

Hebrews

Lesson 1 – Introduction & Hebrews 1:1-3

1. Read through Hebrews, noting the major sections of the epistle from the Thematic Outline in the box to the right →
2. To whom was this epistle written? What evidence is there for this conclusion?
3. In what ways were Hebrew Christians being pressured to return to Judaism? (Consider Hebrews 10:32-36 as well as implications from the epistle as a whole.)

Thematic Outline of Hebrews:

The Superiority of Christ

- As God's Son, He is superior both to the angels and to Moses (1:1 — 4:11)
- As High Priest after the order of Melchizedek, He is superior to the Levitical Priests (4:12—7:28)
- He is the Mediator of a better covenant (8:1— 10:29)
- He is the Author & Finisher of our faith (11:1—13:25)

4. What phrase of exhortation is found 12 times in the book of Hebrews? (4:1,11, 14, 16; 6:1; 10:22, 23, 24; 12:1, 28; 13:13, 15)
5. Everything Christ accomplished for us is better than what came before. List at least five of these better things (7:19, 22; 8:6; 9:23; 12:24; 10:34; 11:16, 40).
6. What internal evidence is there in Hebrews indicating that Paul may have written this epistle? (see 13:19, 23-24; 10:34)
7. Despite the many methods and messengers used by God in times past to convey His word, it contains no contradictions; the message is unified and harmonious. What does this indicate about the nature of inspiration? (cf. 2 Peter 1:20-21)
8. Who is God's spokesman in these last days?
9. In what sense are we in the "last days?" (cf. Isaiah 2:2-3; Acts 2:17; 3:22-24)
10. Give the phrase in Hebrews 1:2-3 that answers the following questions:
 - Whom did God appoint to inherit everything?
 - Through Whom were the worlds made?
 - How does Christ represent God?
 - Who upholds all things?
 - What did Christ do with our sins?
 - Where is Christ now?