

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him

God Speaks
Lecture Eight: Hebrews 8:1 – 9:28
2/26/13

- I. The Superiority of Jesus and His Priesthood – Hebrews 7:11-28
 - A. A Better Hope – Vv. 11-19
 - 1. The previous covenant could not achieve perfection
 - a. Could not reach God’s desired end for his people
 - B. A Better Basis: A Divine Oath – Vv. 20-22
 - 1. As opposed to a command
 - C. Better _____: A Permanent Priest – Vv. 23-25
 - 1. Contrast
 - a. Levitical priests served until _____
 - i. It was a limited priesthood
 - b. By contrast, Jesus lives and reigns _____
 - i. Therefore his priesthood is permanent
 - 2. _____ completely
 - a. Those who come to God through him
 - b. There are no _____ on his mediation
 - c. He brings us complete and forever salvation
 - d. Dr. P.E. Hughes – “We could not hope to draw near eternally to the eternal God through a dead priest.”
 - 3. Intercession
 - a. A concept taught elsewhere by Paul (Romans 8)
 - b. One of Jesus’ activities
 - D. Summary and Transition – Vv. 26-28
 - 1. Summary
 - a. Our sinless Great High Priest has offered the perfect _____ on our behalf – once for all
 - 2. Transition
 - a. Exalted above the heavens
 - i. Jesus’ ministry extends beyond the _____ Most Holy Place to the _____ Most Holy Place
- II. Jesus as Our Great High Priest (The Great Central Section)
 - A. Opening: We have a _____ – 4:14-16
 - 1. Jesus appointed priest in the order of _____ – 5:1-10
 - a. Exhortation – 5:11 – 6:20
 - 2. The _____ of Melchizedek – 7:1-10

3. The superiority of _____, our eternal High Priest – 7:11-28
- B. Transition: We Have Such a High Priest, Who is a _____ in Heaven – 8:1-2
- C. The Superior _____ of Jesus – 8:3 – 10:18
 1. Introduction: The superior _____ of our heavenly High Priest – 8:3-6
 2. The superiority of the _____ – 8:7-13
 3. The superiority of the new covenant _____ – 9:1 – 10:18
- D. Closing: We Have a Great High Priest Who Takes Us Into _____ – 10:19-25

III. An Important Transition – Hebrews 8:1-2

- A. Backward and Forward
 1. Look back at the Son's _____ as our Great High Priest
 2. Look forward to his superior heavenly _____
- B. Reintroduction of Psalm 110:1
 1. Psalm 110:4
 - a. God swears on _____ to Jesus that he is a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek
 2. Now the author reintroduces Ps. 110:1
 - a. Also spoken by _____ to Jesus
 - b. Alluded to in Hebrews 1:3 and quoted in 1:13
 - c. There it was intended to show Jesus as the _____ Son of God
 3. Now the author uses it to show the location of the Son's ministry
 4. Therefore, Jesus ministry _____ to that of the Levitical priests
- C. Heavenly Tabernacle
 1. The original heavenly tabernacle
 - a. On which the earthly one was _____
 2. The dwelling place of _____

IV. The Superior High Priestly Ministry of Jesus – Vv. 3-6

- A. Every High Priest
 1. Introduction to Christ's superior _____
 - a. The author is setting up a contrast
 - i. Between _____ and the Levitical _____
 2. Contrast of _____
 - a. The Levitical priests served in the _____ Tabernacle
 - b. Jesus is exalted in _____
 3. The Tabernacle
 - a. Built according to exacting _____

b. It was, however, a _____, _____ copy of the true dwelling place of God in heaven

4. Jesus' covenant was based on _____ promises

V. The Superior New Covenant – Vv. 7-13

A. The Inadequacy of the Old Covenant

1. The need for a _____ proves something had gone wrong with the first one

2. It could not provide the intimate _____ God desired

a. In part because of the _____ of the people

b. And in part because the method of forgiveness was _____

3. The old covenant was always intended to be _____

4. In whom did God find fault? (Vs. 8)

a. Verse eight literally says, "for faulting them..."

b. It could mean God found fault with the _____ covenant, or with the _____, or with _____

B. The Better Promises from Jeremiah 31

1. The promise of a _____ covenant

a. One that will achieve "perfection" – *teleiosis*

2. God's _____ will be placed on the hearts and minds of his people

3. God will have an _____ relationship with his people

4. All of God's people will _____ him

5. All of which is possible because God will _____ them

a. And that forgiveness is made possible in _____

C. Obsolete

1. The new _____ replaces the old

2. The old covenant was _____ covenant

D. The Target Audience

1. Many were _____ with the faith

2. The author shows them a return to Judaism makes no sense

VI. The Son's Better Sacrifice – Hebrews 9:1 – 10:18

A. The Bases for the _____

1. The _____ of the offering – 9:11, 23-25; 10:12-13

2. The _____ of the offering – 9:12-28

3. The _____ of the offering (once for all) – 9:25-26; 10:1-18

VII. The Tabernacle and Worship – Hebrews 9:1-10

A. A Description of the Tabernacle – Vv. 1-5

1. Earthly
 - a. Keeping the _____ in the foreground
2. Altar of incense (essentially an incense burner)
 - a. Placement is ambiguous
3. Ark of the Covenant
 - a. Most important element
 - i. The place where God's _____ dwelt among his people
 - b. And yet, his people were _____ from him

VIII. Regulations for Worship – Vv. 6-10

A. Sacrifices

1. Daily and yearly sacrifices

B. Duties

1. The duties in the _____
 - a. Replacing _____
 - b. Lighting of _____
 - c. Performed by _____
2. Only the _____ could enter the Most Holy Place
 - a. And only on the _____

C. Author's Point

1. Not so much the duties, but the _____ of them
2. They never _____
3. Which points to the _____ of the covenant

D. The Lesson of the Holy Spirit – Vv. 8-10

1. Under the old covenant, there existed no means of entrance into the _____ of God
 - a. The _____ was, in fact, a barrier keeping the people away from God's presence
2. "The present time"
 - a. Probably means the time of the _____
3. What is the "illustration for the present time"?
 - a. Likely means the front room (the Holy Place) that was a barrier between God and his people
 - b. Under this interpretation, "while the first tabernacle was standing" means while the first room (meaning the Holy Place) was standing as a barrier to God
4. So here's the lesson the Holy Spirit was teaching
 - a. "The outer room of the Tabernacle (the Holy Place), therefore, illustrates the whole era managed by the old covenant. It was a

time in which the general populace could not draw near to God because provision had yet to be made for their consciences to be cleansed.” (Guthrie)

5. Consciences _____
 - a. A moral awareness of _____ and _____
 - b. The entire old covenant was a _____ reminder of sinfulness
 - c. That system could never completely _____ God’s people
 - d. Therefore something _____ was needed

IX. The Superiority of the Son’s Offering for Sin – Vv. 11-28

A. Introduction – Vv. 11-12

1. Christ _____
 - a. _____ is first word, making it emphatic
2. Good things that are already _____
 - a. The _____ associated with the _____ covenant
3. The greater _____
4. The greater _____
 - a. Jesus’ _____ rather than that of bulls and goats

B. The Superior Blood of Christ – Vv. 13-22

1. Mediator – Vv. 13-15
 - a. Jesus’ _____ accomplished what animal sacrifice could not
 - i. Complete eternal _____
 - ii. In which we are set free to _____ God
 - b. Atonement under the old covenant was _____
 - i. The atonement of Christ is _____
 - c. Because of this, he is our _____
2. Wills and Covenants – Vv. 16-22
 - a. The key to understanding this: *diatheke*
 - i. Here translated “will,” but almost universally means “covenant”
 - b. What is the “death”?
 - i. The _____ death of animals under the old covenant
 - ii. The death of _____ under the new covenant
 - c. The general point of this passage
 - i. It was the only way for us to be eternally _____

C. Once for All Offering – Vv. 23-28

1. Eternally _____ sacrifice
 - a. Jesus died once for _____ to pardon us from sin _____
2. He will return
 - a. To completely _____ our salvation

X. Conclusion

A. Jesus is Our Full and Final Sacrifice

1. He opened _____ to God
2. We are completely and fully _____
3. We can _____ God and be _____ by him
4. God has put his law in our _____ and on our _____
5. Consequently, we have been set free to _____ and
_____ him

B. All of this is God's doing

1. God _____ us
2. God has _____ us
3. And God has _____ everything necessary for our
forgiveness so that we can live in intimate, eternal relationship with him