

STUDIES IN HEBREWS

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LESSON 1

Introduction to Hebrews

1. Who wrote Hebrews? The author is not known. Apollos, Paul, Barnabas, and others have been suggested. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of Paul.
2. What does the word "Hebrew" mean? To whom was it first applied? Gen. 14:13. Who were the Hebrews?
3. Why is the book named Hebrews? From the name of Hebrew Christians, to whom it was written.
4. How do we know that it was written to Hebrew Christians? From its contents. Throughout the book there runs a contrast between Judaism and Christianity with the obvious purpose of convincing the readers that they should not forsake the gospel and return to the law. Jewish converts are the only ones to whom such teaching would be directed.
5. What is the central theme of Hebrews? The superiority of Christianity over Judaism.

Chapter I

God Has Spoken To Man. Heb. 1:1

1. Hebrews begins with whom? Heb. 1:1. Compare Gen. 1:1.
2. What if God had never spoken to man? Prov. 14:12; Jer. 10:23; Psa. 119:105; I Cor. 2:9-11; I Cor. 1:21.
3. What should be our attitude when God speaks? Isa. 1:2.
4. The Bible is the medium of speech from whom? to whom?
5. What, then, should be our attitude toward the Bible?

When and How God Has Spoken to Man. Heb. 1:1, 2

1. In what two great periods has God spoken? Heb. 1:1. "Time past" and "these last days."
2. "Time past" may be divided how? Patriarchy—from creation to Sinai; Judaism—from Sinai to the Cross.

3. Define "these last days."
4. The fact that God has spoken at different times emphasizes the need of what? Heb. 1:1, 2; 2 Tim. 2:15.
5. How do you know that the Old Testament is not our religious standard now? Heb. 1:1, 2.
6. How did God speak in "time past?" Heb. 1:1. Name as many ways as you can.
7. How has God spoken in the gospel age? Heb. 1:2. How may we know what he spoke through Christ? Heb. 2:3, 4.
8. What was the purpose of miracles in the early church? Heb. 2:4.
9. Since God speaks now only through his Son, and since hearing or reading the written word is our only way of learning what Christ said, it follows that God's only way of speaking to man now is through the written word. True or false?

God's Son Described. Heb. 1:2, 3

1. What is meant by Christ being heir of all things? Heb. 1:2.
2. How were the worlds made? Heb. 1:2; Jno. 1:3.
3. Who upholds all things? Heb. 1:3.
4. How was Christ the brightness of God's glory and the express image of his person? Heb. 1:3; Jno. 14:9; 2 Cor. 4:4.
5. When and how did Christ purge our sins? Heb. 1:3; 1 Pet. 2:24. Note: When Christ died he only made possible the purging.
6. What did Christ do after he died for our sins? Heb. 1:3.
7. All of this shows what about Christ? His power and exalted position.

Christ is Better Than Angels. Heb. 1:4-14

1. Name eight reasons why Christ is superior to angels. Heb. 1:4-14.
2. Discuss each reason: First, verse 4; second, verse 5; third, verse 6; fourth, verses 7, 8; fifth, verse 9; sixth, verses 10-12; seventh, verse 13; eighth, verse 14.
3. The law came by angels. Gal. 3:19; Acts 7:53. Since Christ is better than angels, what about the gospels when compared with the law?

LESSON 2

Hebrews 2

The Great Salvation

1. State the conclusion based upon the facts in Chapter 1. Heb. 2:1-3.
2. Define "the word spoken by angels" and "the things which we have heard." Heb. 2:1, 2.
3. What about transgressions under "the word spoken by angels?" Heb. 2:2. Give examples of such punishment under the law.
4. "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" indicates what? Heb. 2:3. Note: Some claim that God does not require strict obedience now like that under the law. This indicates even greater strictness under a superior system.
5. The great salvation was first spoken by whom? Heb. 2:3. What about the doctrine that claims the church was established in the days of Abraham or in the days of John the Baptist? Note: In speaking the great salvation Christ told when it would begin. Lk. 24:49; Acts 1:8; Mk. 9:1. The church did not necessarily exist when Christ began speaking about his salvation.
6. Give some points of greatness in the gospel, Eph. 2:13-15; Acts 20:28; I Jno. 1:7; Heb. 8:12.

God Bore Witness with Signs, Wonders, and Miracles.

Heb. 2:3, 4

1. What was confirmed and by whom? Heb. 2:3.
2. How did God bear witness? Heb. 2:4; Mk. 16:20.
3. In confirming the word, the Spirit had an influence upon the apostles and the early church which we do not have now. True or false?
4. Show when such miracles ceased. I Cor. 13:8-10; Eph. 4:11-13; 2 Tim. 3:16, 17.

Christ Destroyed the Power of Satan. Heb. 2:5-9, 14, 15

1. Who has, and who has not, been put in power over "the world to come?" Heb. 2:5. Note: "The world to come" refers to the present age itself. The Jews used "the world (age) to come" when speaking of the expected Messiah;

and after that age came, Paul used the same phrase in reference to it. It is difficult to tell whether reference is made to the material world that is subject to man or to the things (both spiritual and physical) that are subject to Christ. We prefer the later view. See Christ's power. Matt. 28:18; Eph. 1:21; Heb. 1:3.

2. Describe man's power over the material realm. Heb. 2:6-8.
3. What was not yet under man's subjection? Death. Heb. 2:8, 9.
4. Who tasted death for every man? Heb. 2:9.
5. By his death what did Christ destroy? Heb. 2:14. Note: Christ abolished death (2 Tim. 1:10)—that is, he gave man deliverance from death, but did not annihilate death. Just so, he did not eliminate Satan's power, but provided man an escape from it.
6. If Christ is yet to come and destroy Satan's power, then did he not fail in the purpose of his first coming? Heb. 2:14.
7. What did Christ do for those who died under the law? Heb. 2:15. Note: He gave the assurance of a resurrection (1 Cor. 15:20-22) and provided the atonement. Heb. 9:15, 22; 10:4. There seems to be no reason to conclude that Christ delivered them by removing Paradise and taking the righteous dead to heaven.

Why Did Christ Take the Form of Man and Suffer Death?

Heb. 2:10-18

1. What is meant by "bringing many sons unto glory?" Heb. 2:10.
1. What is meant by "bringing many sons unto glory?" Heb. 2:10.
2. Who was doing this and what was needed to accomplish it? Heb. 2:10.
3. In what sense was Christ made perfect by sufferings?
4. Why was Christ made like man? Heb. 2:11-14, 16, 17. Illustrate in common practice of mediation.
5. Why is Christ able to succor them that are tempted? Heb. 2:18.
6. Summarize the things accomplished by the death of Christ.
7. What is the significance here of showing that these things were done by Christ?

LESSON 3

Hebrews 3

Christ Is Superior to Moses. Heb. 3:1-6

1. How does Paul here address Christians? Heb. 3:1. Comment on these descriptive terms.
2. How does he refer to Christ? Heb. 3:1. Define "Apostle."
3. Christ was faithful to whom? Heb. 3:2.
4. Give the illustration of the builder and the building. Heb. 3:3, 4. Explain its meaning.
5. Give the illustration of the son and the servant. Heb. 3:5, 6. Explain its meaning.
6. Moses was faithful in whose house? Heb. 3:2, 5. Christ is over whose house? Heb. 3:6. Note: The expression "Moses was faithful in all his house," taken alone, seems to indicate that Moses was over his own house. The words "his own house," being used here with reference to Christ but not to Moses, seem to imply that Moses served, not over his own house as Christ does, but merely over the house of God. Many commentators, therefore, take the first statement to mean that Moses was faithful in God's house—not his own. It seems that the Jewish system was not considered Moses' own house in the sense that the church belongs to Christ.
7. What was the purpose of the Mosaic system? Heb. 3:5. Define "testimony" and "things to be spoken after."
8. Since Christ is better than Moses, what about the gospel when compared with that which came by Moses?

A Warning Based on Israel's History. Heb. 3:7-15

1. What is Paul warning against? Heb. 3:12.
2. What example does he present to illustrate their danger? Heb. 3:7-11.
3. What was the "provocation?" Heb. 3:8.
4. Review Israel's history in the wilderness.

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- Explain what their fathers had gone. Heb. 3:9.
What was God's attitude toward that generation? Heb. 3:10.
What did God swear concerning them? Heb. 3:11.
What rest were these forbidden to enter?
This comparison implies that Christians may become hardened and fail to enter what?
What were the Christians to do to prevent this? Heb. 3:13.
Discuss the "deceitfulness of sin." Heb. 3:13.
What does it mean to be "partakers of Christ?" Heb. 3:14.
On what condition are we made partakers of Christ in this sense? Heb. 3:14. Note: "Made partakers of Christ" refers here to sharing the final blessings offered by Christ. Christians partake of the nature of Jesus now and enjoy certain blessing in him now. In this sense they may be thought of as "partakers of Christ" now; but the eternal reward, the full and final "partaking" of Christ, is conditional upon faithfulness unto the end—until death.

1. What plea and warning is repeated in verse 15?

What Is Unbelief? Heb. 3:16-19

1. Explain what is meant by "some . . . did provoke." When did they do this? Heb. 3:16.
2. Did all who came out of Egypt provoke? Heb. 3:16. Who, if any, did not? Check the history.
3. With whom was God grieved forty years? Heb. 3:17.
4. Why did they not enter into Canaan? Heb. 3:18, 19.
5. Give one specific case of such unbelief. Num. 20:7-12. What was Moses' specific transgression?
6. Did Moses believe in any sense—did he believe in God, aim to be trusting God, etc. as many now speak of such.
7. Failure to take God at his word, even by those who claim to believe, is equivalent to unbelief and rebellion. True or false? Num. 20:12; Heb. 3:19; Num. 27:14.

LESSON 4

Hebrews 4

There Is a Rest for God's People. Heb. 4:1-9

1. What fear is expressed? Heb. 4:1.
2. The gospel has been preached unto whom? Heb. 4:1.
2. The gospel has been preached unto whom? Heb. 4:2. Define "gospel." What gospel was preached to Israel?
3. Why did Israel not profit by the word preached? Heb. 4:2.
4. What works were finished from the foundation of the world? Heb. 4:3. Note: From the beginning God planned a certain rest for his people—not for certain individuals, as Calvinists say, but a particular rest for all who will become God's children.
5. Allusion is made here to what day of rest? Heb. 4:4. Note: No reference is made here to the time the Sabbath was given to man; it is not said that it was given from the foundation of the world or at the time God rested. The Sabbath was given to man at Sinai. Gen. 2:3; Deut. 5:15; Neh. 9:13, 14. This allusion merely suggests that as God rested, so he intends for his people to have a rest. Heb. 4:10.
6. To whom did God swear: "They shall not enter into my rest?" Heb. 4:3, 5. When? Psa. 95:11; Num. 14:23.
7. Since Israel had the Sabbath when God said that they could not enter into his rest, it follows that God was talking of something besides the Sabbath—that is, the Sabbath was not the ultimate rest God planned. True or false?
8. Give one argument to show that a rest remains. Heb. 4:6, 9.
9. Show that the entrance into Canaan was not the main rest planned by God for his people. Heb. 4:7, 8. Note: "Jesus" in verse 8 means Joshua.
10. Since neither the Sabbath nor Canaan was the particular rest originally purposed by God, what is the conclusion? Heb. 4:9.
11. Why show that the gospel provides this special rest—what bearing does this have on the theme of Hebrews?

We Must Labor to Enter into Heaven. Heb. 4:11

1. What is the rest that awaits God's people?
2. Give the exhortation on entering therein. Heb. 4:11.
3. Paul warns against falling after what example? Heb. 4:11. Note: Those who teach the impossibility of apostasy say the example of Israel is not an example of Christians falling. True, but Paul does not claim they are the same; he merely uses the one to illustrate the other. As the one actually happened, so the other may happen.
4. Give other passages on apostasy. Gal. 5:4; 2 Cor. II:3; Acts 8:13-23.
5. What must Christians do to prevent this? Heb. 4:11; I Cor. 10:12.
6. What of one who realizes he can fall, but does nothing to prevent it?

The Power of God and His Word. Heb. 4:12, 13

1. State the two-edged sword illustration. Heb. 4:12.
2. What is meant by "piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow?" Heb. 4:12.
3. How is the word "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart?" Heb. 4:12; Matt. 5:15-20; 12:35.
4. What does God's word do? Psa. 19:7; 119:105; Jno. 17:17; I Pet. 1:23. Is a direct operation of the Spirit needed to help in this?
5. What about all things before God? Heb. 4:13; Eccl. 12:14.

Let Us Come Boldly to the Throne of Grace. Heb. 4:14-16

1. Who is our high priest and where is he? Heb. 4:14.
2. What does it mean to "hold fast our profession?" Heb. 4:14.
3. What of Christ and our infirmities? Heb. 4:15.
4. What can we obtain at the throne of grace? Heb. 4:16.
5. What does it mean to come "boldly" to this throne? Heb. 4:16.
6. Through whom must we come to the throne of grace? Heb. 4:14; Jno. 14:6.
7. How were Judaizing Christians failing to "hold fast their profession?"

LESSON 5

Hebrews 5

The Levitical Priests. Heb. 5:1-4

1. How was every high priest under the law ordained and what did he do? Heb. 5:1.
2. On whom could the high priest have compassion, and why? Heb. 5:2.
3. For whom did the high priest offer sacrifices? Heb. 5:3; Lev. 16:11, 15.
4. Who took this honor (the position of high priest) upon himself? Heb. 5:4.
5. "He that is called of God, as was Aaron" refers to whom? To the one called to the high priesthood under the law. Note: No reference is made here to one who is called to preach the gospel; hence, this is no proof for direct, miraculous calls for preachers. "This honor" was the position of high priest, not the present work of evangelists.
6. Did the high priest under the law assume for himself the honor and power, or was he duly appointed?

Christ As Our High Priest. Heb. 5:5, 6

1. What does the "so" in verse 5 indicate as to the way Christ became high priest? Note: The comparison is between the way one became high priest under the law and the way Christ was made high priest. There is not even a hint of a comparison between the way Aaron became high priest and the way one is called to preach the gospel.
2. Did Christ make himself high priest? Heb. 5:5:
3. Who did make Christ high priest? Heb. 5:5, 6.
4. What had God said about him? Heb. 5:6. Note: This comparison does not indicate that Christ is just a successor to the Jewish high priest. The only point of comparison here is that both were duly called of God for their respective places.

Christ the Author of Salvation. Heb. 5:7-10

1. What did Christ do in the days of his flesh? Heb. 5:7.
2. How did Christ learn obedience? Heb. 5:8.
3. If Christ needed to learn obedience, what about us?
4. What was the purpose of Christ's sufferings? Heb. 2:10; 5:8, 9.
5. To whom is Christ the author of salvation? Heb. 5:9.
6. Salvation is conditional upon obedience. Heb. 5:9. Discuss the following doctrines in the light of this truth.
 - PREDESTINATION—that Christ died only for a chosen few.
 - UNIVERSALISM—that Christ died for all, so all will be saved.
 - HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM—that one is saved by it.
 - DIRECT OPERATION—that the work in conversion is all on God's part.
7. What fact about Christ is repeated? Heb. 5:10.
8. Why present Christ as high priest and author of salvation to Judaizing Christians?

A Caustic Rebuke. Heb. 5:11-14

1. Paul had many things to say about whom? Heb. 5:11.
2. Why were they "hard to be uttered?" Heb. 5:11. Was it hard for Paul to speak them or hard to get the Christians to grasp them?
3. By this time what should these Christians have been able to do? Heb. 5:12.
4. Instead of this, what was their condition? Heb. 5:12, 13.
5. What is meant by "milk" and "strong meat?"
6. Strong meat belongs to whom? Heb. 5:14.

Standard of Christian Conduct. Heb. 5:14

1. Does the Bible mention everything specifically and say a Christian can or cannot participate?
2. How may one come to judge whether a thing is right or wrong? Heb. 5:14.
3. Mention some things to consider in such discernment.
4. Why are young people unable sometimes to see dangers?
5. Are young people honest in such views? Sure! What do they need?

LESSON 6

Hebrews 6

Paul Encourages Christian Growth. Heb. 6:1-3

1. What is the condition of those to whom this is addressed? See latter part of chapter 5.
2. What are they told to do? Heb. 6:1.
3. What are the "principles of the doctrine of Christ?" What is meant by "leaving" these? Heb. 6:1.
4. What were they not to lay again? Heb. 6:1, 2. Define "repentance from dead works"; "faith toward God"; "doctrine of baptisms." Note: Some think "baptisms" here refers to the different baptisms mentioned in the New Testament—the baptism of Israel in the sea, baptism of John the Baptist, Christ's sufferings, baptism of the Great Commission, Holy Spirit baptism, and baptism of fire. If so, there still is no contradiction with Eph. 4:5; for when Paul wrote Ephesians, there was but one in force. The Revised Version has "washings" in the margin; and according to the lexicons, the word translated "baptisms" means "washings" such as were in the ceremonies of the law. Paul seems to be telling them not to return to the lustrations, or washings, of the old covenant.
5. "If God permit" means what? Heb. 6:3.

The Plight of Those Who Fall Away. Heb. 6:4-8

1. "Those who were once enlightened, etc." refers to whom? Heb. 6:4, 5. Note: Those who teach impossibility of apostasy say this is not a description of those who are Christians, but of those who are about to become Christians and then "fall away"—that is, do not go ahead and become such. Show that this is not true. Heb. 6:1.
2. If Christians fall away, what about them? Heb. 6:6. Note: Some commentators say that "if" was inserted here by Beza. The Revised Version has "who . . . then

fell away," indicating that some had actually fallen away.

3. Does this mean that once a Christian falls, there is no more hope for him? Act 8:22; I Jno. 2:1; 1:9. Note: The impossibility is not in the lack of provision made for such, but is on the part of the fallen Christian who can no longer be touched with the story of mercy. He could be renewed if he would heed the provisions. This condition does not happen every time a Christian falls. Paul in discussing those who go so far that "they crucify . . . the Son of God afresh."
4. Explain the "earth" illustration. Heb. 6:7, 8.

Exhortation Based Upon Two Immutable Things. Heb. 6:9-18

1. Paul was persuaded of what? Heb. 6:9.
2. God will not forget what? Heb. 6:10.
3. What did Paul want every one to do? Heb. 6:11, 12.
What promise is mentioned to assure them of hope? Heb. 6:13.
5. When God made this promise, what else did he do? Heb. 6:13, 14.
6. What of Abraham's endurance? Heb. 6:15.
7. What about an oath among men? Heb. 6:16.
8. Why did God confirm his promise by an oath? Heb. 6:17.
9. What are the two immutable things? Heb. 6:18.
10. In whom is the promise fulfilled? Gal. 3:16.
11. Why may Christians "have a strong consolation?" Heb. 6:18.
12. What is the force of all this in respect to the purpose of Hebrews?

The Anchor of the Soul. Heb. 6:19, 20

1. What is the anchor of the soul? Heb. 6:19.
2. Discuss the illustration of an anchor. What is represented by the ship, the cable, the anchor itself?
3. Our hope is in whom? Heb. 6:19, 20.
Where is Christ? Heb. 6:20. What is meant by "that within the veil?"
5. What about the steadfastness of our hope? Heb. 6:19.
6. How long is our hope "sure and steadfast?" I Tim. 1:19; 2 Tim. 2:18.

LESSON 7

Hebrews 7

Christ After the Order of Melchisedec. Heb. 7:1-3

1. Who was Melchisedec? Heb. 7:1.
2. Review the Melchisedec-Abraham incident. Gen. 14.
3. What did Abraham give to Melchisedec? Heb. 7:2. Was this an example of universal tithing demanded by God? Note: Apparently Abraham did it voluntarily without specific instructions from God. Furthermore, he gave a tenth of only the spoils (not of all his possessions). There is no record of Abraham's practicing tithing in all of his affairs, which would have been the case if tithing was then required.
4. How was Melchisedec "without father, without mother, etc.?" Heb. 7:3. Note: If this refers to his fleshy life, then he would still be living. Furthermore, Christ had a fleshy mother and end of days in the flesh; so this cannot be the way Melchisedec was like Christ. So far as the priesthood was concerned, Melchisedec was without father, mother, descent, etc. His priesthood was not hereditary; he had neither predecessors nor successors.
5. Discuss these points of similarity between Melchisedec and Christ: Each was king and priest. Heb. 7:1, Heb. 6:20; I Tim. 6:14, 15. Each "abideth a priest continually." Heb. 7:3; Heb. 7:23, 24. Each "pertaineth to another tribe." Heb. 7:13, 14.

Melchisedec Was Better than the Levites. Heb. 7:4-10

1. What were they asked to consider? Heb. 7:4.
2. Who received tithes under the law? Heb. 7:5. Who is superior, those who receive tithes or those who pay?
3. Give two proofs that Melchisedec was superior to Abraham. Heb. 7:6-8.
4. What did the Levites do in Abraham? Heb. 7:9, 10.
5. Since Abraham was inferior to Melchisedec, what about the Levites, who were in the loins of Abraham?

6. Since the Levites paid tithes to Melchisedec in Abraham, who was better, Melchisedec or the Levites?
7. Since Melchisedec was better than the Levites, and Christ is after the order of Melchisedec, who is superior, Christ of the Levites?
8. What is the point in showing that Christ is better than Levites?

Perfection Was Impossible Under the Levitical Order.
Heb. 7:11-19

1. What is meant by the people receiving the law under the Levitical priesthood? Heb. 7:11.
2. If the Levitical order could have given perfection, there would have been no need of what? Heb. 7:11.
3. If the priesthood has been changed, what about the law? Heb. 7:12.
4. Why can one not hold to Christ as high priest and still cling to the law? Heb. 7:13-17. Could Christ be priest under the law?
5. Why, when, and how was the law disannulled? Heb. 7:18, 19; 10:4; Col. 2:14.
6. What did bring perfection? Heb. 7:19.
7. One cannot return to the law without returning to what priesthood? Why? Why is it folly to do this? Heb. 7:11, 19.
8. What about claiming Christ as our high priest and practicing things in the law?

Points of Contrast Between the Priesthoods. Heb. 7:20-28

1. What is the difference with respect to an oath? Heb. 7:20-21.
2. Christ is a surety of what? Heb. 7:22.
3. Why were there many priests under the law? How is Christ's priesthood unchangeable? Heb. 7:23.
4. What is the difference in ability to save? Heb. 7:11, 25.
5. Describe Christ as high priest. Heb. 7:26.
6. What about the number of offerings needed? Heb. 7:27.
7. What about the infirmity of the high priests? Heb. 7:28.

LESSON 8

Hebrews 8

More About Christ as High Priest. Heb. 8:1-4

1. How does Paul summarize what he has been saying? Heb. 8:1.
2. Of what is Christ minister? Heb. 8:2. *Sanctuary, true tabernacle, church*
3. What is every high priest ordained to do? Heb. 8:3. Distinguish "gifts" and "sacrifices."
4. What was it necessary for Christ to have? Heb. 8:3. What did he offer? Heb. 9:12, 14. *His blood*
5. What if Christ were on earth? Heb. 8:4. Why? *He could not be a priest. Not of the tribe of Levi*
6. Where must Christ be priest? Zech. 6:13. Can his throne, then, ever be on earth? *No*
7. Since Christ must be priest on his throne (Zech. 6:13), and since he is priest now (Heb. 6:20; 8:1), it follows that Christ is on his throne now. True or false? *True*

The Old Covenant Was a Type of the New. Heb. 8:5

1. What serves as an "example and shadow of heavenly things?" Heb. 8:5. Define "example and shadow" and "heavenly things."
2. What did God admonish Moses to do relative to the tabernacle? Heb. 8:5.
3. If this is an "example" of the church, then how should the church be built?
4. What is the pattern for the New Testament church?
5. Should we give New Testament authority for what we believe and practice? Note: If every person can have what "seems all right" to him in religion, there would be no uniform pattern. Would God be strict in the type and then let man build as he pleases in the antitype?
6. What is the purpose of the "Restoration Movement?" Why speak where the Bible speaks and be silent where it is silent?

Christ is Mediator of a Better Covenant. Heb. 8:6-13

1. What has Christ obtained? Heb. 8:6. He is the mediator of what?
2. The new covenant was established upon what? Heb. 8:6. Explain.
3. What if the first covenant had been faultless? Heb. 8:7.
4. Mention some of the faults of the first covenant. Heb. 2:15; 10:3, 4; 9:7, 8.
5. What did God say about a new covenant? Heb. 8:8. When and by whom was this said? Jer. 31:31-34.
6. This new covenant was to be different from what? Heb. 8:9.
7. How did God describe the new covenant? Heb. 8:10, 11.
8. Explain "they shall not teach every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, etc." Heb. 8:11. Note: A Jew was a part of that economy by natural birth and later had to be taught about God. Teaching now precedes one's entrance into God's family. (Jno. 6:44, 45). Those in the church already know about God and do not have to be taught to "know the Lord." What about "infant membership" in light of this?
9. What about sins and iniquities under the new covenant? Heb. 8:12.
10. When and where was the first covenant given? Heb. 8:9; Deut. 5:2.
11. To whom was the first covenant given? Heb. 8:9; Deut. 5:2. Note: Those whom Moses led out of Egypt were descendants of Noah through Shem—Shemites, later called Jews. The law never was given to Gentiles—that is, to Hamites and Japhethites, descendants of Noah through his other two sons.
12. Why was the old covenant given? Gal. 3:19. Explain.
13. How do you know that God never did intend for the first covenant to be permanent? Jer. 31:31-34; Deut. 18:15.
14. How long did the first covenant last? Gal. 3:16, 19; Col. 2:14.
15. If the law ended at the Cross, then explain "ready to vanish." Heb. 8:13. Note: As a national and political system Judaism continued until the fall of Jerusalem in A. D. 70.

LESSON 9

Hebrews

The Old Tabernacle. Heb. 9:1-10

1. What were the two main divisions of the tabernacle? Heb. 9:2, 3. Note: The teacher should present a drawing of the tabernacle and drill the class on its arrangement.
2. What is meant by "ordinances of divine service, and a worldly sanctuary?" Heb. 9:1.
3. What was in each of the two main compartments? Heb. 9:2-4. Note: Some claim that "censer" in verse 4 should be "altar." This seems to put the altar of incense in the Most Holy Place, whereas it was actually in the holy place. Ex. 30:5-8; 40:20-27. Several explanations have been given on this point. Some think Num. 16:39 indicates that the censer used in the holy place was made of brass, while the one used in the Most Holy Place was of gold. Others say that the altar, though in the holy place, was associated with the Most Holy because of their proximity, and because of their close relation in the atonement service. We prefer this: The censer, ordinarily used in the holy place, was used in the Most Holy on the day of atonement. Lev. 16:12. From this association it was probably said that the Most Holy Place had the golden censer.
4. What were the cherubims? What was their positions? Heb. 9:5.
5. Who went into the holy place and why? Heb. 9:6.
6. Who went into the Most Holy Place? How often? Why? Heb. 9:7.
7. Does "once every year" mean one time or just one day with more than one entrance on that day? Heb. 9:7; Lev. 16:6-15.
8. What was signified in this arrangement? Heb. 9:8.
9. This was a figure of what? What was its limitation? Heb. 9:9.
10. The services consisted of what? How long were they to last? Heb. 9:10. Define "time of reformation."

The True Tabernacle. Heb. 9:11

1. Christ is high priest in what? Heb. 9:11.
2. Who built this tabernacle? Heb. 8:2; 9:11.
3. By whose blood did he enter into the "holy place?" Heb. 9:12.
4. Where is Christ now? Heb. 6:19, 20, 24. What, then, is the Most Holy Place in the true tabernacle?
5. The holy place of the old tabernacle typified what? Heb. 9:6; Rev. 1:6; I Pet. 2:5.
6. Contrast the number of entrances into the Most Holy Places. Heb. 9:7, 12.
7. How should this contrast between the tabernacles affect Judaizers?

Superiority of Christ's Sacrifice. Heb. 9:13-28

1. Contrast the purifying under the two systems. Heb. 9:13, 14.
2. What did Christ's death do for those under the first testament? Heb. 9:15, 22; 10:3, 4. Explain. Give the illustration of a will. Heb. 9:16, 17.
4. How was the first testament dedicated? Heb. 9:18-21.
5. The new testament is dedicated by what? Why? Heb. 9:22, 23.
6. Contrast the places where the blood was offered. Heb. 9:24.
7. Contrast the number of times the sacrifices were offered. Heb. 9:25, 26.
8. It is appointed unto man to do what? How many times? Heb. 9:27. What follows death?
9. Paul uses the "once" of death to illustrate what? Heb. 9:28.
10. How will Christ appear the second time? Heb. 9:28. Note: "Without sin unto salvation" means without a sin offering to procure salvation.

When Did the New Testament Begin? Heb. 9:16, 17

1. Give the "will" illustration again. Heb. 9:16, 17.
2. The will of Christ (hence, the church) could not exist before what?
3. What about going to the law for our authority? Col. 2:14.
4. Is the thief on the Cross an example of conversion now?
5. Discuss the value of understanding this topic.

LESSON 10

Hebrews 10

God No Longer Delights in the Sacrifices of the Law.

Heb. 10:1-10

1. The law could not do what? Heb. 10:1. If so, what? Heb. 10:2.
2. Explain "remembrance of sins . . . every year." Heb. 10:3; Lev. 16:28, 30.
3. Why could the law not make men perfect? Heb. 10:4.
4. What did Christ say? When? Heb. 10:5-7. He quoted what? Psa. 40:6-8. Note: At the time of Psa. 40:6-8 God did demand and accept animal sacrifices, but he had no pleasure in them for permanent remission. Psa. 40 referred to this and predicted a time when such sacrifices would be discontinued.
5. Why did Christ come? Heb. 10:7. What did he do? Heb. Heb. 10:8, 9.
6. When was Psa. 40:6-8 fulfilled? Heb. 10:9; Col. 2:14.
7. What about animal sacrifice now? Heb. 10:6, 8; Col. 2:14-16.
8. We are sanctified by what? Heb. 10:10.

Christ and His Perfect Sacrifice. Heb. 10:11-18

1. Contrast the number of offerings. Heb. 10:11, 12.
2. What was accomplished by Christ's sacrifice? Heb. 10:14.
3. How was the Holy Spirit a witness of this? Heb. 10:15-18.
4. Where is Christ? Heb. 10:12. How long will he be there? Heb. 10:13. Doing what? I Cor. 15:25, 26.

Exhortation to Faithfulness. Heb. 10:19-39

1. Christians may enter what? Heb. 10:19. By what? Heb. 10:20.
2. Who consecrated this way? Explain "through the veil, etc."
3. We have an high priest over what? Heb. 10:21; I Tim. 3:15. If one is saved out of the church, he is saved without what?
4. Having these blessings, what should Christians do? Heb. 10:22.
5. Explain "hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience." Heb. 10:22. Note: "Sprinkled" cannot refer to the action of

- baptism, for the same verse says that something else was done to the body. The term is figurative and means cleansed or purged."
6. Explain "bodies washed with pure water." Heb. 10:22; 2 Kgs. 5:10, 14
 7. What further exhortation is given? Heb. 10:23-25.
 8. What is the assembling here mentioned? Heb. 10:25; Acts 20:7.
 9. What is "the day approaching?" Heb. 10:25. Note: Some say the first day of the weeks; others, the Judgment; still others, the destruction of Jerusalem or some similar persecution. The solution seems to rest on the phrase "exhorting one another." Were they to exhort one another to assemble or were they to exhort one another, in the assembly and elsewhere, to "hold fast the profession" as urged in verse 23. If the "exhorting" was for them to assemble, then for "the day approaching" to refer to the time of that assembling, seems most natural and obvious. If the "exhorting" was to help one another "hold fast the profession," this being done in the assembling, then "the day approaching" must be some day other than the time of the assembling. Perhaps this can never be settled definitely.
 10. What remains for those who "sin wilfully?" Heb. 10:26, 27. Note: This does not say there is "no more forgiveness" for an erring Christian. "Sin wilfully" refers here to the "deliberate apostate"—that is, one who deliberately renounces Christianity as the Judaizers were doing. See verse 29 for the description of such a person. When Christ is thus rejected, what provision for sin is left? None. The sacrifices of the law, as shown in the first of the chapter, are useless; hence, if Christ's sacrifice is renounced, "there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins." No other sacrifice will ever be made.
 11. What illustration is used here? Heb. 10:28, 29; Num. 15:30, 31.
 12. Why is it fearful to be in God's hands? Heb. 10:30, 31.
 13. What about their former sufferings? Heb. 10:32-34. Why are these mentioned?
 14. When will Christians receive the promise? Heb. 10:36; I Jno. 2:25.
 15. Summarize the conclusion to this exhortation. Heb. 10:35-39.

LESSON 11

Hebrews 11

Faith and Its Necessity. Heb. 11:1-3, 6

1. What is faith? Heb. 11:1. What did it do for the elders? Heb. 11:2.
2. How were the worlds made? How do we understand this? Heb. 11:3.
3. What is necessary to please God? Heb. 11:6.

The Example of Abel. Heb. 11:4

1. Relate the Old Testament story. Gen. 4:1-15.
2. Why was Abel's offering accepted? Gen. 4:4; Heb. 11:4.
3. How do you know God had commanded an animal? Heb. 11:4; Rom. 10:17.
4. Why was Cain's offering rejected? Heb. 11:4; Gen. 4:5.
Note: Some think Cain's was rejected because of the "spirit behind it," and not because of the thing offered. Cain failed to offer what God demanded, and his example shows that one cannot worship in the right spirit when doing what God has not required—the spirit of substitution is wrong.
5. What did Abel obtain by his offering? Heb. 11:4.

The Example of Noah. Heb. 11:7.

1. How did Noah build the ark? Heb. 11:7.
2. What results were accomplished? Heb. 11:7.
3. Does "by faith" in this case mean by faith only? Did Noah work?
4. Does "saved by faith" (Eph. 2:8, 9; Rom. 5:1) mean faith alone?

The Example of Abraham and Sarah. Heb. 11:8-19

1. Discuss Abraham's departure from Chaldea as an act of faith. Heb. 11:8, 9.
2. What did Abraham seek? Heb. 11:10.
3. How did Sarah exercise faith? Heb. 11:11, 12.
4. What promise did the fathers see afar off? Heb. 11:13; Jno. 8:56. Note: Heb. 11:13 has no reference to the land promise. Joshua said that was fulfilled in his day. Josh. 23:14.
5. Discuss the offering of Isaac as an act of faith. Heb. 11:17-19.
6. What country did the fathers seek? Heb. 11:14-16.

The Example of Moses and Others. Heb. 11:5, 20-29

1. Discuss briefly the examples of Enoch, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Heb. 11:5, 20-22.
2. By whose faith was Moses hidden, his or his parents? Heb. 11:23.
3. What did Moses do when he came to years? Heb. 11:24-26.
4. How did Moses esteem the reproach of Christ before the time of Christ? Heb. 11:26. Note: The writer projects the name "Christ" into the past. Moses esteemed the reproach of obeying God, which was equivalent to esteeming Christ, since all that pointed forward to Christ.
5. Moses had respect for what? Heb. 11:26.
6. What else did Moses do by faith? Heb. 11:27, 28.
7. Discuss the passage through the Red Sea as an act of faith. Heb. 11:29.
8. In all these examples "faith" includes what?

The Example of Jericho. Heb. 11:30

1. Relate the story of Jericho's fall. Joshua 6:1-21.
2. This was done by what? Heb. 11:30. By faith alone?
3. Was Jericho a gift from God to Joshua? Josh. 6:2.
4. Did Joshua's obedience make it any less a gift?
5. Our salvation is a gift from God. Eph. 2:8, 9. But man must work righteousness, or obey God's commandments. Acts 10:35; Psa. 119:172. Does this make salvation any less a gift?
6. Baptism is commanded. Acts 10:48. Does obedience to this command nullify faith, eliminate grace, or merit salvation?

General Examples and Conclusion. Heb. 11:31-40

1. Tell of Rahab. Heb. 11:31. What incident is referred to?
2. Time did not permit Paul to tell of whom? Heb. 11:32.
3. Tell some things done by the prophets through faith. Heb. 11:33, 34.
4. Mention some of the sufferings endured by faith. Heb. 11:35-38.
5. What was obtained through faith? Heb. 11:39. What was not received by these?
6. How were they not made perfect without us? Heb. 11:40.

LESSON 12

Hebrews 12

Exhortation to Faithfulness Continued. Heb. 12:1-4

1. Give the admonition. Heb. 2:1-2.
2. What is the "great cloud of witnesses?" Heb. 12:1.
3. Discuss the figure based on the Olympic races. Note: The teacher should give a detailed account of these races.
4. Explain "lay aside every weight." Heb. 12:1.
5. What is "the sin which doth so easily beset us?" Heb. 12:1.
6. What is the "race that is set before us?" Heb. 12:1.
7. They were to look unto whom? Heb. 12:2.
8. How is Christ "the author and finisher of our faith?" Heb. 12:2.
9. What example of suffering is used to encourage them? Heb. 12:3, 4.

Illustration of a Father's Chastisement. Heb. 12:5-17

1. What exhortation had these Christians forgotten? Heb. 12:5, 6; Job. 5:17; Prov. 3:11; Psa. 94:12.
2. What does God do to those whom he loves? Heb. 12:6.
3. How is God dealing when he chastens his people? Heb. 12:7.
4. What if we are without chastisement? Heb. 12:8.
5. Should such chastisement cause us to despise God? Heb. 12:9. What fact is used to show this?
6. Why does God chasten us? Heb. 12:10.
7. How does all chastening seem for the present? Heb. 12:11.
8. What about the ultimate results? Heb. 12:11. Illustrate this in common affairs and apply to the Christian life.
9. What are they told to do in view of all this? Heb. 12:12, 13.
10. What were they to follow? Heb. 12:14. What is necessary if one expects to see the Lord?
11. They were to be careful to avoid what? Heb. 12:15.
12. Give the example of Esau. Heb. 12:16-17. Note: He found no repentance on the part of his father.

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Contrast Between Mount Sinai and Mount Sion. Heb. 12:18-29

1. They had not come unto what mount? Heb. 12:18.
2. What is meant by "the mount that might be touched?" Heb. 12:18.
3. Describe what took place at that mount. Heb. 12:18, 19. This is the description of what scene?
4. What effect did these things have on the people at Sinai? Heb. 12:19-21.
5. What is meant by "ye are not come unto the mount."
6. To what had the Christians come? Heb. 12:22-24.
7. What is mount Sion? Heb. 12:22. What is "the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem?"
8. How is the church described? Heb. 12:23. Note: The Greek word for "firstborn" is plural and means "first-born ones." The term refers here, then, to saints and not to Christ as so many think. The "firstborn" are the ones "which are written in heaven."
9. What is meant by "the blood of sprinkling?" Heb. 12:24.
10. This blood speaketh better things than that? Heb. 12:24. Was the blood of Abel his own blood or that of the sacrifice Abel offered?
11. Christians should refuse not whom? Heb. 12:25.
12. Who was he "that spake on earth?" Heb. 12:25. What of those who refused him?
13. Who is it "that speaketh from heaven?" Heb. 12:25. What if we turn away from him?
14. Contrast the things shaken. Heb. 12:25. When will heaven and earth be shaken? Matt. 24:35.
15. This word, quoted from Hag. 2:6, signifies what? Heb. 12:26, 27.
16. What about the kingdom which Christians have received? Heb. 12:28.
17. How should we serve God? Heb. 12:28. Why?
18. God is what? Heb. 12:29.

LESSON 13

Hebrews 13

General Admonitions. Heb. 13:1-7

1. Christians should let what continue? Heb. 13:1.
2. Christians should not be forgetful to do what? Heb. 13:2. Why? Who had entertained angels unawares? Gen. 18.
3. How should we feel toward those in bonds and adversity? Heb. 13:3.
4. What about marriage? Heb. 13:4.
5. What will happen to whoremongers and adulterers? Heb. 13:4.
6. How should the Christian's conversation be? Heb. 13:5. What about his contentment?
7. What may Christians boldly say? Heb. 13:6.
8. What should be the attitude toward "them that have the rule over you?" Heb. 13:7. Who are these? I Tim. 5:17.

Our Altar and Sacrifices. Heb. 13:8-16

1. How is Christ "the same yesterday, and today and forever?" Heb. 13:8.
2. Christians should not be carried about with what? Heb. 13:9.
3. How should the heart be established? Heb. 13:9. What is meant by "not with meats?" How had these "meats" been unprofitable? Note: These "meats" were the meat offerings of the law.
4. What is our altar? Who has no right to eat at this altar? Heb. 13:10.
5. What was done with the blood and the bodies of the animals used in the atonement services of the tabernacle? Heb. 13:11.
6. Where did Christ suffer? What is meant by "without the gate?" Heb. 13:12.
7. Why and how should we go forth unto Christ? Heb. 13:13, 14.
8. What is the Christian's goal? Heb. 13:14.
9. What kind of sacrifice are we to offer to God? Heb. 13:15.
10. By whom is this to be offered? Heb. 13:15.

11. With what sacrifices is God well pleased? Heb. 13:16.
12. What distinguishes all of our sacrifices from those of the law? I Pet. 2:5.

Final Admonitions and Conclusions. Heb. 13:17-25

1. Christians are to obey whom? Heb. 13:17. What is the responsibility of these elders relative to the church?
2. Why should Christians submit to the elders? Heb. 13:17. Why is it unprofitable for Christians if elders cannot do their work with joy?
3. Why does the writer want their prayers? Heb. 13:18.
4. What did the writer strive to have? Heb. 13:18.
5. For what in particular did he want them to pray? Heb. 13:19.
6. Repeat the benediction. Heb. 13:20, 21.
7. What had the God of peace done? Heb. 13:20.
8. Who is "that great shepherd of the sheep?" Heb. 13:20.
9. How does God work in us "that which is well pleasing in his sight?" Heb. 13:21. Does this mean that individuals have nothing to do—that it is all God's work?
10. What does "suffer the word of exhortation" mean? Heb. 13:22.
11. Who had been set at liberty? Heb. 13:23.
12. What hope did the writer have of seeing his readers? Heb. 13:23.
13. This reference to Timothy is characteristic of whom? This favors whom as the author of Hebrews?
14. Whom were the readers to salute? Heb. 13:24.
15. Who sent salutations? Heb. 13:24. This indicates that the letter was written from what country? How does this help in identifying the author?
16. By whom was this letter supposedly delivered? Heb. 13:23. Who would most likely send a letter by Timothy?
17. Give the final benediction. Heb. 13:25. This sounds like whose language?