

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 7A

1. Paul wrote Philemon during his first imprisonment in Rome in c. _____. His purpose in writing was to persuade Philemon to _____ Onesimus with kindness for he was now a brother in Christ.
2. The theme of Philemon is _____.
3. _____ was apparently a wealthy man, a slave owner, and a Christian. _____ was his slave but ran away to Rome where Paul led him to Christ. Now he was returning home with Paul's letter in hand.
4. In verses 8-17 Paul urges Philemon to receive Onesimus as a _____ and even as if he were _____ himself. In verses 18-19 he says that if Onesimus owed Philemon anything to charge that to Paul's account and he would repay. In verses 8,9, and 19 Paul added a little persuasion reminding Philemon that he could have told him what to do but instead made it a request, that he was an old man in prison, and that he had led Philemon to Christ so Philemon _____ him.
5. The illustration of the doctrine of imputation is this: Onesimus' _____ were to be put to Paul's account (vs. 18) and Paul's _____ was to be put to Onesimus' account (vs. 17).
6. The book of Hebrews was written from _____ (13:24) before the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem in _____ AD (8:13). The author did not give his name. The letter bears similarities to the writings of both _____ and _____. I believe that Paul was the writer for these reasons: It is _____ to Paul's writings than Peter's; It mentions _____ who worked closely with Paul but never with Peter that we know of; Biblical evidence suggests that Peter _____ went to Italy.
7. The theme of Hebrews is The _____ of Christ. The key word is _____. The key verses are _____ and _____.

8. The purpose of Hebrews is to exhort backsliding Jewish Christians to _____ to the Lord and to exhort them to _____ from unbelieving Jews and the temple rituals that had been fulfilled in Christ.
9. 1:1-3 Christ is the _____ of God, the _____ and sustainer of the universe, the _____ of God, and the one who _____ our sins. He is better than the _____.
10. 1:4-2:18 Christ is better than the _____. 1:4-14 He is the eternal Son of God, the creator, who is _____ by angels. The angels are _____ beings whose purpose is to serve God and his _____. 2:1-4 is a _____. If God punished men for disobeying his word that was delivered by angels, how much worse is it to disobey the words of Christ and his apostles. Notice in vs. 4 the _____ signs and gifts of the early church were God's way of _____ the message of those who _____. They were _____ intended for the entire church age. 2:5-9 He is better than angels because God has put _____ things under his feet. He was made _____ than the angels that he might _____ death but is now _____ with glory and honor. 2:10-18 He became a man so that he could be the _____ of our salvation and a merciful and faithful high priest. He who was perfectly sinless became _____ through suffering. Without the suffering he was _____ to save us.
11. Chapter 3 Christ is better than _____. Moses was a faithful _____ in the house of God but Christ is the _____ of the house and the son of the house. The author warns us that we are part of this household if we are not guilty of _____ as Israel was in the wilderness. Unbelief kept an entire generation from entering the land and it keeps people out of Heaven. Notice verse 6, 14. This does not teach you can lose your salvation. What you _____ is not determined by what you do in the _____. If you are a child of God than that is what you are. The issue is not what you _____ doing but whether your faith is _____. The word translated _____ means the thing _____ at, the result or conclusion. Peter says the _____ of our faith is the _____ of our souls (1 Peter 1:9). Paul (whom I believe to be the author) was concerned that some of his readers had _____ gotten saved.

12. Chapter 4 he continues his warning. God has a rest for his people. Not just the Sabbath rest or the rest of entering the Promised Land but the rest of Heaven. God has given wonderful promises but they must be _____ with _____ to profit the hearers. 4:12-13 His word is alive and powerful and knows and understands everything about us. We are _____ before God. 4:14-16 We should be _____ in our profession seeing we have a _____ who is the God/man, who was _____ but never sinned. We should come to the throne of grace _____ for Christ has made the way for us.
13. In Hebrews 5:1-8:5 the author says that Christ is a better priest than _____ or the Levitical priesthood. Before he really gets started on the subject he digresses to deal with his readers' spiritual needs. 5:11-6:20 is a parenthesis in which he _____ them for their backslidden condition, tells them what they ought to do and encourages them. 5:1-10 Paul begins to expand on the subject of the priesthood. The high priests who followed Aaron were _____ who should have had compassion on the people. All priests had to be _____ by God. Christ, the _____ Son of God, was called to be a priest after the order of Melchizedek. 5:11-6:20 The subject of Melchizedek, being a little difficult, reminds Paul that his readers are not in good spiritual condition and may not understand. 5:11-14 He rebukes them for _____ less spiritual than they were formerly. 6:1-6 He tells them that it is _____ to start over from the beginning for that would require a second sacrifice of Christ. In vss. 1-2 He says that what they need to do is to _____ the baby things behind and go on to _____. Vss. 4-5 is definitely talking about _____ people. Vs. 6 he does not say anything about _____ salvation. If it did it would also say that you could _____ be saved again. 6:7-8 Ground which yields only thorns is burned to _____ that which is _____ so that it may be more _____ in the future. This is not speaking of Hell but of the _____ of the believer. 6:9-20 he reminds them that they had once served Christ and that God would remember that. He ends this chapter with a great passage on _____. God not only promised us eternal life but he _____ it with an oath. Since we have fled to Christ for refuge we are _____ within the veil of of the Holy of Holies in Heaven.

14. Chapter 7. Paul returns to the subject of Melchizedek. Scholars disagree on whether Melchizedek was a man or a theophany (a _____ of Christ in human form). Those who believe he was a man say that he was the king of Jerusalem and that his birth and death, his parents and descendants were _____ left out of the Old Testament account so that he would be a good _____ of Christ. I think that Melchizedek was Christ in human form and that vs. 3 _____ means that he did not have human parents or descendants and no beginning or ending of life. The end of the verse says that he is _____ a priest and will be so forever. If he was an earthly man with an earthly priesthood it would have ended when he died, whether recorded or not. Verse 8 also says that he is _____. 7:4-10 Melchizedek is _____ than Abraham and Levi. 7:11-23 The law and the Levitical priesthood made _____ perfect and so God has made a _____ in the priesthood, calling the Lord from the tribe of Judah to be a priest after the order of Melchizedek. 7:24-28 Christ is a better priest because he has an _____ life. He is a _____ High Priest because he is the holy, sinless Son of God who instead of offering animal sacrifices every day offered _____ once.
15. 8:1-5—Christ our High Priest is seated on the right hand of the _____ in Heaven. He is the minister of the _____ tabernacle in Heaven rather than the _____ in Jerusalem.
16. 8:6-13—Christ has a better ministry based on better _____. The old covenant was _____ because men could not keep it. God had promised a new covenant with Israel. The new covenant includes the _____ salvation of believers and the _____ salvation of Israel. He is trying to tell his readers that God was making a _____ (7:12). 8:13 he says that the way they have been used to has become old and was about to _____ away. We know from this that he must have been writing shortly _____ 70 AD when Jerusalem and its temple was destroyed.
17. 9:1-10:18—This portion contrasts the ineffectiveness of the old covenant with the effectiveness of the new. 9:1-5 he describes the Tabernacle and its furnishings but declined to explain the spiritual significance of the various items. 9:6-10 The priests went into the first room _____ day but only the High Priest went into the Holiest of all _____ day a year. The veil between the two rooms _____ that the way to

God was not yet open. These things were just _____ of the reality to come and could not save men. 9:11-15 Christ is the _____. He entered into the Holy Place in Heaven with his own blood that really _____ sin and really _____ sinners and gives them an _____ inheritance. 9:16-28 A testament (will) is of no effect until the _____ dies. The first testament (law) was dedicated with the blood of _____ and the tabernacle and the vessels were _____ with blood but the real holy place in Heaven needed a _____ sacrifice than these. It required the death of Christ himself. Vs25-28 Christ did not have to die _____ but only _____ to bear our sins. 10:1-18 The law was a _____ of Christ who was to come and it could not save anyone. Vs. 4 the blood of animals _____ take away sin. Vs 10-14 Christ offered himself once and that one offering _____ and _____ believers forever. Vs 17-18 Since sins are forgiven and forgotten by the one sacrifice of Christ there is _____ for further sacrifice. He is trying to _____ them that the temple sacrifices are no longer needed and no longer in the will of God. Why would we need the shadow when we now have the reality?

18. 10:19-39—The author gives them an exhortation to faithfulness, a warning of chastening if they disobeyed, and encouragement based on their past actions. Vs19-25 This exhortation has great significance for us today but had even more for them. The readers were Jews who had _____ in Christ and had _____ for Christ (vs. 32-34) but had never _____ from apostate Judaism and were wavering in their allegiance to Christ and his people. He says that seeing Christ is our High Priest and that we have access to God through his blood we should _____ to him and be true to him. Our hearts have been washed by his blood and our bodies have been washed in _____, which is an _____ of our faith. He is faithful to us and we should be faithful to him. We should _____ other believers to serve him and we cannot do that if we refuse to come to _____. 10:26-31 is the warning. If we _____, knowingly sin after we are saved we cannot go to the temple to offer a _____ for it. The time of sacrifice is over since Christ died. Now we can expect God's _____ for willful sin. Notice that vs. 27 does NOT say _____. Notice that vs. 28 is talking about punishment in _____ life. Notice that vs. 30 says that _____ judges HIS people. Vs. 29

shows the _____ of deliberate sin. VS 32-37 He reminds that they _____ faithful and needed only to _____ to be rewarded by God for what they had done. Vs38-39 He reminds them that salvation is by grace through faith but that if any one “_____” from faith God is ____ pleased (see 11:6). Unbelievers go to perdition while believers are saved.

19. Chapter 11—The author reminds them of the heroes and heroines of the faith to inspire them to be true. 11:1 Faith is the _____ or _____ of things hoped (anticipated with joy) for, the _____ of things not seen. Vs. 6 Faith is believing that God _____ and that he is a _____ of those who seek him. He describes how Noah, Abraham, Sarah and others did great things because they “_____ who had promised”. He reminded them that some who stood for the Lord _____ for their faith but they were still _____ to stand. He reminded them that many generations had died _____ for God to keep his promises but they still believed and so should we.

20. Chapters 12 and 13 are filled with exhortations to proper attitudes and actions. 12:1-4 Seeing that the great ones of faith are now _____ us run our race lets put aside the _____ and the _____ and run with _____. Look to Jesus as your example and source of strength. When you feel like _____ remember him. 12:5-13 Remember that God is a loving father and he has the _____ and _____ to chasten his children. Don't get angry and don't quit. He chastens us to produce _____ and _____ in our lives. If you are being chastened respond with respect and obedience. Get back on the right path. 12:14-17 Watch out for the spiritual benefit of your brothers in Christ. Don't let problems go uncorrected so that _____ get ruined. Don't be an Esau. 12:18-29 The Law of Moses was introduced with fire and loud voices and earthquakes and more but that is _____ to what we have now. We have the New Jerusalem, the Church, the blessing of being justified, Jesus the mediator, and much more. Don't _____ to Him who speaks to you from Heaven. Someday this earth and all in it will be gone and all that will remain is his eternal _____. Let us have _____ whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear: For our God is a consuming fire.

21. Chapter 13 is a series of short miscellaneous exhortations. Vs1-3 We should love each other and show _____. Vs. 4 Keep sex within _____ or God will judge you. Vs. 5-6 Don't be covetous. Be satisfied with _____. Vs. 7 follow the example of _____. Vs. 8-9 Remember that Christ _____ changes and stay away from strange, _____ doctrines and practices. Vs. 10-16 The priests who serve the temple have _____ to God because they have rejected Christ. As the sacrifices were burned outside of the camp so Christ was crucified _____ of Jerusalem. We should be willing to _____ the camp of the _____ who crucified the Lord and bear his reproach. The city of Jerusalem is not important but the New Jerusalem is. Our sacrifices today should be _____ and _____ and _____. The author is trying to get them to see that they are being loyal to those who actually crucified Christ and that _____. Vs. 17 We must _____ those whom God has put over us in the church. If we give them _____ God will hold us accountable. A pastor is _____ to God for his care of the flock. Vs. 20-21 God himself will bring us to _____ and a life pleasing to him if we will allow him.