

Hebrews

Hebrews 10: 1-18

Lesson 16: Christ, the Superior Sacrifice

1. Rather than having the very image of the things to come, the Law had what? (10:1a)
 - What words are used in the following verses to indicate the symbolism contained in the Law?
 - Hebrews 8:5
 - Hebrews 9:9
 - Hebrews 9:23-24
 - Colossians 2:17
2. What could the yearly sacrifices of the Law never do for those who offered them? (10:1-2)
 - If the sacrifices of the Law had purified the worshipers, they would no longer have had a consciousness of what?
 - In the offering of those sacrifices, there is a reminder of what? (10:3)
 - What can the blood of bulls and goats not do? (10:4)
3. According to Hebrews 10:5, what did Christ say when He came into the world?
 - Read Psalm 40:6-8. Who wrote this Psalm?
 - For what purpose did Christ take on a human body? (cf. Philippians 2:5-8)
4. In what did God have no pleasure? (10:6)
5. Why did Christ say He came? (10:7)
 - What reason does Christ give in John 6:38 for coming from heaven to earth?
 - What command had Jesus received from the Father according to John 10:18?
 - According to Romans 8:3-4, how did God do what the Law could not do?
6. Why was the first covenant taken away? (10:9)
 - When and how was it taken out of the way according to Colossians 2:14?
7. By what and through what have we been sanctified? (10:10)
8. In Hebrews 10:11-12, what are the differences between the sacrifices offered by the Old Testament priests and the sacrifice offered by Christ?
9. What did Christ's offering do for those who are being sanctified? (10:14)
 - According to Hebrews 7:19, what did the Law make perfect?
 - Hebrews 9:9 indicates that those who offered the sacrifices according to the Law were not made perfect in regard to what?
10. According to Hebrews 10:15, who said what is recorded in verses 16 and 17?
11. Once remission of sins is accomplished, what is no more? (10:18)