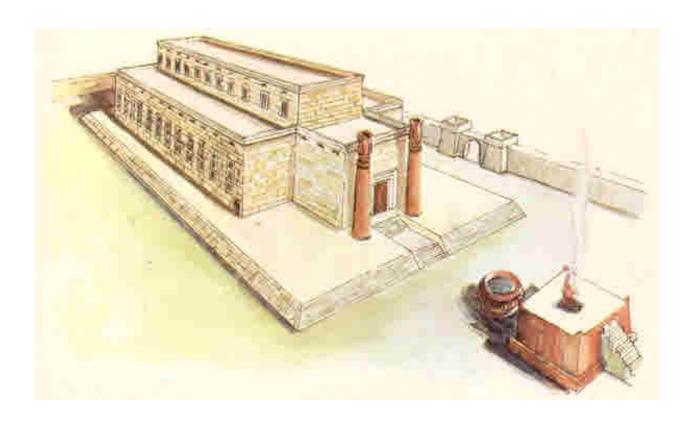
The epistles to the Hebrews



A Study Guide By David Phillips



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Introduction

The Epistle to the Hebrews

The title, Hebrews, is derived from the nature of the content within the letter. Many of the points in the letter make reference to details included in the old law; details with which Hebrews Christians would have been most familiar. Though this title was not give by the author, it was accepted by first century Christians; those who were most familiar with the occasion and purpose for the writing of the letter. For that reason it seems reasonable that we accept this title as well.

This evidence also gives us some insight into to whom the letter was originally addressed. The amount of information concerning the law of Moses suggests that it was written to those who were familiar with the Jewish history and worship relating to the temple. However, through the centuries there has been much debate as to specifically which Hebrew Christians are being addressed. It is believed by some that it was written to Jewish Christians who lived in the vicinity of Jerusalem during the days of the early church. The claim is that the persecution spoken of in Heb. 10:32-34; 12:3-4 is referring to that which is recorded in Acts 7-8. On the other hand, there are some who believe that this letter was written to all Christians, for all may be called Hebrews in a spiritual sense (Rom. 2:28-29).

Because of the lack of internal evidence to prove either theory without a doubt, it seems profitable to focus on the message being expressed rather than which audience was originally addressed. For, as all Scripture is inspired of God and is profitable for doctrine (2 Tim. 3:16), the book of Hebrews has a great deal of doctrine that is profitable for God's people, whoever they may be. Let the reader, therefore, understand the main point being expressed throughout this letter: that Christ is superior to all things. This is a truth that all of God's people must keep near to their heart regardless of whether they are physical Hebrews or not. "Now this is the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man" (Heb. 8:1, 2).

Author and Date

As with the persons being addressed in this epistle, there is little evidence to prove exactly who is the author. Several men have been suggested as the author of the book: Paul, Barnabas, Luke, Apollos, Peter, Pricilla and Aquila, Silas, etc. While there is ample evidence, both internal and external, to prove that the letter is inspired of God, there is not enough evidence to prove who authored the letter. Suffice it to say that every point made in the letter is in harmony with the whole of Scripture and that the letter is included in the very earliest collections of inspired writings. It was accepted as Scripture even before the close of the first century; before the death of the last apostle.

Because there is no specific information concerning the author it is difficult to pinpoint an exact date for the writing of this epistle. The language and several references made in the letter suggest that it was written before the destruction of Jerusalem in 70A.D. In Heb. 8:13 the writer mentions the old covenant which is "becoming obsolete and growing old and is ready to vanity away," which means that it has not yet fully vanished away. Also, in Heb. 13:10, 11 it says, "We have an altar which those who serve the tabernacle have not right to eat. For the bodies of those animals, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high priest for sin, are burned outside the camp." Observe that the sacrificial ordinances

of the law of Moses were spoken of in the present tense, which means they were still taking place at the writing of this letter. The destruction of Jerusalem in 70A.D. marked the end of such service, thus the letter must have been written before that time.

The line of reasoning throughout the letter also suggests that it was written during great persecution against the Christians at the hands of the Jews. The exhortation to the reader is to avoid apostasy and to run with endurance that we may inherit eternal life. Many of the Hebrew Christians faced great pressure from their Jewish brethren to revert back to law of Moses. For that reason they were in desperate need of endurance, lest they "draw back to perdition," as mentioned in Heb. 10:39. Because of this evidence it seems reasonable for us to conclude that the letter must have been written sometime between 40A.D. and 65A.D.

Theme of the Book

The theme clearly set forth throughout the book is the superiority of Christ. As observed in the outline on page 3, the author shows Christ's superiority over the O.T. prophets, over the angels, over Moses, and over the Levitical priesthood. In Chapters 8-10 the writer proves the superiority of the new covenant in Christ over the old covenant. It is evidenced by several statements within the letter that the Christians being addressed were on the verge of apostasy. Because of persecution they were being tempted to give in to their persecutors and to revert back to the old law. Because Christ and His covenant are far superior to Moses and the old covenant, the exhortation is that we must hold fast the words of Christ; to resist our persecutors even to bloodshed. If we do not, then the condemnation we will face will be worse than anything spoken of under the law of Moses (Heb. 2:1-2; 10:26-31; 12:25-29). Let us, therefore, understand that apostasy is not an option. The writer's main goal is to exhort us to keep our faith in Christ at all costs, for there is nothing in existence that is greater than Christ and His covenant. If we want to have the hope of eternal life then we must always look to "Jesus, author and finisher of our faith." If we endure, having kept Him squarely in our sights, then we will join the family of those who have endured in the past and who are receiving the great and precious promises of God.

Outline of the Book

- I. The Superiority of Christ As God's Spokesman: 1:1-4:11
 - A. 1:1-3: God has spoken to us through His Son.
 - B. 1:4-2:4: the Position of Christ is superior to angels.
 - C. 2:5-18: A Savior made perfect through suffering.
 - D. 3:1-19: Christ is Greater than Moses.
 - E. 4:1-11: The Christian's Sabbath.
- II. The Superiority of Christ as High Priest: 4:12-7:28
 - A. 4:12-16: Let us come boldly to His throne of grace.
 - B. 5:1-10: Christ, our great High Priest.
 - C. 5:11-6:8: Dangers of Immaturity and Apostasy.
 - D. 6:9-20: Hope, the anchor of our soul.
 - E. 7:1-17: How could Christ be a high priest?
 - F. 7:18-28: What Christ's priesthood means to Christians.
- III. The Superiority of the New Covenant of Christ: 8:1-10:18

- A. 8:1-6: Christ is Mediator of a better covenant.
- B. 8:7-13: What makes the new covenant so great?
- C. 9:1-10: Why follow only the figure of the true?
- D. 9:11-17: Three great provisions by His blood of the New Covenant.
- E. 9:18-28: Why was a blood sacrifice necessary?
- F. 10:1-18: Christ the fulfillment of the law.
- IV. Exhortations to Steadfastness in Christ: 10:19-13:25
 - A. 10:19-25: Faith, hope, and love.
 - B. 10:26-39: What if one turns away from Christ.
 - C. 11:1-7: Faith essential to please God.
 - D. 11:8-22: He looked for a city.
 - E. 11:23-40: The world was not worthy of them.
 - F. 12:1-13: Running the race by faith.
 - G. 12:14-29: Refuse not Him that speaketh.
 - H. 13:1-14: Let us go outside the camp.
 - I. 13:15-25: Continually offer praise to God.

Chapter One

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS GOD'S SPOKESMAN

HEBREWS 1:1-4:11

He	ebrews 1:1-3: God Has Spoken to Us Through His Son.
1.	Who spoke "in times past"?
2.	In how many ways did He speak?
3.	By whom did He speak in times past?
4.	What are "these last days"? (see Acts 2:16-17)
5.	By whom does He speak in these last days?
6.	What is the Son's relationship to "all things"? What does that mean?
7.	What was the Son's involvement in the creation? Find other passages that teach this same truth
8.	By what does the Son uphold all things?
9.	What does it mean, "He had by Himself purged our sins"? (See 1 John 1:7; 3:5)
10.	Where is the Son right now?
He	ebrews 1:4-14: The Superiority of Christ Over the Angels.
11.	How does the Son compare to the angels?
12.	What was said about the Son what was not said about the angels? a. ""
	b. "
13.	What will the angels do to the Son?
	How is the son referred to in vss. 8-9?
	How does vs. 10 describe the Son's relationship with the heavens and the earth?
16.	When the heavens and the earth perish, what will happen to the Son? What will He do with the heavens and the earth?
17.	In what way was the Son given honor that the angels were not?
18.	What is the role that the angels play in God's plan? How does that compare with the role of the Son as described in Hebrews chapter one?
19.	Based on what is taught in Hebrews chapter one, is the Son simply a glorified angelExplain

Chapter Two

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS GOD'S SPOKESMAN

HEBREWS 1:1-4:11

Hebrews 2:2-4: The Superiority of Christ Over the Angels (Cont.).

1.	What does it mean, "give the more earnest heed"?
2.	What are "the things we have heard"?
3.	Why must we "give the more earnest heed to the things that we have heard"?
4.	What will happened of we do not give the more earnest heed?
5.	What word was spoken through angels? (See Deut. 33:2)
6.	What happened with every "transgression and disobedience" against that word?
7.	What is the point being made in vss. 2-3?
8.	By whom was our salvation spoken at first?
o. 9.	By whom was it confirmed? Specifically, who is this referring to? (See Acts 4:33)
7.	by whom was it committee: Specifically, who is this referring to: (See Acts 4.33)
10.	How did God bear witness of that salvation?
	brews 2:5-18: A Savior Made Perfect Through Suffering.
11.	What is, "the world to come"?
	If that world is not to be in subjection of angels, then to whom will it be in subjection? (See Heb. 1:8)
13.	Where is Heb. 2:6 quoted from? How does the Hebrew writer apply it?
	Is there anything that is not put in subjection to the Son?
15.	How was Jesus made "a little lower than the angels"? (See Phil. 2:7)
16.	Who is the "captain" of the sons of glory? How was He made perfect?
17.	Why is Jesus not ashamed to call those who are sanctified, brethren?
18.	What does it mean, "the children have partaken of flesh and blood"? How has the Son shared in the same? (see John 1:14)
19.	Who had the power of death? How was he destroyed?
20	Who are the seed of Abraham? (See Gal. 3:26-29).
	Why is the Son able to be such a "merciful and faithful High Priest"?
	The second date to be such a mornial and further right risk .

Chapter Three

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS GOD'S SPOKESMAN

HEBREWS 1:1-4:11

He	brews 3:1-18: Christ Is Greater Than Moses.
1.	Who are the "holy brethren"?
2.	Of what are they partakers?
3.	Who is the Apostle and High Priest of our confession?
	Which two men are being contrasted in vs. 2-3?
5.	According to vs. 3, what is the difference between Moses and our High Priest?
6.	What was Moses' position in God's house?
7.	What is Christ's position in that same house?
8.	As a result of their differing relationships in God's house, which of the two deserves greater honor?
9.	Why is the house which belongs to God in vs. 2 described as belonging to Christ in vs. 6? (see also Heb. 1:2)
10.	Who is in God's house today?
	What does it mean to harden your heart?
	Who hardened their hearts "in the rebellion"? (See vs. 16).
	What is "rest" is being referred to in vs. 11?
	According to vs. 12, what must we learn from the rebellious generations of the past?
15.	What can we do to help avoid their mistakes?
16.	How does one become a partaker with Christ?
17.	What is "the beginning of our faith"?
18.	What is the forty years referred to in vs. 17?
19.	What rest did God not allow the rebellious to enter?
20.	Why did God not allow them to enter His rest?

Chapter Four

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS GOD'S SPOKESMAN

HEBREWS 1:1-4:11

He	brews 4:1-11: The Christian's Sabbath
1.	What warning is given in Heb. 4:1?
2.	What warning is given in Heb. 4:1?
	What do we need to have if we are going to enter that rest?
4.	When does the gospel not profit a person?
5.	According to vs. 3, are "we who have believed" going to enter the same rest as what was promised to Israel who wondered in the wilderness?
6.	What is the point being made in vss. 4-7?
7.	How did Joshua give Israel rest?
8.	What conclusion is made from the fact that Joshua, after providing the first rest, spoken of "another day"?
9.	Who is "He who has entered His rest" in vs. 10?
10.	Reread Heb. 3:1-4:10 in one sitting. Finally, read Heb. 4:11 and answer the following
	questions:
	a. What rest are we trying to enter today?
	b. How are we to be "diligent to enter that rest"?
	c. What will prevent us from entering that rest?
	THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS HIGH PRIEST
	HEBREWS 4:12-7:28
Нρ	brews 4:12-16: Let Us Come Boldly To His Throne of Grace.
	What three characteristics are applied to God's word in vs. 12?
11.	•••
	a
	b c.
12	What can the word of God discern?
	Who is hidden from God's sight?
	What are all things to God's sight?
	What has He done?
	What must we do in light of what Jesus did?
17.	What must we do in right of what seeds did:
18.	Why is our High Priest able to "sympathize with our weakness"?
19	How was He "in all points tempted as we are"?
	Why should we "come boldly to the throne of Grace?"
	How do we do that?

Chapter Five

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS HIGH PRIEST HEBREWS 4:12-7:28

	brews 5:1-10: Christ, Our Great High Priest.
22.	From where is every high priest taken?
23.	For what are they appointed?
24.	Why are high priests able to have compassion on those who are ignorant and going astray?
25.	Why is the high priest subject to weakness like everyone else?
26.	What does the high priest do because of sins?
27.	From whom does the high priest receive authority for his position?
	When Christ became High Priest, who appointed Him?
	Concerning Christ, when were "the days of His flesh"?
	What did He do during those days?
31.	Why was He heard?
32.	Why was He heard? Explain the meaning of, "He learned obedience by the things which He suffered."
	To whom did Jesus become "the author of eternal salvation"?
	According to what order was Jesus called to be High Priest?
35.	Who was Melchizedek? (See Gen. 14:18).
He	brews 5:11-14: Dangers of Immaturity and Apostasy.
	Of whom did the Hebrew writer have much to say?
37.	Why was it hard to explain?
38.	What does "dull of hearing" mean?
39.	What should the Christians have become? Does this mean all Christians
	should be Bible class teachers? Explain
40	Instead of being teachers, what was their level of spiritual maturity?
	What did the author mean by "milk" and "meat"?
41.	what did the author mean by lillik and lileat?
42.	To whom does solid food belong? Spiritually, what is this referring to?
43.	How does one exercise his senses to discern good and evil?

Chapter Six

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS HIGH PRIEST HEBREWS 4:12-7:28

Hebrews 6:1-8: Danger of Immaturity and Apostasy. 44. What is meant by, "Leave the discussion of elementary principles"? 45. What must we go on to?_____ 46. List the six elementary principles mentioned: b. 47. What will we do if God permits? (see vs. 3) 48. How is one "enlightened"? 49. What does it mean to have "tasted the heavenly gift"? 50. What does it mean to be "partakers of the Holy Spirit"? 51. What is it impossible for one who has experience the above three things to do? 52. What do those who fall away do with Son of God? 53. When does the earth receive a blessing from God? _____ 54. When is it rejected? ____ Hebrews 6:9-20: Hope; the Anchor of our Souls. 55. Of what was the Hebrew writer confident? ______ 56. Where it says, "though we speak in this manner," in what manner was the writer referring to? 57. What work and labor of love would God not forget? 58. What does the writer desire that each one of us show? 59. What should we do instead of being sluggish? ______ 60. What did God promise to Abraham? 61. What did Abraham have to do before he obtained the promise? 62. By what two immutable things are we assured that God will fulfill His promises? 63. What is the anchor of the soul? 64. Where has the forerunner entered before us?

Chapter Seven

THE SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST AS HIGH PRIEST HEBREWS 4:12-7:28

Hebrews 7:1-17: How Could Christ Become High Priest? vvno was ivieichizedek?
 Why did Abraham slaughter the kings? (see Gen. 14) 3. What did Melchizedek do to Abraham after he slaughtered the kings? 4. What did Abraham give to Melchizedek? 5. What do we know about the genealogy or lineage of Melchizedek? _____ 6. In what way was Melchizedek like the Son of God? _____ 7. Who was greater, Melchizedek or Abraham? Explain. 8. What were the sons of Levi as priests commanded to receive from the people? _____ 9. Vs. 7 says, "the lesser is blessed by the better". Based on the argument presented in vs. 5, 6 which is greater, the priesthood of the Levites or the priesthood of Melchizedek? Explain _____ 10. From whom did Israel receive the law? 11. Was that law able to make the people perfect? Explain _____ 12. If the priesthood was changed, what must also change with it? 13. Who is the one "of whom these things are spoken," referred to in vs. 13? 14. What tribe did He come from? _____ 15. In the law of Moses, was anything ever mentioned about men from the tribe of Judah serving as 16. Could Jesus have been made High Priest according to the law of Moses? ______ 17. How then was He able to become High Priest? 18. From where is the quote in vs. 17 taken? Hebrews 7:18-28: What Christ's Priesthood means to Christians. 19. Why was the "former command" unprofitable? 20. What does the "better hope" allow us to do? ______ 21. From where is the quote in vs. 21 taken? 22. Of what has Jesus become a surety? _____ 23. What prevented the many Levitical priests from continuing in their priesthood? ______ 24. Why is Jesus' Priesthood able to be unchanged? 25. What is Jesus able to do for "the uttermost"?______ 26. Why is He able to do that? 27. According to vss. 26-27, why is Jesus "such a fitting High Priest"?

Chapter Eight

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW COVENANT IN CHRIST HEBREWS 8:1-10:18

Hebrews 8:1-6: Christ is Mediator of a Better Covenant. 1. What is the main point that the Hebrew writer is making? ______ 2. Of what is Christ a minister? What does that mean? 3. For what purpose are high priests appointed? 4. Was it necessary for Jesus to offer those things as well? 5. If Jesus were on the earth now, could He be High Priest? ____ Why? _____ 6. What was the physical tabernacle in relation to the heavenly tabernacle? What does that mean? 7. What did Moses make all things according to? ______ From where did he receive that? 8. What has Jesus obtained? 9. Of what is He a mediator? _____ 10. Upon what is that established? Hebrews 8:7-13: What Makes the New Covenant So Great? 11. If the first covenant had been faultless, would there have been a need for a new covenant? _____ 14. Why had God "regarded" them not? 15. Where was God going to put and write this new covenant? _____ 16. What will be the relationship between God and those who obey? ______ 17. Why will they not teach every man, "know the Lord"? 18. How often will God remember the sins of the people? _____ 19. Since God was making a "new" covenant, what was going to happen to the old? _____

Chapter Nine

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW COVENANT IN CHRIST HEBREWS 8:1-10:18

	brews 9:1-10: Why Follow Only the Figure of the True?
1.	What did the first covenant have?
2.	What was prepared under the first covenant?
3.	What was located in the "first part"? What
	was this first part called?
4.	What was part of the tabernacle behind the second veil called?
5.	What items were located behind the second viel?
6.	What items were kept in the Ark of the Covenant?
7.	What was located on top or "above" the ark?
8.	Into which part of the tabernacle did the priests enter to perform their service?
9.	Into which part did the high priest enter?
10.	How often did he enter there?
11.	For what purpose did he enter there?
12.	What did the Holy Spirit indicate?
13.	What is the "Holiest of all"?
14.	Could the service in the physical tabernacle make those who performed it perfect?
15.	According to vs. 9, why were those things offered?
16.	What did that service concern?
17.	According to vs. 10, "until" which time would those things be offered?
He	brews 9:11-17: Three Great Provisions by His Blood of the New Covenant.
	As what did Christ come?
19.	According to vs. 12, with what did He come?
20.	Why was animal blood sprinkled?
21.	Why was the blood of Christ offered?
22.	By what means did Jesus become a mediator of a better covenant?
23.	What purpose does that covenant fulfill?
24.	What is necessary to make a testament or covenant valid?
He	brews 9:18-28: Why was the Blood Sacrifice Necessary?
25.	With what was the first covenant dedicated?
26.	According to the law, by what are almost all things purified?
	The earthly things could be cleansed with animal blood, but what was necessary to prepare the heavenly things?
28.	What did Christ do as High Priest which no other high priest before Him could do?
29.	How many times was Christ offered to bear the sins of many?

Chapter Ten

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW COVENANT IN CHRIST HEBREWS 8:1-10:18

	brews 10:1-18: Christ the Fulfillment of the Law.
1. 2.	What did the law have?
3.	What could the law "never" do?
4.	If the law was able do that, would there have been a need for the Levitical priests to continue offering sacrifices? Explain
5.	According to vs. 3, why were animal sacrifices offered?
	What had God "prepared" for Christ when He came into the world?
7.	Why did Jesus "COME"?
8.	Read vss. 8, 9. How did Christ's sacrifice differ from the sacrifices "Offered according to the law"?
9.	What did "every priest stand" daily to do?
10.	What could their sacrifices "never" do? Where did He go after doing so?
11.	How many times did Jesus offer His sacrifice? Where did He go after doing so
12.	What did His sacrifice accomplish?
	According to vss. 15-17, how did the Holy Spirit witness to us about what Christ was going to accomplish?
14.	According to vs. 18, since Christ brought the "remission of sins", in there any need for further sacrifices?
	EXHORTATIONS TO STEADFASTNESS IN CHRIST
	HEBREWS 10:19-13:25
He	brews 10:19-25: Faith, Hope, and Love.
15.	Where are we able to enter?
16.	vvny are we able to enter there?
	What did Jesus consecrate for us?
18.	What is Jesus position in "the house of God"? What are we to draw near? What does that mean?
19.	vvith what are we to draw near? What does that mean?
	From what are our hearts sprinkled?
	With what are our bodies washed?
22.	What must we hold fast?

23.	What must we do toward one another?
24.	What must we not forsake?
25.	Why must we not forsake that?
	What must we do as we see the day approaching?
	brews 10:26-39: What If One Turns From Christ? What no longer remains if we sin willfully after receiving the knowledge of the truth? Explain _
28.	What can we expect if we sin willfully?
29.	What happened to those who rejected Moses' law?
30.	What will happen to those who reject Christ, seeing that He is far better than Moses?
31.	What does it mean to "count the blood of the covenanta common thing"?
32.	According to vs. 30, what will God do to those who reject Christ?
33	What is it like to fall into the hands of the living God?
	What happened to the Hebrew Christians soon after they were "illuminated"?
35.	According to vs. 34, how did the Hebrew Christians respond to the "plundering of their goods"?
36.	Why were they willing to respond like that?
37.	What is needed for Christians to receive the promises? Why?
38.	By what do the just live?
	What will happen to those who draw back?
	Instead of drawing back, what should we do?

Chapter Eleven

EXHORTATIONS TO STEADFASTNESS IN CHRIST HEBREWS 10:19-13:25

Hebrews 11:1-7: Faith Essential to Please God.

1.	What is faith?
	a
	b
2.	What did the elders "Obtain" by faith?
3.	What do we understand by faith?
4.	What did Able do by faith?
5.	What does Able continue to do even though he is dead?
6.	What happened to Enoch "by faith"?According to vs. 6, how do we know that Enoch had faith?
7.	According to vs. 6, how do we know that Enoch had faith?
8.	What must those who come to God believe?
9.	What did Noah do "by faith"?
He	brews 11:8-22: He Looked For A City.
	What did Abraham do "by faith"?
11.	What was Abraham going to receive?
12.	In what did Abraham dwell while in the land of promise?
13.	For what did Abraham wait?
14.	What did Sarah do "by faith"?
15.	According to vs. 12, what was Abraham's physical condition when he bore a son?
16.	Though he was in that condition, what was able to come from him?
17.	By the time Abraham died, had he receive the promises that were given to them (i.e. the
	promise of a great nation, the promise of the land being given to his descendants, and the
	promise of his Seed who would bless all nations)?
18.	Why were they willing to seek those promises?
19.	According to vs. 16, what did they desire?
	What did Abraham do "by faithwhen he was tested"?
	What did Abraham conclude God would do when he offered his son?
	What did Isaac do "by faith"?
	What did Jacob to "by faith"?
24	What did Joseph do "by faith"?
	When Moses was born, what happened to him because of the faith of his parents?
_0.	

26.	What important decision did Moses make when he "Came of age"?
27.	Why did Moses not fear the wrath of the king?
28. 29.	What happened to the walls of Jericho "by faith"? What did Rahab do that showed great faith? See Joshua chapter 2
31. 32. 33.	List all of the things mentioned in vss. 33-38 that God's people throughout history have done "by faith": a.
34.	What is meant by, "that they should not be made perfect apart from us"?

Chapter Twelve

EXHORTATIONS TO STEADFASTNESS IN CHRIST HEBREWS 10:19-13:25

Hebrews 12:1-13: Running the Race By Faith. 1. By what are we surrounded? To what is that referring? 3. What must we lay aside in order to "run the race that is set before us"? 4. To whom must we look? 5. How is Jesus described in vs. 2? 6. What does that mean? 7. To what did Jesus look that helped Him endure the cross? 8. What did He do after He endured? _______9. According to vs. 3, how is Jesus' example able to help us? _______ 10. To what extent had the Hebrew Christians not resist?_____ 11. Have you resisted to that point yet? _____ 12. From where is the exhortation quoted in vss. 5, 6 taken? 13. What is God doing when He allows us to endure chastening? 14. What is the nature of our relationship with God if He is no longer chastening us? 15. Explain the point being made in vs. 9. _____ 16. Our earthly fathers chasten us according to what seems best to them. Even though their chastening is good and we are able to benefit from it, is it always the best for us? 18. Why should we be strengthened as a result of the above understanding? Hebrews 12:14-29: Refuse Not Him that Speaketh. 19. What should we pursue "With all people"? 20. What should characterize that peace? 21. How are fornicators and profane persons similar to Esau? 22. What happened to Esau when he wanted to inherit the blessing, seeing that he had traded his inheritance for a morsel food? 23. Based on his example, what is going to happen to us if we trade our inheritance for fleshly lusts?

24.	What is "the mountain that may be touched and that burned with fire"?
25.	What words did the people hear when they "begged that the word should not be spoken to them
	anymore"? See Exodus 20:18-19.
26.	What was Moses' response to these things?
	To what mountain have we come?
	What other names are given for that mountain in vss. 22-23?
	a
	b
	C
	d.
29.	According to vss. 23-24, who is in the place to which we come?
	a
	b
	C
30.	Whose blood is it that "speaks of better things than that of Able"?
	Who is "Him who speaks"? See Heb. 1:2.
	Why must we not refuse Him?
33.	From where does He speak?
	What is going to happen when He shakes the earth and heaven "yet once more"?
35.	What is the nature of the things which "may remain"?
	What are we receiving?
	What cannot happen to that?
38.	Since we are receiving that, what must we do?
	g,
39.	What is "our God"?

Chapter Thirteen

EXHORTATIONS TO STEADFASTNESS IN CHRIST HEBREWS 10:19-13:25

Hebrews 13:1-14: Let Us Go Outside the Camp.

What must we let continue?

	White must we let continue:		
2.	What must we not forget to do?		
3.	In what manner must we "remember the prisoners" and "those who are mistreated"?		
4.	What is honorable among all?		
5.	In contrast, who will be judged?		
6.	What must our conduct be without?		
7.	What must our conduct be without?		
8	What may we boldly say?		
٠.			
9.	How does this help us to learn contentment?		
10.	Who must we remember?		
11.	Who must we remember?		
12.	What is Jesus like "yesterday, today, and forever"? What should that tell us about the nature of His doctrine?		
13.	What should that tell us about the nature of His doctrine?		
14.	By what must the heart be established?		
15.	By what must the heart NOT be established? Why?		
16.	Who are those who "serve the tabernacle"?		
17.	What do we have that they do not?		
18.	. What happens to the bodies of the animals that are offers for sacrifices?		
19	In like manner, where was Christ taken when He was offered?		
	Where must we go if we are to be sanctified by Him? What		
	is the point being made here?		
21.	According to vs. 14, what do we not have? What does that mean?		
	What do we have instead?		
⊔∽	brows 12:15, 25: Continually Offer Praise to Cod		
	brews 13:15-25: Continually Offer Praise to God. By Christ, what must we continually be doing?		
<i>4</i> 2.	by Chirist, what must we continually be doing:		

23.	What must we not forget to do?	
24.	What must we do toward those who rule over us?	Why?
25.	In vs. 18-19, what are we urged to do?	
26.	How is God described in vs. 20?	
	What did He do with Jesus?	
28.	What is Jesus' relationship with the sheep?	
29.	In vs. 21, what does the Hebrews writer desire that God do for us?	
30.	In vs. 22, for what reason does the Hebrew writer appeal to us?	
	What has happened to Timothy?	
32.	What must we do to those who rule over us and all the saints?	
33.	From where is the author writing this letter?	