

God Speaks
Lecture Five: Hebrews 4:14 – 5:10
2/5/13

I. Important Crossroads – Hebrews 4:14-16

A. Transition

1. The opening of the letter – chapters 1 & 2
 - a. Jesus is superior to the _____
 - b. Jesus is superior to _____
2. From Exhortation – beginning at 3:1
 - a. Fix your _____ on Jesus
 - b. Do not harden your _____
 - c. Hold onto _____ and _____
 - d. _____ one another daily
 - e. Hold on _____ to the confidence we have in Christ
 - f. Do not be found to have fallen short of God's _____
3. To Exposition – Beginning at 5:1
 - a. Jesus as our High Priest

B. Primary Message of Hebrews

1. Snapshot of the sermon
2. Three components
 - a. Two _____
 - b. The _____ for those exhortations

II. Holding Firmly to Faith – Vv. 14-15

A. Therefore

1. A look back to the warning – Hebrews 4:12-13
2. If they are aware of the fearful prospect of _____
 - a. They are urged, then, to _____

B. Since – the _____ for the exhortation

1. Since we have a great _____ who has been _____ to the right hand of God
 - a. We can _____ to the faith we profess

2. In other words, **because** Jesus is our _____, we can hold firmly to _____

C. Holding Firmly

1. More than _____ or making a _____
2. The word refers to a _____
 - a. Elsewhere translated “ _____ ”
 - b. Remain fully _____ to Jesus
 - c. _____, _____ in your commitment to Christ

D. Sympathetic High Priest

1. Weakness
 - a. Wide range of meaning
 - b. Here it likely means Jesus shares in our _____ of being _____ to sin
2. Sympathize
 - a. Doesn't mean he was tempted with the exact same temptations
 - b. Jesus' greatest temptation
 - i. In the garden – tempted to find a way around suffering
 - c. Relevance to original listeners
3. Our present Savior
 - a. The word _____ connotes an ability to be _____ to the point of _____
 - i. An _____ help
 - b. Jesus was not _____ as other high priests were
 - i. He is not _____ from our human experience
 - c. Rather, he entered into it and therefore he _____, is _____ and able to _____

E. Draw Near to God – Vs. 16

1. Because we understand we will stand before God (Vv. 12-13)
 - a. “Then” or “Therefore”
2. Because Jesus is our Great _____
 - a. And because he has _____ to us and can _____ with our human experience
3. Our author now _____ us to _____ to God in _____, _____ prayer

F. "So That"

1. Why "draw near" to God?
 - a. So that we may find _____ and _____ when we _____ it most
2. The throne of _____ is also the throne of _____

G. Approaching the Throne

1. Under the Old Covenant
2. Because of Jesus
3. We may enter the very _____ of God

H. Application: Jesus is My Only Hope

1. Unlike people under the _____
 - a. We can enter the very presence of God
2. How we often pray
3. How I have been convicted to pray

III. Discourse on Jesus' High Priesthood – Hebrews 5:1 – 10:25

A. Two Sections

1. First Section – Hebrews 5:1 – 7:28
 - a. Jesus is a High Priest in the order of _____ rather than _____
2. Second Section – Hebrews 8:1 – 10:25
 - a. The _____ of Jesus' offering and the _____

IV. General Principles of the High Priesthood – Hebrews 5:1-4

A. Four Main Principles of the Aaronic Priesthood

1. The high priest originates from _____ the people
2. The high priest _____ the people in matters pertaining to _____
3. The high priest's _____ allows him to deal _____ with people and also _____ that sacrifices be made to pay for his own _____

4. God is the one who _____ and _____ the high priest

B. Taken From Among the People – Exodus 28:1

1. He _____ with his people because he _____ among them

2. Jesus, too, _____ among his people

C. Representing the People

1. Particularly in offering _____

2. Jesus, of course, was the _____ and _____ sacrifice for our sin

D. The High Priest Offered Sacrifices for Himself and His Household

1. The word for “subject to” is *perikeimai*

a. Literally means “to be _____” by something

2. Jesus, on the other hand, was the _____, _____ sacrifice

E. The High Priest was Called by God

1. He did not sign himself up

2. Jesus, too, was _____ by God

V. The Appointment of Jesus as High Priest – Vv. 5-6

A. Verbal Analogy

1. Psalm 2:7

2. Psalm 110:4

3. Both quotations are pronouncements from God to Jesus

a. The _____ and _____ Son is the same one whom God has appointed to be a _____ and _____ High Priest

VI. The Path of Suffering – Vv. 7-10

A. Jesus’ Path to Appointment

1. It was a path of _____, _____, and _____

B. In the Garden

1. A description of Jesus’ anguished prayer

2. He was deeply distressed
 - a. Even _____ to take another path
 - b. But Jesus _____ to his Father's will
 - c. He relinquished his _____ and surrendered his _____

C. Learned Obedience

1. What it doesn't mean
 - a. That he had been _____
2. What it does mean
 - a. Jesus said, "Yes" to the Father's _____ for him
 - b. Jesus fulfilled his calling _____
 - c. He walked the _____ to which he was called to the very _____
 - d. And he did so with complete _____

D. Once Made Perfect

1. *Telios* means " _____ " or " _____ "
2. So it means Jesus _____ completed his calling as our Great High Priest _____

E. Result of Christ's Obedience – Vv. 9-10

1. He became the _____ of eternal salvation
 - a. For those who _____ him
2. What does that mean?
 - a. Those who respond in _____

F. The Point of These Verses

1. "This introduction...shifts attention to the new topic of high priesthood, anchors the topic as applied to Christ in divine decree, and reflects on it eloquently in light of both Psalms material and Gospel narrative – quite an accomplishment in only ten verses!" (Dr. George Guthrie)

VII. The Path of Suffering for Us

A. Storms Will Come

1. The Bible has much to say
2. Jesus is our only hope

B. What the Bible Tells Us

1. Suffering produces _____

2. God is _____ and has a _____ in our suffering

3. We have a Savior who _____

4. God is calling us similarly to _____ our _____

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