

## INTRODUCTION TO HEBREWS

"The epistle to the Hebrews differs from all other epistles. Some have questioned whether it is an epistle. It begins as an essay or treatise; it progresses as a sermon or homily; it ends as a letter." {Eerdmans, p.9}.

Hebrews presents a definite theme which it develops with consummate skill. In no other portion of the New Testament is the treatment of a single subject so long sustained.

### *To Whom Written*

- A. Originally, a group of Jewish Christians, not Hebrew Christians in general, but a particular group in a certain locality. {13:7,17-19,22-24}.
- B. The recipients were known by the writer personally. {5:11,12; 6:9,10; 10:32-34; 12:4}.
- C. Precise locality is unknown but they were very familiar with the Old Testament and with Temple worship, so probably Palestine.
- D. In view of the fact that the recipients were a local group in a particular place under the oversight of men who had the rule over them, it seems obvious that they were a church in a local community and quite probably the church in Jerusalem.

### *Date Written*

Evidently Hebrews was written prior to the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 as various texts indicate clearly that the temple worship was still in progress. {8:4; 9:6; 10:11; 13:10} Probably 67 or 68 A.D..

### *Purpose*

- A. The superiority of Christ over prophets, angels, Moses, and other high priests.
- B. The superiority of Christ's law (i.e. the New Testament) over the Old Testament.
- C. To warn those enlightened concerning the gospel not to fall away to a point of no return and of guilt or sorer punishment than those under the law of Moses.

### *Key Words*

Perfection - 11 times; Eternal - 13 times; Heaven - 16 times; Better - 12 times; Partakers - 7 times; Faith - 31 times (25 times in chapter 11). The whole theme is found in the word BETTER. (Christ BETTER than ....., New Testament BETTER than Old Testament). Hebrews presents the religion of Christ as the PERFECT and therefore FINAL RELIGION because in it one has free access to God.

## AUTHOR

### *Did Paul Write Hebrews?*

#### I. ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PAUL AS THE WRITER OF HEBREWS

- . Internal evidence for the Pauline view.
  - 1. Figures of speech are similar to those used in his other letter. cf. 1 Corinthians 9:24f; Galatians 2:2; 5:7; Philippians 3:13f; 2 Timothy 4:7f with Hebrews 12:1,2.
  - 2. Great similarity between Paul's teaching on the law and that in Hebrews. cf. Acts 13:39; Romans 7:1-6; 1 Corinthians 9:20f; 2 Corinthians 3:6-13; Galatians 3:16 - 4:31; Ephesians 2:14-18; Colossians 2:13-17 with Hebrews 8:7 - 10:18.
  - 3. The word "mediator" is used only by Paul. cf. Galatians 3:19; 1 Timothy 2:5 with Hebrews 8:6; 9:15; 12:24.
  - 4. Conditions in the life of Paul are true to those of the writer of the Hebrew letter.
    - a. The writer was a prisoner in Italy Hebrews 13:19-24

- b. The writer was a friend of Timothy Hebrews 13:23. cf. 1 Thessalonians 3:2.
  - c. The writer asks for prayers of brethren that he might be set free. Hebrews 13:18f.
5. The word "covenant" is found only seven times in the New Testament outside of Paul's writings. Paul uses it nine times in other writings. It is used seventeen times in Hebrews.
  6. If Paul did not write Hebrews, we may as well give up finding out who did.
  7. The writer interrupts his line of argument to make practical application to his readers which is Paul's style.
  8. No one can doubt that the writer was a Jew and one familiar to an uncommon degree with the institutions of the Jewish religion. See Galatians 1:14.
  9. The close is typically Pauline (cf. 13:24 with Romans 16:24; 1 Corinthians 16:23f; 2 Corinthians 13:14; Galatians 6:18; Ephesians 6:24; Philippians 4:23; Colossians 4:18; 1 Thessalonians 5:28; 2 Thessalonians 3:18; 1 Timothy 6:21; 2 Timothy 4:22; Titus 3:15; Philemon 25).
  10. No other writer uses "grace" in his endings, except 2 Peter 3:18 where it is used in a different sense.

Mostly taken from College Press Commentary, Page 11.

External evidence for the Pauline authorship.

1. Virtually all early men in the church such as Origin (213 A.D.), Jerome (380 A.D.), Pantaenus (180 A.D.), Eusebius (320 A.D.), Clement of Alexandria (187 A.D.), Tertullian (190-200 A.D.), Augustine (400+ A.D.), and many others attribute the book to Paul.
2. In the early councils of the "church" they officially ascribed Paul as the author. The Pauline authorship was almost universally acknowledged by the early church everywhere.

## II. ARGUMENTS AGAINST PAUL BEING THE WRITER OF HEBREWS

Internal Evidence

1. The failing to put his name in the epistle, which he does in all other thirteen books which he wrote.
  - a. This is explained because in writing to Jews his name was a by-word to the Jewish nation, and he may have thought it would have been received better if the name were omitted. (Or the Holy Spirit may have known and revealed this to him.)
  - b. And still there is as much evidence for Paul being the writer of Hebrews as there is for any other non-signed book identifying the author.

2. Hebrews 2:3 states, "how shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation, which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed to us by those who heard {Him}." Some argue that no apostle could have written Hebrews, for it is stated that "they" heard and "they" confirmed it to "us". Answer: 1) Does not an author often associate himself with his readers for the purpose of more effectively winning their hearts and softening his own admonitions? Hebrews 6:1 "Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary {principles} of Christ, let us go on to perfection,....." Are we to infer from this that HE as well as THEY needed to be urged and admonished to go on to perfection? And that he as well as his readers were in danger of apostatizing?

3. The Greek of Hebrews is more polished than in any of Paul's other writings. How many other reasons or arguments can YOU give? \_\_\_\_\_

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## DETAILED OUTLINE OF HEBREWS

Thesis: The superiority of Jesus Christ, and the New Testament over the Old Testament.

### I. THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST - 1:1 - 10:39

- . 1:1-3 - Greater than prophets.
- . 1:4 - 2:18 - Greater than angels.
  - 1. 1:4,5 - In name.
  - 2. 1:6-14 - To be worshipped by angels.
  - 3. 2:1-4 - His message greater than that delivered through angels - punishment of offenders more certain.
  - 4. 2:5 - Because of rulership of world given to Christ, not angels.
  - 5. 2:6-18 - Objections to the above statement, and answer.
    - a. 2:6-8 - How superior if made lower?
    - b. 2:9-18 - It was temporary, but necessary.
      - (1) 2:9-13 - to lead the way to God through suffering.
      - (2) 2:14,15 - to defeat the devil whose power was in the bondage and fear of death.
      - (3) 2:16 - angels did not need to be delivered from the fear of death.
      - (4) 2:17,18 - this made Jesus a perfect and understanding priest.
- . 3:1 - 4:13 - Greater than Moses.
  - 1. 3:1-6 - The Son and the servant.
  - 2. 3:7 - 4:13 - A warning against unbelief.
    - a. 3:7-11 - Israel's.
    - b. 3:12-19 - Ours.
    - c. 4:1-13 - The rest awaiting the faithful.
- . 4:14 - 10:39 - Priesthood Greater than Aaron's.
  - 1. 4:14-16 - Our high priest overcame all temptations.
  - 2. 5:1-10 - Christ's perfection contrasted with the Aaronic high priest's imperfection.
  - 3. 5:11 - 6:20 - Warning against falling away.
    - a. 5:11-14 - dullness of hearing.
    - b. 6:1-3 - exhortation to perfection.

- c. 6:4-6 - consequences of falling away.
- d. 6:9-20 - encouragement.
  - (1) 6:9-12 - hope for them.
  - (2) 6:13-20 - example of Abraham.
- 4. 7:1 - 10:39 - Seven proofs of the superiority of Christ's priesthood.
  - a. 7:1-19 - Priest after higher order than Aaron.
    - (1) 7:1-3 - seen in Melchizedek as a type.
    - (2) 7:4-10 - seen in Melchizedek's relation to Abraham.
    - (3) 7:11-19 - seen in the imperfection of the Levitical priesthood.
  - b. 7:20-22 - A priest made with a oath.
  - c. 7:23-25 - An unchangeable priest, since forever.
  - d. 7:26-28 - A sinless priest differs from those under the law.
  - e. 8:1-13 - High Priest of a better covenant.
    - (1) 8:1-5 - High Priest of true tabernacle.
    - (2) 8:6-13 - Mediator of a better covenant.
  - f. 9:1-28 - High Priest of better tabernacle.
    - (1) 9:1-10 - old tabernacle and inferior sacrifices.
    - (2) 9:11-28 - Christ's sacrifice contrasted with those of the Old Testament.
      - (a) 9:11 - more perfect tabernacle.
      - (b) 9:12-14 - own blood offered.
      - (c) 9:15-17 - testator of New, those under old benefited.
      - (d) 9:18-22 - blood necessary for cleansing.
      - (e) 9:23-28 - necessity of a better sacrifice.
  - g. 10:1-39 - Priest of a better sacrifice.
    - (1) 10:1-4 - old sacrifice couldn't remove sins.
    - (2) 10:5-10 - need of Christ as final sacrifice.
    - (3) 10:11-18 - finality of Christ's sacrifice.
    - (4) 10:19-22 - how we enter His service.
    - (5) 10:23-25 - how we minister in His service.
    - (6) 10:26-31 - severe warning against falling away through wilful sin.
    - (7) 10:32-39 - exhortation to endurance.

## II. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS - Chapters 11 - 13. (The life of believers)

- . 11:1-40 - Faith.
  - 1. 11:1-3 - Definition and nature of faith.
  - 2. 11:4-40 - Faith illustrated by examples.
    - a. 11:4-7 - the antediluvian period.
    - b. 11:8-27 - the Patriarchal period.
    - c. 11:28-40 - Israelitish nation.
- . 12:1-29 - The perfect and final faith.
  - 1. 12:1-3 - Jesus, the Author and Perfecter of our faith.
  - 2. 12:4-17 - Perils threatening the life of faith.
    - a. 12:4-13 - the chastening of the Lord keeps us faithful.
    - b. 12:14-17 - carefulness not to fall from the faith.
  - 3. 12:18-24 - The Old Testament and New Testament contrasted.
  - 4. 12:25-29 - A warning.
- . 13:1-25 - Duties of Christians and conclusion.
  - 1. 13:1-7 - Social duties.
  - 2. 13:8-16 - Religious duties, exhortations to be sound.
  - 3. 13:17 - Elders and members.
  - 4. 13:18-25 - Conclusion.

Acknowledgements are given to W.E. Fain, Eerdman's Commentary, College Press Commentary, and G.C. Luck for the above outline.

### **SHORT OUTLINE**

## I. THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS HIGH PRIEST AND THE NEW TESTAMENT - 1-10

- . 1-2 - Christ superior to angels.
- . 3-4 - Christ superior to Moses.
- . 5-7 - Christ superior to Aaron as a High Priest.
- . 8-10 - The word of the priest.

## II. PRACTICAL EXHORTATIONS.

- . 11 - Superiority of faith in Christ.
- . 12:1-17 - Our exhortations to hope.
- . 12:18-29 - The kingdom that cannot be shaken.
- . 13 - Duties of Christians.

## QUESTIONS ON HEBREWS

### I. THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST - 1:1 - 10:39

#### A. 1:1-3 - Greater than prophets.

1. By whom did God speak unto the fathers? 1:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Define prophet. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Name from 1:1 how the prophets spoke and give examples in the Old Testament to prove it. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the "last days"? 1:2 Explain. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How does God speak to us in the last days? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who made the world? 1:2 \_\_\_\_\_ Give other Scriptures to prove the same. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What does it mean that Jesus is on God's right hand? 1:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Discuss the statement, "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father" {John 14:9} from the standpoint of Hebrews 1:3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### B. 1:4 - 2:18 - Greater than angels.

##### 1. 1:4,5 - In name.

9. What is the proof that Christ is better than angels? 1:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. How does Christ's relationship with the Father prove He is better than angels? 1:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 1:6-14 - To be worshipped by angels.
11. What is the significance of the term "firstborn"? 1:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. When Christ came into the world, what showed Him superior to angels? 1:6 (Luke 2:14) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Explain: "Who maketh his angels spirits" (ASV, NASV - winds) 1:7 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. What is the Son called in 1:8? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What does it mean, "a sceptre of righteousness {is} the sceptre of thy kingdom"? 1:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. Who created the heavens and the earth? 1:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. What shall happen to the heavens and earth? 1:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Prove this by other Scriptures. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. Explain the expression, "enemies thy footstool". 1:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. Name a function of angels. 1:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 2:1-4 - His message greater than that delivered through angels - punishment of offenders more certain.
20. What is meant by "the more earnest heed"? 2:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
21. Why do we give the more earnest heed to the things heard? 2:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. What was the word spoke through angels? Prove your answer. 2:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
23. What happened to those who disobeyed under the word spoken through angels? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
24. If those who broke the former law were punished, what about us today who break Christ's law, since He is superior to angels? 2:2-3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

25. What was the purpose of miracles? 2:3,4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Prove it by other Scriptures. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
26. Define as used in 2:4:
- a. Sign - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Wonder - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Manifold powers - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Gifts of the Holy Spirit - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 2:5 - Because of rulership of world given to Christ, not angels.  
 a. 2:6-8 - How superior if made lower?
27. What were angels not over which proves Christ is greater? 2:5 \_\_\_\_\_
28. What is man? 2:6 Physically? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spiritually and eternally? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
29. How has God been mindful of man? 2:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
30. Describe man from 2:7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
31. What does 2:8 teach us? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. 2:9-18 - It was temporary, but necessary.
32. Since man is made a little lower than angels (2:7) and Jesus was in the flesh on earth, how could He be superior to angels? 2:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ i)2:9-13 - to lead the way to God through suffering.
33. Whom did Jesus die for? 2:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

34. Why was it necessary that Jesus die in the flesh? 2:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
35. Define "captain" or "author {ASV,NKJV}" in 2:10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
36. Who are those who are sanctified? 2:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
37. What does it mean to be sanctified? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
38. Who are the ones the Lord is not ashamed to call brethren? 2:11 \_\_\_\_\_
39. Who are the ones we should be ashamed to call brethren? 2:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
40. And, what should we do about it? (See 39 above) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
41. Where can we sing praise? 2:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
42. Is this the only place? Acts 16:25; James 5:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 2:14,15 - to defeat the devil whose power was in the bondage and fear of death.
43. What kind of bondage were all in before Jesus' resurrection? 2:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
44. Do we have anything to fear in death now? \_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
45. How did Jesus bring to nought the devil? 2:14,15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 2:16 - angels did not need to be delivered from the fear of death.
46. What did Christ not do? 2:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) 2:17,18 - this made Jesus a perfect and understanding priest.
47. What made Jesus a perfect and understanding High Priest? 2:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
48. What did Jesus do for us? 2:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

49. Define "succor". 2:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
50. Why can Christ succor us? 2:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- C. 3:1 - 4:13 - Greater than Moses.  
2. 3:1-6 - The Son and the servant.
51. Describe how Jesus was an apostle. 3:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
52. Name a similarity between Jesus and Moses. 3:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
53. How much more worthy is Jesus counted than Moses? 3:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
54. How is Christ superior to Moses? 3:4,5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
55. Whose house are we? 3:6 \_\_\_\_\_
56. What are we to do? 3:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 3:7 - 4:13 - A warning against unbelief.  
a. 3:7-11 - Israel's.
57. What does provocation mean? 3:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
58. When was the provocation mentioned in 3:8? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
59. Where did Israel err? 3:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
60. Where do people err today? Mark 7:21 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
61. Where did Israel NOT enter? 3:11 \_\_\_\_\_
62. How did Israel see God's works for 40 years? 3:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. 3:12-19 - Ours.
63. What causes one to fall away from God? 3:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
64. What are we to do to keep people from falling? 3:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
65. How is sin deceitful? 3:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

66. What must we do? 3:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
67. What happened to those who sinned in the wilderness? 3:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
68. Why could the Israelites not enter into God's rest? 3:18,19 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
c. 4:1-13 - The rest awaiting the faithful.
69. Why should we fear? 4:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
70. What did the Israelites have preached to them? 4:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
71. What have we had preached unto us? 4:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
72. Why did the Word not profit the Israelites? 4:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
73. Who WILL enter the rest of God? 4:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
74. Which day did God rest after creation? 4:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
75. When did God first command people to keep the Sabbath, and whom did He command? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
76. Why does he say here that Israel did not enter the rest of God? 4:6 [Compare this with question 68 and 3:18,19] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
77. What does the word Sabbath mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
78. What is the sabbath rest for the people of God? 4:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
79. What should we do? 4:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
80. How does a person fall? 4:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
81. What does the account of the Israelites in the wilderness serve as for us today? 4:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
82. Name TWO kinds of examples in the Bible. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

83. Name three descriptive terms used of the Word of God. 4:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

84. How do we know that no one can deceive God? 4:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

D. 4:14 - 10:39 - Priesthood Greater than Aaron's.

1. 4:14-16 - Our high priest overcame all temptations.

85. What does it mean to "hold fast our profession?" [NKJV,ASV,NASV "hold fast our confession"]  
4:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

86. How has Jesus been tempted? 4:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

87. Name all of the possible avenues of temptation. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

88. Give all the Scriptures you can find to prove that Jesus never sinned. 4:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

89. Why can we draw near to the throne of God's grace? 4:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 5:1-10 - Christ's perfection contrasted with the Aaronic high priest's imperfection.

90. Why were high priests appointed? 5:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

91. Why were high priests able to bear with the erring? 5:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

92. Whom does the priest [*under Moses*] offer gifts for? 5:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

93. How did a man become high priest under the Law of Moses? 5:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

94. In like manner, how did Jesus become high priest? 5:5,6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

95. Of which order was Christ a high priest? 5:6,10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

96. Give examples of when Jesus offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears. 5:7  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

97. How did Christ learn obedience? 5:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
98. Who are those who are saved by Christ today? 5:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 5:11 - 6:20 - Warning against falling away.  
a. 5:11-14 - Dullness of hearing
99. Why did the writer hesitate to say more? 5:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
100. Why should they have been teachers? 5:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
101. Have you had enough time to become a teacher? \_\_\_\_\_ Should you? \_\_\_\_\_
102. What was their spiritual condition in knowledge? 5:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
103. What are those who need spiritual milk? 5:13 \_\_\_\_\_
104. What is the milk? 5:12,13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
105. How can a person learn to discern good and evil? 5:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
106. What are people called who are able to discern good and evil? 5:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
107. In view of this, if you are a babe and want to know whether something is right or wrong, whom should you ask? \_\_\_\_\_
108. Would this give any hint as to why full grown men should be the ones appointed to "take care of the church of God?" [1 Timothy 3:2-7] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. 6:1-3 - Exhortation to perfection.
109. Name the *first principles* according to 6:1,2, and define each. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
110. What will we do if God permits? 6:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
111. What does it mean to press on unto perfection? Discuss in class. 6:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. 6:4-8 - Consequences of falling away.

112. Name the five attributes of the man who falls away and puts Christ to an open shame in 6:4-6, and define each. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
113. What do such apostates do to Christ? 6:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
114. What is it impossible for such people to do? 6:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
115. Does this passage teach that it is impossible for every back-slider to be saved again? Discuss in class.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Discuss also the illustration given in 6:7,8 in connection with this idea. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 6:9-20 - Encouragement.  
 (1) 6:9-12 - Hope for them.
116. Although the writer was writing sternly, what did he actually believe about them? 6:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
117. What has they done which was good? 6:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
118. What two attributes must one have to inherit the promises? 6:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 6:12-20 - Example of Abraham.
119. Why did God swear by Himself? 6:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
120. Discuss the promise made to Abraham, giving attention to each part. 6:14 [Genesis 12:1-3] \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
121. What are the two "immutable things" of 6:18? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
122. Can God do *ALL* things? 6:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
123. How does hope act as a anchor of the soul? 6:19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
124. What is that which is within the veil? 6:19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 7:1- 10:39 - Seven proofs of the Superiority of Christ's Priesthood.
  - a. 7:1-19 - Priest after higher order than Aaron.
    - (1) 7:1-3 - Seen in Melchizedek as a type.

125. Name and describe 8 things about Melchizedek. 7:1-3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

126. From where was Abraham returning when he met Melchizedek and what did Abraham do? 7:1,2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 7:4-10 - Seen in Melchizedek's relation to Abraham.

127. Name two proofs that Melchizedek was greater than Abraham from 7:6,7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

128. Who are the ones who receive tithes here? 7:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

129. Who is the one referred to in the statement: "but there he {receiveth them}, of whom it is witnessed that he liveth." 7:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

130. Give the concluding reason why Christ's priesthood is greater than Aaron's, based on 7:9,10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

131. Now, in your own words, prove from the Melchizedek argument that Christ's priesthood is greater than Aaron's or the Levitical priesthood. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- (3) 7:11-19 - Seen in the imperfection of the Levitical priesthood.

132. Give proof from 7:11 that the Levitical priesthood was not perfect. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

133. Give proof that the law has been changed. 7:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

134. If Christ is a priest, and He is, how do we know the priesthood has been changed? 7:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

135. Which tribe was Jesus of? 7:14 \_\_\_\_\_

136. Since Moses spake nothing concerning priests from Judah, why couldn't Jesus be a priest? 7:14; 8:4  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
137. How was Christ made a priest? 7:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
138. What does God say that Christ is ? 7:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
139. What did the law not do? 7:19; Romans 3:20; Galatians 2:21 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
140. How does the inspired writer describe the type of commands that are disannulled? 7:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
141. By what do we draw near unto God? 7:19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 7:20-22 - A priest made with an oath.
142. With what was Christ made a priest? 7:21 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
143. What evidence do we have that God will never set aside the priesthood of Christ? 7:21; Psalm 110:4  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
144. Christ being constituted a priest by the oath of God, now stands as what? 7:22 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 7:23-25 - An unchangeable priest, since forever.
145. Why were there so many priest under the law? 7:23 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
146. In contrast, what makes Christ's priesthood "unchangeable?" 7:24 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
147. Name two things which Christ can do: 7:25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
148. Define the word "uttermost." 7:25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
149. Is a person who is saved, just barely saved? Discuss in class. 7:25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 7:26-28 - A sinless priest differs from those under the law.

150. Name and define five attributes of Christ from 7:26. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

151. How does Christ differ from the sinful priests under the law? 7:27 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

152. Contrast the two laws in light of 7:28. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- e. 8:1-13 - High priest of a better covenant.
- (1) 8:1-5 - High priest of true tabernacle

153. Describe where our High Priest sits. 8:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

154. Of what is our High Priest a minister? 8:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

155. What is the purpose of a High Priest? 8:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

156. Why should Christ not be a High Priest here on earth? 8:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

157. What is a copy of heavenly things? 8:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

158. What is a "pattern?" 8:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

159. Why was it so important for Moses to make all things according to the pattern? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

160. Is the same thing important for us today? Discuss. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 8:6-13 - Mediator of a better covenant.

161. Name three things from 8:6 which are better than the Old Covenant. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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162. Why did the need for a new covenant exist? 8:7 Discuss. \_\_\_\_\_

163. What had been predicted? 8:8 \_\_\_\_\_

164. This new covenant would not be like what? 8:9 \_\_\_\_\_

165. Discuss whom this new covenant would be made with. 8:10 \_\_\_\_\_

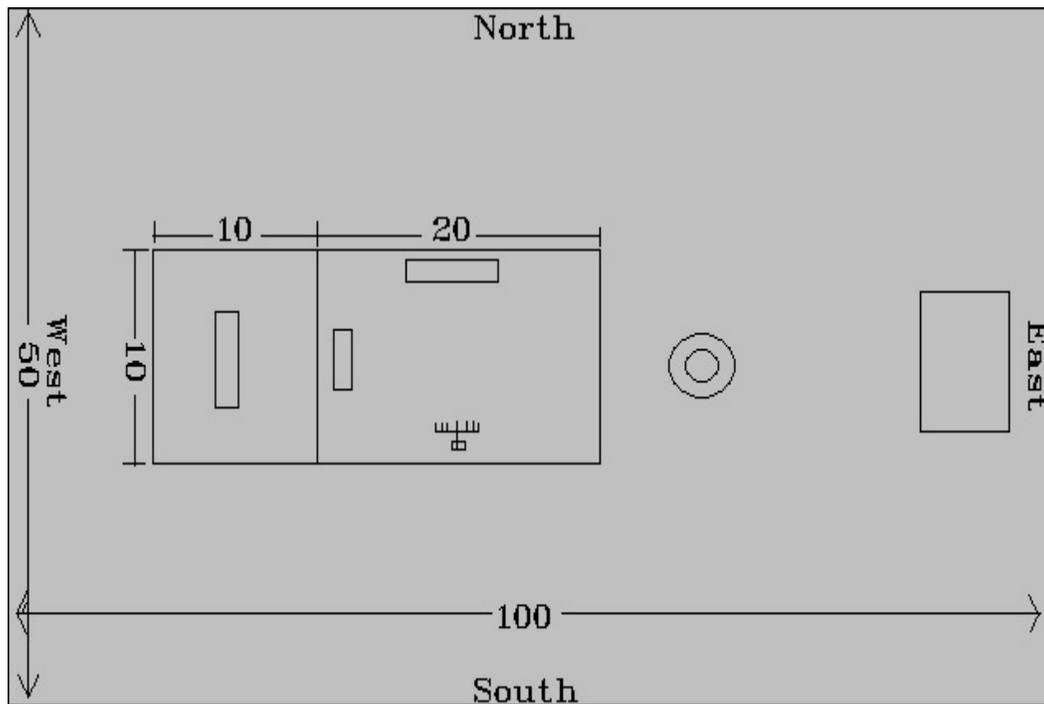
166. Discuss ways the new covenant would differ from the old. 8:10-12 \_\_\_\_\_

167. What does "ready to vanish away" mean? 8:13 \_\_\_\_\_

- f. 9:1-28 - High Priest of a better tabernacle.
- (1) 9:1-10 - Old tabernacle and inferior sacrifices.

168. What did the first covenant have? 9:1 \_\_\_\_\_

169. Name the items in the Holy Place from 9:2. \_\_\_\_\_



Study the tabernacle and label each item of furniture, etc.

Read Exodus 24-30

- a. Court of the tabernacle - Exodus 27:9ff; 38:ff.  
100 X 50 cubits, 5 cubits high, 20 pillars on each side, 10 on the West, 10 on the East. Gate, 20 cubits wide. Screen of purple, blue, and scarlet.
- b. Tabernacle - Exodus 26:18ff. 30 X 10, and 10 high.  
Curtains: First of linen (28 X 4 cubits - 10 each), total 28 X 40. Second: Goats' hair - 11 each -total 28 X 44. Third of Rams' skin, dyed red, and a Fourth of {ASV} Sealskins (KJV "badgers' skins"). *Note: Some say there were only three coverings. They claim that Exodus 26:14 indicates only one covering of rams' skins and seal skins.*
- c. ARK - 2½ X 1½ X 1½ High. Exodus 25:10 - Acacia wood, overlaid with gold, in and out.
- d. MERCY SEAT - pure gold - 2½ X 1½. Exodus 25:17,18.
- e. TABLE OF ACACIA WOOD - 2 X 1 X 1½. Overlaid with gold and a crown around edge.
- f. CANDLESTICK OF PURE GOLD - with seven lamps on it. Exodus 25:31.
- g. ALTAR OF BURNT OFFERING - 5 X 5 X 3 High. Exodus 27:1.
- h. ALTAR OF INCENSE - 1 X 1 X 2 High - gold covered. Exodus 30:1.
- i. LAVER OF BRASS - Exodus 30:18; 38:8; 40:30 - between tent and altar.

Exodus 25:40,9; 26:30 - all things according to the pattern.

PRIESTS:



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What was in it originally? {See Old Testament.} \_\_\_\_\_

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173. Discuss where the altar of incense was located. 9:4 \_\_\_\_\_

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174. What were the "cherubim" above the mercy-seat? 9:5 \_\_\_\_\_

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175. Who was allowed to go into the first tabernacle? 9:6 \_\_\_\_\_

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176. Who was allowed to go into the second tabernacle, and when may they do this? 9:7 \_\_\_\_\_

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177. What did the High Priest do in the Holy of Holies? 9:7 \_\_\_\_\_

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178. While the first tabernacle was still standing, what was not yet made manifest? 9:8 \_\_\_\_\_

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179. What was the tabernacle a figure of for the present time? 9:9 \_\_\_\_\_

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180. What could the sacrifices of the Old Covenant *not* do? 9:9 \_\_\_\_\_

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181. What were the Old Testament gifts and sacrifices called here? 9:10 \_\_\_\_\_

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182. How long were the Old Testament sacrifices imposed on the people of Israel? 9:10 \_\_\_\_\_

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- (2) 9:11-28 - Christ's sacrifice contrasted with those of the Old Testament.
- (a) 9:11 - More perfect tabernacle.

183. What is the more perfect tabernacle of which Christ is the High Priest? 9:11 \_\_\_\_\_

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- (b) 9:12-14 - Own blood offered.

184. With what did Christ enter the Holy Place as our High Priest? 9:12 \_\_\_\_\_

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185. What did Christ obtain with His blood? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

186. How did the blood of bulls and goats and ashes of a heifer sanctify? 9:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

187. Name the particular Old Testament services referred to in 9:13. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

188. What does the blood of Christ do? 9:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

189. Please explain what is meant by saying that Christ was a sacrifice without blemish. 9:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(c) 9:15-17 - Testator of New, old benefited (i.e. those under old).

190. Name one reason why Christ died. 9:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

191. When does a testament go into effect? 9:16,17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

192. What is a testament? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(d) 9:18-22 - Blood necessary for cleansing.

193. Name four things Moses sprinkled with the blood under the Old Law. 9:19-21 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

194. Name the antitypes of the four things mentioned in question number 193. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

195. Why was the blood necessary under the Old Testament and the New Testament laws? 9:22 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(e) 9:23-28 - Necessity of better sacrifice.

196. What was "necessary"? 9:23 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

197. List the words used to describe the Old Testament "types as they are found in 9:9,23,24; 10:1. \_\_\_\_\_

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198. Where did Christ go and why did He go there? 9:24 \_\_\_\_\_

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199. How did Christ's offering differ from the Old Testament High Priests'? 9:25f \_\_\_\_\_

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200. Why should each person take advantage of the blood of Christ? 9:27 \_\_\_\_\_

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201. Christ came the first time as a sin offering for man. Why will He come the next time? 9:28 \_\_\_\_\_

(g) 10:1-39 - Priest of a better sacrifice.

(1) 10:1-4 - Old sacrifice couldn't remove sin.

202. What was the law, and what could it *not* do? 10:1,4 \_\_\_\_\_

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203. Is a *real thing* worth more than a *shadow*? 10:1 \_\_\_\_\_ Discuss from this the value of the "*real thing*." \_\_\_\_\_

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204. What is the *proof* that the Old Testament sacrifices couldn't make one perfect? 10:2 \_\_\_\_\_

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205. What was the purpose of the sacrifices according to 10:3,4? \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 10:5-10 - Need of Christ as final sacrifice.

206. Why couldn't animal sacrifices take away sins? 10:5,6,8 \_\_\_\_\_

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207. Why did Christ come? 10:7 \_\_\_\_\_

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208. Why was the first testament taken away? 10:9 \_\_\_\_\_

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209. Why did the first have to be taken away for the second to be established? \_\_\_\_\_

210. How are we sanctified today? 10:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3) 10:11-18 - Finality of Christ's sacrifice.

211. What did the Old Testament priests do? 10:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

212. What did Christ do? 10:12-14 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

213. Does a Christian today need to get forgiveness for the *same sin* twice? 10:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

214. Who was the author of Jeremiah? 10:15,16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

215. Who was the Author of the WHOLE BIBLE? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

216. What had God promised in the Old Testament? 10:16,17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

217. Besides the content of Jeremiah 10:31-34, what makes you know that this is a very important Scripture? 10:16<sup>f</sup>; 8:8-12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(4) 10:19-22 - how we enter His service.

218. Why can we have boldness to enter the holiest? 10:19<sup>f</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

219. Does this indicate that the saint will just barely be saved? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

220. What is the way of access for us into heaven? 10:20 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

221. What is the significance of Matthew 27:51 in view of this context 10:20 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

222. What is the "house of God?" 10:20 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

223. Describe in detail how to enter the house of God from 10:22. \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

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(5) 10:23-25 - how we minister in His service.

224. What is the confession of our hope which we must hold fast? 10:23 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
225. Name two things we MUST do according to 10:24. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
226. What did some have the "custom" of doing? 10:25 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
227. What is a "custom?" Provide proof for your answer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
228. What is the "day" of 10:25? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
229. From 10:25, what is the purpose of assembling? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(6) 10:26-31 - severe warning against falling away through willful sin.

230. What does it mean to sin willfully? 10:26 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
231. Discuss the idea of "no more sacrifice" for the willful sins. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
232. The Jews were accustomed to many sacrifices for the same sins, but how many sacrifices does the Christian have for sins? \_\_\_\_\_  
If we reject this sacrifice, what will happen to us? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## A STUDY OF HEBREWS 10:25 & "FORSAKING"

"NOT FORSAKING" by definition: The root word for *forsake* [egkataleipo {eng-kat-al-i'-po}] means, "to leave behind in some place, i.e. (in a good sense) let remain over, or (in a bad sense) to desert." [Strong's Concordance]. "1. to abandon, desert, i.e. to leave in straits, leave helpless....2. to leave behind among, to leave surviving." [Thayer].

Since this ROOT word may be used in different *tenses* to mean an act continuing, or a single act without regard to time, the real lesson in Hebrews 10:25 will have to be found in the *TENSE* of the verb *FORSAKING* and not in the meaning of the word.

### A BRIEF STUDY OF TENSES

*PRESENT TENSE*: "Continued action, or a state of incompleteness, is denoted by the present tense, - this kind of action is called durative or linear. The action of the verb is shown in progress, as going on." P.25, *Davis' Greek Grammar*.

*AORIST TENSE*: "A single act without regard to time." P.40, *Woods*.

**EXAMPLES:** *FORSAKE* is found nine times. Translated forsake - 7 times; leave - 2 times.

1. *Aorist Tense* - Matthew 27:46 "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why have You FORSAKEN Me?"" Also in Mark 15:34. Here, in both passages, the aorist tense shows *one act* of God forsaking, yet He did not *completely give up Christ forever*. Just ONE ACT.
2. *Aorist Tense* - 2 Timothy 4:10 "for Demas has FORSAKEN me, having loved this present world, and has departed for Thessalonica - Crescens for Galatia, Titus for Dalmatia." A single act of completely giving up or abandoning Paul.
3. *Aorist Tense* - 2 Timothy 4:16 "At my first defense no one stood with me, but all FORSOOK me. May it not be charged against them." Here again, a single act is under consideration.
4. *Present Tense* - 2 Corinthians 4:9 "persecuted, but not FORSAKEN; struck down, but not destroyed." Here the idea is that Paul was not CONTINUALLY left down and out by God. Remember that the *present tense* means that it continues to go on, and is not in completion.
5. *Aorist Tense* - Hebrews 13:5 "{Let your} conduct {be} without covetousness, {and be} content with such things as you have. For He Himself has said, "I will never leave you nor forsake you."" here the Aorist is used of one act of completely giving up or abandoning.

From this we can see that in the *aorist tense*, FORSOOK may mean *one act of completely giving up or abandoning* or it may mean *one act of abandoning on one occasion*, but not completely giving up forever.

Some scholars take the position that the passage under consideration depicts those who had *completely abandoned* Christ and all assembling, and thus had gone back into Judaism. On the contrary, it appears that the passage is condemning the "custom" [manner] some had of continuing in forsaking and missing the opportunities for *exhortation*, which would help keep them from sliding back into Judaism {which apparently was happening to some}.

In Hebrews 10:25, the word FORSAKING is in the *present tense*. Not one act of completely giving up Christ and the assembling, and not one act of forsaking on one particular occasion, but *a continued act, with the custom or habit some had of forsaking*. It is not discussing one who had completely quit, but rather those who had a habit [custom, manner] of forsaking (i.e. missing on occasion).

**THE QUESTION:** Since Hebrews 10:25 condemns the *act of continually forsaking the assembling together*, is it a misapplication to use this passage to condemn the wilful missing of ONE ASSEMBLY?

**PARALLEL:** Colossians 3:9 "DO NOT LIE to one another, since you have put off the old man with his deeds." Here "DO NOT LIE" is in the *present tense*. This means do not continue in the act of lying. The writer is not discussing ONE ACT OF LYING (as the *aorist tense* would), but continued lying (*present tense*).

Hebrews 10:25 - *present tense*.

NOW - if Colossians 3:9 can be properly used to teach against ONE SINGLE ACT OF LYING,

Hebrews 10:25 can be used against one single act of forsaking.

**BUT ONE ADDITIONAL POINT:** "Forsake" is always used in a bad sense in the Bible, unless you might take as exception Matthew 27:46 & Mark 15:34. Therefore, to even FORSAKE once, would appear to be condemned. [\*Note here that missing because of sickness, necessary work, circumstances beyond your control, is **not** abandoning or forsaking.]

**THE ISSUE:** If it is WRONG to CONTINUE in the act of forsaking, *IS ONE ACT OF FORSAKING WRONG?* The answer appears in the next verse: Hebrews 10:26 "For if we sin willfully after we have received the knowledge of the truth, there no longer remains a sacrifice for sins." "SIN WILFULLY" here is also in the *present tense*. The teaching is this: IF we continue in wilful sin, we might as well not waste our breath in prayer! God will not forgive ANY sin without repentance, which means turning away from the sin. But God WILL hear and forgive EVERY sin we confess and turn away from (1 John 1:9; Acts 8:22).

These Notes are from David Bonner

233. What awaits those who continue in willful sins? 10:27 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
234. How many capital crimes could be committed under the Old Testament law? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
235. What happened to a man if he committed one of them? 10:28 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
236. If those under the Old Testament were worthy of death when breaking certain laws, what about us under Christ's law? 10:29 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
237. Name three things a willful sinner does today (i.e. one who is a saint)? 10:29 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
238. Why is it a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God? 10:30,31 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (7) 10:32-39 - exhortation to endurance.
239. What is one thing you might say about a Christian according to 10:32? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
240. What is the psychology in 10:32-34 to get them to endure? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
241. Define the following words:
- gazingstock** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- reproaches** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- afflictions** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
242. Why should the Christian not worry about losing his material possessions? 10:34 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
243. Why do we need patience? 10:36 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
244. What must we live by and not do? 10:37,38 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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245. What is the purpose of faith? 10:39 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

II. **PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS** - chapters 11-13 (The life of believers).

A. 11:1-40 - Faith

1. 11:1-3 - Definition and nature of faith.

246. Define faith. 11:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

247. Define the following terms:

**substance** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**evidence or conviction** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

248. What are the things we see made out of? 11:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 11:4-40 - Faith illustrated by examples.

a. 11:2-7 - the antediluvian period.

249. Why was Abel's sacrifice acceptable to God? 11:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

250. How does faith come? Romans 10:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

251. How can a dead man still speak? 11:4 \_\_\_\_\_

252. What made Enoch well-pleasing to God? 11:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

253. What did faith cause Noah to do? 11:7 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

254. How did Noah condemn the world? 11:7 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

255. Name the Antediluvian people mentioned in this section. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. 11:8-27 - the Patriarchal period.

256. What did Abraham's faith cause him to do? 11:8,9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
257. What was Abraham really looking for? 11:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
258. What was Sarah's faith based on? 11:11f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
259. Why is God not ashamed to call Himself the God of some? 11:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
260. What kind of a country are the faithful looking for? 11:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
261. What are the faithful upon the earth called in 11:13? \_\_\_\_\_  
Please define these terms: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
262. Did Abraham lose faith in God when he was told to offer up his son? Discuss. 11:17-19 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
263. What did Moses do? 11:24,25f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
264. What caused Moses to endure? 11:27 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
265. Name the faithful in this section. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. 11:28-40 - Israelitish nation.

266. When did the walls of Jericho fall down? 11:30 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
267. Name **17** people used as examples of faith. 11:1-40 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
268. Name **9** things faith caused some to do. 11:33,34 \_\_\_\_\_  
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269. Name **13** things faithful had done to them by way of persecution. 11:36,37 \_\_\_\_\_

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270. What kind of a "world" was not worthy of these faithful? 11:38 \_\_\_\_\_

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271. What does it mean when it says "that they without us should not be made perfect?" 11:40 \_\_\_\_\_

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- B. 12:1-29 - The perfect and final faith.
  - 1. 12:1-3 - Jesus, the Author and Perfecter of our faith.

272. How are these Old Testament faithful ones witnesses for us today? 12:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
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273. What does the expression "lay aside every weight" mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
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274. What is the sin which "so easily besets us?" \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
275. Describe the race which is set before us. 12:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
276. How must we run it? Give definitions of words used. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
277. What will help us to stay in the race? 12:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
278. What did Jesus do and why did He do it? 12:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
279. When we seem to be getting weaker, whom should we consider and why? 12:3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 12:4-17 - Perils threatening the life of faith.  
a. 12:4-13 - The chastening of the Lord keeps us faithful.
280. Whom does the Lord chasten? 12:6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
281. How should we regard the Lord's chastening? 12:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
282. What did our fleshly fathers do? 12:7-9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

283. Why did we give our fleshly fathers reverence? 12:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
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284. Where does the human spirit come from? 12:9 Prove with other Scriptures also. \_\_\_\_\_  
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285. What will cause us to be partakers of God's holiness? 12:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
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286. Describe how chastening seems for the present. 12:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
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287. What kind of fruit will chastening produce? 12:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
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288. Name **three** things to be done and why. Explain. 12:12,13 \_\_\_\_\_  
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289. What are other words which mean the same as chastening? \_\_\_\_\_  
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- b. 12:14-17 - Carefulness not to fall from the faith.
290. How important is holiness? 12:14 \_\_\_\_\_  
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291. What is holiness? \_\_\_\_\_  
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292. Who are those who have holiness? \_\_\_\_\_
293. Will any other than saints go to heaven? (discounting infants and mentally incompetent) \_\_\_\_\_  
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294. Why must we look diligently or carefully? 12:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
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295. What did Esau do and why? 12:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
296. What is Esau called and why? 12:16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
297. When Esau made his mistake and couldn't change it, what was left to do? 12:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 12:18-24 - The Old Testament and New Testament contrasted.
298. What kind of a mountain did the Israelites come unto? 12:18-20 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
299. How did it affect Moses? 12:21 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
300. What have **we** come unto? 12:22,23<sup>f</sup>(List and define each term) \_\_\_\_\_  
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4. 12:25-29 - A warning.
301. What proof is there that we must obey God? 12:25 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
302. What shook once and what will shake in the future? 12:26 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
303. Which things will be removed and which things will remain? 12:27 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

304. What will remain and why? 12:28 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
305. What kind of service does God want? 12:28 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
306. Give the description of God found in 12:29. \_\_\_\_\_  
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- C. 13:1-25 - Duties of Christians and conclusion.  
 1. 13:1-7 - Social duties.
307. What should continue? 13:1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
308. What should we do for strangers? 13:2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Discuss 1 Peter 4:9 and Romans 12:13 in class. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
309. Whom will God judge? 13:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
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310. What does it mean when it says that marriage is "honorable among all?" 13:4 \_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
311. How should the Christian look at what he has? 13:5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
312. Will God provide for His own? 13:5; Matthew 6:33; 2 Corinthians 9:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
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313. What kind of lives should teachers of God's Word live? 13:7 \_\_\_\_\_  
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2. 13:8-16 - Religious duties, exhortation to be sound.
314. How do we know that God doesn't change? 13:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
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315. How important is it to believe the truth? 13:9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
316. Where were the sin sacrifices (i.e. bodies of such animals) burned? 13:11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
317. Where was Jesus crucified? 13:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
318. What does it mean to go unto Jesus outside the camp? 13:13 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
319. What is the abiding city which is to come? 13:14; Revelation 21:2f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
320. What kind of sacrifice does God want? 13:15f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 13:17 - Elders and members.
321. Discuss elders' obligations to saints and saints' obligations to the elders. 13:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 13:18-25 - Conclusion.
322. Why did the writer want the prayers of the brethren? 13:18f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
323. What is Christ called in 13:20? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
324. How do we know this is the **last covenant**? 13:20 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
325. What does "perfect" mean in the King James Version of 13:21? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

326. Whom did the writer know and where were they? 13:23 \_\_\_\_\_

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327. What does "salute" mean? 13:24 \_\_\_\_\_

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