

Dayspring Bible College & Seminary

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

Instructor: Dr. Phil Stringer

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.