

Lesson One: Hebrews 1:1-4

1. Who spoke? How? When? 1:1
2. To whom? by whom? 1:1
3. To whom has God spoken? When? By whom? 1:2
4. Who was appointed an heir? By whom? Of what? 1:2
5. Who made the worlds? By whom? 1:2
6. List the two things the Son was. 1:3
7. List the three things the Son did. 1:3
8. What was the Son made? 1:4
9. What did the Son obtain? By what? 1:4
10. **Thought Questions**
 - A. To whom do "God," "Fathers," and "us" refer? 1:1
 - B. "In time past" refers to what? "These last days" refers to what?
 - C. List ways God spoke to the fathers. How did He speak to "us"?
 - D. What is meant by Jesus Christ being the "brightness of His glory" and the "express image of His person"?
 - E. What is meant by Jesus "...upholding all things by the word of His power"?
 - F. When did Jesus "purge our sins"? When did He sit down on the "right hand of the Majesty on high"?
 - G. Do we have a better prophet than the "fathers" had? Explain.
 - H. When Jesus was on earth, was He fully God and fully man?
 - I. What is the "more excellent name" given to Jesus?
 - J. NOTE: 1:4 introduces the author's next contrast -- Jesus' superiority over angels.

Lesson Two: Hebrews 1:5-14

1. What did God “not” say to an angel? 1:5
2. Whom were the angels to worship? 1:6
3. What did God say about angels? 1:7
4. What did God say about the Son? 1:8
5. What else did God say about the Son? 1:9
6. What had the Lord (Jesus) done in the beginning? 1:10
7. What is said about the created things? 1:11,12
8. What is said about the one who created them? 1:11,12
9. What did God NOT say to an angel? 1:13
10. What are angels? Why were they sent forth? 1:14
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Review: In 1:1-4, Jesus is superior to whom?
 - B. Read 1:5. Find those statements in the Old Testament. To whom do they refer?
 - C. Read 1:6. Who is the first begotten? Does the greater worship the lesser?
 - D. Does the NT teach that Jesus was worshiped?
 - E. What contrast is made in 1:7,8?
 - F. Who placed Jesus above angels? Why?
 - G. What is the contrast in 1:10-12?
 - H. To whom did God say, “Sit thou on my right hand”?
 - I. In 1:5-14, Jesus is superior to whom?
 - J. From 1:1-14, list the verses that teach that Jesus is fully God.

Lesson Three: Hebrews 2:1-4

1. To what should they give heed? 2:1
2. Why should they give heed to the things they heard? 2:1
3. Whose words were steadfast? 2:2
4. What did every transgression and disobedience receive? 2:2
5. What did the author ask? 2:3
6. Who began to speak of this salvation? 2:3
7. This salvation was confirmed by whom? 2:3
8. What did God do? 2:4
9. Those things were done according to what? 2:4
10. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is the significance of the word "therefore" in 2:1?
 - B. What had they heard?
 - C. What is meant by letting those things slip?
 - D. Find some examples of "...the word spoken by angels..." being steadfast.
 - E. List ways we can know that every transgression and disobedience will receive a just recompense of reward.
 - F. Why is this salvation a "great salvation"?
 - G. How can this salvation be neglected? What are the results of neglecting it?
 - H. How was this salvation confirmed?
 - I. List the three works of the Holy Spirit in the first century.
 - J. How was miraculous power obtained? Why did they have it? How long did it last?
 - K. What question do you have about 2:1-4?

Lesson Four: Hebrews 2:5-13

1. The world to come was not put in subjection to whom? 2:5
2. What questions were raised by one in a certain place? 2:6
3. Who was made lower than whom? Crowned with what? Set over what? 2:7
4. What has been put in subjection under his feet? Are all things put under him? 2:8
5. Whom did "we" see? Jesus was made lower than whom? Why? 2:9
6. Jesus is crowned with what? What did He do by the grace of God? 2:9
7. For whom and by whom are all things? Who was made perfect through suffering? 2:10
8. Why is He not ashamed to call them brethren? 2:11
9. What was said? 2:12.
10. What else was said? 2:13

11. Thought Questions

- A. To what does "...world to come..." refer?
- B. To what position did God raise Jesus? Eph. 1:20-23
- C. What Psalm is quoted in 2:6,7? About whom was the Psalmist speaking?
- D. Was Jesus made a little lower than the angels? Explain.
- E. Why was it necessary for the Word to be made flesh? When was He made flesh?
- F. Did Jesus taste death only for the elect?
- G. What is meant by Jesus' death being by the grace of God?
- H. In what sense was Jesus made perfect? (cf. Heb. 5:8)
- I. Who is the one that sanctifieth? Who are the sanctified?
- J. Find the source of the quotes in 2:12,13.
- K. What question do you have about 2:5-13?

Lesson Five: Hebrews 2:14-18

1. Of what are the children partakers? 2:14
2. Of what did He (Jesus) take part? 2:14
3. Why did Jesus partake of flesh and blood? 2:14,15
4. What nature did Jesus not take? 2:16
5. What did He take? 2:16
6. In how many things was He made like His brethren? 2:17
7. Why should He need to be made like His brethren? 2:17
8. Did Jesus suffer? Was He tempted? 2:18
9. Whom is He able to succor? 2:18
10. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is meant by partaking of flesh and blood?
 - B. Why did Jesus partake of flesh and blood?
 - C. What is meant by the devil having the power of death?
 - D. In what sense did Jesus destroy the devil?
 - E. While on earth, was Jesus JUST a man? Was He JUST God?
 - F. Did Jesus have the power and authority of Deity while on earth?
 - G. In the OT, what was the function of the high priest?
 - H. Who is our high priest? What did He do in His work as high priest?
 - I. Define: Tempted and succor.
 - J. In what sense was Jesus tempted?
 - K. Why could the devil not get Jesus to sin? John 14:30

Lesson Six: Hebrews 3:1-11

1. Of what were the holy brethren partakers? List the two things Jesus was called. 3:1
2. Who is the one who was faithful like Moses? 3:2. Unto whom was He faithful? 3:2
3. Why was Jesus counted worthy of more glory than Moses? 3:3
4. Every house is built by whom? Who built all things? 3:4
5. Who was faithful in his house? As a what? For what? 3:5
6. What was Christ? Over what? What are we? On what conditions? 3:6
7. NOTE: 3:7-16 is a warning against unbelief. Notice the parenthesis in 3:7-11.
8. What warning did the Holy Ghost (Spirit) give? 3:7,8. What did the fathers do? 3:9
9. How did God react to the fathers? What did He say? 3:10
10. In what did God swear? What did He swear? 3:11

11. Thought Questions

- A. In 3:1-6, Jesus is said to have more honour (glory) than whom? Why?
- B. What is the heavenly calling? Define: Partaker.
- C. In what sense is Jesus the Apostle and High Priest of our profession?
- D. Who appointed Jesus? In what sense was Jesus faithful to Him?
- E. In his house, what was Moses? In His house, what was Jesus?
- F. Explain the difference in Moses' relationship to his house and Jesus to His house.
- G. What is Jesus' house? Why the warning in 3:7-11?
- H. To what period does 3:8-11 refer? Who did not enter Canaan? Why?
- I. What lessons may we learn from 3:1-11?

Lesson Seven: Hebrews 3:12-19

1. Why were they to take heed? 3:12
2. What were they to do? How often? Why? 3:13
3. We are made partakers of whom? Upon what condition? 3:14
4. If they heard His voice, what would they not do? 3:15
5. What did some do? Did all those who came out of Egypt provoke? 3:16
6. What question did the writer ask? 3:17. Give the answer. 3:17
7. Who could not enter into His rest? 3:18,19
8. **Thought Questions**
 - A. REMEMBER! 3:7-16 is a warning against losing their confidence (3:6).
 - B. What is unbelief? Is "disobedience" the same as "unbelief"?
 - C. What is the result of unbelief?
 - D. What were they to do in order to prevent hardness of heart?
 - E. List things we can do to help each other keep our confidence in Christ.
 - F. Why can sin be called deceitful?
 - G. What is meant by being a "...partaker of Christ"? To what does "end" refer?
 - H. List some characteristics of the person who has confidence in Christ.
 - I. From other passages, what words describe the Jews in the wilderness wanderings?
 - J. How many of the spies died in the wilderness? Why did they die in the wilderness?
 - K. Did Moses and Aaron go into the land of Canaan? Why?
 - L. Find another scripture that uses this same OT period as a warning to Christians.
 - M. List some things which a child of God may do, or not do, if he is unbelieving.

Lesson Eight: Hebrews 4:1-8

1. Why should they fear? 4:1. Unto whom was the gospel preached? 4:2
2. Why did the word not profit them? 4:2.
3. Who enters into the rest? 4:3. What did He say? 4:3
4. What did God do on the seventh day? 4:4
5. Into whose rest must they enter? 4:5
6. What must some do? 4:6. Why did some not enter? 4:6
7. When should they hear the voice of God? What should they not do? 4:7
8. If Jesus (Joshua) had given them rest, what would He not have done? 4:8
9. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is the importance of the word "therefore" in 4:1?
 - B. Into what rest did some of the Israelites not enter? Why did they not enter that rest?
 - C. With what period(s) in Israel's history is the author of Hebrews concerned?
 - D. Into what rest do Christians enter? What is meant by coming short of God's rest?
 - E. Whom will the gospel not save? Why?
 - F. Find two passages that require faith on man's part. What kind of faith saves?
 - G. When must a person believe God's word? Why?
 - H. In 4:1-8, how many quotes are there from the Old Testament? Give the OT references.
 - I. What is the main lesson in 4:1-8?
 - J. What question do you have about 4:1-8?

Lesson Nine: Hebrews 4:9-16

1. There remains a rest to whom? 4:9
2. The one who has entered his rest has done what? 4:10
3. Why should they labour to enter that rest? 4:11
4. Describe the word of God. 4:12
5. What is said concerning "...all things..."? 4:13
6. Why should we hold fast our profession? 4:14
7. With what can our high priest be touched? 4:15
8. In what was our high priest tempted? 5:15. Did He sin? 4:15
9. How is the throne of grace to be approached? 4:16
10. What would they obtain (find)? 4:16
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What kind of people enter into rest? From what have they ceased?
 - B. What is the rest into which they enter?
 - C. What would keep them from entering that rest?
 - D. Define: Quick (4:12).
 - E. From 4:9-16, list the things the word of God does.
 - F. What do Proverbs 15:3 and Psalms 139:7 teach?
 - G. From 4:9-16, why should a child of God be faithful?
 - H. In resisting temptation and sin, did Jesus have something man does not have?
 - I. From 4:9-16, list the benefits children of God have because of Jesus Christ.
 - J. What other lessons may we learn from 4:9-16?

Lesson Ten: Hebrews 5:1-10

1. Why were high priests taken from among men ordained? 5:1
2. Why could this high priest have compassion on others? 5:2
3. Why did he offer for sins for himself as well as others? 5:3
4. Who called Aaron to be high priest? 5:4
5. Who made Jesus high priest? 5:5
6. What was said in another place? 5:6
7. What did Jesus do in the days of His flesh? 5:7
8. How did Jesus learn obedience? 5:8
9. Having been made perfect, what did He become? 5:9
10. He was called of whom? He was high priest after the order of whom? 5:10

11. Thought Questions

- A. Concerning Aaron read Lev. 8:1-9:7. Concerning Melchisedec read Genesis 14.
- B. What did Aaron do on the Day of Atonement? Lev. 23:26-32; Lev. 16:1-34
- C. Who chose Aaron to be high priest? Who chose Jesus to be high priest?
- D. What is meant by Jesus being a priest after the order of Melchisedec?
- E. To what does 5:7 refer?
- F. In what sense can it be said that Jesus "...learned obedience..."?
- G. In what sense was Jesus made "...perfect..."?
- H. Define: Author. Of what is Jesus the author?
- I. What must an alien sinner do to obtain salvation?
- J. What is the main point of 5:1-10?

Lesson Eleven: Hebrews 5:11-14

1. To whom does "whom" refer? 5:11
2. Why were many things "...hard to be uttered..."? 5:11
3. What should they be? 5:12
4. Of what did they have need? 5:12
5. What had they become? 5:12
6. Every one that uses milk is what? Why? 5:13
7. To whom does strong meat belong? 5:14
8. Those of full age have exercised their senses to do what? 5:14
9. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What problem is dealt with in 5:11-14?
 - B. What is meant by "...dull of hearing"?
 - C. Does 5:11-14 teach that "every" Christian ought to be a teacher?
 - D. List some characteristics of a good teacher.
 - E. List things that fall into the category of "...first principles of the oracles of God."
 - F. What are these "...first principles of the oracles of God..." called in 5:11-14?
 - G. Define: Unskilful. Define: Apt (II Tim. 2:24).
 - H. List things that fall into the category of "...strong meat..."
 - I. Define: Discern.
 - J. Where must we go to find out what is good and what is evil?
 - K. Whose responsibility is it to see that "I" am not "...dull of hearing"?
 - L. From 5:11-14, think of a question to ask the class.

Lesson Twelve: Hebrews 6:1-8

1. What should they leave? To what should they go on? 6:1
2. What should they not do? 6:1,2
3. "And this we will do, if..." what? 6:3
4. The writer wrote of those "...who were once..." what? What had they tasted? 6:4
5. They were "...made partakers of..." what? 6:4
6. What had they tasted? 6:5
7. What might they do? 6:6
8. What is impossible? Why? 6:6
9. What blessings of God are poured out upon the earth? With what results? 6:7
10. What happens to that which bears thorns and briars? 6:8
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is the connection between 5:11-14 and 6:1-8?
 - B. What problem is discussed in 6:1-8?
 - C. Does 6:1-8 teach that if one falls away, it is impossible for him to return to God?
 - D. Define: Perfection.
 - E. Is it wrong for a mature Christian to study the subjects listed in 6:1,2?
 - F. What is meant by enlightened, tasted, and partakers?
 - G. List the things of which they had been enlightened, tasted, and been made partakers.
 - H. Under what conditions was it "...impossible...to renew them...unto repentance..."?
 - I. What is meant by "...crucifying the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame"?
 - J. What is the lesson in 6:7,8?

Lesson Thirteen: Hebrews 6:9-20

1. Of what was the author persuaded? 6:9
2. What will God not forget? 6:10
3. What did the author desire? 6:11,12
4. When God made promise to Abraham, why did He swear by Himself? 6:13
5. What did God say to Abraham? 6:14. When did Abraham receive the promise? 6:15
6. By whom do men swear? What is the end of all strife? 6:16
7. Why did God confirm His counsel by an oath? 6:17
8. What is it impossible for God to do? Who will have consolation? 6:18
9. What is said about the hope "we have"? 6:19
10. Who entered the veil? Jesus was made high priest after the order of whom? 6:20

11. Thought Questions

- A. List some things which should accompany salvation.
- B. What is meant by "...God is not unrighteous..."?
- C. Why is it important that God does not forget what we do?
- D. List the three great promises God made to Abraham in Genesis 12:1-7.
- E. Abraham endured and received the promise. How old was he at Isaac's birth?
- F. Define: Immutable. What is meant by the immutability of God's counsel?
- G. Define: Consolation. What gives us consolation?
- H. Define: Hope. How does hope anchor the soul?
- I. What is meant by "...that within the veil..."?
- J. Who is the forerunner? When did He enter that which is within the veil?
- K. Who was Melchisedec? How was Jesus an high priest after the order of Melchisedec?

Lesson Fourteen: Hebrews 7:1-10

1. What is Melchisedec called? What did he do? 7:1
2. What did Abraham do? What else was Melchisedec called? 7:2
3. What did Melchisedec not have? He was made like whom? What was he? 7:3
4. What were they to consider? What is Abraham called? What did Abraham do? 7:4
5. What did the priests of the tribe of Levi have a commandment to do? 7:5
6. Who received tithes of Abraham and blessed him? 7:6.
7. The less was blessed by whom? 7:7
8. Here who receives tithes? There he who receives does what? 7:8
9. Who received tithes? When did he pay tithes? 7:9
10. Why could it be said, Levi payed tithes in Abraham? 7:10
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. In the OT, where can you read about Melchisedec? Was he a great man?
 - B. Under what circumstances did Melchisedec go out to meet Abraham?
 - C. How much is a tithe? Why might Abraham give tithes to Melchisedec?
 - D. Of what did Abraham give tithes?
 - E. What is meant by the less being blessed by the better?
 - F. Under the law of Moses who received tithes? What was different about Melchisedec?
 - G. Who is the one who "liveth" spoken of in 7:8?
 - H. What is the meaning of the first part of 7:3?
 - I. What promises did Abraham have? Who made those promises?
 - J. What comparisons did the author make in 7:1-10?
 - K. What is the purpose of 7:1-10?

Lesson Fifteen: Hebrews 7:11-19

1. Under what priesthood did the people receive the law? 7:11
2. Why was there a need for another priest after the order of Melchisedec? 7:11
3. Would this priest be after the order of Aaron? 7:11. Why was the law changed? 7:12
4. This priest was from another what? 7:13. Our Lord is from what tribe? 7:14
5. What did Moses say about Judah and the priesthood? 7:14
6. What is far more evident? 7:15. After what was He not made? 7:16
7. After what was He made? 7:16. What was testified? 7:17
8. What was disannulled? Why? 7:18. What did the law make perfect? 7:19
9. What did make perfect? 7:19. By what do "we" draw nigh to God? 7:19

10. Thought Questions

- A. What is meant by the word "perfection" in 7:11? What was the Levitical priesthood?
- B. What law was received under the Levitical priesthood?
- C. After what order were the Levitical priests called?
- D. Why was the law changed? What two laws are under consideration?
- E. Why is it important that Moses spake nothing concerning Judah and the priesthood?
- F. In what sense is Jesus Christ a priest after the order of Melchisedec?
- G. Define: Disannull (7:18). What was disannulled? Why?
- H. In what sense was the Law of Moses weak? (Compare with Rm. 8:3)
- I. What is meant by the law making nothing "perfect"?
- J. What is the better hope? Why is it better?
- K. From 7:11-19, list the things the law of Moses is called.
- L. From 7:11-19, list two things which were better.

Lesson Sixteen: Hebrews 7:20-28

1. Jesus was made a priest with a what? 7:20
2. Those priests were made without what? 7:21
3. Who made the oath by which Jesus was made priest? 7:21
4. Jesus was made surety of a better what? 7:22. Why were there many priests? 7:23
5. Why does Jesus have an unchanging priesthood? 7:24
6. Who is Jesus able to save? Why? 7:25
7. What is said concerning Jesus as priest? 7:26
8. What does Jesus not need to do? Why? 7:27
9. What kind of men did the law make priests? 7:28
10. By what was Jesus consecrated a priest? For how long? 7:28
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What did The Lord say when He made the oath concerning Jesus?
 - B. What is the "better testament" spoken of in 7:22? Define: Surety.
 - C. Why were there many priests under the Levitical priesthood?
 - D. What is meant by Jesus continuing ever? (7:24)
 - E. List some reasons why the priesthood of Jesus does not need changing.
 - F. Does 7:19-28 teach that Jesus can save all men?
 - G. What is meant by Jesus saving to the uttermost?
 - H. Define: Intercession. Why do Christians need this intercession?
 - I. From 7:1-28, list differences between the Levitical high priests and Jesus as high priest.
 - J. From 7:1-28, list differences between the law of Moses and the law of Christ.
 - K. From 7:1-28, list things which are said to be better.

Lesson Seventeen: Hebrews 8:1-13

1. Give the sum of the things which had been spoken. 8:1,2
2. What is every high priest ordained to do? What must this priest have? 8:3
3. What would He not be if He were on earth? Why? 8:4,5a
4. What was Moses admonished to do? 8:5
5. What had Christ obtained? Of what is He the mediator? 8:6
6. Upon what was this better covenant established? 8:6
7. Why was a place sought for a second covenant? 8:7
8. What did the Lord do? Why? 8:8
9. Would the second covenant be according to the first covenant? 8:9
10. What covenant would the Lord make? 8:10,11
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Who is our high priest? Where is He? What is the "true tabernacle"?
 - B. What is the function of an high priest? Did Jesus do any priestly work on earth?
 - C. What is the meaning of 8:4?
 - D. What important lessons may we learn from the admonition given to Moses in 8:5?
 - E. From 8:1-13, list the things which are said to be "better" or "more excellent."
 - F. From 1:1-8:13, list the people and things to which Christ is better.
 - G. What fault was found with the Old Covenant? Find the OT reference quoted in 8:8-12.
 - H. What happened to the Old Covenant? When? Why?
 - I. List as many differences between the Old Covenant and New Covenant as you can.
 - J. The New Covenant was founded upon better promises, list some of them.

Lesson Eighteen: Hebrews 9:1-10

1. What did the first covenant have? 9:1
2. What was in the first part of the tabernacle? 9:2. What was after the second veil? 9:3
3. What was in this room? 9:4,5
4. Who went into the first tabernacle (holy place)? How often? Why? 9:6
5. Who went into the second (most holy place)? How often? With what? Why? 9:7
6. What was the Holy Ghost signifying? 9:8
7. The first tabernacle was a what? For what time? 9:9
8. What was offered therein? What could those offerings not do? 9:9
9. What did these offerings involve? For how long? 9:10

10. Thought Questions

- A. On the back of this sheet, draw a diagram of the tabernacle with its furniture.
- B. The priests went into what part of the tabernacle? What did they do there?
- C. Find an OT example where one who was not a priest offered an offering to God.
- D. Find an OT example of priests who sinned in making an offering to God.
- E. Into what part of the tabernacle did the high priest go? What did he do there?
- F. While the first tabernacle was standing, what had not been made manifest?
- G. Of what was the tabernacle a figure?
- H. What could the offerings made at the tabernacle not do?
- I. What word is used to describe those ordinances?
- J. What is meant by the "...time of reformation"?
- K. Who was high priest while Christ was upon the earth?

Lesson Nineteen: Hebrews 9:11-22

1. What had Christ become? Describe the tabernacle. 9:11
2. By what did He not enter the holy place? By what did He enter the holy place? 9:12
3. What did He obtain? 9:12. What did the blood of bulls and goats do? 9:13
4. Through whom did Jesus offer Himself? What does the blood of Christ do? 9:14
5. Of what is Jesus the mediator? What did Jesus do by means of His death? 9:15
6. Where a testament is there must be what else? 9:16
7. When does a testament have force? 9:17
8. With what was the first testament dedicated? 9:18
9. What did Moses do? 9:19-21
10. Almost all things are purged by what? Why shed blood? 9:22

11. Thought Questions

- A. The "...good things to come..." (9:11) refer to what? Define: redemption.
- B. By what has man been redeemed? When did this redemption take place?
- C. List some things which can not redeem man.
- D. To what does "...eternal Spirit..." (9:14) refer? What is a mediator?
- E. What is a testator? When does a testator's testament come into force?
- F. When did Jesus' testament come into force?
- G. Did Jesus forgive sins before His testament came into force? Please explain.
- H. What is meant by the "...transgressions that were under the first testament..."?
- I. What are dead works? What purges our conscience from dead works?
- J. How, and when, does the blood of Christ purge our conscience from dead works?
- K. From 9:11-22, what is absolutely essential to the remission of sins?

Lesson Twenty: Hebrews 9:23-28

1. With what were the patterns of the things in heaven purified? 9:23
2. With what were the heavenly things purified? 9:23
3. Into what has Christ not entered? What are they? 9:24
4. Into what has Christ entered? For what purpose? 9:24
5. What does Christ not do? 9:25
6. What did the high priest under the law of Moses do? 9:25
7. What would Christ have often done? 9:26
8. What did Christ do once? When did He do that? 9:26
9. What has been appointed unto men? 9:27. Why was Christ offered? 9:28
10. How many times was He offered? Jesus will come without what? 9:28
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. "...the patterns of things in the heavens..." refers to what? "...these..." refers to what?
 - B. "...heavenly things..." refers to what? What is the better sacrifice?
 - C. Where did Christ go? Why did He go there?
 - D. What does Christ not do? Why does He not do that?
 - E. What did Christ do "...once..."? Why did He only do that one time?
 - F. What did the author use to help them understand that Jesus died only once?
 - G. Using your concordance, find some other things which God has appointed for men.
 - H. What part of man dies? What happens to the spirit of man at death?
 - I. List the things which will happen when Christ comes again.
 - J. What is meant by Jesus appearing "...the second time without sin unto salvation..."?
 - K. What is meant by "...the foundation of the world..." and "...the end of the world..."?

Lesson Twenty One: Hebrews 10:1-10

1. What did the law have? What did it not have? What could it not do? 10:1
2. What would have happened if the law made the comers thereunto perfect? 10:1,2
3. In those sacrifices, what was made every year? 10:3.
4. What could not take away sin? 10:4.
5. What did he say when he came into the world? 10:5
6. In what did God not have pleasure? 10:6
7. What did "I" say? 10:7
8. What was said above (before)? 10:8
9. What did "he" say? 10:9. What did he take away? What did he establish? 10:9
10. What does this second will do? Through what? 10:10

11. Thought Questions

- A. In 10:1, what law is spoken of? What did "...those sacrifices..." not do?
- B. If those sacrifices could have made them perfect, what would have happened?
- C. In what month and what day of the month was the remembrance made for sin?
- D. What can the blood of bulls and goats not do? To whom does "he" refer in 10:5?
- E. For whom was a body prepared? How was it prepared?
- F. Had this one existed before? What was his nature after the body was made for him?
- G. Is there just one person in the Godhead? 10:5
- H. Which law did Jesus take away? Which law did He establish?
- I. By which of these laws are we sanctified? Through what?
- J. Why did God have no pleasure in the burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin?

Lesson Twenty Two: Hebrews 10:11-18

1. What did every priest do? What could those sacrifices not do? 10:11
2. What did "...this man..." do? When did he do that? 10:12
3. What did he expect? 10:13
4. What did He do? How did he do that? 10:14
5. Who also is a witness to these things? 10:15
6. What did he say before? 10:15-17
7. Why is there no more offering for sin? 10:18
8. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Who made the yearly offerings for sin? When? Where?
 - B. How long were those offerings made? What could those offerings not do?
 - C. Who is the "...man..." mentioned in 10:12? What sacrifice did He make for sin?
 - D. Will He ever have to make another offering for sin?
 - E. What were the results of that one sacrifice?
 - F. What did He do after He had made that sacrifice? Where is He now?
 - G. Who will be made His footstool? Through His death Jesus overcame whose works?
 - H. How is the Holy Spirit also a witness of these things? (Cf. Acts 5:30-32)
 - I. Name some other witnesses to the resurrection of Christ.
 - J. Who prophesied that God would make a new covenant with the house of Israel?
 - K. Define: Remission.

Lesson Twenty Three: Hebrews 10:19-25

1. What did they have boldness to enter? By what? 10:19
2. What two things are said about this way? How was this way consecrated? 10:20
3. What did they have? What was He over? 10:21
4. With what were they to draw near? From what was their heart sprinkled? 10:22
5. With what were their bodies washed? 10:22
6. What were they to hold fast? Why? 10:23
7. Why were they to consider one another? 10:24
8. What were they not to do? What were they to do? What was approaching? 10:25
9. **Thought Questions**

- A. NOTE: With 10:19 we begin the second major division in the book of Hebrews.
- B. What does the word "therefore" suggest? To what does "holiest" refer? 10:19
- C. How does one enter the holiest by the blood of Jesus?
- D. Why can this way be said to be a "...new and living way..."?
- E. Define: Consecrated (10:20). What was consecrated?
- F. Who is the high priest? What is the house of God?
- G. What three responsibilities are given in 10:22-24?
- H. When were their "...hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience..."?
- I. When were their "...bodies washed with pure water"?
- J. What motive was given for holding fast the profession of their faith?
- K. How do you provoke "...to love and good works"?
- L. What assembling is under consideration? Why should they assemble?

Lesson Twenty Four: Hebrews 10:26-31

1. If we sin how? After what? What does not remain? 10:26
2. But what? what shall be devoured? 10:27
3. What happened to the person who despised Moses' law? 10:28
4. Who will receive a "...sorer punishment..."? 10:29
5. Whom did they know? 10:30
6. What else did He say? 10:30
7. It is a fearful thing to what? 10:31
8. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is a willful sin?
 - B. Distinguish between a willful sin and sins of ignorance and sins of weakness.
 - C. Why is there "...no more sacrifice for sins..."?
 - D. If a person rejects Christ, what does he have to look forward to?
 - E. What is the meaning of 10:28?
 - F. What is the "...sorer punishment..."? 10:29
 - G. How does one tread Jesus under foot?
 - H. What is the blood of the covenant? What does it sanctify?
 - I. How does one count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing?
 - J. To what does "...Spirit of grace" refer?
 - K. How does one do "...despite unto the Spirit of grace"?
 - L. To whom does vengeance belong? On whom will God take vengeance?
 - M. What is meant by falling "...into the hands of the living God"?

Lesson Twenty Five: Hebrews 10:32-39

1. What were they to call to remembrance? What did they endure? When? 10:32
2. What were they made? By what? What did they become? 10:33
3. What did they show toward the one writing to them? In what? 10:34
4. What did they take joyfully? What did they know? 10:34
5. What must they not cast away? What does it have? 10:35
6. What did they have need of? Why? 10:36
7. What will happen in a little while? 10:37
8. By what do the just live? In whom does God not have pleasure? 10:38
9. "We" are not of whom? "We" are of whom? 10:39

10. Thought Questions

- A. What is meant by their being "illuminated"?
- B. Define: Endure. What did they endure?
- C. Find the passage where Paul charged someone to "...fight the good fight of faith...."
- D. Define: Afflictions. List some of the afflictions they endured.
- E. What would give them strength to endure those afflictions?
- F. How did they react to having their property taken from them?
- G. How could they rejoice even though they suffered such loss?
- H. What was meant by "...cast not away...your confidence..."?
- I. What is the "...recompense of reward"?
- J. Define: Patience. Why did they need it?
- K. Who is the one spoken of in 10:37? Define: Draw back.
- L. Who are the just? By what do they live?

Lesson Twenty Six: Hebrews 11:1-7

1. Tell what faith is. 11:1
2. What was obtained through faith? Who obtained it? 11:2
3. What was framed? By What? How do we know? 11:3
4. Of what were the things seen not made? 11:3
5. What did Abel do? By what? 11:4
6. What did he obtain? What does he do being dead? 11:4
7. Who was translated? By what? What did he not see? Why was he not found? 11:5
8. What testimony did he have? When did he have it? 11:5
9. Without faith it is impossible to do what? Why? 11:6
10. What did Noah do? By what? Why? 11:7
11. What did he condemn? What did he become? 11:7

12. Thought Questions

- A. What is meant by faith being "...the substance of things hoped for..."?
- B. What is meant by faith being "...the evidence of things not seen"?
- C. To whom does "...elders..." refer in 11:2? List some of them.
- D. What does it mean they obtained a good report? Give an example.
- E. How did God create the worlds? Out of what did he create them?
- F. Briefly tell the story of Cain and Abel.
- G. Enoch pleased God. What must a person know before he can please God?
- H. What is meant by believing that God is?
- I. List some things which tested Noah's faith.
- J. How does a person obtain faith?

Lesson Twenty Seven: Hebrews 11:8-22

1. What did Abraham do by faith? 11:8,9
2. For what did he look? 11:10. What did Sarah do through faith? 11:11
3. What sprang from one who was as good as dead? 11:12
4. What did the author say about them? 11:13
5. What did they seek? 11:14-16
6. By faith Abraham did what? 11:17. What was said about Isaac? 11:18
7. What did Abraham think God could do? 11:19. What did Isaac do by faith? 11:20
8. What did Jacob do by faith? 11:21
9. What did Joseph do by faith? 11:22
10. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Where in the Bible can we read the account of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob?
 - B. What country did Abraham leave? Why did he leave it? To what country did he go?
 - C. What three promises did God give Abraham? Did God give them to Isaac and Jacob?
 - D. For what did these patriarchs look?
 - E. Was their faith a "faith only" type of faith? How do you know?
 - F. What is the meaning of 11:13?
 - G. From 11:8-22, list the things which were done by, or through, faith.
 - H. Read Romans 4:18-21. Describe Abraham's faith.
 - I. From 11:8-22, list the ways Abraham's faith was tested.
 - J. How does faith come? Rom. 10:17
 - K. When something was done "by faith," does that mean God had spoken to them?
 - L. Were the things which these did "by faith" always easy? Why?

Lesson Twenty Eight: Hebrews 11:23-31

1. What did Moses' parents do by faith? Of what were they not afraid? 11:23
2. What did Moses do by faith? When did he do it? 11:24
3. What did he choose? 11:25
4. What did he esteem to be greater riches than the treasures in Egypt? 11:26
5. Unto what did he have respect? 11:26
6. What else did Moses do by faith? Why? 11:27
7. What did Moses do through faith? Why did they sprinkle the blood? 11:28
8. By what did they pass through the Red Sea? Who drowned? Why? 11:29
9. How did the walls of Jericho fall down? When did they fall down by faith? 11:30
10. What did Rahab do by faith? 11:31

11. Thought Questions

- A. From 11:23-31, list all the things which were done by faith.
- B. Where in the OT do you read about each of these things being done?
- C. What commandment had been given that caused Moses' parents to hide him?
- D. What difficult decision did Moses face? What decision did he make?
- E. Why did they sprinkle the blood? Where did they sprinkle it? What resulted?
- F. Why were the Israelites successful in crossing the Red Sea?
- G. Why were the Egyptians drowned?
- H. List the things the Israelites did by faith in order for the walls of Jericho to fall down.
- I. How was faith created in Rahab? What is said about Rahab in James chapter two?
- J. What information about Rahab (Rachab) is given in Matthew chapter one?
- K. From 11:23-31, what other lessons may we learn?

Lesson Twenty Nine: Hebrews 11:32-12:2

1. Of whom did the author not have time to write? 11:32
2. What had these done through faith? 11:33,34
3. List other things they had suffered. 11:35,36
4. What else happened to some of them? 11:37,38
5. What had these obtained? Through what? What did they not receive? 11:39
6. What had God provided for "us"? Without "us" they would not be what? 11:40
7. With what were they compassed about? What should they do? 12:1
8. To whom should they look? What is Jesus? 12:2
9. What did Jesus do? 12:2

10. Thought Questions

- A. Who were Barak, Samson, Jephthae, and David?
- B. Identify people who did the following: Subdued kingdoms, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, and quenched the violence of fire.
- C. Identify a woman who received her "...dead raised to life again...."
- D. How could those people endure such afflictions?
- E. What promise did they not receive? 11:39
- F. What is the "...better thing..." which "...God...provided...for us..."?
- G. What is meant by "...they without us should not be made perfect"?
- H. What effect should the cloud of witnesses have on those being written to?
- I. What effect should the cloud of witnesses have on us today?
- J. To whom should they, and we, look? Why?
- K. Are we running the same race they were running? explain.

Lesson Thirty: Hebrews 12:3-13

1. Whom should they consider? Why? 12:3
2. What had they not done? 12:4
3. What had they forgotten? 12:5,6
4. If they endured chastening, God dealt with them as what? Why? 12:7
5. If they were without chastisement, were they sons? Why? 12:8
6. What did "we" have? What did "we" do? 12:9
7. To whom should "we" be in subjection? Why? 12:9
8. Why did "they" chasten "us"? Why does God chasten "us"? 12:10
9. For the present, chastening seems to be what? What does it yield? To whom? 12:11
10. What were they to do? 12:12,13

11. Thought Questions

- A. Who is the "him" in 12:3? Why should they consider him?
- B. How does the Lord chasten and scourge His children?
- C. How does the Lord rebuke His children?
- D. What does it say about a son of God who faints when chastened?
- E. What is meant by "...enduring chastening..."?
- F. Why should a son of God endure his Father's chastening?
- G. What should help us to endure that chastening?
- H. Who are the "...fathers of our flesh..."? What does "...Father of spirits..." mean?
- I. What are the "...hands which hang down, and the feeble knees..."?
- J. What is meant by "...make straight paths for your feet..."?
- K. What is the lesson to be learned from 12:12,13?

Lesson Thirty One: Hebrews 12:14-29

1. What were they to follow? 12:14. What were they to guard against? 12:15
2. In what way might some be defiled? 12:16. Why was Esau rejected? 12:17
3. Unto what had they not come? 12:18,19
4. What could they not endure? 12:20. Describe the sight. 12:21
5. Unto what had they come? 12:22,23
6. Unto whom had they come? What was Jesus? They came unto what else? 12:24
7. Whom were they not to refuse? Why? 12:25
8. What did His voice do? 12:26. What did He promise? 12:26
9. What would be removed? What would remain? 12:27
10. What did they receive? With what were they to serve God? Why? 12:28,29
11. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Define: Bitterness. Why be concerned about bitterness?
 - B. Define: Profane. In what way was Esau profane?
 - C. To what had these Christians not come? What does that mean?
 - D. To what had they come? What does that mean?
 - E. What does "...church of the firstborn..." mean?
 - F. In this lesson, Jesus' blood is said to be better than what? Why is that so?
 - G. Whose voice were they not to refuse? Who spoke from above?
 - H. How would a refusal to hear His voice manifest itself?
 - I. The Kingdom which cannot be moved is placed in contrast to what? 12:27
 - J. What does "...our God is a consuming fire" mean? What did the author do in 12:1-29?

Lesson Thirty Two: Hebrews 13: 1-6

1. What were they to let continue? 13:1
2. Whom were they to entertain? Why? 13:2
3. Whom were they to remember? 13:3
4. What is honourable in all? What is undefiled? 13:4
5. Whom will God judge? 13:4
6. What was their conversation to be without? 13:5
7. With what were they to be content? Why? 13:5
8. What could they boldly say? 13:6
9. **Thought Questions**
 - A. Where did Peter write that brotherly love should be added to our faith?
 - B. What did Paul write in Rom. 12:10?
 - C. What were they facing that would make brotherly love helpful?
 - D. Why should they entertain strangers?
 - E. What had Gaius done? III John 5,6
 - F. Find a Bible character that entertained some angels.
 - G. As used in the NT, what does the word "angel" mean?
 - H. Why is marriage honourable?
 - I. What is an adulterer? How does an adulterer obtain forgiveness?
 - J. Define: Covetousness. How does covetousness hurt our relationship with others?
 - K. Define: Content. Why should Christians be content?
 - L. How does 13:1-6 relate to the last part of chapter 12?

Lesson Thirty Three: Hebrews 13:7-17

1. Whom were they to remember? What had they done? What was to be followed? 13:7
2. Who is the "...same yesterday, and to day, and for ever"? 13:8
3. What were they not to be carried away with? Why? 13:9
4. What do "we" have? 13:10. What was burned without the camp? 13:11
5. Who suffered without the gate? Why? 13:12
6. What did the author want them to do? 13:13. Why did he want them to do that? 13:14
7. What were they to offer? To Whom? By whom? 13:15
8. What were they not to forget? Why? 13:16
9. Whom were they to obey? Why? 13:17

10. Thought Questions

- A. Who ruled over them? What is meant by following their faith?
- B. What did the author mean by "...consider the end of their conversation"?
- C. What is the meaning of 13:8?
- D. What is a strange doctrine? How is the heart established with grace?
- E. How does one establish his heart with meats?
- F. What "altar" did they have? Who were those serving the tabernacle?
- G. What is meant by Jesus suffering without the gate? With what were men sanctified?
- H. What verses in chapter eleven would you compare with 13:14?
- I. What is meant by "...sacrifice of praise..."? List two ways to give praise to God.
- J. List the different sacrifices mentioned in 13:7-17.
- K. To what extent should we obey them that have the rule over us?
- L. What was involved in watching for their souls?

Lesson Thirty Four: Hebrews 13:18-25

1. For whom were they to pray? How was the author willing to live? 13:18
2. Why were they to pray for the author? 13:19
3. What is God called? What did God do? Through what? 13:20
4. What did the author want God to do? Through whom? 13:21
5. What were they to suffer? What had he written? 13:22
6. Who had been set at liberty? Who might see them? 13:23
7. Whom were they to salute? Who sent salutations to them? 13:24
8. What did the author desire to be with them? 13:25
9. **Thought Questions**
 - A. What is the conscience? It is a function of the _____.
 - B. When does one have a good conscience? Should one violate his conscience?
 - C. Is conscience a safe guide? Who said he had lived in all good conscience all his life?
 - D. The author wanted them to pray for him. How would that help restore him to them?
 - E. In what sense is God "...the God of peace..."? Where is this peace to be found?
 - F. In what sense is Jesus the great shepherd of the sheep? What is He called in I Pt 5:4?
 - G. In what sense did God want them to be perfect? What did God want to work in them?
 - H. If they were made perfect in doing the will of Christ, what would not happen to them?
 - I. Define: Glory. How do Christians give glory to God?
 - J. If they suffered the word of exhortation, what would they do?
 - K. If Timothy had been set at liberty, where had he been?
 - L. From 13:7-25, list things to be done in their relationship to those who ruled them?
 - M. What did the author want to accomplish in writing the book of Hebrews?