

STUDY PACK 12

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE HEBREWS

“The object of HEBREWS is to set forth CHRIST, above angels – their Creator, indeed; above Moses – as Son, not servant; above Abraham – who paid tithes to Melchizedek; Christ, not connected with Aaron; of wholly different order, for earthly tabernacle, priesthood, sacrifices are done away in Hebrews; not priest on earth, but Christ our Great Priest at God’s right hand in Heaven itself – who ever liveth to make intercession for us.

_____ – even Levitical,
though given by God Himself!

Since the Holy Spirit came at Pentecost, we “worship by the Spirit of God” (Philippians 3:3); glorying “in Christ Jesus”, through Whom we offer up a sacrifice of praise to God continually (Hebrews 13:15).

Believers, therefore, are directed _____
by Christ’s blood and through the veil...His flesh; partaking, as they do, of a heavenly calling: belonging to and in Heaven, though at present engaged _____ through this world.

If Hebrew believers have not here an abiding city now, surely Gentiles have none. All believers (along with Abraham), look for the city which hath the foundations – the city of the Living God.

The *great object* of HEBREWS, then is to set before these believers’ eyes, CHRIST, the Son of God; the Son of Man; the Great High Priest in Heaven; and to cause them constantly to occupy their thought and worship with God, into Whose presence Christ by His blood has brought them:

Without the camp: WITHIN THE VEIL!”

~~ William R. Newell, *Hebrews Verse by Verse* ~~

I. THEME

_____ for believers.
_____ and of the New Covenant.

II. KEY WORDS

_____	13 times
Perfect	9 times
Heaven	16 times
Lest	10 times

Partakers 7 times
Faith _____ times

III. DATE

Between A.D. 64 and A.D. 67.

IV. HUMAN AUTHOR

A. There is more debate over _____ than any other New Testament book.

B. G. Coleman Luck sums up the debate:

“1. General opinion of Church since earliest times has been that Paul was the author, though some have denied this from second century on.

Arguments for Paul’s authorship:

- a. Peter’s statement (II Peter 3:15, 16; cf. with I Peter 1:1; II Peter 3:1).
- b. Doctrinal teaching in line with what Paul writes in other letters (cf. Hebrews 5:12-14 with I Corinthians 3:2; Hebrews 3:12-19 with I Corinthians 10:1-11; Hebrews 10:38 with Romans 1:17 and Galatians 3:11; Hebrews 9:15 with Romans 3:25).
- c. Writer had been in bonds (10:34), wrote from Italy (13:24), and was closely associated with Timothy (13:23; cf. I Thessalonians 3:2).
- d. The close typically Pauline (cf. 13:25 with Romans 16:24; I Corinthians 16:23, 24; II Corinthians 13:14; Galatians 6:18; Ephesians 6:24; Philippians 4:23; Colossians 4:18; I Thessalonians 5:28; II Thessalonians 3:18; I Timothy 6:21; II Timothy 4:22; Titus 3:15; Philemon 25). No other writers use “grace” in their endings, except II Peter 3:18, where it is used in sense of Christian experience rather than divine grace bestowed, “grow in grace.”
- e. Provides last of three commentaries on Habakkuk 2:4, along with Romans and Galatians. Seems God would have used same writer for last of the three as for first two.

2. Objections center around _____; the style; the language. Objectors (and this includes many reverent scholars) suggest Luke, Apollos, Barnabas, Philip, Priscilla. Pure speculation (cf. II Timothy 3:16).”

C. The King James Bible translators accepted _____ Traditional Text title for Hebrews; The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews.

V. RECIPIENTS

It was written to a group of _____ (written from Italy, 13:24). Hebrews is the ultimate commentary on the relationship between the Old Testament and the New Testament.

VI. BOOK NOTATIONS

- A. Number in Bible – 58
- B. Number in New Testament – 19
- C. Chapters – 13
- D. Verses – _____

VII. DIVISIONS

- A. Doctrine, the New Testament as the _____: chapters 1-10.
- B. Personal Department: chapters 11-13.

VIII. SPECIAL NOTES

- A. Hebrews is often referred to as _____.
- B. There are 17 questions asked in the book of Hebrews.
- C. Many scholars believe that Peter was referring to Hebrews in _____.
- D. Hebrews was clearly written before the destruction of the Temple, A.D. 70 (10:11).
- E. Hebrews chapter 11 has been called _____.
- F. Hebrews has been called God's Commentary on the _____.
- G. Hebrews sums up all the themes of the New Testament books which come before it!

IX. OUTLINE OF HEBREWS

- I. A Superior Person: Christ: Chapters 1-6
 - A. Greater than the prophets: chapter 1:1-3
 - B. Greater than angels: chapters 1:4-2:18
 - C. Greater than Moses: chapter 3:1-19

- D. Greater than Joshua: chapter 4:1-16
 - E. Greater than Aaron: chapters 5:1; 10:18
 - F. Greater than Melchisedec: chapter 7:1, 15
- II. A Superior Priesthood: Melchisedic: Chapters 7-10
- A. Better order: Melchisedec, not Aaron: chapter 7
 - B. Better covenant: new, not old: chapter 8
 - C. Better sanctuary: Heaven, not Earth; chapter 9
 - D. Better Sacrifice: God's son, not animals: chapter 10
- III. A Superior Principle: Faith: Chapters 11-13
- A. Example of faith: chapter 11
 - B. Endurance of faith: chapter 12
 - C. Evidence of faith: chapter 13

X. COMMENTARY

- A. E. Schuyler English.

“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 _____ and _____. 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, is the supreme glory of Christ, the Son of God and Son of man.”

- B. William Pettingill.

“From Adam to Moses, through 2500 years, and from Moses to Malachi, through 1100 years, the prophets were speaking for God to man. But at the end of the 3600 years their revelation of God was only partial. Then after a silence of 400 years, when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, and in that Son the revelation of God is perfect.”

- C. J. Vernon McGee.

“Coleridge said the Romans revealed the *necessity* of the Christian faith but that Hebrews revealed the _____ of the Christian faith. This thought, running all the way through, is expressed in the use of the comparative word *better*, which occurs thirteen times. The Epistle to the Hebrews tells us that the Law was good, but that grace, under Christ, is better and that the glory that is coming is going to be the best. The Epistle to the Hebrews presents that which is

better. The word *perfect* occurs fifteen times (with cognate words). It is an epistle that challenges us. *Let us* occurs thirteen times, and *let* occurs five times.”

D. H. A. Ironside.

“Cut from our Bibles, it (Hebrews) 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 _____.”