

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
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VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
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 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
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 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

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1. Of _____ and _____
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- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
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- b. God's _____ is unchanging
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 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
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VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
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A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
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3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
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V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
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- 3. Picture of _____
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 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
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 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
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VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
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- 1. Why?

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 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
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B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

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1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
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6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
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IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
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B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
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 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
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- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- a. Based on this _____
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- 1. Why?

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- 1. Why?

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Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
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1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
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 - b. What was God doing?

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B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
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 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
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D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
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B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
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 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
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B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
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 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
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 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
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1. It does not come _____
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4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
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IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
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V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

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- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
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 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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 - i. *Melek* = _____
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
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 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
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- 1. Why?

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 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
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 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
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 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- a. Based on this _____
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- 1. Why?

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- 1. Why?

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Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

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1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
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 - b. What was God doing?

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1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
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2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
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 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
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C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
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B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
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 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
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 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
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 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
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3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
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5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
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B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
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 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
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 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
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D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
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1. It does not come _____
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4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
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IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
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A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
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 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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 - i. *Melek* = _____
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
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 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- 1. Why?

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 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
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 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

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 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
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B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
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 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
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A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- a. Based on this _____
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
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- 1. Why?

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- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

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1. From _____
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1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
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 - b. What was God doing?

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 - a. Wait in _____
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IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
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 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
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VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
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 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
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1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
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- 1. Refugees
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- 1. God's _____
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V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
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- 3. Picture of _____
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 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek’s name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
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 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

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 - a. King of _____
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B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
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VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

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1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- a. Based on this _____
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
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- 1. Why?

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2/19/13

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A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

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 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
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 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
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VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
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 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
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 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
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B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
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 - a. It is a better covenant because
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- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
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A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

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1. From _____
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1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
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A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
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 - a. He would have many _____
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B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
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1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
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- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

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1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
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 - b. What was God doing?

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1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
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 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
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B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
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C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
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B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
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 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
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- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
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 - i. *Melek* = _____
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek’s priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
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VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
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4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
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 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
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6. A better hope
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B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
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 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
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 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
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A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
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3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

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1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
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A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
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B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
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1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
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1. _____ concept
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- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
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 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
 - i. And then only on the _____
 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
 - i. And approach the throne of grace with _____
 - ii. We have _____ and _____ access to God because of Jesus
- 2. Entering the Inner Sanctuary
 - a. _____ by his death, resurrection, and ascension has entered _____ inner sanctuary
 - i. The _____ place of God
- 3. In what sense does our _____ enter?

- a. _____, in hope, may now enter where Jesus has already entered
 - i. The _____ dwelling place of God

VI. An Exposition on Melchizedek – Hebrews 7:1-10

A. Who the Heck was Melchizedek? – Vv. 1-3

- 1. Point and purpose
 - a. To prove that the priesthood of Melchizedek is _____ to the Levitical priesthood
- 2. Brief summary of the story – Gen. 14:17-20
- 3. The basis of superiority
 - a. Abraham _____ to and was _____ by Melchizedek
 - b. The priesthood of Melchizedek has an _____ nature
- 4. The meaning of Melchizedek's name
 - a. King of _____
 - i. *Melek* = _____
 - ii. *Sedeq* = _____
 - b. King of _____
 - i. *Salem* = _____
 - c. The author is connecting Melchizedek to _____

B. Who was Melchizedek? – Vs. 3

- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
 - b. He was an historical figure who pre-figured Jesus
 - i. *Typos* means _____, _____
 - ii. He was a _____ of Jesus
 - c. So, then, what does the “no mother and father” stuff mean?
 - i. The Scripture is _____ on these things
 - ii. Therefore, Melchizedek's priesthood has neither the _____ nor the _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

iv. The priesthood in the order of Melchizedek (not Melchizedek himself) lasts _____

C. The Greatness of Melchizedek – Vv. 4-10

1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
 - b. Melchizedek's priesthood is _____
2. Descendants living inside an ancestor's body

VII. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Vv. 11-28

A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19

1. The _____ of the Levitical priesthood
 - a. Had it been effective, there would be no need for _____ priest (_____) to come
2. Perfection – **teleiosis**
 - a. Arriving at a desired _____
 - b. Achieving a _____
3. The Levitical priesthood could not bring about God's _____ of bringing people near to himself through complete remission of _____
4. Change of the _____
 - a. Why?
 - b. God's _____ law is unchanging
 - i. However, the _____ law has been completely _____ in Christ
 - ii. It is therefore no longer _____
 - c. This is made even more clear because of Jesus' _____ and eternal _____
5. Weak and useless
 - a. Does not mean it had no _____
 - b. It means it was _____ in forgiving sin completely and, therefore in bringing people into intimate _____ with God
6. A better hope
 - a. A way to achieve _____ with his people

B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22

1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
2. The establishment of Christ's priesthood

- a. Based on this _____
 - 3. In contrast
 - a. The Levitical priesthood was based on a _____ rather than an _____ of God
 - 4. Guarantee – *engyos*
 - a. Legal term meaning _____
 - 5. Better covenant
 - a. It is a better covenant because
 - i. It was established by God’s oath
 - ii. It is _____ by Jesus, whose priesthood is _____
 - b. Our _____ in God’s covenant promises is, therefore _____
- C. Better Help: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
- 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a _____ priesthood
 - b. Jesus _____ and _____ forever
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is _____
 - 2. “Permanent” – *aparabatos*
 - a. Rare word that means _____, cannot be transgressed, _____
 - 3. Save completely
 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

God Speaks
Lecture Seven: Hebrews 6:13 – 7:28
2/19/13

I. Transition – Hebrews 6:13-20

A. Departure

1. From _____
 - a. Of Jesus as our _____ in the order of Melchizedek
2. To _____ and _____
 - a. About his listeners' _____ immaturity and _____
3. In Hebrews 6:13-20, the author both _____ on this exhortation/warning
 - a. And begins to move back toward Jesus' _____ ministry
 - b. Immediately after giving them a harsh warning...

B. A Look Back – Hebrews 6:9-12

1. Human _____ and _____
 - a. Is it all up to _____?
 - b. The author moves quickly to assure his listeners of God's _____
 - i. In the form of _____ and an _____
2. Imitate
 - a. The _____ and _____ of others who have gone before
3. The author picks up on the word _____ and the concept of _____ in the transition of Vv. 13-20

C. Moving Back Toward Exposition

1. _____ becomes "Exhibit A"
 - a. Of those whose _____ and _____ we should imitate
2. God's _____ take center stage

II. The Example of Abraham – Hebrews 6:13-15

A. No Greater Example

1. Of _____ and _____
2. Waited for the _____ of God
 - a. He would have many _____
 - b. God would make him a great _____
 - c. God would give him the _____ land
 - d. God would _____ him and make him a _____

B. Context of the quote (Vv. 13-14)

1. After Isaac, the promised heir was born
 - a. God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a _____
 - b. What was God doing?

C. Abraham as a Particularly Good Example

1. For a community struggling to _____ and _____ for the promises of God
 - a. Abraham's example would have been especially _____

D. Two Components of the Passage

1. The Lord's _____: "I swear by myself..."
2. God's _____ to bless Abraham and give him many _____

III. APPLICATION: Waiting Patiently

A. Patience is a Difficult Virtue

1. It does not come _____
2. God is true to his _____
 - a. He always answers prayer
 - i. "_____" is an answer
 - ii. "_____" is an answer
 - iii. And "_____" is an answer
3. God's "_____ _____" is fertile ground for spiritual growth
4. We get ourselves in trouble when we try to "_____ God out"
5. Growing _____ takes time
6. How are we to wait?
 - a. Wait in _____
 - b. Wait in _____
 - c. Wait in _____

IV. The Finality of Oaths – Vv. 16-18

A. Human Oaths

1. _____ concept
 - a. Oaths give _____
 - b. Oaths confirm the _____ of testimony
2. Lesser to greater
 - a. If this is true of _____ oaths
 - b. How much greater must it be of _____ oath

B. Reason for the Oath

1. Unchanging nature of God's _____

- a. "Make clear" means to _____
- b. God's _____ is unchanging
- 2. Immediate context
 - a. God's fulfillment of his promises to _____
- 3. Fuller context
 - a. Those promises were part of God's _____ purpose for humankind
 - i. That purpose, too, is _____

C. Encouragement

- 1. Refugees
 - a. Recalls the _____
 - b. Taking hold of the _____ we have in God through Jesus
 - c. God intends for us to find hope in his _____ and _____

D. Two Unchangeable Things

- 1. God's _____
- 2. God's _____ that confirms the promise
 - a. These constitute the firmest grounds for holding onto our _____

V. A Firm Hope – Vv. 19-20

A. Stability

- 1. The anchor of _____ holds us _____ in our faith
 - a. Allows us to _____ through storms
- 2. God's promises are a superior basis for _____
- 3. Picture of _____
 - a. "Firm" means _____
 - b. "Secure" means _____, _____, _____

B. Inner Sanctuary

- 1. Temple and Tabernacle
 - a. The Most Holy Place
 - i. The place where God's presence _____
 - ii. Behind the _____
 - b. Only the high priest could _____
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 - c. But our author has already told us we can draw _____ to God
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- 1. Two possible interpretations
 - a. He was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____
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 - iii. Levitical priests served until _____, but the priesthood in the order of Melchizedek has no such _____

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1. Tithe and blessing
 - a. Clearly Melchizedek is greater than Abraham
 - i. And, therefore, greater than the _____
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1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God's _____ to Jesus
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 - a. Those who come to _____ through him
 - b. He brings _____ and _____ salvation
 - c. Not _____ forgiveness that needed to be achieved over and over and over again
 - 4. Intercession
 - a. Taught elsewhere
 - b. May have included prayer for believers struggling with _____ or lack of _____
- D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
- 1. Summary
 - a. Perfect _____
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the _____

VIII. Conclusion

A. Christ’s Ultimate Sacrifice

- 1. Why?

