

# HEBREWS

Do Not Leave the Superior for the Inferior!



North Terrace church of Christ  
Adult Class - Jul-Sep 2017  
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## Introduction to Hebrews

Hebrews has been called a challenging book to study and understand, because it is not as easy to outline as some other New Testament letters. Some have even questioned the need to study Hebrews, because it was written to Jewish Christians. This book builds to certain levels as it makes a point and then returns later to reuse, strengthen or enhance other points. It also calls on a certain level of understanding of the Old Law in order to follow the thoughts that are developed and to truly master the material.

As we begin the study, it will quickly become clear that Jesus is better or superior to the things in the Old Testament. I'm not sure that these words, "better and superior", do Him justice. Perhaps you can come up with more descriptive words as we go through the study and further develop the character and role of Jesus as our High Priest and King. I hope that we'll be able to fully develop these ideas and "...consider how to stir up one another to love and good works" (Heb.10:24).

As you read through the books of Hebrews, look for key words, repeated phrases, and concepts. (e.g. let us, better/superior, faith). Pay attention to the warnings (e.g. "drifting away", "an unbelieving heart", "failure to enter His rest", "impossible to restore them", "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."). Take in the exhortations (e.g. "pay much closer attention", "exhort one another every day", "therefore let us leave the elementary doctrine of Christ and go on to maturity"). Examine the comparisons between the Old Testament and New Testament (e.g. speaking of the prophets and the speaking of the Son, the glory of man and the glory of Jesus, and Aaron as high priest and Jesus as high priest).

I hope you take the time to increase your knowledge and understanding of the book of Hebrews by taking some time each week to study each chapter and to use the questions as a guide. My hope is that the questions will be able to help us better understand God's Word. I'm sure that as you read some of the questions, you'll wonder what was I thinking or what particular slant that I'm taking. That's not as important as trying to better understand what God is saying to us. So, let's be ready to challenge each other and sharpen each other (Prov.27:17).

During each class, I'd like to recap the previous class's discussion in what is known as an elevator speech. An elevator speech is when you get on an elevator with someone that you haven't seen in a while and you only have a few floors to relay some specific information. So, in each class we are going to take a few seconds to discuss the class before to make sure we are understanding the points given in each chapter. I wanted to say thanks to Charlie, Regina, and Dillon for helping me prepare and edit this material. Finally, I'm looking forward to this quarter and hope this we can gain much from this study.

Dallas Sluss

## How Much do you Know?

(Thanks to Mike Watkins and his material, *HEBREWS... A Study of Better Things*, Jan., 2010)

Answer these questions before you begin the study:

1. What is the general message of Hebrews?
2. Who wrote the book of Hebrews? Who was it written to?
3. When was Hebrews written?
4. What challenges did the Hebrews face?
5. What is the key proof offered in Hebrews?
6. Which priestly systems are compared in Hebrews?
7. What priests are named in the books of Hebrews?
8. Identify the chapters that contain the following:
  - a. Heroes of faith
  - b. New messenger to be heard
  - c. A greater than Moses identified
  - d. Nature of the high priesthood
  - e. Christian duties
  - f. The need to grow
  - g. Christ's perfection
  - h. Superiority of the New Covenant
  - i. Blood was required for cleansing
  - j. A definition for faith
9. Name 6 heroes of faith identified in Hebrews:
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
  - e.

## General Questions about Hebrews

1. Who wrote the book of Hebrews?
2. Who was the audience?
3. Where was it written?
4. When was it written?
5. What were the Jewish people dealing with?
6. What things could these Jewish Christians trust in that would entice them to return to Judaism?
7. What things will the Hebrew writer establish to make the Old Testament pale in comparison to the life as a Christian?
8. What are some things that we individually want to go back to? C.f. Num.11:5
9. What are some themes of the Book?
10. Why would God choose to use the Old Testament to lead them to faith instead of having the writer proclaim his authority like the way some of the other New Testament books?

## Chapter 1 – A BETTER MESSENGER

1. How had God revealed His Will in past times?
2. In these last days, who has revealed the Will of the Father?
3. V1:2b-4 – What seven characteristics are attributed to Jesus?
4. V1:1-3 What three roles or titles does Jesus fulfill?
5. V1:3 What work had Jesus finished when he sat down?
6. V1:3 What work had Jesus started when he sat down?
7. V1:4 How was Jesus made “much better or much more superior than angels”?
8. There are seven quotes listed. Please read the context and discuss the need for these quotations from the Old Testament:
  - a. V5 - Psalm 2:7 - “You are my Son...”  
Are others ever called son? C.f. Gen.6:2  
Did he ever say “Michael you are My Son?”
  - b. V5 - 2 Sam.7:14 – “...he will be my son”  
-How will God build a house for David?  
  
-What does begotten mean in this context? C.f. Acts 13:33
  - c. V6 – Psa.97:7/Deut.32:43 (LXX) – “Let God’s Angels worship him”  
-If these verses refer to angels worshiping God, how does the Hebrew writer apply this to Jesus?

- How is Christ the firstborn of God? C.f Psa.89:27 – Was David the firstborn?

d. V7 – Psa.104:4 – “..winds...ministers...”

- What is the point that he is making?

e. V8 – Psa.45:6-7 “Your throne O God...”

f. V10-12 – Psa.102:25-27 – “Changes not”

How can the writer say that these words about God can also be applied to the Son?

g. V13 – Psa.110:1 – “Sit at my right hand” What does the reference to footstool mean?

What does it signify? Can you think of any Old Testament reference to the feet?

9. V1:4 What name did Jesus inherit?

10. What is the emphasis of Chapter 1?

## Chapter 2 – A BETTER MESSAGE

1. V2:1 What warning does the Hebrew writer make?
2. V2:1 What is the reason that we should pay attention? Or why is the “therefore” there?
3. V2:1 How can we drift away from God’s Word?
4. V2:2 Which word was spoken through angels?
5. V2:3-4 What four processes did God use to establish our great salvation?
6. V2:3-4 Describe the clarity of the message that God delivered. In an analogous way, from where did the radio signal originate?
7. What is one objection that could be made that the Son is greater than angels? Hint: The writer spends most of Chapter 2 addressing this issue. C.f. 1Cor.1:22-24
8. V2:5 The writer talks about “this world to come”. In what sense can we understand this to mean the world in which Jesus’ kingdom is reigning?
9. What does 2:6 “It has been testified somewhere” mean? Does the Hebrew writer forget where he is or not sure of himself?
10. V2:6 From where is the writer quoting? Who is this man that he is talking about?
11. V2:8 In what sense did God crown man and give him dominion?



12. V2:8 In what sense did man fail to be crowned with glory and honor, and in what sense did God fulfill that with his Son?
13. V2:9 What did Jesus overcome? What do we overcome? C.f Rev.3:21
14. V2:10 Why was it fitting for Jesus?
15. V2:10 What work was accomplished with Jesus' fitting work?
16. V2:10 Describe the sense in which Jesus needed to be made perfect.
17. V2:10 Define founder or author or captain or G247 (Strong's number). How does this harmonize with Jesus being made perfect?
18. V2:10-18 Identify the five attributes of Jesus.
19. V2:12 The writer turns his attention to things the Hebrew Christians had given up. What were these things?
20. Describe Psa.22. Describe the position of the man in vv1—21. Describe the response of God in vv21-31.
21. How does the writer apply this to his readers? What is he calling on them to do?
22. What is Isaiah going through in Isa.8:17-18? How does he respond to God?

## Chapter 3 – BETTER THAN MOSES

1. V3:1 In what way are we to consider Jesus?
2. V3:1 What is an apostle?
3. V3:1 What confession did these Hebrew Christians make? What were they saying? C.f Mt.10:32
4. V3:2 Why bring up Moses?
5. Can you think of a time that Moses interceded on behalf of the people? Ex.32; Num.12
6. Considering Num.12, what is the role of the high priest?
7. Describe the role of Jesus as an intercessor and particularly how is Christ so uniquely qualified to fulfill this role?
8. V3:2 & V3:6 What small word difference does the writer use to describe Moses versus the way he describes Jesus? What is his point?
9. V3:2 & V3:5 At what point or level in Moses' life, does the writer describe Moses?
10. V3:3 At this specific event in Moses' life, how does the Hebrew writer contrast Moses to Jesus?
11. V3:5-6 Identify the two adjectives the writer uses to describe Moses and Jesus that would make one chose Jesus over Moses?

12. V3:6 – Identify a parable given by Jesus that relates to this statement.
13. V3:6 What does confidence mean in this context?
14. V3:6 Doesn't boasting have a negative connotation? How can we boast in our hope?
15. V3:6 If you were a first century Jewish Christian, what is the writer doing to Moses and your identity?
16. Read Psa.95. Describe the two different parts of this Psalm. What is the point? How does it relate to the first century Christians?
17. V3:7-12 What did the Exodus people do to God?
18. V3:8 Describe a person who has a hard heart.
19. What event does the warning in Psa.95:11 remind us of? How serious was God?
20. V3:12 How should the reader interpret the warning today?
21. V3:13 When should we resolve to be faithful to God?
22. V3:13 – What other well-known admonishment from this Hebrew writer gives us encouragement?
23. V4:12-13 Describe what sin does to us.
24. V3:14 What is the qualifier to sharing Christ?
25. V3:16 What had those heard?
26. V3:17 What was the outcome of those who rebelled?

## Chapter 4 – A BETTER RESTING PLACE

1. V4:1 Why is the “therefore” there?
2. V4:1-3 What will happen to us if we do not hear the message and unite it with our faith?
3. In vv4:1-11 what are four things that will cause us to not be able to enter his rest?
  
4. Discuss the four rests mentioned in this chapter:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. V4:4 When did God rest?
6. V4:4 What period of time of man is the writer trying to draw our attention to?
7. V4: What was the relationship of man and God during that time?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. V4:11 – What must we do to enter that rest?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. V.4:12 – What is the Word of God able to do? What does that mean?

10. V4:13 – What is the emphasis or point the writer is making?
  
11. V4:14 – Why is our high priest so able to intercede on our behalf? How did Jesus pass through the heavens?
  
12. V4:16 Define “confidence” or “boldly” in this context. What do we gain or how are we helped from this confidence?
  
13. V4:16 The writer seems to contrast his language from the previous warnings to the exhortation here. How are we able to draw near to God?

## Chapter 5 – A BETTER HIGH PRIEST

1. V5:1 What is the role of the high priest?
2. From where do you want your representative?
3. What kind of relationship do you want your intercessor to have with God?
4. V5:2 What makes the high priest so capable?
5. V5:3 Because of his weakness, what must the high priest do?
6. V5:4 Can you identify examples of men taking on the role of priest that were outside the lineage of Aaron?
7. Read Lev.8-9 to get the background on the role of the Old Testament priesthood.
8. V5:5-6 If you were a Jew 2000 years ago, are you expecting the Messiah to be Priest and King? Why?
9. Did the Messiah have the right to be Priest and King?
10. What two qualifications does the writer establish that Jesus must have to be called Priest and King?
11. Who was Melchizedek? Describe his lineage, his birth, his death, and who anointed him Priest and King.

12. V5:8-9 In what sense did Jesus learn obedience or become perfected? Or was Jesus disobedient or was he not perfect?

13. V5:7 What time does this make us reflect upon in Jesus' life?

- a. Was He heard?
- b. Why was Jesus heard?
- c. What lesson can we learn from this?

14. V5:11 What admonishment does the writer turn to? What does he accuse them of?

15. V5:12 What are the basic principles of the oracles of God?

16. V5:12-14 How do we become mature?

17. How do we live on milk?

## Chapter 6 – BETTER MATURITY

1. V6:1 Why is the “therefore” there?
  
2. Review each elementary principle and describe a situation where the people exemplified the principle or God admonished the people.
  - a. Repentance from dead works Mk.1:15
  
  - b. Faith toward God Heb.11:6
  
  - c. Doctrine of Washing (Baptisms) and Laying on of hands Mk.7:4-8
  
  - d. Resurrection of the dead John 5:28-29; Acts 4:2
  
  - e. Eternal judgment Mt.25:44-46
  
3. V6:3 What will we do if God permits?
  
4. V6:4-5 Describe the advantages or characteristics of being a Christian.
  
5. V6:4 What type of person is this?
  
6. How does the person who has fallen away crucify again the son of God? C.f. Acts 2:36-38
  
7. How or why is it impossible for the fallen to be restored?
  
8. Describe the backup plan for those who have fallen and refuse to accept Jesus?
  
9. V6:7 What is the result of useful land?



10. V6:8 What is the result of worthless land?
11. V6:9 In what way is the writer speaking?
12. What three things does the writer mention that will gain us the full assurance of hope until the end?
13. V6:12 How do we inherit promises?
14. What example does the writer use to reinforce the faith and patience we must have?
15. How old was Abraham when God made the promises? Gen.12
16. How old was Abraham when Isaac was born?
17. Describe Abraham's patience.
18. V6:17 For whose purpose did God use an oath?
19. V6:19 What do we have as a sure and steadfast anchor of the soul?
20. Where does our hope anchor?

## Chapter 7 – A BETTER PRIESTHOOD

Read Gen.14 & Psa.110.

1. V7:1 What two titles does Melchizedek carry?
2. V7:1 Geographically where was Salem?
3. V7:2 How does the author define these two titles of Melchizedek?
4. V7:3 From where did Melchizedek come to have no father or mother?
5. V7:4-11 Why did Abraham offer tithes to Melchizedek?
6. V7:4 How did the Jews view Abraham?
7. V7:11 Why was there a need for another priesthood after the order of Melchizedek?
8. V7:11 What does it mean to be after the order?
9. V7:12 What law was Melchizedek under?
10. V7:13 Of whom is the writer referencing that is from another tribe?
11. Gen.14; Heb.7 In reference to Melchizedek as a High Priest, what work as High Priest had to be finished by another? In reference to the Levitical priesthood, who finished the work of the previous High Priest? How do these priesthoods differ?

12. How is the priesthood of Melchizedek similar to Jesus' priesthood? Hint: There are two main ideas.

13. V7:14 The writer makes use of a way to interpret the Bible. What technique does he use and how should we use it today?

14. V7:16 In what way did a Levitical High Priest take office? C.f Ezra 2.

After reading 7:11-19, answer the following questions true or false.

15. The Law of Moses was sufficient. True/False

16. God sent his Son to be sacrificed even though it wasn't required. True/False

17. The Levitical Priesthood was completely sufficient for God's purpose in perfecting His people. True/False

18. V7:18 What commandment was set aside?

19. Describe this better hope that we have that draws us near to God.

20. V7:21 From where does the writer quote?

21. V7:20-24 Identify four ways that Jesus' priesthood is better than the Levitical priesthood.

22. Because of these four ways, what is Jesus able to do?

23. V7:25 How is Jesus able to save them?

24. V7:25-28 Describe the characteristics of Jesus.

## Chapter 8 – A BETTER COVENANT

1. What do we know about Jesus as High Priest?
  - a. Place
  - b. Covenant
  - c. Sacrifice
2. V8:1 What kind of high priest do we have?
3. V8:2 What true tent does the writer reference? What might the writer be trying to persuade the reader to let go of?
4. V8:3 Identify a few gifts and sacrifices that were made by Levitical priests
5. V8:4 Who is the “he” that the writer references?
6. V8:5 Who is the “they” that the writer references? How is their service described?
7. V8:6 In the covenant that Jesus mediates, what are some of the better promises?
8. V8:8 In this new covenant that God establishes, what happens to the old covenant?
9. V8:8 What does this quote from Jer.31:31 mean to us as we follow this new covenant?

10. What things will God do?

11. V8:10 Identify a few ways describing the way God deals with us today that is better than the way He dealt with His people under the Old Law. C.f. Ezek.11:19-20; Psa.40:6-8; How did one become a subject in the Old Law and how does one become a subject under the Law of Christ?

12. V8:13 What happens to the Old Covenant?

13. In what sense does the writer mean that it is becoming obsolete?



7. V9:7 Who performed rituals in the Most Holy Place? How often?
8. V9:7 What must he take with him? Why?
9. Identify in Lev.16:2 what Aaron had to do to enter the Most Holy Place?
10. What does this say about the accessibility of God to man?
11. V9:8 When Jesus was crucified what happened to the veil? What is the author saying is standing in the way of man gaining access to God?
12. V9:9 Define conscience.
13. Define perfection in this context.
14. V9:9 Why would the conscience hold a person back from having their sins remitted? Hint: stick with the theme of Hebrews.
15. Read Micah 6:6-8. Does Micah illustrate this point?
16. V9:11-14 In contrast to the sacrifices under the Old Law, what will the blood of Christ do?
17. How were people under the Old Law defiled? C.f. Num.19
18. V9:14 In contrast to the defilement, what is the blood of Christ able to do?
19. V9:15-28 What was the purpose of Christ's sacrifice? To what degree did He accomplish this?

20. V9:15 What is a mediator?
21. V9:15 How strong is the blood of Christ? What is it able to do?
22. V9:16-19 Under what circumstances was the first covenant inaugurated? C.f. Ex.24
23. Under what circumstances was the second covenant inaugurated? C.f. Mt.26:28
24. V9:23 What kind of sacrifice was Jesus?
25. V9:24 What is the point of Jesus entering the holy places?
26. V9:24 Since Jesus is in the presence of God now, what is he doing for us?
27. V9:26 What was the blood of Christ able to accomplish?
28. V9:28 When Jesus returns the second time, instead of sin, what is Jesus going to deal with?
29. V9:28 For those that are seeking the return of Jesus, what should be our position in dealing with the second coming of Christ? C.f. Rom.8:23, 25; 1 Cor.1:7; Php.3:20
30. What word did you find repeated in this chapter?



## Chapter 10 – A BETTER SERVICE

1. V10:1-4 How does the Hebrew writer describe the sacrifices of animals under the Old Law?
  - a. How often were they made?
  - b. What remained incomplete for the worshiper?
2. V10:1-4 Did those under the Old Law receive forgiveness of sins? C.f. Heb.9:9
3. Compare and contrast the Old Law sacrifice versus the blood of Christ. Particularly, how would a worshipper feel on the day of atonement (Lev.23:26; 16:2) versus how we feel with the blood of Christ (Jer.31:34)?
4. Why could animals never repay the debt of sin? C.f. Ezek.18:4
5. Where did Jesus say sin comes from? C.f. Mt.23:26
6. Is the author suggesting an external solution for an internal problem?
7. V10:5-7 What does God take delight in?
8. V10:5-7 Why does the author recall this Psalm?
9. What was the problem that Saul had in 1Sam.15?
10. Is the writer suggesting there is no place for sacrifices? C.f. Isa.1
11. V10:7 If the worshippers in the Old Testament could not get it right, what does the Hebrew writer/Psalmist indicate about Jesus? In what way did Jesus do it?
12. V10:9 In the language of the Hebrew writer in this chapter, what is the first and the second?

13. V10:11-12 What position does the priest take versus Jesus? What does this suggest?
14. V10:13 What is the purpose of a footstool?
15. V10:14 What two things does the writer indicate that Jesus accomplished?
16. V10:15-18 What is the culmination of the prophecy of Jeremiah?
17. V10:19 This section seems to draw out some results. What is the greatest result that our High Priest has accomplished that was not available to the worshipper under the Old Law? What does that mean to us?
18. V10:20 By comparison what purpose did the curtain/veil have? In contrast, what purpose does the Flesh have? C.f. Heb.7:24
19. V10:22 Who is to draw near to God?
  - a. Why?
  - b. How?
20. V10:22 In what sense is sprinkled used?
21. V10:22 What does an evil conscience do?
22. V10:22 How do we wash our bodies with pure water? C.f. Ex.30:20
23. V10:23 What are we to do? Why?
24. V10:24 What are we to do? Why?
25. V10:24-25 If one is weak or wavering in faith what should we do? What do we generally find ourselves doing?

26. V10:24-25 What is accomplished by meeting together?
27. V10:25 What day is drawing near?
28. V10:26 What warning does the writer give? C.f. Num.15:30
29. What does the author say is the sin that no longer has a sacrifice?
30. How is this person treating the Son of God?
31. V10:28-30 How serious is this warning?
32. V10:32-34 In your own words, how were they acting in the former days?
33. V10:33 To what degree had they suffered?
34. V10:35 What warning does the author give?
35. V10:35 How does confidence have a great reward?
36. V10:36 Define endurance.
37. V10:36 What was promised?
38. V10:36 How could they know about this promise and how would it help them?
39. V10:39 What does “shrink back” mean? What does it result in?
40. V10:39 Those who have confidence, gain what?

## Chapter 11 – A BETTER FAITH

1. V11:1 Define:
  - a. Assurance
  - b. Hope
  - c. Conviction
2. The author seems to bookend this chapter with a characteristic found in verses 2 and 39. What is it?
3. Do we seek this same testimony from God?
4. V11:1 In relation to the definition of faith, what do each of these Godly people demonstrate? i.e. When God called Abraham, what did he know of the promised land that made him get up and go?
5. How do we know that each of these people listed were faithful? Identify some key action verbs.
6. Through all the struggles and tribulation and various circumstances of the individuals in this chapter, what does faith result in?
7. When God put before each of these characters a challenge, how did they treat those things that they were unable to see?
8. Were the readers undergoing some hardships? How would these examples lift them up?
9. If God is not pleased with sacrifices, what is God pleased with? Hint: This is used around 19 times in this chapter.

10. V11:3 The first example is the reader. What faith did they exhibit? Why did they consider that God created the world?
11. V11:4 Abel is dead, but how does the writer describe him? How is this possible?
12. V11:6 By faith:
  - a. What are we able to do?
  - b. What do we do to the unseen promises of God?
  - c. How far are we able to go and still receive the promises of God?
13. V11:7 What did Noah do to the world? How was he able to do this?
14. V11:7 What did Noah receive of God? What did the world receive of God?
15. V11:12 In one sense Abraham and Sarah were considered dead but through faith how did they consider the promises of God? Was this too much for God?
16. V11:17-19 How was Abraham able to offer up Isaac as a sacrifice?
17. Vv11:24-29 Consider Moses. When he was in the house of Pharaoh, what did he have? Why did he give it up? What was he seeking?
18. V11:30 If you were one of the ones marching around the city of Jericho before it fell, how would you feel? On day 1? On day 5? On day 6? What would keep you marching? How does God feel about those who are faithful? C.f. 11:16
19. V11:32-38 Describe the events of the life of one of these individuals listed in these verses and indicate what they overcame and how they did it.
20. V11:40 How would these individuals listed here be perfected?

## Chapter 12 – BETTER ENDURANCE

1. V12:1 What are we to put off to win the race?
2. V12:2 How is Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith?
3. V12:2 There were two considerations that Jesus had in going to the cross? What do they mean?
4. V12:2 Why is Jesus seated at the right hand of God? What does this mean? Have we seen this before?
5. V12:3 How does the example of Jesus help us along our journey?
6. V12:4-7 To what degree had the Hebrew readers suffered? How about us today?
7. V12:4-11 What is the context of this quote? What is the purpose of discipline?
8. V12:12-13 What are we to do with our weaknesses?
9. V12:14-15 What are we to do with others who are struggling?
10. V12:16-17 What two things did Esau lose? Why was he rejected?

11. V12:18-21 What do these verses reference?
  
12. Vv12:18-24 Identify some of the descriptions given to the Mt Sinai of the Old Testament and the Zion of the New Covenant.
  
13. V12:18-24 Logically, which should be chosen?
  
14. V12:24 What did the blood of Abel call for? How is the blood of Christ better than the blood of Abel?
  
15. V12:25 Who is the "...refuse him who is speaking."?
  
16. V12:25 Who is the "...they did not escape"?
  
17. V12:25 Who is the "they refused him who warned"?
  
18. V12:25 Who is the "him who warns from heaven"?
  
19. V12:26-27 What are the things that can't be shaken in comparison to the things that can be shaken?
  
20. V12:28-29 In view of this chapter, how and why should we offer our worship to God?

## Chapter 13 – BETTER ASSURANCE

1. V13:1-6 – List the various practical exhortations.
2. V13:1 What is hospitality?
3. V13:4 How can the marriage bed be defiled?
4. V13:5 James addressed this love of money in the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of James. What problem does he address that the Hebrew writer seems to emphasize?
5. V13:6 How does this quotation encourage us?
6. V13:7 Beyond those heroes of faith in chapter 11, who does the writer encourage us to imitate?
7. V13:8 This verse seems to connect the thoughts in v7 to v9. How does this connect the two concepts?
8. V13:10 Who does not have a right to eat at the altar?
9. V13:11 Why were the bodies burned outside the camp? What else was outside the camp?
10. V13:12-13 What one specific thing might the Hebrew readers have to do to follow Jesus outside the camp? How do we, today, go outside the camp to be with Jesus?
11. V13:14-16 To obtain the city to come, what must we do?



12. V13:17 What responsibilities do our leaders have regarding us? Describe their responsibility.
13. V13:17 What responsibility do we have toward our leaders? How can we make our leaders groan or grieve?
14. V13:18 How would we say this today?
15. V13:20-21 What are we to do? How?
16. Describe the summary imagery found in:
  - a. V13:8
  - b. V13:10
  - c. V13:13
  - d. V13:14
  - e. V13:20



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