

Cornerstone Baptist Community Church
3636 Dixon Street Temple Hills M.D 20748

Connected2022 Bible Study

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BETTER

A Study of the letter Hebrews

The outline of Hebrews

- The Son in whom God speaks is greater than the prophets (1:1-2).
- The glory of the Son (1:3).
- The superiority of the Son to angels (1:4-7).
- The exaltation of the Son (1:8-14).
- **FIRST WARNING:** Not to neglect our great salvation (2:1-3).
- God's power confirming the gospel – a foretaste of the world to come (2:4-5).
- Humanity lower than angels (2:6-8).
- Jesus' humanity and suffering for us (2:9-10).
- Jesus accepts us as his brethren (2:11-13).
- Jesus defeated the devil (2:14-15).
- Jesus is the seed of Abraham (2:16).
- Jesus is a merciful and faithful high priest (2:17-18).
- Jesus is the apostle and high priest of our faith (3:1).
- Jesus was faithful to God (3:2).
- Jesus is greater than Moses (3:3-6).
- **SECOND WARNING:** Do not grieve the Holy Spirit (3:7-11). Do not harden your heart through the deceitfulness of sin (3:12-15).
- Israel fails in the wilderness because of unbelief (3:16-19).
- We are to fear God and learn from Israel's example in the wilderness (Hebrews 4:1-2).
- Entering God's true Sabbath rest: the finished work of Christ (Hebrews 4:3-11).
- Nothing hid from Christ (Hebrews 4:12-13).
- Our great high priest in the heavens (4:14-16).
- The ministry of the high priest (5:1-4).
- Christ called to be a high priest (5:5-6).

- Christ perfected as high priest (5:7-11).
- **THIRD WARNING:** Slothfulness which results in apostasy (5:1-6:12).
 - Spiritual growth and the Word of God (5:12-14).
 - The principles of the doctrines of Christ (6:1-3).
 - Qualifications for permeate apostasy (6:4-8).
 - Exhortation to the brethren – God’s faithfulness (6:9-11).
 - Warning against slothfulness (6:12).
- Abraham our example of faith and patience (6:12-15).
- God’s promises and oaths give strong confidence (6:16-18).
- Jesus, in the presence of God, is our hope (Hebrews 6:19-20).
- Abraham and Melchizedek (7:1-2).
- Melchizedek, a type of Christ (7:2-4).
- Melchizedek in contrast to Aaron and the Levites (7:5-11).
- The change of priesthood and law (7:12).
- The priesthood of Jesus Christ in contrast to the priesthood of Aaron (7:13-24).
- The ministry of Jesus in the heavens (7:25-8:2).
- The purpose of the ministry of a high priest (8:3 -4 see also 5:1-3).
- The priesthood under the law was an example and shadow of Christ (8:5).
- Jesus has a more excellent ministry than the Old Testament priests (Hebrews 8:6).
- The fault of the first covenant (8:7-8).
- The new covenant replaced the old (8:8-13).
- The ordinances of divine service under the first covenant (9:1-10).
- Christ fulfills the Old Testament foreshadowing (9:11-15).
- Testaments and the death of the testator (9:16-17).
- The first testament dedicates with the blood of sacrificial animals (9:18-22).
- The first covenant had to be law, because the blood of animals could not take away sin. Only the blood of Jesus can take away sin.
- Christ fulfills the Old Testament type and his ministry in the heavens (9:23-28).
- The sacrifices under the shadow (the law) had no power to put away sin (10:1-4).
- Christ came to do the will of God (10:5-10).
- The ineffectiveness of the priests under the law (10:11).
- The finished work of Jesus Christ (10:12-14).

- The Holy Spirit's witness of the finished work of Christ & the new covenant (10:15-18).
- The invitation to come boldly before God by the blood of Jesus and the high priestly ministry of Christ (10:19-22).
- Exhortations to perseverer in faith (10:23-25).
- **FOURTH WARNING:** Willful sinning and drawing back (10:26-39).
- The faith of the great cloud of witnesses (11:1-12:1).
- Jesus, the author, and finisher of our faith (12:2-4).
- The chastening of the Lord (12:5-11).
- Exhortation to press on in faith (12:12-14).
- **FIFTH WARNING:** The summation of all the other warnings – *beware of sin and rejection of Jesus* (12:15-29).
- Exhortation to live a godly life daily (13:1-19)
 - continue in brotherly love
 - entertain strangers
 - remember those who are in prison
 - remember those who are being mistreated
 - be faithful in marriage
 - do not love money
 - remember God's promise to never fail or leave them
 - remember those who have taught them the word of God and follow their faith
 - do not be carried away by various and strange doctrines
 - establish your hearts in grace
 - bear the Lord's reproach (i.e., suffer for his name)
 - offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually in the name of Jesus
 - don't neglect doing good to the needy
 - submit to those who are their leaders in the Lord
 - continue praying for him (the writer) and those with him.
- Prayer of encouragement (13:20-21).
- Appeal to accept the epistle as a letter of exhortation (13:22).
- The complimentary close (13:23-25).

THE BOOK OF HEBREWS STUDY GUIDE CHAPTER ONE

1. What is the key point of the chapter?

2. Why did the author write this chapter? In other words, what was the intent he had in so doing as it is read by those to whom it was sent?

3. What does beginning this way say about the recipients of the letter?

4. In verse 3, what did Christ's single sacrifice accomplish? Include in your answer, "For whom" and "For how long"? How do you know? Feel free to note other scripture in support of your conclusion. (You might wish to check John 1:29 and I John 2:2 as well as others as you consider your answer).

5. Considering verse three, is there, then, anymore need to seek forgiveness for sins? Why or why not?

6. Is there anything more mankind can do to atone for his sins?

Why then, do the Catholic and most Christian churches insist that one must confess his sins to be forgiven or do some deed, or first forgive others or do penance in order to be forgiven?

7. If I John 1:9 came to mind, read both the introduction to I John and chapter 1:5- 10 in the letter and ask yourself the following questions. A. Could John be using the word "we" in an "editorial" sense rather than in a personal sense. B. If John is speaking about believing Christians,

then how is it that such believers would, in verse 8, “say” they “have no sin” since it was because of their sins they came to Christ in the first place? If the “we” includes Christians, then it must also include John Himself! If so, then John is a liar, and the truth is not in him either is it? Therefore, how is it that verse 9 can apply to Christians? Work on this if you are confused, it is important, even critical.¹⁸ Is forgiveness the same as salvation? If not, what is the difference and why?

Is the teaching there true of believers under the New Covenant? If not, why not? If so, then what about Paul’s counsel in Ephesians 4:32; Colossians 2:13, 3:12-13, etc. ⁶ ⁹. Beginning with verse four, the remainder of the chapter (and much of chapter two) is spent on contrasting the place of “angels” with that of the “Son” of God. Why do you think the author feels compelled to bring this up and spend so much time on it?

10. What do verses 8-12 say about the son’s identity?

11. In the discussion about whom the author is addressing, why would he bring up Jesus “sitting down at the right hand of the Majesty on high”² and spend so much time on “angels” if he were writing to Gentiles?
