

**The Epistle of Paul the
Apostle to the Hebrews
The New Testament
In Christ**
Study Pak

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**The Epistle of Paul the Apostle
to the Hebrews**

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I. Course Description

A survey of the New Testament book of Hebrews.

II. Course Objectives

As a result of taking this class, the student should be able to:

- A. Know and demonstrate who Hebrews is written to
- B. Know and demonstrate the true message of the book
- C. Know why it is impossible for a saved person to lose their salvation

III. Course Requirements

- A. **Required Reading:** *The Book of Hebrews*
- B. **Recommended Reading:** Books are recommended throughout the course.
- C. **Class work:** Student will listen to the mp3 audio or watch the video and work through the study pack.
- D. **Bible Study Projects:** The student will write papers on each study pack.

IV. Tests & Grading

The student will write a paper for each study pack. Each paper should be between 500-800 words, typed on a computer, and printed or emailed to the Academic Supervisor. Papers should answer the questions given below:

| Study Pack | Recording | |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 1 | Discuss the 13 "Better" Things |
| 2 | 2 | Discuss why it is likely that the Apostle Paul is the human author of Hebrews |
| 3 | 3 | Contrast the false theories of the message of Hebrews with the real issue in Hebrews |
| 4 | 4 | Discuss the 3 main points given in the lecture |
| 5 | 5 | Discuss the 8 reasons why Christ is better than the angels |
| 6 | 6 | Discuss the historical basis for the doctrine of salvation |
| 7 | 7 | Discuss why Christ is qualified to be the "Captain of our salvation" |
| 8 | 8 | Discuss why Christ is better than Moses |
| 9 | 9 | Answer the questions raised in points 1 & 3 |
| 10 | 10 | Discuss the 5 "rests" of God & the 4 applications of the truth of God's rest |
| 11 | 11 | Discuss how the Word of God affects every part of man's inner being |
| 12 | 12 | Discuss how Christ is after the order of Melchizadek |
| 13 | 13 | Contrast the 3 basic positions on Hebrews 6 and state why they are right or wrong |
| 14 | 14 | Discuss the 6 basic principles of the doctrine of Christ |
| 15 | 15 | Discuss Melchizadek's Priesthood & Identity |
| 16 & 17 | 16 | Contrast the Aaronic Priesthood with the Priesthood of Melchizadek |
| 18 | 17 | Discuss why the New Covenant is a "Better Covenant" |
| 19 | 18 | Contrast the Old Testament Tabernacle with the Ministry of Christ |
| 20 | 19 | Discuss why Christ's sacrifice is a better sacrifice |
| 21 | 20 | Discuss why the OT sacrifices were a shadow and how Christ's Sacrifice is "once for all" |
| 22 | 21 | Discuss the "willful sin" |
| 23 | 22 | Summarize the Good Report of Faith and the OT characters mentioned in the lecture |
| 24 & 25 | 23 | Summarize the OT characters mentioned |
| 26 | 24 | Discuss the chastening of believers |
| 27 & 28 | 25 | Discuss Bitterness |
| 29 | 26 | Summarize the topics covered in this lesson |

Contrast:

Contrast is a rhetorical device through which writers identify differences between two subjects, places, persons, things or ideas. Simply, it is a type of opposition between two objects highlighted to emphasize their differences. It comes from a Latin word, *contra stare*, meaning *to*

stand against. Usually though not always, writers use phrases and words to indicate a contrast such as *but, yet, however, instead, in contrast, nevertheless, on the contrary* and *unlike*, etc. for instance, E. B White in his novel, *Stuart Little*, brings a contrast between Stuart and other babies as using *unlike* as it goes here; “*Unlike* most babies, Stuart could walk as soon as he was born.”

Types of Contrast

- **Point-by-point Contrast** – In this type of contrast, writers deal with a series of features of two subjects, and then present their contrast, discussing all points successively.
- **Subject-by-subject Contrast** – In this type of contrast, a writer first discusses one subject thoroughly and then move on to another.

Compare:

Comparison is a rhetorical or literary device in which a writer compares or contrasts two people, places, things, or ideas. In our everyday life, we compare people and things to express ourselves vividly. So when we say, “as lazy as a snail,” you compare two different entities to show similarity i.e. someone’s laziness to the slow pace of a snail.

Comparisons occur in literary works frequently. Writers and poets use comparison in order to link their feelings about a thing to something they compare it with. There are numerous devices in literature that compare two different things to show the similarity between them e.g. simile, metaphor, analogy etc.

A metaphor makes a hidden comparison between two things or objects that are dissimilar to each other but have some characteristics common between them. Unlike simile, we do not use “like” or “as” to develop a comparison in a metaphor.

A simile is an open comparison between two things or objects to show similarities between them. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of words “like” or “as”.

An analogy aims at explaining an unfamiliar idea or a thing by comparing it to something that is familiar.

An allegory uses symbols to compare persons or things to represent abstract ideas or events. The comparison in allegory is implicit.

Summarize:

give a brief statement of the main points of (something).

Discuss:

talk or write about (a topic) in detail, taking into account different ideas and opinions.

**THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE HEBREWS
COURSE OUTLINE**

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| 5 | The Son is Better Than the Angels - Hebrews 1:4-14..... | 14 |
| 6 | The Message of the Apostles - Hebrews 2:1-8..... | 16 |
| 7 | The Captain of Our Salvation - Hebrews 2:9-18..... | 19 |
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STUDY PAK I

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF HEBREWS

“We believe the Book of Hebrews is written for and to believers, to remind all of us that grace carries responsibilities and we cannot live loose, carnal, unseparated lives and to escape the results when, ‘the Lord shall judge his people.’ The background of Hebrews is _____.”

~~ M. R. DeHaan, *Hebrews*, preface. ~~

I. RECEIPIENTS

Jewish believers in Judea and those _____
_____. See Acts 8:1-3, 11:19.

II. DATE

Hebrews was written _____ in A.D. 70
because the temple was still in operation. See Hebrews 8:4 and 13:10.

III. KEY VERSE

Hebrews 8:6

IV. THEME

Jesus _____.

“The Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the most important books of the New Testament in that it contains some of the chief doctrines of the Christian faith, is, as well, a book of infinite logic and great beauty. To read it is to breathe the atmosphere of heaven itself. To study it is to partake of strong spiritual meat. To abide in its teachings is to be led from immaturity to maturity in the knowledge of Christian truth and of Christ Himself. It is to “go on unto perfection.”

The theme of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the only book of the New Testament in which our Lord is presented in His high priestly office, _____, the Son of God and Son of man. In this letter we see Him, not so much *in us* as an abiding presence, but _____, interceding in our behalf. First and last, however, “we see Jesus,” and our view of Him is as exalted above all and yet wonderfully near.”

~~ E. Schuyler English, *Studies in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, p. 11. ~~

V. KEY WORD

Better is used 13 times.

- A. Better than the angels - Hebrews 1:4.
- B. A better hope - Hebrews 7:19.
- C. A better testament - Hebrews 7:22.
- D. A better covenant - Hebrews 8:6.
- E. Better promises - Hebrews 8:6.
- F. Better sacrifices - Hebrews 9:23.
- G. Better things - Hebrews 12:24.
- H. Better substance in heaven - Hebrews 10:34.
- I. A better country - Hebrews 11:16.
- J. A better resurrection - Hebrews 11:35.
- K. Some better than - Hebrews 11:40.
- L. Better than Abel - Hebrews 12:24 also Hebrews 7:7.

VI. HEBREWS HAS BEEN CALLED THE _____

VII. THERE ARE _____ DIRECT REFERENCES TO THE OLD TESTAMENT

VIII. THE IMPORTANCE OF HEBREWS

“It is one of the greatest two theological treatises in the New Testament. However, it is king and leader to a new range of heights, the last group of books in our New Testament, namely, the Hebrew Christian Epistles” (J. Sidlow Baxter, *Explore the Book*).

“Of the epistolary writings in the New Testament, the one to The Hebrews stands by itself; that is, it cannot be placed in any Group, either Pauline or Catholic. In subject and style there is nothing with which to compare it. ...The Prologue is altogether sublime, and there is nothing comparable except perhaps John 1:1-14” (W. Graham Scroggie, *The Unfolding Drama of Redemption*).

“...if we compare all the epistles of the New Testament, we shall not find any of them more replenished with divine, heavenly matter than this to the Hebrews” (Matthew Henry).

“No book of Scripture more fully authenticates itself as inspired” (C. I. Scofield).

“There is no book of the New Testament more important than this, and of course none whose want would be more perceptible in the canon of the Scriptures. ...In no part of the Bible can there be found so full an account _____ as in chapter 5 through 10 of this epistle; and were it not or this, the volume of inspiration would be incomplete. We should be left in the dark on some of the most important subjects in revelation; we should ask questions _____” (Albert Barnes).

“This is evidently an integral part of the Word of God. Cut from our Bibles, it would leave a great gap that nothing else could fill. In its own place, it fills that gap admirably and forms in a most marvelous way _____” (Harry Ironside).

“The Epistle to the Hebrews is of such importance that I rank it beside the Epistle to the Romans (which is excelled by no other book)” (J. Vernon McGee).

“The Epistle to the Hebrews is a rich part of the New Testament canon. In a unique fashion it exalts the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. In doing so, it makes immensely valuable contributions to the doctrines of His incarnation, His substitutionary death, and His Priesthood. Among the other truths to which the epistle effectively contributes are those involving the relationship between the New Covenant and the Old, _____, and the life of faith. The church would indeed be incalculably poorer without the teaching of this inspired book” (Zane Hodges, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary*).

IX. THE BOOK OF HEBREWS HAS 13 CHAPTERS, 303 VERSES, AND 6,913 WORDS