



# Hebrews

## Introduction

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Who wrote it?

What do you know about the author?

Who was it written to/for?

What other pertinent biblical information do we know about this book?

What is the theme of the book?

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## HEBREWS

Background: There is no clear author of this book (besides the Holy Spirit Himself) and, upon reading it, this makes a lot of sense. The recipients were primarily a group of Jewish believers who appear to be abandoning the freedom of the gospel and heading back to the Jewish customs, rites, and restrictions they once knew.

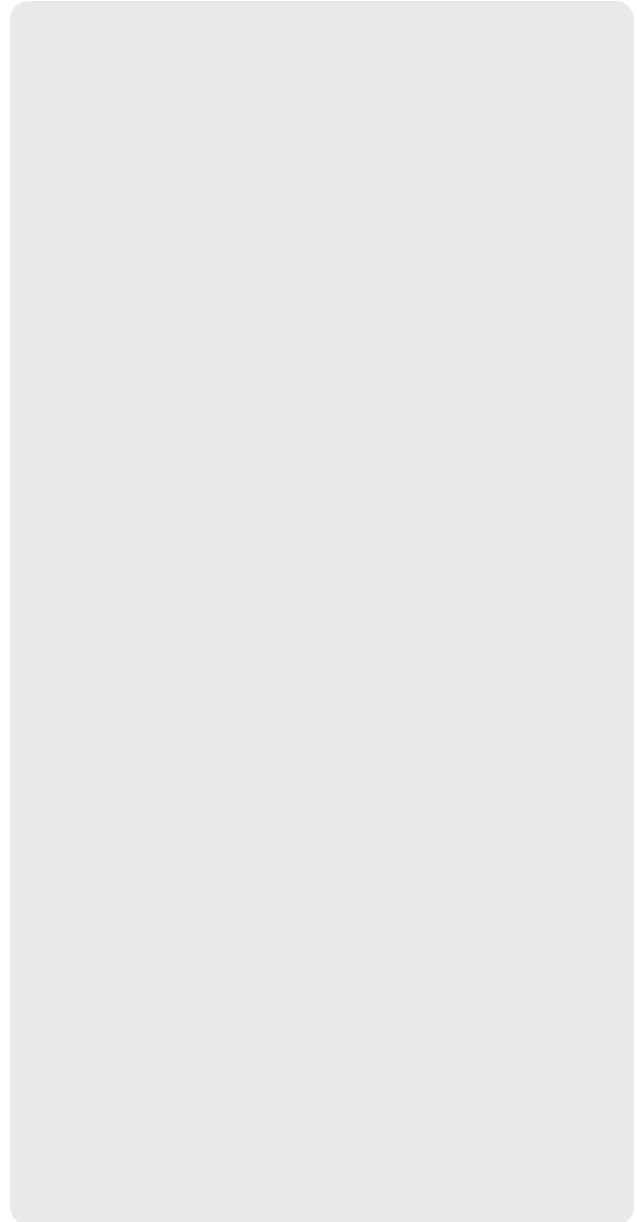
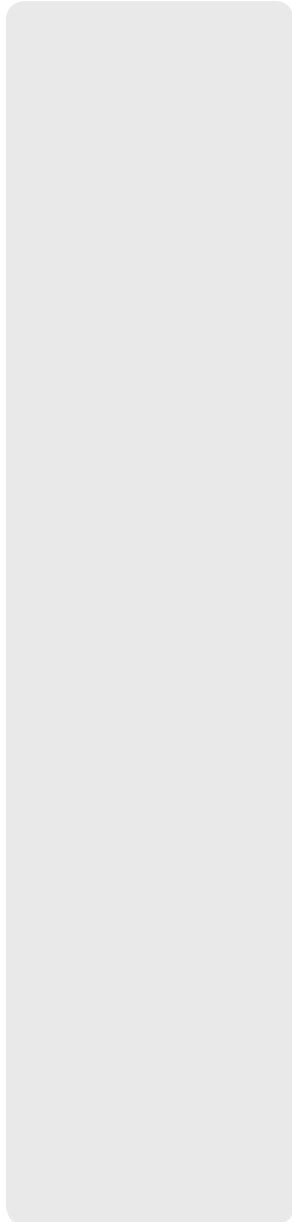
The time stamp on this appears to be just before the destruction of the temple, as we will read about how the life they are receding back to is “ready to vanish” (Heb 8:13). Therefore, this letter becomes a warning that the very things that tempt their return are fading, and if they go back, they will ultimately go back to nothing. The letter emphasizes the superiority of Jesus to all the things that once defined their Judaism. As we through this amazing letter, we must chronicle all the things that Jesus is superior to in it and why.

So here is what we need to do on the first page: As you go through the letter, list out (by Scripture) all the things Jesus is considered to be greater than and why.

Scripture

Jesus is Greater than

Why



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HEBREWS

Now list all of the Old Testament references that are used in Hebrews (write the Scripture address and summarize the text).

Scripture                      Text Summary

## HEBREWS 1

1. Who did God speak to in times past?
2. Who did God speak by in times past?
3. Who has God spoken to in these last days?
4. Who has God spoken by in the last days?
5. What did God appoint His Son to be?
6. What is the Son's role in Creation?
7. How does the Son compare to God's Glory?
8. How does the Son compare to His God's person?
9. What role does the Son have in holding all things together?
10. What did the Son do after purging our sins?
11. What did the Son, by inheritance, obtain?

*Now we have our first thing that Jesus is considered greater than: the angels. Go to the front page of the Hebrews worksheets and write out the following: the scripture, that Jesus is better than the angels, and then list out all the things Jesus did, does and is called in chapter one.*

12. Now a bunch of Scriptures are quoted. How cool is that!? The first one, "You are My Son..." comes from Psalm 2. Go back to Psalm 2 and find out what the verse address is (be sure to record it on the second page of the worksheets).
  13. The second scripture, "I will be to Him a Father..." is from 2 Samuel 7. What is the verse address (be sure to write this one on the verse page too!)?
  14. The third, "Let all the angels of God worship Him..." is from Psalm 32. What is its address (I think you get the idea as to what to do with this reference!)?
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15. The fourth, “Who makes His angels Spirits...” is from Psalm 104. What is its address?
16. The fifth, “Your Throne, O God...” Is from Psalm 45. What is its address?
17. The sixth, “You, Lord, in the beginning...” is from Psalm 102. What is its address?
18. The seventh, “They will grow old like a garment...” is from both Isaiah 50 & 51. Where?
19. The eighth, “Sit at my right hand...” is from Psalm 110. Where?

## Application

- It is a common theme in a Christian’s life to forget how big their God is and focus on the problem at hand. If Jesus is greater than the angels, what then on this earth is problematic for him? Do you have a hard time remembering how big your God is?
- Pray that you would remember how amazingly big and powerful your God is, in good times and difficult times, and rest in His comfort and safety.

## HEBREWS 2

1. We are challenged to be even more careful to heed the things we have heard. What will happen if we don't?
2. We are then told that there was certainly a punishment for transgressing the law of God, which was spoken by messengers (angels). However, there is a greater punishment if we neglect that which was spoken by the Lord. What was spoken by the Lord?
3. How was this salvation message confirmed?
4. He then quotes Psalm 8 ("What is man that you are mindful of him?.."). From where in Psalm 8 does the writer quote?
5. According to those verses in Psalm 8, Who has been crowned and had all things under His feet?
6. Even though all things are put under Jesus' feet, how do we see it right now?
7. What was Jesus "made"?
8. What was Jesus to "taste" for everyone?
9. What is Jesus' relationship to "all things" (2)?
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10. How was the Captain of our Salvation made "complete/perfect?"
11. Why is Jesus not ashamed to call us brothers?
12. Then Psalm 22 is quoted: "I will declare Your name..." Where in Psalm 22 is this?
13. Read Psalm 22 and write out at least 5 prophecies about the suffering of the Messiah from that Psalm (written 1000 years before Jesus came).
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## HEBREWS 2

14. Next there is another verse, “I will put my trust in Him,” which comes from a translation of 2 Sam 22:3. What is the context of 2 Samuel 22?
15. And another verse is given: “Here I am and the children whom God has given me.” This is found in Isaiah 8. Where?
16. Now these verses are quoted to prove what?
17. Why did Jesus need to share in having flesh and blood?
18. What did Jesus accomplish by coming in the flesh and dying in it?
19. Who had the power of death?
20. Does it say “him who has the power of death” or “him who had the power of death”? What does that tell us?
21. Who does He help?
22. Who does He not help?
23. So, in all things He needed to share in humanity’s flesh and blood so that He could become the merciful and faithful  
\_\_\_\_\_.
24. According to v. 17, what is the high priest’s responsibility?
25. Why is He able to help those who are being tempted?

### Application

- With the knowledge of how big our God is, isn’t it amazing how much He loves us? He subjected himself to become flesh and blood, so that He might taste death for everyone. Do you have a hard time remembering how much this Mighty God loves you? How much He sacrificed just to be with you. How much He cares for you?
- Pray that God would remind you constantly of His love for you, and walk with joy in that love!

## HEBREWS 3

1. What 2 things are the recipients called in v. 1?  
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2. What 2 things are Jesus called in v. 1?  
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3. Who is Jesus being compared to here? Don't forget to put this comparison on the front page of your Hebrews worksheet!
4. Why is Jesus worthy of more glory than Moses?
5. What is actually Jesus' house (if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of hope firm to the end)?
6. Now, more scripture is quoted: "Today if you hear His voice..." From where in Psalm 95 are these verses taken from (you're adding these verses to your verse page, right)?
7. Then we are told be careful or else we might find what within us?
8. What are we told to do daily?
9. What could harden us?
10. What must we do to be partakers of Christ?
11. What passage is being quoted in v. 15?
12. Why did those who came out of Egypt and were led by Moses not enter the Promised Land?

### Application

- With the knowledge of how big and amazing our Savior is, and how much He loves you, even to the point of death, do you find yourself struggling with unbelief or rebellion against Him? Do you sense any hardening of your hearts toward that Savior Who loves you and desires relationship with you?
- Take inventory of anything that looks like rebellion or hardening within yourself, and pray that the Lord would remove it from you and replace it with a heart full of faith and tenderness toward Him!



## HEBREWS 4

1. To whom is the Gospel not profitable when preached to?
  2. So who enters God's rest?
  3. What passage is quoted in v. 7?
  4. For the traditional Jew, Moses could lead them to the Promised Land, but someone else had to bring them in and give them rest. Who was this?
  5. But how do we know that Joshua wasn't the one who brought them total rest?
  6. We are told to be diligent to enter God's rest, or else we could fall like those in the wilderness. According to this chapter, how did they fall?
  7. Did you notice that in v. 12, the subject is "the Word," yet as the sentence continues in v. 13, we see "His" and "Him"? What does this imply?
  8. In v. 12, we read at least 5 things about the "Word of God". What are they?
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  9. Normally, the earthly high priest passes through the veil of the Holy of Holies. Where has Jesus, our High Priest, passed through?
  10. In what way was our High Priest like us?
  11. In what way was our High priest not like us?
  12. What is Jesus' throne called?
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13. How are we to approach this throne?

14. What can we find at this throne in our time of need (2)?

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## Application

- Here we see our Savior as a source of rest for those who follow Him. Also, as a discerning, understanding High Priest who was tempted in every way, but did not sin, He is sympathetic toward our weakness and wants to strengthen us against sin. Do you find that you can rest in the Lord and His promises?
- Pray that you would rest in the safety and comfort of your Savior!

## HEBREWS 5

1. From where is the high priest taken?
  2. What is his job?
  3. Why is the high priest able to have compassion on those who are ignorant and going astray?
  4. Because the high priest is subject to weakness, what must he do?
  5. Who “chooses” the high priest?
  6. In the same way, Jesus was appointed to be our High Priest by Whom?
  7. The writer then goes on to quote Psalm 2. Where (again, these go on your verse page!)?
  8. And then, he quotes Psalm 110. What verse does he quote?
  9. As Jesus was appointed High Priest, what else was He declared, according to Psalm 2?
  10. Why were Jesus’ vehement cries heard?
  11. How did Jesus learn obedience?
  12. To whom is Jesus the Author of eternal salvation?
  13. Why can’t the writer go into great detail about this right now?
  14. What should the recipients be by now?
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15. Instead, what are they?
16. Who is a baby in Christ?
17. Who is mature in Christ?

## Application

- Our Mighty, Loving, Restful Savior is also our High Priest, the Author of Eternal Salvation to all who obey Him. And yet, the warning in this chapter is to not be dull of hearing and remaining in a state of spiritual immaturity. Is your walk with the Lord progressing, or are you stuck in a rut of lack of growth?
- Pray that God would revolutionize your walk with the Lord, so that you draw ever closer to your High Priest!

## HEBREWS 6

1. The writer tells them that they need to leave the discussion of the “elementary principles of Christ,” and he then lists 6 of them. What are these 6 “elementary principles?”
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  2. What is impossible for us to do to those who have spiritually feasted with us but fall away?
  3. According to the general context and purpose of this book, what would they be falling into as they fall away from God’s blessings?
  4. Why can we *not* renew them to repentance?
  5. The writer then uses the metaphor of soil producing thorns. According to verse 8, what is it considered (2)?
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  6. Compare the statement with v. 9. Was such a person ever saved?
  7. What evidence does the writer speak of that leads the writer to believe that the recipients are saved?
  8. Because there is no one greater for God to swear by, Who did God swear by?
  9. Then, Genesis 22 is quoted. What verses are quoted, and what is the context?
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10. Why did God confirm His promise to Abraham with an oath?
11. What is impossible for God to do?
12. The writer speaks about a hope that is the anchor to the soul. What is this hope in?

## Application

- On matters of faith, which are prevalent throughout this book, do you have your soul anchored by the hope that the promises of the Lord are sure and unbreakable (including His promise to complete the work that He has begun in you (Philippians 1:6))?
- Pray that God would strengthen the foundation of your hope and trust in Him and His promises!

## HEBREWS 7

1. What 2 roles (occupations) did Melchizedek have?

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2. What does his name mean?

3. What 5 things are lacking about Melchizedek, according to Scripture?

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4. What did Abraham give to this Melchizedek?

5. Who is the one who blesses: the better, or the lesser?

6. How is it that Levi paid tithes to Melchizedek?

7. What can perfection not be gained through?

8. What did people receive while under the Levitical priesthood?

9. If the priesthood is being changed, what else is being changed?

10. Up to this point, what tribe has had no priests?

11. What tribe is our Lord from?

12. In what power did our High Priest come?

13. What becomes evident is that God had already planned for a Priest to come outside of the Levitical order. We see this quoted in Psalm 110. What verse in Psalm 110 is it quoting?

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## HEBREWS 7

14. Which came first: the Levitical priesthood, or Melchizedek?

15. Why is there an annulling of the former command (2)?

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16. What couldn't the law ever do?

17. What does this "better hope" cause us to do?

18. But Jesus became a Priest with an oath. This is quoted from Psalm 110. Where in Psalm 110?

19. Jesus has become surety of a better \_\_\_\_\_.

20. What prevented other priests from continuing?

21. Why then does Jesus have an unchangeable priesthood?

22. What is Jesus able to do to the uttermost?

23. What does Jesus live to do?

24. We then have 7 things about Jesus as our High Priest. What are they?

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25. Jesus performed the rites of Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement when sins are atoned for) once and for all. When did He do this?
26. Who does the law appoint as high priest?
27. Who appoints the Son?

### Application

- Not only is our Savior our High Priest, Who is greater than Abraham and the priesthood, He also is our High Priest *forever*. Do you have a hard time recognizing that the Lord is able to make atonement for every sin you both have committed and will commit?
- Pray that God would remind you of His saving power!

## HEBREWS 8

1. Where is our High Priest now (make sure you get all 4 statements: at the, of the, of the, in the)?
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  2. Who built the true tabernacle?
  3. What does a high priest offer (2)?
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  4. If Jesus were solely here, He wouldn't be a priest. Where is this referring to, and why?
  5. What do the priests on earth serve?
  6. Where did Moses get the blueprints for the tabernacle?
  7. Therefore, what has Jesus obtained?
  8. What is He the Mediator of?
  9. Why is this covenant better?
  10. Why was a new covenant needed?
  11. We see that this was God's initial plan, rather than a secondary reaction. To show this, Jeremiah 31 is quoted. Where in Jeremiah 31 is this quoted?
  12. According to Jeremiah, why does God want to make a new covenant?
  13. What was God's reaction to their disregarding His covenant with them?
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14. What does God call His people in v. 8?
15. What does God call His people in v. 10?
16. What 6 things does God promise to do in this new covenant?
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17. In this new covenant, what does God demand that the people do?
18. What will the people be?
19. What will the people *not* do?
20. What will all the people know?
21. If you are the recipient of this new covenant, what 2 things has God done/is doing with your sin/sinfulness?
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22. If we are now recipients of the new covenant, what is to become of the old one (3)?
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## Application

- We see in this chapter that our Savior is the Author of a New Covenant, planned from the beginning. Is it comforting to know what our salvation is based not on a conditional covenant like the one in Moses' day, but on an unconditional covenant? Do you find relief in this truth?
- Pray that God would bring rejoicing for His covenant of salvation!

1. What did the first covenant have ordinances about (2)?

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2. What was in the Holy Place (the first part) (3)? What was it called?

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3. What was in the Holiest of All (2)?

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4. What was in the Ark of the Covenant (3)?

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5. What was on the Ark (on top) (2)?

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6. Which of these areas did the ordinary priests go into?

7. Who was the only one allowed in the Holiest Place?

8. How often was he allowed there?

9. What did the priest need to come in with?

10. Why did the high priest come in with blood?

11. How are these things symbolic?

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12. What can the gifts and sacrifices *not* do?
  13. What 4 things were imposed until this time of reformation?
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  14. Which Tabernacle did Jesus enter?
  15. With what did He enter into His Most Holy Place?
  16. What did He obtain there?
  17. What was originally used to purify the flesh (3)?
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  18. What then does the blood of Jesus do?
  19. What is the Holy Spirit called here?
  20. So why is Jesus the Mediator of this better covenant?
  21. What is necessary to actuate a testament?
  22. When is the testament not in force?
  23. What is the application of this principle?
  24. What things were sprinkled with blood?
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25. What blood was the blood of the first covenant?
26. What is necessary for remission?
27. Where did Jesus enter?
28. If Jesus needed to do a yearly sacrifice instead of a once-and-for-all sacrifice, what then would have needed to happen?
29. What has He appeared to do? How?
30. How does Scripture tell us that there is no such thing as reincarnation?
31. What 2 appointments does every human being have?
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32. We, who eagerly await Jesus, can expect what?

## Application

- How amazing it is that we have access to God through the blood of our Mediator and High Priest! Does the concept of Jesus' blood covering all of your sin become common the more you hear it?
- Pray that you would never grow numb to the amazing gift of Jesus' blood!

## HEBREWS 10

1. What isn't the law?
  2. What can the law never do?
  3. If the sacrificial system could make people perfect, what would happen?
  4. What happens to a worshipper when they are completely purified?
  5. But that yearly sacrifice reminds them of what?
  6. What is impossible for the sacrificial blood of bulls and goats to do?
  7. Because sacrifices aren't what God desired, what did He desire?
  8. This is quoted from Psalm 40 to show that this isn't just a New Testament concept. Where in Psalm 40 is this quoted (Just checking....you're writing these verses on the verse page, yes?)?
  9. What gave God no pleasure?
  10. So the prophecy is that someone would come how?
  11. How does this relate to John 5:39?
  12. As a result, what is taken away?
  13. As a result, what is established?
  14. What has therefore happened to us through the sacrifice of Jesus' body?
  15. What does every priest do daily?
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16. Yet in doing this, it is still ineffective to do what?

17. What 3 verbs do we see attached to Jesus in vs. 12-13?

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18. What has Jesus done by His 1 offering?

19. Who else witnesses to use about this? How?

20. Now Jeremiah 31 is quoted regarding this New Covenant. Where in Jeremiah 31 is this quoted?

21. In Jeremiah's prophecy, God promises 5 things. What are they?

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22. When is there no longer an offering for sin?

23. As a result, we have boldness to do what?

24. By what means do we do this (3)?

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25. Now the text moves to application and exhortation. A total of 3 commands being with "let" (or "allow"). What are these 3 commands that we are given?

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26. In these commands, what has happened to our hearts?
27. What has happened to our bodies?
28. Why can we hold fast our confession of hope without wavering?
29. What are we not to forsake?
30. When does there no longer remain a sacrifice for sins?
31. What replaces this sacrifice?
32. Who died without mercy (2)?
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33. Yet there is a worse punishment for those who do 3 things. What are they?
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34. This, like all points made in this book, is backed up with Scripture. Where in Deuteronomy 32 is this quoted?
35. Then we have the word “but,” as if things were considered different for the recipient. What are they challenged to remember?
36. What did they joyfully accept and why?
37. Then comes our next command. What is it?
38. If they do the will of God, what can they expect?
39. This promise is shown in Scripture. Where in Habakkuk 2 is this verse?
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40. So what exactly are we promised?
41. To whom will God's Own Soul have no pleasure in?
42. What do they draw back to?
43. Conversely, to what end do we believe?

## Application

- What an amazing blessing it is that, through our Mighty, Loving Savior, our High Priest and Mediator, we have the boldness to enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus! How often do you fail to realize this gift as a child of God? Do you default to feeling that you cannot approach God because of sins that Jesus has clearly paid for?
- Rejoice! Boldly enter the presence of the Lord with the knowledge that your sins have been paid for by the blood of Jesus!

1. What 2 things does faith equal?

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2. By faith, the elders \_\_\_\_\_.

3. By faith, we understand \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Contrary to evolution, from what did God make everything?

5. Now we have a list of 13 people who demonstrate faith in action. Write what faith caused them to do below:

a. Abel (4):

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b. Enoch (4):

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c. Noah (4):

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d. Abraham (4):

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**e.** Sarah (4):

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**f.** Abraham (4) (2 are actually the same):

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**g.** Isaac (1):

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**h.** Jacob (2):

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**i.** Joseph (2):

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**j.** Moses' parents (2):

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**k.** Moses (8):

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**l.** Israelites (1):

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**m.** Joshua and Israelites (2):

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**n.** Rahab (2):

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**6.** Then we have a list of what others did in faith (vs. 33-37). What did they do (20)?

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**7.** Looking back a bit in this chapter to v. 6, what is impossible to do without faith?

**8.** According to v. 6, if you come to God, you must believe what 2 things?

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9. All these who died in faith didn't receive the promises on earth, but they did 4 things. What did they do (hint: see vs. 13-16)?

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10. In vs. 4-32, what has God prepared for them?

11. Notice that in the list of 20 things that they did, they chose not to accept deliverance (at the cost of recanting) for what reason (hint: see v. 40)?

12. What did they obtain through this faith?

13. How do you think God has provided something better for us?

## Application

- With the knowledge that 1) faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen, and 2) without faith, it is impossible to please God, do you believe God's promises for you in this book? Do you believe that salvation comes through the blood of Jesus, our High Priest and Mediator?
- Pray that God would increase your faith even more and cause it to "grow legs" to spring into action!

1. Since we are surrounded by such a great cloud of witnesses, what are we to do (4)?

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2. What is Jesus called here (2)?

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3. What 2 things is Jesus listed as doing here?

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4. What caused Him to endure the cross?

5. What did he desire?

6. The word “endured” is used 3 times in the first 3 verses. Rewrite those sentences in your own words.

7. If we forget how Jesus endured such hostility from sinners, what will happen to us (2)?

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8. Now the words “chasten,” “chastens,” and “chastening” is used 8 times in 7 verses. What can we learn about chastening from these verses (at least 13 things)?

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9. In vs. 5-6, Proverbs 3 is quoted. Where in Proverbs 3 is it quoted?

10. As a result of our learning about chastening, the text again moves to application and exhortation. In vs. 12-14, we have at least 3 commands. Write them in your own words.



11. What could happen if we are not looking carefully (5)?

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12. What can we learn about Esau here (6)?

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13. Which mountain have they not come to?

14. Vs. 18-19 refer to which chapter in Exodus?

15. This chapter is even quoted in vs. 20-21! From where in Exodus 19 and Deuteronomy 9 are these verses taken?

16. Compare the 2 mountains:

Mountain 1 (vs. 18-21)

Mountain 2 (vs. 22-23)

17. What is Jesus called here?
18. What does God promise to do “yet?”
19. What will remain?
20. What are we receiving?
21. As a result, what are we called to do?
22. How do we serve God acceptably (3)?
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23. What is our God called here?

## Application

- Having established faith in the previous chapter, we see the exhortation to run with endurance and strengthen your walk to finish strong in this race! Where do you see yourself growing stronger in your faith? Where do you see things that act as weights, holding your faith down?
- Pray that the areas that are strong will grow even stronger!
- Pray that you would have the strength and discipline to cut loose *anything* that hinders your walk with Christ.

## HEBREWS 13

1. This chapter begins with a command to keep doing something. What are they already doing that needs to keep happening?
2. When you entertain strangers, what might you be doing? Can you think of any Old Testament examples of this?
3. Who are we to remember, and how are we to do this?
4. Who will God judge?
5. How are we to be content? What, according to the text, shows us how we can be content, and what would always keep us content?
6. Then, Psalm 27 is quoted. Where in Psalm 27 is it quoted?
7. What are others to follow in those who rule and speak the Word of God to them?
8. What do we know as fact about Jesus here?
9. In what should our hearts be established that strange doctrines try to pull us from?
10. Since Jesus died “outside the camp/gate,” what are we called to do?
11. What are we seeking?
12. What are to continually offer (2)?
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13. What kind of sacrifices please God (2)?

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14. What can we learn about those who rule over them (2)?

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In v. 19, the writer uses the term “I;” but in the letter, the term “we” is often used. Write 3 verse references where “we” is used.

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15. What does this writer expect soon?

16. What did the God of Peace do?

17. What will He do?

18. For what (2)?

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19. What size letter does the write think he wrote (remember that this is ultimately written by God!)?

20. Who should the recipients expect to see soon?

21. From where is the writer writing?

22. This book ends with the writer wishing that something be with them all. What is it?

## Application

- What part of this book spoke the loudest to you? Why?
- As the Lord continues to grow and shape you to the calling He has for your life, pray for stronger and more active faith in the One Who has saved you and called you into the throne room of His love!