

Workbook on Hebrews

Assignments on Hebrews 1

Please read Hebrews 1 and answer the following questions:

1. Skim the book of Hebrews and summarize its theme. Why was it written? (Think: What is known about who wrote the book?)
 2. How did Aleim speak “in times past” – 1:1? Explain when this refers to and to whom He spoke.
 3. Special Assignment: Define “prophet.” Give passages showing Aleim spoke by prophets.
 4. Describe some of the various ways by which Aleim revealed His will to prophets.
 5. How has Aleim spoken “in the last days” – 1:2? Explain how this differed from His speaking to the prophets.
 6. Who is the Son? Give other passages so identifying Him.
 7. Case Study: Suppose someone claims that “the last days” refers to the time right before IESO’ coming. Give and explain b/c/v you would use to respond.
 8. List other passages about IESO’ involvement in creation. (Think: What does this prove about how long IESO has existed?)
- Ongoing Assignment: Make a list of ways the Gospel is superior to the Old Testament according to Hebrews.

9. Explain “brightness of His glory” and “express image of His person” – 1:3. What does this prove about the nature of IESO?
10. What else did/does IESO do according to v3? List other passages about the significance of Aleim’s right side.
11. List other passages about IESO’ Deity.
12. What is Paulo’s point in saying all these things about IESO?
13. How does IESO compare to angels – 1:4?
14. What application does this have to the difference between Old Testament and New Testament (see Hebrews 2:2,3)?
15. Case Study: Some religious folks claim IESO is Michael the Archangel. How does this context apply to this view?
16. As you proceed through this chapter, make a list of ways IESO compares to angels.
17. What passages are quoted in 1:5? What do they teach about IESO?
18. How does this compare IESO to angels?
19. List other passages where IESO is said to be begotten by Aleim. (Think: In what sense did the Father beget IESO? Is this the same sense in which human fathers beget sons?)
20. What is said of IESO in 1:6? What passage is quoted here?

21. May men or angels accept worship? Why or why not? Proof?
22. List other passages where IESO accepted worship. (Think: If men and angels worship IESO, what does that prove about IESO' nature?)
23. What passage is quoted in 1:7? What does that teach about angels?
24. What passage is quoted in – 1:8,9? Summarize it.
25. What expression in v8 confirms IESO' Deity? Who said this to IESO (see context)? Where else has IESO' Deity been affirmed in this context?
26. What other expressions in vv 8,9 describe IESO' authority or position? (Think: How does this distinguish IESO from angels?)
27. What is IESO' view of righteousness and of sin? List other passages about these ideas.
What should we learn?
28. What passage is quoted in 1:10-12? Summarize it.
29. What is the comparison between IESO and the created things? Where else has IESO been described as Creator and/or as eternal?
30. Special Assignment: What other terms are used to address the "Ruler" in the context of the original passage quoted here? What does this show?
31. What do vv10-12 say about ie' duration compared to created things? Where else is the temporary nature of the earth taught? (Think: How does this contrast IESO to angels?)
32. What passage is quoted in 1:13? Where else have we read of IESO at Aleim's right hand?

(Think: How does this contrast IESO to angels?)

33. What position do angels have, and what work do they do – 1:14? Explain.

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Assignments on Hebrews 2

Please read Hebrews 2 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the main point of 2:1-4?
2. What application & conclusion does the writer draw in 2:1? How does this relate to chapter 1?
3. What danger does v1 warn about? What is the solution to this problem? (Think: How accurately does this verse describe the way Followers tend to go into sin? Is this a sudden or gradual process? Lessons?)
4. What is the “word spoken through angels” – 2:2? Proof?
5. What happened to those who transgressed that word? Give examples or b/c/v.
6. What lesson should we learn – 2:3? Define “neglect.” Give examples. (Think: Are people lost only by deliberately rejecting Aleim's will? Explain.)
7. How was the Gospel made known to us (v3)? Where else has this been stated?
8. What did Aleim do for His message – 2:4? How?
9. Define “sign,” “wonder,” and “miracle.” Where else do we read of gifts of the Spirit?
10. List other passages about the purpose of miracles.

11. Special Assignment: Explain the purpose of miracles. Why were they needed? How did they accomplish their purpose?
12. What subject is discussed in 2:5-18?
13. How does this relate to the theme of the Scriptures?
14. What passage is quoted in – 2:6-8? Summarize it.
15. What is man's position compared to angels – 2:7? Compared to nature? (Think: Is this talking about IESO or man in general? Hint: study the context of the original passage.)
16. List other passages about man's dominion over nature – 2:8.
17. In what sense are not all things subject to man (cf. vv 14,15)? What caused this?
18. Who can solve this problem – 2:9? What position did He have to take and what price did He pay to accomplish this?
19. What other passages teach similarly to 2:9? What position did IESO receive again?
20. For whom did IESO die? What other passages teach this?
21. What did IESO' suffering accomplish – 2:10? Why was this necessary? Had IESO been imperfect before? (Think: What is meant by "for whom are all things and through whom...")
22. What does 2:11-16 teach about IESO' nature? How does this compare to chapter 1?
23. List several ways that these verses state or imply IESO possessed this nature?

24. What passage is quoted in 2:12? How does it prove IESO' nature?
25. What does this verse teach about music in worship?
26. Special Assignment: List and explain other passages showing the kind of music Aleim wants in worship today.
27. What verses are quoted in 2:13? (Think: Explain the significance.)
28. According to 2:14, why did IESO have to take this nature?
29. In what ways is death a problem for us – 2:15? Explain.
30. In what sense does satan have the power of death?
31. How did IESO defeat satan? List other b/c/v.
32. Explain 2:16.
33. How is IESO compared to men in 2:17? Where else has this been stated?
34. What reason is given in 2:17,18 why this had to be done?
35. Where else is it stated that IESO needed to experience human conditions in order to accomplish His purpose effectively? Explain.

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Assignments on Hebrews 3

Please read Hebrews 3 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the theme of 3:1-6? Summarize the people or groups that IESO has been compared to so far in Hebrews. (Think: What would the readers think of each of these groups? What is the point?)
2. What terms describe the readers in 3:1? What does this tell about who they are? (Think: In what sense is IESO an apostle?)
3. Special Assignment: Where else in Hebrews is IESO said to be our High Priest?
4. How are IESO and MoUse compared in – 3:2? What passage about MoUse is referred to here?
5. How are IESO and MoUse compared in 3:3?
6. Explain the house illustration – 3:3,4. What is the application to MoUse and IESO?
7. What would the Hebrews think of MoUse? What lesson should they learn?
8. What secondary application can be made from v4 regarding the existence of Aleim and the theory of evolution?
9. What differences between MoUse and IESO are discussed in 3:5,6?
10. In what sense was MoUse' work a testimony of things to be spoken afterward?

11. What is required of us in order to benefit from IESO' position?
12. What is IESO' house? Proof?
13. What passage is quoted in 3:7-11? What is the point?
14. According to 3:8&9, what problems did Israel have? (Think: Where else to go does chapter 3 refer to hardness of heart?)
15. Give b/c/v and briefly describe examples in which Israel acted as described here.
16. How did Aleim view Israel's conduct – 3:10? What was His attitude toward them?
17. What conclusion did Aleim reach regarding Israel – 3:11? Give Old Testament b/c/v.
18. How does this discussion relate to the theme of Hebrews?
19. What danger did the Hebrews face – 3:12,13? Who else faces such danger?
20. How do 3:12-14 connect to vv 7-11?
21. Explain the role and importance of the heart in this context.
22. What should we do (v13) to avoid this danger? Define "exhort." (Think: In what ways is sin deceitful?)
23. What words in v13 express when and how often we should exhort one another? Explain the significance.

24. Who should give exhortation – 3:14? What lessons can we learn?
25. What is required in order for us to be partakers with The Anointed One? Explain.
26. Define “confidence” and “steadfast.”
27. Explain how 3:15 relates to the discussion and to the problem of the Hebrews.
28. Compare 3:12-14 to 10:24,25. How do our assemblies relate to our exhorting one another?
What can we learn about the importance of attendance?
29. Explain the questions and answers in 3:16,17?
30. How many people sinned? What is the lesson?
31. Name some excuses people sometimes offer for their misdeeds. What did Aleim give as the reason these people were punished?
32. What consequences did they suffer? What is the lesson?
33. Compare the reasons they were punished in 3:18 to the reason given in v19. Explain the connection.
34. What is the “rest” these people could not enter? Give other references.
35. Was this the 7th-day Sabbath rest they did not enter? Proof?

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Assignments on Hebrews 4

Please read Hebrews 4 and answer the following questions:

1. What remains for us – 4:1? What dangers must we beware of? Explain.
2. To whom was the Gospel preached – 4:2? In what sense?
3. Again in 4:2, what explanation is given for why Israel could not enter? Explain.
4. What “rest” did Israel not enter? Why didn’t they enter (4:1-3)? Who will enter it?
5. What “rest” is mentioned in 4:4? Give b/c/v.
6. Is the “rest” of v4 the same as that of vv 3&5? Proof?
7. Did Aleim rest before or after He did His work? Application?
8. Why did Israel not enter their rest – 4:6? How does resting relate to working?
9. How does the author prove that a rest still remains – 4:7? Did Dauid speak to people before or after Israel refused to enter Canaan?
10. Did people in the day of Iesou receive the rest Dauid promised – 4:8? Proof? (Note: Some translations say “IESO” in v8, but check newer translations.)
11. What conclusion does the author reach in 4:9?

12. What similarity exists between our rest and Aleim's – 4:10? Again, what comes first: work or rest?
13. Summarize the different rests referred to in vv 1-10. Is the rest that remains for us the seventh-day Sabbath? Proof?
14. Special Assignment: Prove by the Scriptures whether the seventh-day Sabbath is still binding.
15. What conclusion does 4:11 reach regarding the previous verses?
16. Describe the illustration used in 4:12.
17. In what sense is Aleim's word like a sword? What power does it have? Explain.
18. List other passages comparing the word to a sword or describing the power of the word.
19. What does 4:13 teach, and where else does the Scriptures teach it? (Think: How does this connect to v12?)
20. To what subject does the author return in 4:14? Where else has it been discussed?
21. How can we know IESO can sympathize with us – 4:15? Where else has this been discussed?
22. What success did IESO have in dealing with temptation? Where else does the Scriptures teach this?
23. Special Assignment: Describe some temptations IESO faced.

24. What application does 4:16 make? What is the specific application to the Hebrews?

25. List other passages about coming or drawing near to Aleim.

26. Case Study: Catholicism says we need Marhia as mediatrix between IESO and us because she is more sympathetic and understanding than He is. How would you respond?

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Assignments on Hebrews 5

Please read Hebrews 5 and answer the following questions:

1. What work do high priests do – 5:1? Give Old Testament b/c/v.
2. What characteristic does one need to be a high priest according to 5:2? Explain.
3. For whom does he offer sacrifice – 5:3? Why must he offer for himself too?
4. How does IESO fit the description of vv 1-3?
5. How was a man chosen to be priest – 5:4?
6. Give b/c/v showing how Aarhon was chosen.
7. Do modern denominational “priests” have the qualifications of v4? Explain.
8. What passage is quoted in 5:5 regarding IESO? What does it teach?
9. What verse is quoted regarding IESO in 5:6? What does it teach?
10. What does this show about IESO’ qualifications as priest?
11. How does 5:7 describe IESO’ suffering? Define “supplication.”
12. Give b/c/v for examples of the suffering of IESO.

13. How do you know Aleim was able to save IESO from death (b/c/v)? How do you know Aleim heard him?

14. In what sense did IESO learn obedience – 5:8. Had He been disobedient before?

15. How did this make Him perfect – 5:9? Where else have similar things been said?

16. In what sense is IESO the author of salvation? Who will receive salvation?

17. List other passages showing the necessity of obedience in salvation.

18. Case Study: Many Ekklesias teach salvation by faith alone without obedience. How would you respond?

19. Who made IESO a high priest, and according to what order is He a priest – 5:10?

20. Will it be easy to understand about IESO' Melchizedek priesthood – 5:11? Why would the Hebrews especially have problems?

21. List other passages about people who do not understand or are dull of hearing.

22. Explain the connection between teaching and the length of time one is a Follower – 5:12.
(Think: Should all Followers be teachers? Explain.)

23. List other passages regarding the importance of teaching.

24. Why were these people not teachers? Explain why teachers need knowledge.

25. List other passages about the importance of knowledge and Scripture study.
26. What is meant by “first principles”? Define “oracles.”
27. Explain the illustration of milk and meat (solid food) – 5:13,14.
28. Give other passages about the importance of growing and maturity. (Think: Is it wrong to be a baby? What is the author’s point?)
29. What is required in order to understand Aleim’s word (v14)? Define “discern.”
30. Explain the point of v14. What is the connection between exercise and discernment?
31. Special Assignment: Define “necessary inference.” Explain the connection between v14 and necessary inference. Give other passages relating to necessary inference.
32. Explain the application of vv 12-14 to the Hebrews’ problem.

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Assignments on Hebrews 6

Please read Hebrews 6 and answer the following questions:

1. List 6 examples of “first principles” – 6:1,2.(Think: Can you explain the Scriptures teaching about each of these?)
2. As time passes, what should Followers do with the first principles? What was the application to the Hebrews?
3. What lessons can Scripture teachers learn from 6:1-3? What can all members learn?
4. What is meant by “laying on of hands” (v2)? Give Scripture examples. (Think: Why is “baptisms” plural? What is meant?)
5. What subject is discussed in 6:4-8? Why did the Hebrews need to consider this? (Think: What does this have to do with 5:12-6:3?)
6. List 4 characteristics of the people discussed in vv 4,5.
7. Define “enlighten.” What is the heavenly gift? (Think: How can one partake of the Holy Spirit?)
8. What do vv 4,5 tell you about who these people were? Were they saved or unsaved? (Think: What are the powers of the age to come?)
9. What does 6:6 say about these people if they fall away?

10. Special Assignment: List other passages and examples about children of Aleim who sin. Can such people repent and return to Aleim?
11. What do such people do to IESO – 6:6? (Think: Does this help explain why these cannot be restored to repentance? In what sense is it true that this is impossible?)
12. What results can earth produce, and what consequences come as a result – 6:7,8?
13. Explain this illustration. What is the application to the Hebrews and to us?
14. Explain the application to “once saved, always saved.”
15. Was the author convinced the Hebrews would be lost – 6:9? Explain.
16. Why did he still have hope for them – 6:10?
17. Will Aleim forget what we have done? Explain. (Think: What lessons should people and teachers learn?)
18. Define “diligence” and “sluggish” (or “slothful”) – 6:11,12.
19. Instead of falling, what did the author want them to do? How long should they continue?
20. List other passages regarding laziness, neglect, or indifference.
21. Whom should we imitate? Explain and give examples. (Think: What is the application to the Hebrews?)
22. Case Study: Some people have a double standard, expecting much of Ekklesia leaders but expecting less of themselves. Give some examples of this. Explain the application of 6:11,12.

23. What promise does the author discuss beginning in 6:13? Summarize the whole promise Aleim made to this man? Give b/c/v. (Think: Why would the author bring this up here?)

24. Why would Abrham and these promises be of special interest to the Hebrews?

25. Describe the point in Abrham's life at which Aleim's swore to him with an oath – 6:14. What event preceded this oath? In what sense was this after he had patiently endured?

26. Describe the fulfillment of Aleim's promise to Abrham (6:15). Proof?

27. What was the purpose of oaths – 6:16,17? By whom did Aleim swear? Why not by someone else?

28. What did Aleim's oath accomplish – 6:17,18? How did it benefit the Hebrews and us?

29. What are the two immutable things (v18)?

30. Why is hope important to us – 6:19? How is it like an anchor?

31. What did the high priest do behind the veil? Give b/c/v.

32. How is IESO like the high priest? What subject is reintroduced in 6:20? (Think: Explain the idea of the anchor entering the presence behind the veil — v19.)

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Assignments on Hebrews 7

Please read Hebrews 7 and answer the following questions:

1. Look over chap. 7, especially vv 1-10. What theme is discussed?
2. What does the Old Testament say about Melchizedek (give b/c/v)?
3. What terms or names describe Melchizedek – 7:1,2? Think carefully about these terms, then explain how they differ from what the Law of MoUse would allow.
4. 7:3 is especially difficult. In what sense was Melchizedek “without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life”? Were these things physically true of IESO?
5. How does v3 differ from priesthood under the Law of MoUse? What is the point regarding Melchizedek priesthood?
6. What did Abrham give Melchizedek – 7:4? What does this show about Melchizedek?
7. Who received tithes under the Law of MoUse – 7:5? Give b/c/v.
8. What was the purpose of these Old Testament tithes? Define “tithes.”
(Think: Does anything here prove people must tithe today? Explain.)
9. How was the case of Abrham and Melchizedek similar to tithing under the Law of MoUse?
How was it different?
10. What did Melchizedek do for Abrham – 7:6?

11. What principle is stated in 7:7 regarding blessing? Give Scripture examples.
12. What does this prove about Melchizedek? (Think: How would this surprise Hebrews?)
13. What difference does 7:8 show between Melchizedek and the Levitical priesthood?
14. What does 7:9,10 say about Melchizedek and Levites? In what sense is this true?
15. What is the point of vv 9,10? (Hint: Who is greater: Abraham or Levi? Who is greater Abraham or Melchizedek?)
16. Summarize the point of vv 4-10 (note v4). (Think: How would this affect Hebrews?)
17. What is the application of this discussion to IESO?
18. What conclusion does 7:11 reach regarding the Levitical priesthood? What does this prove about the Levitical priesthood as compared to IESO' priesthood?
19. What is the connection between the Levitical priesthood and the law? (Think: In what sense is "perfection" meant here? Did Aleim make a mistake in ordaining the Old Testament priesthood? Cf. 7:18,19; 10:1-18.)
20. Special Assignment: Consider vv 4-11 (and following) as regards the use of necessary inferences. Define "necessary inference." Explain several necessary inferences used in these verses. What should we learn about the use of necessary inferences?
21. What conclusion is reached in 7:12? Explain the significance.
22. This is the first direct statement in Hebrews that the law has been changed. Where else does the New Testament teach this?

23. Explain how 7:13&14 confirm the conclusion of v12. (Hint: Compare the tribes of the kings and priests.)

24. How did the Old Testament indicate the tribe from which the Moseea would come?
(Think: Again, how does this demonstrate the use of necessary inference?)

25. What did MoUse say about priests of the tribe of Judah – 7:14? What does this prove?

26. Special Assignment: Explain the concept sometimes called “silence of Scripture.”
Explain how the Scriptures establishes it as valid.

27. How long did Psalm 110 promise the Messiah would serve as priest – 7:15-17? How did this differ from Old Testament priests?

28. In what sense did Old Testament priests serve according to a carnal commandment?

29. What two offices did Melchizedek hold (cf. v1)? So what two offices did IESO hold?

30. What does this prove about when IESO became king? What application can be made to premillennialism?

31. List phrases in 7:11-15 that indicate conclusions (inferences) are being drawn.

32. What is the status of the former commandment – 7:18? Where else has this been said?

33. Why was this done to the law – 7:18,19? Explain.

34. In contrast to this, what do we have now (v19)? In what way is this better?

35. What further advantage did Jesus have as priest – 7:20,21? How did this compare to Levitical priests?
36. Where is this oath recorded, and what did it say? (Think: Where else have we read of an oath of Aleim?)
37. Define “surety” – 7:22. What is our surety?
38. How does the new covenant compare to the old? Explain.
39. Define “covenant.”
40. How does IESO’ priesthood differ from Old Testament priests according to 7:23,24? Why is this an advantage?
41. What is the application of all this to the Hebrews and to us?
42. What can IESO do for us – 7:25? In what sense is this true?
43. How does v25 relate to the previous verses? What does this teach regarding salvation by way of Old Testament priests or anyone else?
44. Define “intercession.”
45. How does 7:26 describe IESOas High Priest? List terms used and define them.
46. How did Old Testament priests differ from IESO’ characteristics – 7:26,27?
47. Why is IESO’ character an advantage to His priesthood (v27)?

48. What sacrifice did IESO' offer? Where else is this stated?

49. How often did IESO offer this sacrifice? How does this compare to Old Testament sacrifices?

50. How did IESO' character distinguish Him from the Old Testament priests – 7:28?

51. Summarize the advantages of IESO as priest according to vv 20-28.

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Assignments on Hebrews 8

Please read Hebrews 8 and answer the following questions:

1. What main point is the author making – 8:1? Explain the connection to chapter 7.
2. Explain the significance of IESO being at Aleim's right hand. Where else have we studied about this?
3. If IESO is now at Aleim's right side, what does this prove about His role as King (cf. Psalm 110 and Hebrews 7)?
4. Where does IESO serve as minister – 8:2? How did this differ from the Old Testament?
(Think: What is this "true tabernacle"?)
5. What work do priests do – 8:3, and where else have we read this?
6. What does 8:4 teach about IESO' priesthood? Where else has this been taught? (Think: How could priests offer sacrifices according to the law, if the law had been annulled?)
7. What purpose did these Old Testament sacrifices serve – 8:5? List other passages referring to Old Testament practices as shadows, copies, etc.
8. Define "shadow" – 8:5. In what sense are Old Testament sacrifices like a shadow?
9. What instructions had Aleim given MoUse? Why would this matter?
10. What should we learn from the importance of patterns (v5) and from the theme of vv 1-5

in general?

11. Compare IESO' ministry and covenant to that of MoUse – 8:6. Where else have similar things been said?

12. In what sense is IESO a mediator? Give other b/c/v.

13. Explain the point of 8:7. In what sense was the first covenant not faultless? Where else have such things been said?

14. How do we know Aleim planned a second covenant? What passage is quoted in 8:8-12? Summarize the point. (Think: With what/whom did Aleim find fault? Cf. v9.)

15. What is the significance of the fact this passage is quoted from the Old Testament? Why does the author make a point of quoting it?

16. Where else in Hebrews has the author been able to use the Old Testament to prove the law would change?

17. With whom would this covenant be made – 8:8? (Think: Does this exclude all Gentiles? Explain.)

18. What covenant was the first one – 8:9? Prove what covenant this refers to. Does it include the 10 Commands?

19. What reason does v9 give for this change of covenants?

20. Is this new covenant just an addition to the first, while the first also continues in effect? Prove your answer.

21. Where should New Testament laws be written – 8:10? How does this happen?
22. Explain how one comes into covenant relationship with Aleim in the New Testament – 8:11 (see other passages)?
23. How does this differ from the Old Testament? Where were Old Testament laws written?
How did one come into covenant relation under the Old Testament?
24. What relationship do we have with Aleim under the New Testament?
25. What is not be needed under the New Testament (v11)? What reason is given?
26. Explain why everyone in the New Testament will know the Ruler? How does this differ from the Old Testament? (Think: Is teaching not needed under the New Testament? How does this verse harmonize with other passages about teaching?)
27. Case Study: Many Ekklesias baptize babies, thinking this somehow dedicates them into a relationship with Aleim. Explain how this context in Hebrews applies to the practice.
28. What blessing does the New Testament promise according to – 8:12? Where else is this quoted in the New Testament?
29. How does this differ from the Old Testament (see chap. 10)?
30. What is the consequence of all this to the Old Testament – 8:13? Note the contrast throughout the context between the first (old) covenant and second (new) covenant. What should we learn? (Think: Why does he say the Old Testament is “becoming” obsolete and “ready” to vanish away?)

Assignments on Hebrews 9

Please read Hebrews 9 and answer the following questions:

1. Name the two main sections of the tabernacle.

2. List the furnishings in the tabernacle – 9:1-4.

3. Match the letters on the diagram with the names of the parts of the tabernacle.

___ Candlestick ___ Altar of burnt offerings

___ Holy Place ___ Table of showbread

___ Ark of covenant/mercy seat ___ Altar of incense

___ Most Holy Place ___ Laver

4. What was in the Ark of the Covenant – 9:4?

5. What was on the Ark of the Covenant – 9:5?

6. What were the tablets of the covenant (v4)? To what covenant did these pertain (v1)? What happened to that covenant (8:13)?

7. Case Study: Some people say IESO removed ceremonial parts of the law, but the Ten Commands are still binding. How do the above points relate to this view?

8. Who went into the first part of the tabernacle and for what purpose – 9:6?

9. Who went into the second part of the tabernacle, when, and for what purpose – 9:7?

10. Give Old Testament b/c/v regarding the event described in 9:7, and describe more fully

what it involved.

11. The practices described in vv 6,7 indicated what – 9:8? Explain the significance.

12. What purposes were Old Testament sacrifices not able to accomplish – 9:9?

13. What purposes did they accomplish? How long were they to last – 9:10? (Think: What is the “time of reformation”?)

14. In contrast, what work did IESO do – 9:11,12?

15. In what tabernacle and Most Holy Place did IESO serve?

16. What sacrifice did He offer? (Think: Explain the significance of eternal redemption.)

17. Again, what could animal sacrifices do – 9:13?

18. What can IESO’ sacrifice do – 9:14?

19. In what sense was IESO’ sacrifice “without spot”? Why was this important?

20. What provision was made for the sins of people under the first covenant – 9:15? Why was this needed? Explain. (Where else has IESO been called mediator of a new covenant?)

21. Explain the principle of a will or testament, as stated in 9:16,17? What does this prove regarding the New Testament?

22. Case Study: Some people claim IESO kept the Sabbath, so we should too. How does the principle of vv 16,17 help answer them?

23. Case Study: Some people claim baptism is not necessary to salvation because the thief on the tree was saved without baptism. How does the principle of vv 16,17 help answer them?

24. How was the first covenant dedicated – 9:18-22?

25. Where is this recorded (b/c/v)? Describe the event recorded in the Old Testament.

26. List the things that were dedicated in this way.

27. What covenant is referred to in vv 18-22? Did it include the Ten Commands? Proof?

(Think: What had happened to that covenant — cf. 8:7-13?)

28. What principle is stated in 9:22?

29. What was the consequence of sin (Ezekiel 18:20; Romans 6:23)? Explain how this relates to the shedding of blood and the principle of v22.

30. List other passages regarding the relationship between blood and forgiveness.

31. What was necessary according to 9:23? Why was this necessary?

32. Where did The Anointed One enter, and where did He not enter – 9:24? Why?

33. Explain the Old Testament shadow of this event (cf. other references in Hebrews).

34. What event had to happen “often” – 9:25? Why? (Cf. other references.)

35. How often did IESO offer His sacrifice – 9:26-28? Where else is this stated?

36. Why was IESO' sacrifice needed only once?

37. Case Study: Catholicism teaches that the Mass (communion) is a repetition of the sacrifice of IESO in an unbloody form. What application would Hebrews 9 have?

38. What two things are appointed for man – 9:27? How often must man die?

39. Case Study: Many people believe in reincarnation — after death people are reborn in a different body in a repeated cycle of death and rebirth. What application does Hebrews 9:27 have?

40. Explain the purpose of IESO' first and comings. (Think: What does the Scripture teach about the Judgment Day?)

Assignments on Hebrews 10

Please read Hebrews 10 and answer the following questions:

1. What was the relationship between the law and the things of the New Testament – 10:1?

Where else has this been said?

2. What could Old Testament sacrifices not do? Where else has this been said?

3. What reason is given to prove those sacrifices could not perfect people – 10:2? Explain.

4. Instead of eliminating guilt permanently, what did animal sacrifices do – 10:3? Explain how events on the Day of Atonement proved this to be correct.

5. How does 10:4 summarize the problem? (Think: As previously studied, how were people who sinned under the Old Testament given lasting forgiveness — 9:15?)

6. What passage is quoted in – 10:5-7? What sacrifices are referred to here (v8)?

7. What did this passage say about sacrifices? Who is viewed as having said this?

8. List other Old Testament passages showing that animal sacrifices were inadequate.

9. Special Assignment: If animal sacrifices were inadequate, and even the Old Testament said so, what does that prove regarding the Old Testament law itself? List 3 proofs we now have studied in which Old Testament Scriptures themselves indicated that the law must change.

10. Who came to solve this problem? What does the Old Testament passage say to prove

someone was coming to solve the problem?

11. What passage is quoted again in 10:9? Who fulfilled it?

12. According to the context of Hebrews, what is the “first” and what is the “second” – 10:9,10?

What happened to each of them? Was this according to Aleim’s will or contrary to it?

13. What blessing can we receive under the second will? How often did IESO give this offering?

14. List other passages about the Old Testament being taken away.

15. Case Study: How would you answer someone who says the Old Testament can not have been removed because man has no right to annul Aleim’s laws?

16. How are Old Testament sacrifices described in 10:11? Where else has this been said?

17. What is said about IESO’ sacrifice in 10:12? Where else have we read about IESO at Aleim’s right side?

18. What is IESO waiting for – 10:13? According to Old Testament prophecy, what does this have to do with IESO’ reign at Aleim’s right side?

19. Case Study: Compare 1 Corinthians 15:20-28 to Hebrews 10. What application can be made to the premillennial view that IESO is not now reigning but will reign when He returns?

20. So what has IESO done – 10:14? How does this differ from Old Testament sacrifices?

21. What passage is quoted in – 10:16,17? Where have we studied it before?

22. Summarize what these verses teach.

23. Who said this – 10:15? What does this prove?

24. What conclusion does the author reach – 10:18? (Think: If sins are remembered no more, does that mean Aleim does not even know they happened? Explain.)

25. How does this conclusion contrast to Old Testament animal sacrifices (see vv 1-8)?

26. What can this sacrifice and our high priest do for us – 10:19-21? Who could go into this place in the Old Testament? If we go there as IESO did, where will we go? Proof?

27. Where else have we been encouraged to have boldness? What lesson should the Hebrews learn? (Think: Why is boldness required?)

28. How can we draw near to Aleim – 10:22? Where else does the Scriptures talk about drawing near to Aleim?

29. What must happen to our hearts? How does this compare to the Old Testament?

30. When and how are our bodies washed with pure water?

31. Case Study: Suppose someone claims that 10:22 proves baptism is sprinkling. What do other passages say about this? How should we explain v22?

32. What admonition is given in 10:23? Why did the Hebrews need this? (Think: Do we also need such admonition today? Explain.)

33. What reason is given why they/we should hold fast? Explain. (Think: Is our assurance based on who we are or on who Aleim is? How does this give assurance?)

34. How can we help one another hold fast – 10:24? How often do we need exhortation (3:12-

14)?

35. What circumstances give an especially good opportunity for exhorting one another –

10:25? What then is our responsibility to these meetings?

36. Summarize the connection between church meetings and faithfulness. Answer in light of the theme of Hebrews, the context of faithfulness to Aleim instead of falling away, and the purpose of assembling. (Think: What can we learn from this about how our assemblies should be

conducted? What activities should we include, etc.?)

37. List other passages elsewhere about church meetings.

38. In light of context and the theme of Hebrews, do we need exhortation and are we benefited by assembling just one hour a week, or is more needed? Would the principle of v25 apply only to one assembly per week?

39. Special Assignment: Summarize Scripture teaching about attending Ekklesia meetings.

40. What “day” was approaching as discussed in v25? Explain your answer.

41. Is missing Ekklesia meetings wrong only if we completely abandon them, or is it wrong to fail to use these opportunities to grow stronger thereby making it more likely that we will fall away. Explain.

42. Read 10:26-31 and summarize the characteristics of willful sinning.

43. Does this passage prove that a person cannot be forgiven if he sins knowing he is sinning? Give Scripture examples to prove your answer. (Think: Does it follow that, if one commits sin “unwillfully” that he will not be condemned?)

44. Study willful sinning in light of the theme of Hebrews. What other passages may help us

understand it? (Think: Does the willful sin refer primarily to missing Ekklesia meetings?)

45. In what sense is there no sacrifice for willful sin?

46. What does await one who sins willfully – 10:27?

47. What Old Testament principle is described in 10:28? Give Old Testament b/c/v.

48. Did all sin under the Old Testament lead to the consequences of v28? Explain. (Think: What does this show?)

49. What application does the author make in 10:29?

50. When a person sins willfully, what is he doing – 10:29? Explain each phrase.

51. What will Aleim do according to – 10:30,31? Explain the application. (Think: Is it proper to use eternal punishment as motivation to obey Aleim? Explain.)

52. Describe the problems the Hebrews formerly had – 10:32-34. (Think: What does “illuminated” mean here?)

53. How were they made a spectacle (gazing stock)? In what sense were they companions with those mistreated?

54. Why were they willing to suffer (v34)? Explain. (Think: What had they done for the author?)

55. List other passages showing Hebrew Followers were persecuted.

56. What application does the author make in 10:35? What does the context tell us about why the Hebrews may have been considering leaving the Gospel? (Think: When we are tempted to fall

away, how does it help to remember past sacrifices?)

57. What do we need to receive Aleim's reward – 10:36? List similar passages.

58. What reassurance should comfort and strengthen them – 10:37? How would this encourage them? (Think: What "coming" does this refer to?)

59. What Old Testament passage is quoted in 10:37,38?

60. Why do we need faith? What other passages confirm this?

61. What if we fail to maintain our commitment – 10:38,39? Define "perdition."

Assignments on Hebrews 11

Please read Hebrews 11 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the theme of chapter 11? How does it relate to 10:38,39? (Think: What reward does 10:39 say faith leads to? How does this compare to the rewards given people in chapter 11?)

2. How does 11:1 describe faith? Define key terms.

3. How does faith relate to sight? Give other passages, and explain the distinction.

4. What did faith do for the “elders” – 11:2? Explain. (Think: Who were the “elders”?)

5. Special Assignment: As the chapter proceeds, consider these questions: (1) Was faith required under the Old Testament? If so, how does this differ from the New Testament? (2) Were the people described in chapter 11 rewarded by “faith only” without obedience, or was obedience also required? What does this prove (note connection to 10:39)?

6. What illustration of faith is described in 11:3? How does faith differ from sight here?

7. List other passages about creation.

8. Case Study: The “scientific method” proves things by observing the results of repeatable experiments. Can the creation/evolution controversy be resolved by such a method? Explain. Does this mean there is no evidence for faith? Explain.

9. Who demonstrated faith in – 11:4, and who did not? Give b/c/v and tell the story. (Think: How did Abel’s sacrifice demonstrate faith?)

10. What reward(s) did Abel receive? How does he still speak today?

11. Who demonstrated faith in – 11:5? Give b/c/v.

12. What testimony did Aleim give about him, and what happened to him as a result – 11:5?

Explain. Who else left earth in a similar way?

13. Why is faith needed – 11:6? Where else have we learned this?

14. What specifically must we believe? (Think: Is this all we must believe? Proof?)

15. List other passages showing Aleim is a rewarder? What must we do to receive His rewards? Explain.
(Think: Is Aleim just a punisher? What rewards does He offer? Why?)

16. Who showed faith in 11:7? Give b/c/v.

17. What did Noe do? Tell the story. (Think: Explain the relation here between faith and sight.)

18. What reward did Noe receive? Compare this to our reward. Did his reward require obedience?
(Think: How did he condemn the world?)

19. Who showed faith in 11:8-10? Give b/c/v.

20. Tell the story and describe what Abrham did. Why did this require faith?

21. Where did he sojourn? What conditions did he endure there? Who else did the same?

22. Why did Abrham do this – 11:10? Was obedience necessary to receive his reward? (Think: What
“city” is referred to here? Other passages?)

23. Who had faith in 11:11? Give b/c/v.

24. Tell the story referred to here.

25. What promise had Aleim made regarding Sarha's seed? Explain why it would have been hard to believe this promise.

26. How was the promise fulfilled – 11:12? (Think: Did Sarha always have faith without doubts? Explain. What can we learn?)

27. What happened to the people the author has been discussing – 11:13? What was their relationship to the promise?

28. In what sense were these folks strangers and pilgrims? (Think: Who "all" is referred to here? Enoch — v5?)

29. What were they looking for – 11:14,16? Where else has this been discussed? (Think: Was the physical land promise the highest goal these people sought?)

30. Could they have returned to their native land – 11:15? Why didn't they? What is the point?

31. In what sense was Aleim not ashamed of them? In what sense was He called their Aleim?

32. What lessons and applications can be made to the Hebrews and to us?

33. What event is discussed in 11:17-19? Give b/c/v.

34. Tell the story of this event.

35. Why was this difficult for Abrham, and why would it require great faith?

36. How did Abrham think Aleim might resolve the problem (v19)? Was he correct or not?

Explain. (Think: What lessons can we learn from this about faith?)

37. What example of faith is discussed in 11:20? Give b/c/v.

38. Tell the story of this event. (Think: Did Isaak bless Iakob only once? Explain.)

39. What example of faith is listed in 11:21? Give b/c/v.

40. Tell the story of the event.

41. What example of faith is listed in 11:22? Give b/c/v.

42. Tell the story and explain how this showed faith.

43. Who showed faith in – 11:23? Give b/c/v.

44. Tell the story.

45. How did this require faith? What lessons can we learn about obeying civil law?

46. Who showed faith in 11:24? Give b/c/v.

47. Tell the story of MoUse' faith as demonstrated in this event.

48. In what way did MoUse suffer? What pleasures did he forego – 11:25? (Think: What lessons should we learn?)

49. What motivated MoUse to do this – 11:26? What does this show about faith? (Think: What did this have to do with The Anointed One?)

50. What event is described in 11:27? Give b/c/v. How did this require faith?

51. What act of faith is described in 11:28? Give b/c/v.

52. Describe the Passover. How did it require faith? (Think: Again, do the examples here involve obedience or are they examples of “faith only”?)

53. What act of faith is described in 11:29? Give b/c/v.

54. Tell the story.

55. In what way did this require faith?

56. What act of faith is described in 11:30? Give b/c/v.

57. Tell the story.

58. In what way did this require faith? (Think: Did Aleim reward them before their faith led to obedience or after obedience? What can we learn about salvation by “faith only”?)

59. What reward did Rhaab receive – 11:31? Give b/c/v.

60. Tell the story. How did this require faith?

61. Choose 2 people from – 11:32. Tell a story for each of these two in which they demonstrated faith. Give b/c/v.

62. Choose 3 of the works described in 11:33,34. For each one, name an Old Testament character who did it. Give b/c/v and tell the story.

63. Name some Old Testament examples of resurrections – 11:35 (give b/c/v).

64. Name some people in the Old Testament who were tortured.

65. What motivated these people to endure? (Think: What evidence, if any, do we have that Old Testament people were taught the concept of resurrection from the dead?)

66. List Old Testament examples of people who endured the kinds of suffering named in – 11:36.

67. Choose at least two of the problems listed in – 11:37. For each one, name someone who suffered the problem. Give b/c/v and tell the story.

68. Explain the significance of wandering in mountains, deserts, caves, etc. – 11:38.

69. In what sense was the world not worthy of such people?

70. Despite their good testimony, what had these people not received – 11:39? (Think: What promise was this? See vv 9,13. How was this promise fulfilled?)

71. What has Aleim provided for us that they did not receive – 11:40?

72. Explain the meaning of “they should not be made perfect apart from us.”

Workbook on Hebrews

Assignments on Hebrews 12

Please read Hebrews 12 and answer the following questions:

1. Who are the “great cloud of witnesses” – 12:1? What testimony do they offer?
2. What illustration does the author use in v1? What application is made to us?
3. Explain how v1 relates to chap. 11 and to the Hebrews? (Think: Does the Scriptures teach by example? Explain.)
4. Who set the ultimate example for us – 12:2? What did He do?
5. In what sense was the tree a cause for shame? Why did IESO endure it? Explain.
6. Give some examples of hostility and opposition IESO endured – 12:3.
7. What lessons or applications should be made to the Hebrews and to us – 12:4?

8. What subject is introduced in 12:5,6? What Old Testament passage is cited?
9. Define “chasten.” Give examples of chastisement that Aleim approves or causes.
10. In what sense is chastening an act of love? Why should we not despise it or faint because of it? Explain.
11. Special Assignment: How is punishment for wrongdoing generally viewed in our society? Give examples. How does this contrast to Scripture teaching?
12. What comparison does Aleim use to illustrate chastisement in 12:7ff?
13. If a child was not chastised, what would that indicate – 12:8? What is the point?
14. List other passages regarding discipline of children.
15. What is the application to folks who deny that parents should spank children?
16. What effect does this correction produce in a child – 12:9? How does this differ from what some folks claim? (Think: In what sense is Aleim the “Father of our spirits”?)
17. Why do fathers discipline children? Why does Aleim chasten us – 12:10?
18. Is chastisement pleasant? Then why do it – 12:11?
19. Case Study: How would you respond to someone who says discipline of children (or Ekklesia discipline of erring members) is unloving?
20. What lessons should parents learn regarding discipline of children?

21. What are some ways Aleim chastens us?

22. What attitudes should we have toward any discipline that Aleim ordains?

23. What should we do for people who suffer – 12:12? (Think: If chastisement is from Aleim, why should we do this?)

24. Explain the illustration of 12:13. What is the point?

25. What qualities should we pursue according to 12:14? Why are these needed?

26. What do other passages teach regarding peace?

27. What do other passages teach regarding holiness? (Think: Might there be cases in which a stand for holiness might result in a loss of peace? Explain.)

28. What problem should concern us according to 12:15? Why should this concern us?

29. Give examples of sin among Aleim's people causing others to be defiled.

30. What should we do about such cases? Who should do this? Only elders?

31. Case Study: Suppose someone claims that people who speak against sin in a congregation are "self-appointed watchdogs" and "Gestapo." How would you respond?

32. What kind of sins in particular should be watched for – 12:16? Define "profane" and give examples.

33. What example is given of one who was profane – 12:16,17? What did he do, and what happened as a result? (Think: In what sense did he find no place for repentance?)

34. What 2 mountains are described in 12:18-24? What does the first one represent?

35. What characteristics are described as being connected with the first mountain? When did this happen? Give b/c/v.

36. What request did the people make – 12:19-21? Why?

37. List passages in Hebrews that show whether or not we can draw near to Aleim now.

Explain the point in the context.

38. What does the second mountain represent – 12:22-24? How do you know?

39. List the things that are associated with Mt. Sion.

40. How is Jerusalem described? Give other similar passages. (Think: What role did angels play in the New Testament?)

41. How is “firstborn” used here? How does one become part of the Ekklesia of the firstborn? What does it mean to have one’s name written in heaven? Give b/c/v.

42. Who is the Judge of all? When and how will people be judged?

43. Who are the “just men,” and how are they made perfect? (Think: Why does he refer to “spirits” of just men?)

44. What aspect of the New Testament is described in 12:24 (cf. vv 22-24)? How does this relate to the theme of Hebrews?

45. In what sense does IESO’ blood speak better than Abel’s?

46. What application of this comparison of the two covenants does the author make in 12:25?

Where else have similar warnings been given?

47. What did Aleim's voice do – 12:26? What did He promise about this? Where is this promise found (b/c/v)?

48. What explanation does the author give for the symbolic significance of this shaking – 12:27? How many more times would this happen?

49. What lesson should we learn from this symbol? What would be shaken and what would remain? (Consider this carefully. What happened with the first shaking? What does the shaking "once more" mean? What conclusion can we reach?)

50. What is it that now cannot be shaken or moved – 12:28? (Think: What does this mean regarding the permanence of the New Testament system?)

51. What practical application should we make from this in our lives (v28)?

52. What does 12:29 teach if we fail to serve acceptably? Where else is this taught?

53. Case Study: Suppose someone says the New Testament replaced the Old Testament, but similarly some other system has or will replace the New Testament on earth. How can vv 25-29 be used to respond?

Workbook on Hebrews

Assignments on Hebrews 13

Please read Hebrews 13 and answer the following questions:

1. According to 13:1-3, name 3 groups of people we should be concerned about.
2. What is brotherly love? List other passages about it.

3. List some things brotherly love may cause us to do.
4. What is meant by “entertaining strangers” – 13:2? List other passages. (Think: What are some ways to do this? Is this social visiting with our friends? Explain.)
5. Who entertained angels? What is the point?
6. For whom should we care according to 13:3? List other passages.
7. What are some good things to do for prisoners? Why should we do so? (Think: Why might Followers be imprisoned?)
8. Explain the sense in which marriage is honourable and the bed undefiled – 13:4. Who created this relationship? Give other passages.
9. What conduct will Aleim not accept (v4)? Define the terms.
10. Give other passages about fornication or adultery.
11. Case Study: Some Ekklesias teach that certain members of the Ekklesia hierarchy should not marry. Others imply that the sexual union is somehow impure, even in marriage. What response would you give?
12. Define “covet” – 13:5. List other passages where the word is used.
13. What should we do instead of coveting? Where else is this mentioned? (Think: How does contentment overcome coveting?)
14. What verse does v5 quote? What does it promise? How does this help us be content?

15. What promise is made in 13:6? Where is it quoted from?
16. Why do we not need to fear men? Explain.
17. Where else does this chapter mention those who rule over us – 13:7? To whom does this refer? Give other passages.
18. What do these people do for us? What should we do toward them? (Think: Where else has a similar point been taught in Hebrews? What application should we make?)
19. What does 13:8 teach about IESO? Where else are similar ideas taught?
20. List several laws Aleim has changed or things He used to do in the past but is not doing today.
21. Case Study: A friend argues that 13:8 means that Aleim has not changed His laws, or that He must do miracles today, since He did them in the past. How would you respond?
22. Explain the real meaning of v8.
23. What warning does the author give in 13:9? Where else do we read similar warnings?
(Think: What strange doctrine threatened the Hebrews?)
24. What should the heart be established by, and what should it not be established by?
25. What did the Old Testament teach regarding meats (foods)? Give b/c/v. (Think: How do the Old Testament and New Testament differ here?)
26. What sacrifice do we have – 13:10? Who cannot eat of it? Why not? (Think: What altar is referred to here? How does this relate to the Old Testament tabernacle?)

27. What happened to sin sacrifices under the Old Testament – 13:11? Give b/c/v.
28. How is IESO like Old Testament sacrifices – 13:12? (Think: What does this symbolize?)
29. What does this teach us to do – 13:13? How would we do this?
30. What application does all this have to the Hebrews and to us?
31. What kind of city do we not have – 13:14? What does this mean?
32. What city do we seek – 13:14? How does this differ from the *Old* Testament? (Think: Where else have we read of this? What is the city we seek?)
33. What sacrifices should we make in response to IESO' sacrifice for us – 13:15,16?
34. How can we praise Aleim with our lips? List other passages.
35. How often does Aleim want such sacrifice? If we appreciate IESO' sacrifice, how will this affect our desire to praise Him? How should this apply to attendance at Ekklesia meetings?
36. What application does this have to instrumental music in worship?
37. In what sense is sharing a sacrifice? List other passages.
38. Who are those who rule over us, as used in 13:17? Where else are they mentioned?
39. What are the responsibilities of these men?
40. What is our responsibility to these men?

41. List other passages about the duty of elders and our duty to them. (Think: In what sense do elders have authority in the Ekklesia?)
42. What did the author ask others to do for him – 13:18,19? Why?
43. What did Aleim do for IESO – 13:20? In what sense is He the Aleim of peace?
44. Who is the great shepherd of the sheep? Where else is this discussed?
45. Case Study: Some people claim that the Pope is the universal shepherd of the Ekklesia. Explain the consequences.
46. Does IESO' blood pertain to the Old Testament or the New? In what sense?
47. In what sense is this covenant everlasting? How did this differ from the Old Testament?
48. What request did the author make on behalf of the Hebrews – 13:21? What does this teach us about partial or incomplete obedience?
49. What does it mean to bear the word of exhortation – 13:22? How might people fail to do so?
50. What information do we learn from 13:23?
51. Where else has the author referred to those who rule over them – 13:24?
52. What might v24 indicate regarding the author's location?
53. Special Assignment: Be sure to complete your list of advantages that the New Testament has over the Old Testament (see assignments on Hebrews 1).