: how does this likeness aptly depict just how tragic apostasy is? How are the consequences of apostasy illustrated in **6:7-8**?

13. Despite the grim picture just painted re: apostasy (**6:6, 8**), what exhortation do we find in **6:9-12**? On what 2 truths does the author base his hope for readers? (**6:10**)

14. Regarding God's promises, how does the author emphasize the certainty of what God has promised to those who remain faithful? (**6:13-14**) How is Abraham used as an example? (**6:15**)

15. What points are made in **6:16-18a**? *Thought question*: what do you think are the 2 "immutable" or "unchangeable" things in **6:18a**?

16. Based on the description of God in **6:13-18a**, what should this information do for believers? (**6:18b-19**)

17. How does the author conclude the exhortation he began at **5:11**? (**6:20**) How does he connect this thought with his attempt to pick back up his discussion previously dropped? What was that discussion?

Conclusion To The Discussion Of His Priesthood (*Heb. 7:1-28*)

18. How is Melchizedek described in **7:1a**? What event is referenced in **7:1b-2**?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 4

19. What is the point being made in 7:3? How does this verse help us better understand 5:6, 10; 6:20; and 7:17?

20. What application does the author make in 7:4? What practice from the Law is discussed in 7:5-10? What point is being made in 7:5-6?

21. In 7:7, be able to identify the "lesser" and the "greater." What contrast is made in 7:8? What do you see as the author's point in 7:9-10? Thus, what are we to conclude about Melchizedek's priesthood?

22. Beginning at 7:11, how does the author show the significance of the new (Melchizedek's) priesthood? What is the point being made in 7:11?

23. What is the author's point in 7:12-14? Who is the "one concerning whom these things are spoken?" (7:13) *Thought question*: how can 7:14 be used as a powerful argument in discussions on Biblical authority? *[Think carefully before answering.]*

24. The author's presentation becomes "clearer still..." (7:15a) How does he further describe Christ's priesthood? (7:15b-16) How does he offer proof? (7:17)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 4

25. Because there is a new priesthood, what are the obvious conclusions formed in **7:18-19**? How does the author show in yet another way Christ's priesthood is superior to Aaron's in **7:20-21**?
26. What truth is stated about Christ's covenant in **7:22**? What other comparison is made between Christ and the Levites in **7:23-24**? What is our Priest able to do that Levitical priests could not do? (**7:25**)
27. From **7:26-28**, be able to list and define the attributes of our High Priest that show Him to be superior to the priesthood of the Mosaic covenant.
28. Thought question: be able to discuss how this discussion brings to a close the first main section of the epistle.

The Superior Covenant A More Excellent Ministry (Heb. 8:1-13)

Introduction

Jesus has been faithfully and adequately shown to be the “Superior Christ” in **Heb. 1-7**. It was absolutely fundamental for the author to do so in order to argue the *main* topic of the epistle...the superiority of His covenant over the covenant given through Moses (**chs. 8-11**). Throughout the first section of the book, the author relied heavily on Old Testament texts to prove his argumentation. Now, he will make the obvious conclusions that naturally flow from what he has presented.

The beginning statement of the book’s second section simply states Jesus’ covenant is “better” than that found in the Mosaic covenant. It is based on the “true” versus the “shadowed” (**8:2-5**), and was even foretold through one of God’s most faithful O.T. prophets – Jeremiah (**8:8-12**).

1. What is the “point” to which the author alludes in **8:1a**? Again, what is his emphasis (connecting back to the previous discussion)?
2. How is our High Priest described in **8:1b**? Where else has this been stated in the epistle?
3. What is emphasized in **8:2**? *Thought question*: given the way it is phrased, what do you see as the emphasis of this verse?
4. What was the function of a high priest, and how did our High Priest fulfill His duties? (**8:3**; cp. **7:27**)
What point does the author re-emphasize? (**8:4**; cp. **7:11-14**)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 5

5. How else does the author illustrate the inferiority of earthly (Aaronic) priests in **8:5a**? (**cp. v. 2**) To prove the “shadow” pointed toward the “true,” what historical fact is mentioned in **8:5b**? Where is this recorded in the Old Testament?

6. “But as it is...,” how does the author connect what he has just said to Christ and His covenant? (**8:6**) How is this covenant described? *Thought question:* in **8:6**, what one word would you select that emphasizes the superiority of Christ’s covenant?

7. What logical question is asked in **8:7**? How does the author prove the first (Mosaic) covenant was “faulty?” (**8:8-12**) From where does he quote?

8. Did the first (Mosaic) covenant fail because it was *inherently* faulty? (**cp. Rom. 7:6-12**) Why, then, did it fail? (**8:8-9**)

9. In the spaces below, write the 3 ways the second (Christ’s) covenant is shown to be superior to the first (Moses’) covenant, found in **8:10-12**.
v. 10 _____
v. 11 _____
v. 12 _____

10. To have emphasized a “new” or “second” covenant obviously implies what? (**8:13a**) What is to happen to the first (Mosaic) covenant? (**8:13b**)

The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted & The Second Covenant's Superior Sacrifice (Heb. 9:1 – 10:18)

Introduction

In our previous study, the author stated the first covenant was not "faultless," it was "obsolete and growing old," and it was "ready to vanish away" (8:7, 13). Such assertions provided the perfect "springboard" to do precisely what has only been implied up to this point: a detailed contrast of the two covenants. Such a contrast can be found in Heb. 9. Having accomplished that, the author then presents another fundamental truth that elevates the second covenant over the first covenant: the element of sacrifice (Heb. 10:1-18). Blood has always been *the most important* ingredient in the relationship between God and His people (cp. Heb. 9:22). If the sacrifice of Christ can be shown to be superior to the animal sacrifices of the Mosaic covenant, that will again go a long way towards convincing this epistle's readers of the superiority of the gospel of Christ over the law of Moses.

The Covenants Contrasted (Heb. 9:1-28)

1. What does the author describe in 9:1-5? What were the "regulations" for what he describes?
2. What do you suppose is the meaning of, "...but of these things we cannot now speak in detail" in 9:5b?
3. How does the author's comments in 9:6-10 correlate to what he described in vv. 1-5?
4. What point is being made in 9:8? What "symbolism" is mentioned in 9:9-10 and how does it fit into this discussion comparing the 2 covenants?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 6

5. Thought question: why would the regulations of the first covenant not “perfect” the worshiper? (9:9b)
[Note: pay special attention to the phrasing used in 9:9-10]

6. Heb. 9:11-17 emphasizes Christ's high-priestly ministry, contrasting it to the Aaronic priests and their work. In the blanks below, list the “Four Great Provisions” of Jesus' blood as they relate to the new covenant. Be able to supply other passages to support your answers.

Provision # 1 (vv. 11-12) _____

Provision # 2 (vv. 13-14) _____

Provision # 3 (v. 15) _____

Provision # 4 (vv. 16-17) _____

7. In the spaces provided below, fill in the right-hand column showing the contrast to the element of the Mosaic covenant listed in the left-hand column.

<u>Moses' Old Covenant</u>	<u>Jesus' New Covenant</u>
✓ Physical tabernacle	_____ (9:11)
✓ Animal blood	_____ (9:12)
✓ Annual redemption	_____ (9:12)
✓ Cleansing of the flesh	_____ (9:14)

8. What metaphor is used in 9:15-17? Why is this appropriate to use in a discussion on covenants?
Thought question: in such a discussion, how must we view the gospel of Christ, and what does modern-day denominational religion do to the Lord's last will & testament? (cp. Gal. 3:15)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 6

9. Based on **9:18**, how important is blood? How does the author illustrate its importance? (**9:19-22**)
With respect to such a “cleansing,” how is the second covenant superior? (**9:23-26**) Again, how does the author show Christ to be superior to the Aaronic priests?
10. What other illustration does the author use to emphasize the one-time sacrifice of Christ? (**9:27**) If Christ’s “first appearance” was to be our Sacrifice, what purpose will His “second appearance” serve? (**9:28**)

The 2nd Covenant’s Superior Sacrifice (*Heb. 10:1-18*)

11. How is the first covenant described in **10:1a**? (**cp. Col. 2:17**) What 1 great “limitation” constrained the first covenant? (**10:1b-4; cp. 8:12**) [*Note: before answering, read Lev. 4:20, 26, 31, 35 and be able to harmonize your answer with these O.T. passages.*]
12. Given the “constraint” re: animal sacrifice, what had to happen? (**10:5a; cp. 2:14-17**) What does the author present in **10:5-7**? From where does he quote?
13. *Thought question*: in what sense would God not desire nor take pleasure in sacrifices and burnt offerings for sin?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 6

14. In coming to do His Father's will, what did Jesus accomplish? **(10:9)** How do we benefit? **(10:10)**
Again, how does the author contrast the two covenants? **(10:11-14)** What contrast(s) do you see in these verses between Jesus and the Aaronic priests?
15. How is the superiority of Christ's covenant over Moses' covenant further verified? **(10:15-18)** From what words of the Holy Spirit does the author quote? What obvious conclusion is made in **10:18**?

The Superior Covenant Privileges & Obligations Of The Second Covenant And The Need For Endurance Through Faith (Heb. 10:19-39)

Introduction

The author has successfully presented the gospel of Christ ("2nd covenant") as vastly superior to the Law of Moses ("1st covenant"). It is the "more excellent ministry" (8:6). Jesus presides as Priest in the "true Holy Place, not made with hands" (9:24-25). His death was the "single offering that perfects for all time those who are being sanctified" (10:14). Except for another short comparison in ch. 12, these arguments will not be made again in this epistle. The writer has sufficiently made his case in defense of the gospel.

The remainder of Heb. 10 (vv. 19-39) will be devoted to what are the *privileges* of Christ's great covenant as well as our *obligations* to it (vv. 19-25). Those in covenant with Christ are always in need of *enduring faith*, and the author will exhort his readers to that end (vv. 26-39). With such words, the stage will be set for one of the Scripture's most grand treatments of faith...what some call "Faith's Hall Of Fame" (Heb. 11).

Privileges & Obligations Of The 2nd Covenant (Heb. 10:19-25)

1. In the spaces below, list the 2 "privileges" of the 2nd covenant mentioned in 10:19-21.

Privilege
1

Privilege
2

2. Again, what is the "holy place?" (10:19; cp. 9:24) How should we enter? How has our entrance been made possible? (10:20; cp. Jn. 14:3, 6) What allusion to the Law does the author make?

3. How does Jesus serve as our "Priest?" (10:21; cp. 7:25) What is the "house of God?" (cp. 3:1-6)

4. In the spaces below, list the 3 "obligations" of the 2nd covenant mentioned in 10:22-25.

Obligation
1

Obligation
2

Obligation
3

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 7

5. Be able to define "true" or "sincere" heart. (10:22) Consider Mt. 5:8; 6:19-23; Jas. 4:8 in your answer.

6. Who are those who may draw near to God? (10:22) How does this verse harmonize with the general N.T. teaching re: how one "draws near" to God? (cp. Jn. 6:44-45)

7. Why would saints always need to "hold fast without wavering?" (10:23a; cp. 2 Pet. 3:3-4) What incentive do we have in holding fast? (10:23b; cp. 6:17-18)

8. How is assembling a "practical way" to help saints "hold fast without wavering?" (10:25) Be able to define these words: "provoke" or "stir up" and "forsaking."

9. Along with Heb. 10:24-25, show how 1 Cor. 11:17, 33 and 14:26 illustrate the impact assembling has on edification.

10. What was already happening to some believers? (10:25) What "looming fact on the horizon" should motivate Christians to not neglect this obligation? (10:25)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 7

The Need For Endurance Through Faith (*Heb. 10:26-39*)

11. How does the writer begin to show the need for endurance through faith? (10:26) Be able to define "sinning willfully." How might this connect back to what he just finished saying?

12. What 2 terrible realities await us if we do not endure in faith? (10:26-27; cp. 10:10) From where does the author quote? Do these verses help us understand what "day" was under consideration back in 10:25?

13. How does the writer use the Mosaic covenant to prove his point? (10:28) What phrase describing the Law illustrates its harshness? *Thought question*: what verses from ch. 2 do you remember that spoke a similar truth?

14. Re: those today who would "set aside" the 2nd covenant...what awaits them? (10:29) With what 3 graphic descriptions does the author describe "willful sin" by a Christian under Christ's covenant?

15. How is God's judgment against such actions guaranteed? (10:30) From where does the author quote? What sobering reminder does the writer give his readers in 10:31?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 7

16. What past events does the author mention to his readers that would remind them (*and us, too*) just how faithful and committed to Christ they had been? (10:32-34)
17. Thought question: what 1 abiding truth kept these saints faithful, especially during their sufferings? (10:34b) Where else in the N.T. is such a statement expressed?
18. How does the writer exhort them in 10:35-36? To support his exhortation, from where does he quote? (10:37-38) How does “the just one” live? What does enduring faith do? (10:39)
19. Thought question: how does this serve as a “springboard” into Heb. 11?

The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith (Heb. 11:1-40)

Introduction

The author has just illustrated the importance of those who live under the superior 2nd covenant needing to abide in faith so as to not suffer the consequences of apostasy (10:26-31). When trying to persuade others toward a certain goal or understanding, it is always helpful if one can present examples of the very truths he espouses. This the author does in what may be the most recognized chapter in the entire epistle...Hebrews 11.

Many have come to call this chapter "*Faith's Hall Of Fame.*" As we walk through this "hall," we can view some of the great Biblical legends who exhibited the kind of faith God wants to see in His people. Being "enshrined in this hall" doesn't suggest they were perfect. It does, however, testify to the depth of their faith and how God was well pleased with their convictions. As we leave this "hall," this same kind of faith should be instilled in each of us today – an obedient faith.

Faith Explained (Heb. 11:1-2)

1. Be able to define "assurance" [NASV] or "substance" [NKJV] as well as "conviction" [NASV] or "evidence" [NKJV]. (v. 1) Relate this "substance" to hope, and this "evidence" to the things not seen. Is this "definition of faith" only academic, or is it active, real? How does the author prove its realness? (v. 2)

Faith Emphasized (Heb. 11:6)

2. Just how important is faith? (v. 6) What must one initially believe? What must one also never doubt? Thought question: what is involved in "seeking" God? (Supply other N.T. verses that offer help in understanding this concept).

The Superior Christ & His Covenant
Lesson 8

Faith Exhibited (*Heb. 11:3-5, 7-38*)

3. In the spaces provided below, comment on the characteristics of faith that are listed with each Biblical character or event. Supply other passages of Scripture to support your answer(s).

a) Creation (v. 3) _____

b) Abel (v. 4) _____

c) Enoch (v. 5) _____

d) Noah (v. 7) _____

e) Abraham (vv. 8-10, 17-19) _____

f) Sarah (vv. 11-12) _____

g) Servants mentioned so far (vv. 13-16) _____

The Superior Christ & His Covenant
Lesson 8

h) Isaac (v. 20) _____

i) Jacob (v. 21) _____

j) Joseph (v. 22) _____

k) Moses (vv. 23-28) _____

l) Israelites at the Red Sea (v. 29) _____

m) Israelites at Jericho (v. 30) _____

n) Rahab (v. 31) _____

o) Other named servants (vv. 32-34) _____

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 8

p) Other anonymous servants (vv. 35-38) _____

Faith Encouraged (*Heb. 11:39-40*)

4. Despite the "faithfulness" of these ancient servants, of what truth about them does the author remind us? (v. 39) Why did their "journey of faith" work out the way it did? (v. 40) Thought question: how do you suppose these concluding words would hopefully exhort the author's readers (and us, too)?

Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ & The Value Of Discipline (Heb. 12:1-17)

Introduction

The author has concluded his main presentation of the Superior Christ and His Superior Covenant. He has emphasized the kind of faith necessary to live faithfully to God under the new covenant. He also provided examples of this faith worthy of our emulation. Truly, man in the gospel age has been given "something better" than all other men have ever enjoyed (**cp. 11:40**). As a result, man must "give the more earnest heed" to the truths of the Superior Covenant, knowing he will not escape judgment (**cp. 2:1-3**).

As the writer brings his epistle to a close in **chs. 12-13**, there are various exhortations he offers and closing arguments he makes. These parting words are all intended to complement the previous 2 main sections: **chs. 1-7 & 8-11**.

In this lesson, the author will highlight the ever-present example of Jesus Christ (**12:1-3**), and the value of discipline the Father allows His children to experience so that their faith will be strengthened (**12:4-17**).

The Example Of Christ (Heb. 12:1-3)

1. Who do you think are the "great cloud of witnesses" in **v. 1a**? What testimony would they offer?
2. Because these "witnesses" surround us, what does the author encourage his readers to do? (**v. 1b**) How is sin aptly described in **v. 1b**?
3. What is the metaphor used in **v. 1**? Be able to discuss the appropriateness of it in correctly describing N.T. Christianity. [*Hint: think back to 10:36*]
4. So that we will be able to finish our "race," of what else does the author remind us? (**v. 2**) How is Jesus described in this verse? Be able to define these terms.

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 9

5. According to v. 2, what did Jesus do to finish His race?

6. Thought questions: what do you think was the “joy set before” Jesus? What would it mean to “despise the shame” of His death?

7. What is the author’s exhortation on which we should focus? (v. 3)

The Value Of Discipline (Heb. 12:4-17)

8. What is the point of v. 4? How might it connect back to what was presented in the previous verse?

9. Not only had these Christians “...not resisted to bloodshed,” but what also had the author’s readers done? (vv. 5-6) From where does the author quote for support?

10. Thought question: what do you think is this “discipline,” and from what source might it have come?

11. How does the author discuss the purpose of discipline? (vv. 7-10)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 9

12. What truths does the author use to make the unpleasant topic of discipline more acceptable? (v. 11)

13. From vv. 12-17, list in the spaces below the "fruit" from our discipline we should be able to bear as a result of being disciplined by our Father.

v. 12 _____

v. 13 _____

v. 14 _____

v. 15 _____

vv. 16-17 _____

Concluding Exhortations

The Contrast Of The “Two Mountains” & The Stability Of The N.T. Kingdom (Heb. 12:18-29)

Introduction

The texts in this lesson contain the author’s final exhortation based on the overall theme of the epistle. The 2 covenants are once again compared side by side...this time, using the metaphor of a mountain. God’s O.T. people had a mountain...Sinai. They came to their mountain after being redeemed from bondage to become a covenant people. Likewise today, God’s N.T. people have their mountain...Zion. They come to their “mountain” after being freed from sin (cp. Jn. 8:31-34). It is there they embrace their covenant with God (cp. 1 Pet. 2:4-10). The N.T. kingdom cannot be shaken...it will endure forever (cp. Dan. 2:44).

The Contrast Of The “Two Mountains” (Heb. 12:18-24)

1. What does the author describe in vv. 18-21, and where is this recorded in the Scripture?
Thought question: what was God’s “challenge” to Israel on that occasion? (cp. Ex. 19:5-6)

2. What about man having access to God is emphasized in that event? (v. 20; cp. 9:6-9) How is that different today? (cp. 4:14-16) Though not in the original record at Ex. 19, what was Moses’ reaction that eventful day? (v. 21)

3. Overall, how is Sinai depicted in vv. 18-21?

4. By contrast, list the things to which God’s people have come on Mt. Zion. (vv. 22-24)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 10

d)

e)

f)

g)

5. *Research assignment:* be able to identify Zion historically as well as its use in Scripture as the name of the N.T. kingdom.

6. How is the city of God described? (v. 22; cp. 11:10) How do God's saints feel about it? (cp. 11:14; 13:14)

7. What were we taught about angels? (cp. 1:14) What does the Bible say about "heaven's roll?" (cp. Phil. 4:3; Rev. 3:5) Who else besides "living saints" are there? (cp. 11:13, 39-40; 1 Thess. 4:13; Rev. 14:13)

8. What mediator was present at Mt. Sinai? What mediator is present at Mt. Zion? (cp. 4:15; 1 Tim. 2:5) What "better things" does Jesus' blood speak than does Abel's? (cp. Gen. 4:10; Mt. 26:28)

9. As one would compare these two "mountains" side by side, what is the lesson to be learned? How does it support the overall theme of the epistle?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 10

The Stability Of The N.T. Kingdom (*Heb. 12:25-29*)

10. How does the author exhort his readers (and us, too) based on what he has just presented? (v. 25)
Who are the 2 "hims" he speaks of in v. 25? How are we able to identify them?

11. In v. 26, from where does the author quote? What is his use of this passage?

12. The conclusion is reached in v. 27...what is it? How does it support the epistle's overall theme? How "solid" or "stable" is the N.T. kingdom? (v. 28a; cp. Mt. 24:35; Lk. 1:33)

13. How does the God of this kingdom want His people to approach Him? (v. 28b) What would motivate His people to serve Him acceptably? (v. 29; cp. 10:31) Do you see any connection of this phrase back to the description of vv. 18-21?

Concluding Exhortations Various Admonitions & Benediction (Heb. 13:1-25)

Introduction

It is time for the author to conclude his epistle to these Hebrew Christians. The purpose of his writing has been to exhort them to maintain their faith in Christ (v. 22). In this letter, the author has

- ◆ presented the all-sufficient Christ
 - His humanity & His deity (1:1 – 2:18)
 - His perpetual priesthood (7:1-28)
- ◆ emphasized the attributes of the inferior covenant under Moses (10:1-4; cp. 8:6-7)
- ◆ warned his readers of the dangers of not growing (5:11-14)
- ◆ supplied saints with numerous examples of faith they can emulate (11:1-40)

In the last words of the letter, we find some closing admonitions. Though they cover various subjects, they all appear to focus on the relationships saints maintain in their lives... physical (vv. 1-6) as well as spiritual (vv. 7-17). The anonymous author then concludes with a benediction & final greetings (vv. 18-25).

Admonitions Re: Physical Relationships (Heb. 13:1-6)

1. What does the author say should “continue?” (v. 1) Was there already evidence of such affection among brethren? (cp. 6:10; 10:33-34)

2. What should Christians not neglect to do? (v. 2) What reason does the author give for not neglecting this important duty? Give other pertinent N.T. passages that discuss this topic. Thought question: do you think this “motivation” still applies to Christians today?

3. Who else should saints remember? (v. 3) What truth should motivate us to not neglect this duty? What did the Lord ever say about rendering such service?

4. What reminder does the author supply regarding marriage? (v. 4) How does this verse address a sexually promiscuous society (such as ours)?

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 11

5. What does the author teach regarding personal “contentment?” (vv. 5-6; cp. Phil. 4:10-13) Why should Christians be “...free from the love of money?” (cp. 1 Tim. 6:6-10) *Thought question:* what tragedies result when we love money & what it can obtain too much? (cp. Lk. 12:13-21)

Admonitions Re: Spiritual Relationships (Heb. 13:7-17)

6. What are saints taught about their “rulers” or “leaders?” (v. 7) Who is the author talking about, and is there any indication they are alive or dead? What 2 things re: these men are encouraged?
7. What attribute about Jesus Christ is emphasized in v. 8? How does this contribute to our spiritual relationships?
8. What warnings are given about false religious doctrines? (vv. 9-14) What doctrine(s) do you think the author particularly has in mind? [*Hint: remember the epistle's theme*] What do you suppose is the point of v. 9? Before answering, consider 1 Cor. 8:8 and Rom. 14:17.
9. What “altar” is under consideration in v. 10? What is the point of v. 11, and the ensuing conclusion reached in v. 12? As a result, to what are saints exhorted in v. 14? Thought question: how might “...going outside the camp to Jesus” be a reproach? [*Again, think about the book's overall theme*]
10. What “sacrifices” are made at our “altar?” (v. 15-16) What should be the attitude of saints towards those who oversee them? (v. 17; cp. 1 Thess. 5:12-13)

The Superior Christ & His Covenant

Lesson 11

Benediction & Final Greetings (*Heb. 13:18-25*)

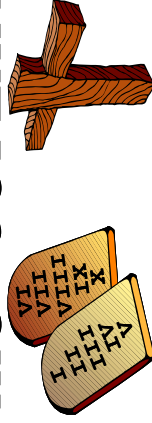
11. What does the author request for himself from these Jewish Christians? (v. 18) What apparently did he hope would happen soon? (v. 19)

12. In the author's final exhortation, what great truths about N.T. Christianity does he emphasize? (v. 20) As a result, to what are saints encouraged? (vv. 21-22)

13. Who is mentioned in v. 23, and how would he factor in the author's personal plans? Who else sent greetings in the letter? (v. 24)

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

THE SUPERIOR CHRIST & HIS GOVENANT



Biblical Studies From The Book Of Hebrews

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Overview

- The book's intent is found in its title
- Written to Jewish Christians to warn against a return to the Law...an inferior covenant 6:4-6

Purpose

- Readers are "exhorted" to be faithful 13:22
cp. 6:1-6 10:26-31 Gal 5:4

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Overview

- God's final & "improved" message is found in this epistle
- Jesus promised to fulfill the Law Mt 5:17-19
- It eventually had to "vanish away" Heb 8:13
- God's covenant through Christ supersedes all His other covenants

Theme

- "God...has spoken" 1:1-2
- He has always revealed His will to man
- Christ is His greatest and final Spokesman
- Christ has solved our greatest problems
 - Sin problem → His sacrifice 9:13-14 10:11-12
 - Access problem → the sanctuary 9:11-12, 23-24

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Author

- He is anonymous
- Yet, we know some details about him
 - He was familiar with his readers 5:12 6:9
 - He was familiar with Timothy 13:23
 - He had been with his readers previously, and longed to see them again 13:19

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Date

- Internal evidence suggests a date before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70
- Numerous references to sacrifices, priesthood cp. 7:8 9:6-10 13:10
- There was something in the future still to “vanish away” 8:13

Lesson 1 – General Introduction

Author

- The apostle Paul has long been the most “popular choice” among candidates
- Yet, he may not have been the author 2:3 cp. Gal 1:11-17

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- God has always spoken 1:1-2a
- He has chosen different ways, methods
 - Directly Gen 2:16 6:13-14
 - Through a bush (Ex 3:4)...a cloud (Deut 5:22)... even a donkey (Num 22:28)
- He now speaks to us through His Son

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- God has spoken through His Son in the “last days” 1:2a
- An important Biblical time period to understand
 - Mentioned elsewhere Gen 49:1,10 Isa 2:2 Dan 2:28, 44 Joel 2:28 (Acts 2:17) 2 Pet 3:3
 - Premillennialists misuse this phrase...we are in the “last days” NOW

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Besides being God’s final Spokesman, Jesus is also further depicted 1:2b-3
- Exact representation of His nature cp. Jn 14:9 Col 1:15 2:9
- Upholder of all created things cp. Col 1:17

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Besides being God’s final Spokesman, Jesus is also further depicted 1:2b-3
- Heir of all things cp. Psa 2:8
- Creator of all things cp. Jn 1:3 Col 1:16
- Reflector of God’s glory, “radiance”

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Christ is declared to be much superior to angels 1:4
- His name is “more excellent” than theirs
- This point is significant, given the impact angels had on the Mosaic covenant Acts 7:53 Gal 3:19

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Proof Christ is superior to the angels 1:5-14
- What angel was ever told, “Thou art My Son?”
v. 5a Psa 2:7 cp. Acts 13:33
- What angel was ever told, “I am your Father?”
v. 5b 2 Sam 7:14

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Proof Christ is superior to the angels 1:5-14
- Son = Creator, imperishable v. 10-12
Psa 102:25-27
- What angel was ever told, “Sit at My right hand?” v. 13 Psa 110:1 cp. Mt 22:41-46
Acts 2:34-35

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Proof Christ is superior to the angels 1:5-14
- Angels told to worship the Son v. 6
Deut 32:43 Psa 97:7
- Angels = servants v. 7 Psa 104:4
- Son addressed as “God” vv. 8-9 Psa 45:6-7

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Angels = “ministering spirits” 1:14
- They serve those who will inherit salvation
 - Physical service? 2 Pet 1:3
 - Concern for our salvation Lk 15:10
 - Stand before heaven’s throne Mt 18:10
 - Assistance on our journey to Paradise Lk 16:22

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Given Christ's superiority, we are under obligation 2:1-4
- We must be attentive to what He says v. 1a
- If not, we will "drift away" v. 1b
 - Proof one can be lost after he/she is saved (Denies "Once Saved, Always Saved" doctrine)

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Given Christ's superiority, we are under obligation 2:1-4
- Christ's message has been confirmed vv. 3b-4
 - At first by Jesus Himself Mt 4:17, 23
 - Also by His witnesses Acts 1:8
 - Finally by signs & wonders Mk 16:20

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Divinity 1:1 – 2:4

- Given Christ's superiority, we are under obligation 2:1-4
- What was spoken through angels was "sure" ... how much more what the Son says? vv. 2-3a
- We have no escape if we "neglect" the word of salvation cp. Mt 22:5

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- "Man" (in general) was given dominion over the world vv. 5-8a
- As proof, the author quotes from Psa 8:4-6
- The "world to come" = the gospel age, where man is to have dominion cp. Eph 1:3 2:4-6
1 Cor 3:18-23

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- “At present, we do not yet see everything in subjection to him” v. 8b
- Man’s dominion was lost when he rebelled in sin against God Gen 1:26-28 3:17-19
- “But we see Him...” v. 9a
- The “Ideal Man” – Jesus Christ

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- The “Ideal Man” – Jesus Christ vv. 9b-15
- He acknowledges us as “brethren”
cp. Psa 22:22 Isa 8:17-18
- He is “Sanctifier”...we are the “sanctified” v. 11
- He shares “flesh and blood” with us

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- The “Ideal Man” – Jesus Christ vv. 9b-15
- Crowned with glory & honor through sufferings
- Brought many sons to glory
(restored our dominion we lost in sin)
- Man’s “captain”, “leader”, “founder”, “author”
cp. Heb 12:2 Acts 3:15 5:31

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- The “Ideal Man” – Jesus Christ vv. 9b-15
- He acknowledges us as “brethren”
cp. Psa 22:22 Isa 8:17-18
- He is “Sanctifier”...we are the “sanctified” v. 11
- He shares “flesh and blood” with us

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- The “Ideal Man” – Jesus Christ w. 9b-15
- His “destruction” of Satan was not an annihilation cp. 2 Cor 2:11 Eph 6:11-12, 16 1 Pet 5:8 1 Jn 5:19
- His “destruction” of Satan rendered him “powerless” in death cp. 1 Cor 15:54-57

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Belief In Jesus As God’s Son 3:1-6

- Jesus = “High Priest & Apostle” v. 1
- “High Priest” = mediator cp. 2:17-18
- “Apostle” = one sent officially cp. Jn 7:16-18 20:21
- In a word, Jesus is “superior” to Moses vv. 2-6

Lesson 2 – The Superior Spokesman

His Humanity 2:5-18

- Jesus, Our High Priest 2:16-17
- He was made like His brethren...human
- He became a “merciful & faithful High Priest”
 - He made “propitiation” (satisfying atonement)
 - He understands man’s plight in suffering, being tempted cp. 4:14-16

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Belief In Jesus As God’s Son 3:1-6

- Jesus’ superiority to Moses vv. 2-6
- Christ is “builder” cp. 1:2, 10
- Moses = “servant in house” v. 5 Num 12:7
- Christ = “Son over house” v. 6 Eph 1:22-23
- Moses “testified” to Christ’s superiority v. 5 cp. Deut 18:18-19 Acts 3:19-26

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Perils Of Unbelief In Jesus 3:7-19

- The author illustrates the meaning of “being faithful as God’s house” vv. 6, 7-11
 - He quotes Psa 95:7-11
 - Overall, O.T. Israel was rebellious, obstinate
 - Finally, God declares “No rest” for them cp. Num 14:23 Deut 12:9

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Perils Of Unbelief In Jesus 3:7-19

- The author exhorts his readers based on his review of Israel’s history vv. 12-15
 - The main concern taught here is apostasy
 - The only safeguard against apostasy is to continue to “hear His voice” v. 15 cp. Jn 10:27-29

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Perils Of Unbelief In Jesus 3:7-19

- The author exhorts his readers based on his review of Israel’s history vv. 12-15
 - We must “take care” to avoid unbelief, evil
 - We must “exhort” each other while it is “Today”
 - We must guard against being “hardened by the deceitfulness of sin”

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Perils Of Unbelief In Jesus 3:7-19

- The author summarizes in vv. 16-18
 - Rhetorical questions are asked to illustrate the obvious truthfulness of what he has written
- The author concludes in v. 19
 - O.T. Israel failed to see “God’s rest” because of unbelief

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Rest For Believers In Jesus 4:1-13

- “Therefore” segways between 3:18-19 & 4:1
- Since O.T. Israel failed to enter God’s rest, His promise still stands open, available
- We should “fear” lest we repeat Israel’s mistake
 - Israel also had “good news preached to them”
 - They did not unite the message with faith 4:2

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Rest For Believers In Jesus 4:1-13

- The “divine rest” is still open 4:6-7
- The writer cites 2 reasons why this rest is still available to believers 4:7-9
 - ① David still wrote of “Today” long after Israel failed
 - ② God would not have spoken of a rest to come if the one provided through Joshua had been His intentions

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Rest For Believers In Jesus 4:1-13

- That some did not enter, enjoy God’s rest is not due to a failure by God 4:3b cp. 3:19
- Proven by the Scripture 4:4-5
- The “divine rest” is still open 4:6-7
- The writer cites 2 reasons why this rest is still available to believers 4:7-9

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Rest For Believers In Jesus 4:1-13

- Based on exhortations in 3:7- 4:10, believers must “strive to enter this rest” 4:11
- Israel’s disobedience is given as an example
- We can repeat their mistake if we are equally faithless in listening to God, His Son cp. 2:1-3

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 3 – The Superior Spokesman

Rest For Believers In Jesus 4:1-13

- The writer gives believers great motivation to be faithful to God, enter His rest 4:12-13
- God will not be fooled by hypocrisy, negligence
 - His word knows us thoroughly, is able to discern our innermost thoughts, intents v. 12
 - God Himself is behind His word's power v. 13

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Introducing His Priesthood 4:14 – 5:10

- Therefore, believers should "hold fast their confession..." 4:15-16
- Our high priest sympathizes with our weaknesses, Himself also tempted...yet w/o sin
 - He is the perfect Advocate cp. Heb 7:25 1 Jn 2:1
- Therefore, we can approach God confidently

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Introducing His Priesthood 4:14 – 5:10

- Jesus "passed through the heavens" 4:14
 - Duties of the high priest cp. Lev 16:12
 - Christ is now in the real most holy place cp. 9:23-24
- Therefore, believers should "hold fast their confession..." 4:15-16

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Introducing His Priesthood 4:14 – 5:10

- God's priests must be qualified 5:1-4
 - ① They must be selected from among men v. 1
 - ② They must deal gently with the wayward since they are beset with same weaknesses v. 2
 - ③ They must be divinely appointed v. 4

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Introducing His Priesthood 4:14 – 5:10

- Christ meets God's qualifications as our High Priest 5:5-7
 - He didn't exalt Himself cp. Phil 2:6-9
 - He was beset with weaknesses while human cp. Heb 4:15 Mk 14:33-36
- Christ learned obedience 5:8

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- The author must pause his discussion on Melchizedek
 - Though he had "much to say," he had to pause to address some remedial issues in his readers
 - His readers had become "dull of hearing" or sluggish (spiritually lazy) 5:11b cp. 6:12

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Introducing His Priesthood 4:14 – 5:10

- Through His obedience, Jesus was made perfect (complete) & "author" (source) 5:9
 - Salvation is for those who do as He did...obey
- To further prove Christ's priesthood, a discussion of Melchizedek is begun 5:10

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- The author must pause his discussion on Melchizedek
 - The author reminds his readers of the dietary limitations of babies 5:13-14
 - Only the mature can handle "meat"
 - Only the mature have trained their senses

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- The Christian must eventually graduate from “elementary principles” 6:1-8 cp. 5:12b
- Sluggish saints need remedial learning 6:1-2
- “If God wills...” means disciples can mature, but they must put forth effort 6:3 cp. 5:14
- To not grow = apostasy 6:4-6

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- Yet, there is hope 6:9-12
- We can be “earnest” (not sluggish) v. 11
- We can “imitate” other faithful saints v. 12
- We can have hope for the future v. 10
- Our past faithful service to God, others bodes well
- God won’t overlook such faithful service

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- Apostasy is grimly portrayed in 6:6-8
- To fall away = to “re-crucify Christ” v. 6
 - It would nullify His death for sin
 - It is done “to ourselves” or “to our own harm”
- Apostasy always brings consequences vv. 7-8
- Yet, there is hope 6:9-12

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- God Himself is the best reason for saints to maintain hope, not fall away 6:13-18
- His promises are sure, unbreakable
 - Illustrated by His promises to Abraham vv. 13-14
 - He guaranteed them by swearing an oath
 - Abraham’s reaction is an example to us v. 15

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- God Himself is the best reason for saints to maintain hope, not fall away 6:13-18
 - He has confirmed Himself vv. 16-18
 - His heirs are “convinced” of His immutable purpose
 - Two immutable things assure us to believe in Him
 - ① His promise ② His oath
- cp. Mt 24:35 1 Pet 1:23-25

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Melchizedek is discussed again vv. 1-10
 - He was “king” as well as “priest” v. 1a
 - Abraham paid him tithes vv. 1b-2 cp. Gen 14
 - His priesthood is perpetual v. 3
 - Jesus is Priest “after the order of Melchizedek” cp. Zech 6:13

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Pausing His Priesthood 5:11 – 6:20

- God Himself is the best reason for saints to maintain hope, not fall away 6:13-18
 - We are encouraged to “hold fast to the end”
- Our soul, hope has an anchor 6:19-20
 - We can go to where our Melchizedek-like Priest has gone...behind the veil

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Melchizedek is discussed again vv. 1-10
 - His receipt of Abraham’s tithes testifies to his “greatness” vv. 4-10
 - Aaronic priests were to receive tithes v. 5 Num 18
 - Yet, Abraham paid Melchizedek tithes vv. 6-7
 - The “lesser was blessed by the greater” cp. Gen 14:19

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Melchizedek is discussed again vv. 1-10
- His receipt of Abraham's tithes testifies to his "greatness" vv. 4-10
 - Aaronic priests received tithes as mortal men while Melchizedek received tithes as one who lives v. 8
 - Even Aaronic priests "paid tithes" to Melchizedek through Abraham vv. 9-10

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- The law has changed vv. 11-14
 - v. 14 is a powerful argument re: Biblical authority
 - The "One of whom we speak" = Jesus v. 13
 - He belonged to another tribe (Judah), from which no one ever served at the altar

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- The law has changed vv. 11-14
 - If Mosaic Law could perfect man, the priesthood wouldn't have changed from Aaron to Melchizedek
 - The Law couldn't perfect 7:18-19 Rom 8:3 Gal 3:21
 - Since the priesthood has changed, the law has necessarily changed also

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- The law has changed vv. 11-14
 - v. 14 is a powerful argument re: Biblical authority
 - Moses "said nothing" about men from Judah serving as priests under the Law
 - Therefore, God's silence is AUTHORITATIVE...it is prohibitive, not permissive

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- His Priesthood is more enduring vv. 15-25
 - Not a priest by “legal requirement, bodily descent” but by “power of indestructible life” v. 16
 - Therefore, the “old commandment” is set aside in favor of the “better hope” vv. 18-19
 - Witnessed by an oath vv. 20-21

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- As Priest, He is perfect vv. 26-28
 - He is “holy” [set apart to God; sanctified]
 - He is “innocent” [undefiled; blameless; w/o guilt]
 - He is “unstained” [having no sin]
 - He is “separated from sinners” [not among them]

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- His Priesthood is more enduring vv. 15-25
 - He is “guarantor” of a better covenant v. 22
 - He alone is sufficient as Priest because He endures forever vv. 23-24 cp. 1:10-12 13:8
 - He (unlike the Law) is “able to save” because He is always interceding for us v. 25

Lesson 4 – The Superior Spokesman

Concluding His Priesthood 7:1-28

- Jesus is Priest like Melchizedek vv. 11-28
- As Priest, He is perfect vv. 26-28
 - He is “exalted above the heavens” [rewarded]
 - He officiated re: sacrifices only once compared to Aaraonic priests
 - He was appointed by an “oath” versus “law”

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A Brief Outline Of 8:1-13

- The Realm Of Our High Priest: HEAVEN
vv. 1-5
- The Covenant Of Our High Priest: BETTER
vv. 6-13

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The Scripture portrays the importance of Jesus being at God's right hand
 - 5 times in this book Heb 1:3, 13 8:1 10:12 12:2
 - Preached by Peter Acts 2:30-36
 - Witnessed by Stephen Acts 7:55
 - Written by Paul Eph 1:20-23
 - Assured to the end Heb 10:11-14

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The "point" the author has been trying to make...Jesus is exalted as High Priest v. 1a
 - He is now seated at God's right hand v. 1b
cp. 1:3-4
 - The Scripture portrays the importance of Jesus being at God's right hand

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- Jesus is also "minister" of the holy places... built by God, not man vv. 2-4 cp. 9:23-24
 - This "Minister" (High Priest) deals with the sins of men by offering sacrifices v. 3
 - He had something to offer...Himself cp. 7:27
 - He could not serve as Priest on earth v. 4

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The earthly realm of Aaronic priests was inferior v. 5
- Yes, it was true to the “pattern” cp. Ex 25:40
- But, it was only a “shadow of the true”
- Therefore, the Mosaic covenant is inferior to the gospel cp. Heb 10:1 Col 2:17

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- Thus, for there to be a 2nd covenant, the 1st covenant had to be faulty v. 7
- As proof, Jeremiah is quoted Jer 31:31-34
 - The Mosaic covenant was good cp. Rom 7:12
 - The Mosaic covenant was also “weak” or “useless” in that it couldn’t bring man permanent fellowship with God cp. Heb 7:18-19

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- Christ serves in the superior realm (heaven), not the inferior realm (earth) v. 6
- He has a “more excellent ministry”
- He mediates a “better covenant” cp. 1 Tim 2:5
 - Moses mediated the 1st covenant cp. Gal 3:19
- This covenant is enacted on “better promises”

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- Thus, for there to be a 2nd covenant, the 1st covenant had to be faulty v. 7
- As proof, Jeremiah is quoted Jer 31:31-34
 - The Mosaic covenant wasn’t inherently faulty
 - The fault was in fact “with them” (the people)... not “with it” (the covenant) Heb. 8:8-9

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- Thus, for there to be a 2nd covenant, the 1st covenant had to be faulty v. 7
- As proof, Jeremiah is quoted Jer 31:31-34
- The covenants are not the same Heb 8:9
 - The gospel is not a “warmed over repetition”
 - The gospel is not a “continuation” of the Law

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The gospel is shown to be superior to the Law in 3 substantive ways vv. 10-12
- It involves people already taught v. 11
 - 2nd covenant adherents are more enlightened cp. Mt 28:20 Jn 6:45
 - Compare to 1st covenant adherents Lev 12:3 Josh 4:6-7, 20-24

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The gospel is shown to be superior to the Law in 3 substantive ways vv. 10-12
- It is recorded better v. 10 cp. 2 Cor 3:2-3
 - On hearts, not tablets of stone
 - It was easier to “internalize”

Lesson 5 – The Superior Covenant

A More Excellent Ministry 8:1-13

- The gospel is shown to be superior to the Law in 3 substantive ways vv. 10-12
- It offers complete forgiveness v. 12
 - No annual reminder of sins
 - E.g. – the sin of adultery Lev 20:10
1 Cor 6:9-11

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The 1st covenant's worship was strictly governed by "regulations" vv. 1-5, 6-10
 - Size of furniture Ex 25-27, 30
 - Placement of furnishings Ex 40
 - Frequency of access Lev 16
 - Ingredients Ex 27, 30, 38

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The 1st covenant's worship was strictly governed by "regulations" vv. 1-5, 6-10
 - This "system of worship" = symbolic vv. 8-10
 - As long as the "old" remained, the "new" (true) could not be accessed
 - Hasn't the "new way" already been opened up by Christ? v. 24

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The 1st covenant's worship was strictly governed by "regulations" vv. 1-5, 6-10
 - Quality of sacrificial animals Lev 4, 22
 - "Of this..." the author will not speak v. 5b
 - His audience was already familiar with this way
 - His aim is to emphasize the "new"

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The 1st covenant's worship was strictly governed by "regulations" vv. 1-5, 6-10
 - This "system of worship" = symbolic vv. 8-10
 - Worshipers under the "old" could not be perfected
 - Worship focused on the outward, physical v. 9b
 - A "reformation" was in order v. 10 cp. Gal 3:19-25

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- Christ's blood that flowed offers 4 great provisions in the new covenant w. 11-17
 - ➊ Access to the "true tabernacle" vv. 11-12
 - His blood opened the way cp. 4:14, 16
 - ➋ A "cleansed conscience" vv. 13-14
 - Accomplished at baptism cp. 1 Pet 3:21

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The N.T. = Christ's "last will & testament" w. 15-17
 - The plan has always been eternal 2 Tim 1:9
 - While living, Jesus made exceptions to the "will" cp. Mt 9:6 Lk 23:42-43

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- Christ's blood that flowed offers 4 great provisions in the new covenant w. 11-17
 - ➍ Past saints were redeemed v. 15
 - They finally gained redemption cp. 10:4
 - ➎ His "last will & testament" was ratified w. 16-17 cp. Gal 3:15

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The N.T. = Christ's "last will & testament" w. 15-17
 - As Testator, Christ's death ratified His will
 - After He died, the conditions for the inheritance were set cp. Mt 28:19-20 Mk 16:15-16 Lk 24:46-47

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- The N.T. = Christ's "last will & testament" vv. 15-17
- Man-made denominationalism destroys this concept of Christ's "last will & testament"
 - They try to change the terms of the will
 - It is not theirs to change cp. Gal 3:15

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- Christ's death was "one time" vv. 27-28
- Just as man dies once, so, too, has Christ
- His earthly appearances had different purposes
 - 1st appearance = "to bear the sins of many"
 - 2nd appearance = "apart from sin..." or for purpose of salvation

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The Covenants Contrasted 9:1-28

- Blood is vital for any covenant vv. 18-26
 - Without blood, there is no ratifying v. 18
 - Moses so ratified the 1st covenant vv. 19-22
 - Even more, Christ's covenant has been ratified by His own blood vv. 23-26
 - Therefore, His covenant is far superior to Moses' vv. 24-25

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The 2nd Covenant's Sacrifice 10:1-18

- The 1st covenant was "a shadow..." and not the "true reality" v. 1a cp. Col 2:17
- The 1st covenant could not "make perfect those who drew near" v. 1b
 - It could not remove sin, its guilt vv. 2-4
 - Cp. to the 2nd covenant 8:12

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The 2nd Covenant's Sacrifice 10:1-18

- Therefore, Christ came into the world v. 5a
- He was made like His brethren cp. 2:14-17
- This was the Divine plan vv. 5b-8
- A fulfillment of prophecy cp. Psa 40:6-8
- God is pleased by obedience, not by "rituals" of sacrifices & offerings

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The 2nd Covenant's Sacrifice 10:1-18

Aaronic Priesthood	Christ's Priesthood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priests stand daily offering same sacrifices repeatedly v. 11 • Offered sacrifices which can not take away sins v. 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus offered Himself once, then sat down v. 12 • Offered a single sacrifice that perfects those being sanctified v. 14

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The 2nd Covenant's Sacrifice 10:1-18

- In doing His Father's will, Jesus "abolished" the 1st covenant & "established" the 2nd covenant v. 9
- "By this will,..." we have been sanctified (set apart from sin) v. 10

Lesson 6 – The Superior Covenant

The 2nd Covenant's Sacrifice 10:1-18

- Christ's superiority over Moses is verified by testimony from the Holy Spirit vv. 15-17
- He quotes again from Jer 31:33-34
- The conclusion is stated in v. 18
- When forgiveness has occurred, there is no longer a need for sacrifice

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

PRIVILEGES

- ❶ We have “confidence to enter the holy place by the blood of Jesus” v. 19
- ❷ We have “a great High Priest over the house of God” v. 21

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

• He is “Priest” over the house of God

- He is always before God, making intercession for us v. 21 cp. 7:25
- We are this house “if we hold fast our confidence to the end” cp. 3:6

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

• The “holy place” we may confidently enter

- is heaven itself v. 19 cp. 9:24
- It is to enter “boldly” cp. 4:14, 16
- All made possible by Jesus “opening up the way for us” v. 20 cp. 2:10 Jn 14:3, 6
- Jesus is our “veil”

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

OBLIGATIONS

- ❶ We must “draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith” v. 22
- ❷ We must “hold fast the confession of our hope without wavering” v. 23

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

OBLIGATIONS

- We must “consider how to stir up (provoke) each other to love and good works” v. 24

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

- Who may draw near to God? v. 22
- Those who have had their hearts sprinkled clean from an evil conscience cp. 9:13-14
- Those who have been washed with pure water cp. Acts 22:16 1 Pet 3:21
- God draws those who are taught Jn 6:44-45

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

- We draw near with a “true” heart v. 22
- It is to be devoted, straight forward Mt 5:8
- It is to be single-minded Mt 6:19-23
- It is to avoid double-mindedness that keeps one out of the kingdom Jas 1:7-8 4:8
- Cp. Psa 24:3-4a

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

- We need to “hold fast without wavering” because the danger of apostasy is always lurking near v. 23a cp. Mk 14:27-31
- We also must hold our faith steady in the face of a mocking, scornful world cp. 2 Pet 3:3-4

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

Privileges & Obligations 10:19-25

- The incentive for us to “hold fast” is the faithfulness of God’s promises v. 23b
- The practical way to “hold fast” is to assemble with fellow believers vv. 24-25 cp. Eccl 4:9-12
 - We “provoke” or “stir up,” “encourage” each other
 - We must not “forsake” this duty

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- Guilty saints will not enjoy the “privileges” mentioned earlier cp. vv. 19-21
- Rather, they will receive “a certain terrifying expectation of judgment” v. 27 Isa 26:11
- The judgment day seems to be the “day” the author discussed in v. 25

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- “Willful sin” results when saints do not endure through faith v. 26
 - If we so sin, what else can be done for us? cp. 6:4-6
 - It is deliberate, intentional sin
 - It is rejection, not ignorance

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- God’s fierce anger is directed & justified against covenant breakers v. 28
 - It was under Moses’ covenant cp. Deut 17:2-7
 - A reminder from 2:1-3
 - That being so, guilty saints today can expect “...a much severer punishment...” v. 29

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- The author describes the guilty and their “willful sin” v. 29
 - Those who have...
 - ... “spurned, or trampled under foot the Son of God”
 - ... “profaned, or regarded His blood as common”
 - ... “outraged, or insulted the Spirit of grace”

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- To stress things don’t have to turn out this way, the author reminds his readers of their past faithfulness vv. 32-34
 - They had “endured through sufferings”
 - Because of their own faithfulness publicly
 - Because of their associations with other believers

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- God’s judgment against such “willful sinners” is certain, guaranteed vv. 30-31
 - He will have His revenge cp. Deut 32:35
 - It would be terrifying to fall into His hands
 - Rather, being in the hands of God should be comforting cp. 2 Sam 24:10-14

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- To stress things don’t have to turn out this way, the author reminds his readers of their past faithfulness vv. 32-34
 - Their endurance helped them “...joyfully accept the seizure of their own property”

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- To stress things don't have to turn out this way, the author reminds his readers of their past faithfulness vv. 32-34
- They accepted their loss because they had "a better possession, an abiding one" Mt 6:19-21 Col 3:1-2 Heb 11:13-16 Phil 3:18b-20

Lesson 7 – The Superior Covenant

The Need For Enduring Faith 10:26-39

- To stress things don't have to turn out this way, the author reminds his readers of their past faithfulness vv. 32-34
- They accepted their loss because they had "a better possession, an abiding one" Mt 6:19-21 Col 3:1-2 Heb 11:13-16 Phil 3:18b-20

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Explanation of such faith vv. 1-2
- The "assurance" or "substance" of our hopes
 - Something that stands under, supports; something that serves as a foundation or substructure
- The "evidence" or "conviction" of the unseen
 - A legal term re: cross-examination of witnesses to establish truth, testimony

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Emphasis of such faith v. 6
- One cannot even please God without it
 - If we want to come near God (cp. 10:22; 4:16), we must believe that God exists, rewards those who seek Him
- To "seek" God is to seek His will

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Emphasis of such faith v. 6
 - “Seeking God” involves...
 - ...putting His kingdom above material things
Mt 6:33
 - ...selling all we have to be in His kingdom
Mt 13:45-46

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
 - We accept creation by faith v. 3 cp. Psa 33:6
 - Abel offered his sacrifice by faith v. 4
 - He obviously obeyed God cp. Rom 10:17
 - Enoch walked with, pleased God by faith v. 5
 - He was spared physical death

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Emphasis of such faith v. 6
 - “Seeking God” involves...
 - ...seeking Him as our Father Acts 17:24-27
 - ...seeking heavenly things above earthly Col 3:1-2
 - ...seeking the eternal home God has planned for us
Heb 11:13-16 13:14

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
 - Noah reverently believed, obeyed God v. 7
 - He even tried saving others cp. 2 Pet 2:5
 - His godly fear saved himself, his family
 - Abraham obeyed in faith vv. 8-10
 - He trusted God, agreed to live as a “pilgrim”

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Abraham had faith when God's commands were difficult vv. 17-19
 - He believed God would work everything out
- Sarah had faith in God vv. 11-12
 - Her advanced age was no hindrance for God

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Isaac had this faith at his death v. 20
 - He blessed his sons with a view of God's promise
- Jacob had this faith at his death v. 21
 - He blessed Joseph's sons as his own, included them in the future inheritance

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Such faithful servants died "in faith" vv. 13-16
 - They did not receive what God had promised them
 - They "saw" God's promise from afar v. 13 cp. v. 1
 - They accepted their roles as "strangers"
 - They looked for (longed for) their home v. 16

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Joseph had this faith at his death v. 22
 - He made Israel promise to take his bones to Canaan
- Moses served God with this faith vv. 23-28
 - He was hidden by his parents' faith v. 23
 - He decided on his identity by this faith vv. 24-26

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Moses served God with this faith vv. 23-28
 - He left Egypt for safety with this faith v. 27
 - He obeyed God re: the 10th plague with faith v. 28
- Israel had this faith at the Red Sea v. 29
- Israel had this faith at Jericho v. 30

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Other servants had this faith vv. 32-34
 - David slew a giant with this faith 1 Sam 16-17
 - All of God's prophets had to have this faith to deliver what was most of the time an unpopular message...a stern rebuke and call for repentance
cp. Jer 20:7-10

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Rahab sought God with this faith v. 31
 - She believed, kept her part of the agreement
- Other servants had this faith vv. 32-34
 - Gideon believed in his 300 men Judg 7-8
 - Samson was protected as long as he acted in faith
Judg 13-16

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
- Anonymous servants had this faith vv. 35-38
 - Some received back their dead by this faith
cp. 1 Kings 17 2 Kings 4
 - Some were tortured, stoned cp. 2 Chron 24
 - Some were sawn in two (Isaiah, by tradition)

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Exhibition of such faith vv. 3-5, 7-38
 - Anonymous servants had this faith vv. 35-38
 - Some were killed with the sword cp. 1 Kings 19
 - Some wandered about in pitiful clothing, dwelling in caves and the mountains cp. 2 Kings 1
 - Of all these servants, "...the world was not worthy"

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ 12:1-3

- N.T. Christians today have a "...great cloud of witnesses" to help with their faith v. 1a
 - These "witnesses" are those listed in ch. 11
 - Their "testimony" is the type of faith God desires in His people
 - Especially relevant cp. 11:13-16, 39

Lesson 8 – The Superior Covenant

Examples Of Enduring Faith 11:1-40

- Encouragement of such faith vv. 39-40
 - Despite their faithfulness, these servants did not receive what was promised v. 39
 - Not because God failed them, but because God "...has provided something better for us" v. 40
 - This emphasizes God's eternal plan cp. Gen 12:3 Gal 3:7-9, 22-29

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ 12:1-3

- These "witnesses" ran their race v. 1b
 - "Let us also..." run our race of faith
 - To run, we must "lay aside sin" because it is weighty, cumbersome
 - N.T. Christianity is a marathon, not a sprint cp. Phil 1:30 1 Tim 6:12 2 Tim 4:7

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ 12:1-3

- To finish our race, we have Jesus v. 2
- “Look” = to look away from all other things, looking only at one
- Jesus is our example to follow...our goal, aim
 - AUTHOR – captain, leader cp. 2:10 Acts 3:15
 - FINISHER – consummator, standard setter

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ 12:1-3

- Therefore, we must “...consider Jesus” v. 3
- We compare what He did to how we face our challenges
- He endured, did not quit
- We must not “grow weary or fainthearted” cp. 10:36

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Example Of Christ 12:1-3

- Jesus was perfected through sufferings v. 2
- He “endured the cross” – WE MUST ENDURE
- He “despised the shame” cp. Phil 2:8
- He had “...joy set before Him” cp. Eph 1:20-23
- We also have eternal joy that awaits us cp. 2 Cor 4:16-18

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Value Of Discipline 12:4-17

- The Hebrew Christians had suffered, but not yet to bloodshed v. 4 cp. 10:32-33
- They had also forgot an earlier admonition w. 5-6 cp. Prov 3:11-12
- God disciplines His children to show love, not to cause them to quit

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Value Of Discipline 12:4-17

- They had also forgot an earlier admonition
vv. 5-6 cp. Prov 3:11-12
- Discipline isn't a sign of Divine disapproval
- Discipline reveals God's care, establishes the Father-child relationship, and helps us develop our character cp. Jas 1:2-4

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Value Of Discipline 12:4-17

- Discipline may seem unpleasant, but it does yield the "fruit of righteousness" v. 11
- The "fruit" of God's discipline... vv. 12-17
 - We are "lifted" & "strengthened" v. 12
cp. Isa 35:3-4
 - It straightens our paths v. 13 cp. Prov 4:25-27

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Value Of Discipline 12:4-17

- Discipline from God has a purpose vv. 7-10
 - It makes our endurance possible v. 7
 - It legitimizes us as God's children v. 8
 - It causes us to respect God as our Father v. 9
 - It allows us to share in His holiness v. 10

Lesson 9 – Concluding Exhortations

The Value Of Discipline 12:4-17

- The "fruit" of God's discipline... vv. 12-17
 - We have peace with others...we are allowed to see the Lord v. 14
 - We obtain the "grace of God" v. 15
 - We avoid the pitfall into which Esau fell
vv. 16-17 cp. Gen 25:29-34 Heb 6:4-6

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The “Two Mountains” 12:18-24

- Mt. Sinai vv. 18-21
- We have not come to such a terrifying place
 - Israel did vv. 18-19 cp. Ex. 19
 - There, God “challenged” His people Ex 19:5-6
 - Access to God was limited v. 20 cp. 9:6-9
 - It is different with us today cp. 4:14-16 10:19-20

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The “Two Mountains” 12:18-24

- Mt. Zion vv. 22-24
- We have come to...
 - ...God, the Judge of all v. 23
 - ...spirits of righteous men made perfect v. 23
 - ...Jesus, our Mediator v. 24
 - ...sprinkled blood that speaks better v. 24

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The “Two Mountains” 12:18-24

- Mt. Zion vv. 22-24
- We have come to...
 - ...the city of the living God v. 22
 - ...myriads of angels v. 22
 - ...general assembly & church of firstborn enrolled v. 23

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The “Two Mountains” 12:18-24

- Mt. Zion vv. 22-24
- It is the city built by God for which we yearn
 - cp. 11:10 Jn 5:3-4 Heb 11:14 13:14
- Numberless angelic servants await cp. 1:14
- Those enrolled in the “Lamb’s Book” are there
 - cp. Phil 4:3 Rev 3:5

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The “Two Mountains” 12:18-24

- Mt. Zion vv. 22-24
- Departed faithful saints await cp. 11:13, 39-40
1 Thess 4:13 Rev 14:13
- Our Mediator & His blood await cp. 1 Tim 2:5
 - Blood declaring mercy & pardon, not crying out for vengeance cp. Gen 4:10 Mt 26:28

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The N.T. Kingdom’s Stability 12:25-29

- God shook the earth at Mt. Sinai vv. 26-27
 - “Yet once more” He will shake heaven & earth
 - Quotation from Hag 2:6
 - The created will be shaken, removed so that which cannot be shaken (the N.T. kingdom) may remain cp. Dan 2:44 Mt 24:35 Lk 1:33

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The N.T. Kingdom’s Stability 12:25-29

- As a result, saints must not “refuse Him who speaks” v. 25
 - Moses warned from earth...Jesus warns from heaven cp. 1:2
 - As Israel could not escape Moses’ words, we will not escape Jesus’ words cp. 2:1-3

Lesson 10 – Concluding Exhortations

The N.T. Kingdom’s Stability 12:25-29

- Therefore, saints today need to show their gratitude for the Lord’s kingdom v. 28
 - We are motivated to “offer to God acceptable service, with reverence & awe” v. 29
 - We show our gratefulness & faithfulness by enduring, not falling away

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Physical Relationships** vv. 1-6
 - We must let “brotherly love continue” v. 1
 - It existed among these brethren cp. 6:10 10:33-34
 - We must not “neglect to show hospitality” v. 2
 - Especially to strangers
 - Some had entertained angels cp. Gen 18 & 19

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Physical Relationships** vv. 1-6
 - We must remember the needy v. 3
 - Those in prison cp. Mt 25:34-40, 41-45
 - Those who are mistreated cp. Lk 10:25-37
 - We must hold marriage “in honor” v. 4
 - Especially relevant in promiscuous societies

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Physical Relationships** vv. 1-6
 - We must let “brotherly love continue” v. 1
 - It existed among these brethren cp. 6:10 10:33-34
 - We must not “neglect to show hospitality” v. 2
 - God expects N.T. saints to practice this regularly cp. Rom 12:13 1 Pet 4:9 1 Tim 3:2 3 Jn 5-8

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Physical Relationships** vv. 1-6
 - We must learn “contentment” vv. 5-6
 - We must be “free from the love of money” cp. Phil 4:10-13 1 Tim 6:6-10, 17 Prov 23:4-5
 - Tragedies result when we love wealth Lk 12:13-21
 - God reassures us He won’t abandon us v. 5b-6

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We must “remember those who led us” v. 7
 - We consider their faithful, emulate them cp. 11:4
- We must remember Jesus’ “constancy” v. 8
 - His faithfulness is what supports all our spiritual relationships, gives them meaning

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We must worship at our altar, “going outside the camp” to Jesus vv. 10-16
 - Our “altar” = Jesus’ sacrifice
 - Those who cling to the Law have no part at this altar
 - O.T. sacrifices were “burned outside the camp” v. 11 cp. Lev 16:27

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We must not be led away by false doctrine v. 9
 - These Jewish saints were troubled over doctrines re: food cp. Col 2:16-17 1 Cor 8:8 Rom 14:17
 - Such teachings won’t benefit those who are devoted to them...only God’s grace benefits us

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We must worship at our altar, “going outside the camp” to Jesus vv. 10-16
 - Likewise, Jesus also suffered “outside the city” v. 12 cp. Jn 19:20
 - We must “go to Him” bearing reproach vv. 13-14 cp. Mt 10:34-39 Heb 11:24-26

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We must worship at our altar, “going outside the camp” to Jesus vv. 10-16
 - At our altar, we “sacrifice” to God...
 - ...the fruit of our lips, praise to Him v. 15 cp. 10:25
 - ...the service to the needs of others v. 16 cp. 6:10

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Benediction & Final Greetings** vv. 18-25
- The author requests that these Hebrew saints pray for him v. 18
 - Especially he desired this “...that I may be restored to you the sooner” v. 19
 - Obviously, he had been with them previously

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Saints & Spiritual Relationships** vv. 7-17
- We gladly submit to our elders v. 17
 - Their work is weighty...they “watch for our souls”
 - We should “esteem them highly” 1 Thess 5:12-13
 - To make their task unpleasant, cause them grief “would not be profitable for us”

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- **Benediction & Final Greetings** vv. 18-25
- The author’s final exhortation v. 20
 - God is the “God of peace”
 - He has “raised Jesus from the dead”
 - He has established Him as “the great Shepherd”
 - He has applied “the blood of the eternal covenant”

Appendix
Copies Of Charts Used In Class

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- Benediction & Final Greetings vv. 18-25
- As a result of God's actions, He has "made us complete" or "equipped us" for every good work v. 21
- He still "works in us that which is pleasing" to Him
- We should "bear with such exhortations" v. 22

Lesson 11 – Concluding Exhortations

Admonitions & Benediction 13:1-25

- Benediction & Final Greetings vv. 18-25
- Timothy had been released v. 23
- The author hoped to come to these Hebrew saints with Timothy shortly
- The author sent greetings to the leaders, and "those from Italy" also sent greetings v. 24