

HEBREWS MEMORY WORK

Reference	Date
1. Hebrews 1:1-3	_____
2. Hebrews 1: 8-9, 21; 2:1	_____
3. Hebrews 2: 2-4	_____
4. Hebrews 2: 9, 14-15	_____
5. Hebrews 4: 14-16	_____
6. Hebrews 5: 8-10; 7: 12	_____
7. Hebrews 8: 1, 12; 9: 12	_____
8. Hebrews 9: 15-17	_____
9. Hebrews 9: 22, 24, 29	_____
10. Hebrews 10: 12, 13; 24, 25	_____
11. Hebrews 10: 28, 29	_____
12. Hebrews 11: 3, 4	_____
13. Hebrews 11: 6, 24-26	_____
14. Hebrews 12: 2, 5, 6	_____
15. Hebrews 13: 1, 2, 4	_____
16. Hebrews 13: 15-17	_____

HEBREWS STUDY QUESTIONS
BY JIM E. WALDRON

CHAPTER ONE:

1. What does the Hebrew writer affirm about God's manner of speaking in time past?
2. How does he speak to men in these last days?
3. How does the answer to question two help to clearly identify "these last days" (Cf., I Pet. 1:20; Isaiah 2:2-4; Acts 2:17)?
4. What is affirmed concerning the Son's part in creation?
5. What is meant by the Son is "the express image of His person"?
6. Who does it mean He upholds "all things by the word of His power"?
7. When the Hebrew writer affirmed that the Son "sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high" what did this convey to the Jewish student of Old Testament Scripture (See Ps. 110:1; Eph. 1:18-21; 1 Pet. 3:22; 1 Cor. 15:25-26)?
8. Why according to 1:4 was the Son so much better than the angels?
9. How would you prove from 1:5 that the Son is not and never has been an angel?
10. How does 1:6 show the Son is superior to angels and that He is not a creature Himself?
11. In contrast to the deity of the Son angels are said to be what (See 1:7, 14)?
12. How could it be said that the Son's throne was forever and ever (See Rev. 3:21)?
13. Who addresses whom as God in 1:8?
14. What does "a scepter of righteousness is the scepter of your kingdom" mean (Cf., Isaiah 11:4, 5)?
15. How should we imitate the Son in what He loved and what He hated (1:9; Ps. 97:10; 119:163; Prov. 6:16-19; Rom. 12:9)?
16. What two things in creation are attributed to the Son's acts of creation?

17. The well-established fact of the second law of thermodynamics says things are deteriorating or the whole universe is growing old or wearing out. How is this spoken of in Hebrews 1:10-12?

18. How does 1:13 show that Christ is not an angel and never has been?

19. What is confirmed about the work of angels?

CHAPTER TWO:

20. To whose authority does the writer refer when he says “therefore”? (Cf., Matt. 28:18-20)

21. What is meant by “the word spoken by angels”? (Acts 7:53; Gal.3: 19)

22. Illustrate how transgressions and disobedience received a just reward (retribution) under the law (Num. 15:32-36)?

23. “How shall we escape” if we do what?

24. The writer affirms our salvation was first spoken of by the Lord and confirmed by whom?

25. How did God bare witness to that spoken by the Lord and the apostles.

26. Contrast the scriptures description of man’s origin with that of the Darwinists (evolutionists).

27. What is the one great thing man has not subdued which will ultimately be totally conquered by Jesus (I Cor. 15:24-26)?

28. In response to the prophecy about man being crowned with glory and honor (Ps. 8:4-6) what does the writer affirm about Jesus?

29. When did the coronation of Jesus take place? (Dan. 7:13-14; Acts 2:33-36; Eph. 1:18-23; Heb. 8:1; 10: 12-13)

30. The theory of John Calvin that Christ only died for a special group, called the “elect,” is false because, He, by the grace of God tasted death for whom?

30. How could it be said the author of salvation was made perfect through suffering?

32. In what manner can it be said that He who sanctifies and those sanctified are all of one (I Cor. 12:27)?

33. Why is Jesus not ashamed of those who belong to the body (the church)?
34. Write out the prophecy that foretold Christ would call His sanctified ones “brethren”?
35. Discuss the concept of Christ singing in the midst of the congregation.
36. How did the Messiah speak of His followers Isaiah 8:18? (Cf., Heb 2:13; Isa. 9:6)
37. What does “He Himself shared in the same” mean?
38. Christ became flesh that through death He might do what?
39. How did Christ release men from the fear of death? (Cf., I Peter 1:3-4)
49. What is meant by “He does not give aid to angels?”
50. How did Christ give aid to the seed of Abraham?
51. Why was it necessary for Christ to be made like His brethren?
52. What does it mean that Christ made propitiation for the sins of the people?
53. Why is Jesus so very able to aid mankind?

CHAPTER THREE:

54. How does the writer address the Hebrew saints?
55. What does it mean “partakers” of the heavenly calling? (John 12:36; 2 Cor. 3:18; I Pet. 1: 3-4; John 14:1-6; Heb. 9:24)
56. What does the designation “apostle” for Jesus tell us?
57. What does the designation of high priest tell us about Jesus’ present work? (Heb 4:14-16; 8:1-2)
58. What is meant by “our confession”? (Cf., Matt. 10:32-33)

59. Christ's faithfulness is compared to that of whom in God's house?
60. Why is Jesus counted worthy of so much more glory than Moses?
61. What empirical fact is stated in Heb. 3:4, which shows the laws of physics prove the existence of God?
62. The Spirit testifies that Moses was faithful as what in God's house?
63. What position does Jesus hold in God's house in contrast to that of Moses?
64. After affirming that Christians are the house of Christ what warning does the Spirit give?
65. How does the writer show that the words of scripture are the words of the Spirit?
65. How many times are the Hebrew saints reminded of the statement, "today, if you will hear his voice, do not harden your hearts...? (Check chapters 3 & 4)
67. The statement "do not harden your heart" is found in Psalms 95 where it was first spoken about what?
68. Where was the foundation for the error of those who rebelled in the wilderness?
69. What does the writer warn of when he says, "beware, brethren"?
70. The Spirit makes it clear that what is to be mutual among God's people?
71. What is meant by "today" (2 Cor. 6:2)?
72. What warning does the Spirit give concerning that which leads to a hardened heart?
73. List five ways the writer identifies those "in the rebellion."
74. To whom did God swear they would not enter His rest?
75. What word is used in Hebrews 3:19 that is parallel to "those who did not obey" in 3:18?

CHAPTER FOUR:

76. By the word "therefore" the writer shows that God's promise of what remains valid?

77. Why does the Hebrew writer say, “let us fear”?
78. In what way was the gospel preached unto the ancient Hebrews? (Isa. 53; Col. 1:25-27; I Pet 1:10-12)
79. Why did hearing the word and even seeing God’s mighty works for forty years in the wilderness not profit the Jews in the wilderness?
80. Of whom does the writer affirm, We “do enter that rest”?
81. Concerning “the rest” promised to God’s people what works were prepared from the foundation of the world? (Matt. 25:34)
82. God concluded His works of creation from the foundation of the world including the place of rest for His people (Matt. 25:34), therefore it remains that some must what?
83. Tell who and why certain ones will not enter God’s rest?
84. What two different words are used to mean the same thing in Hebrews 3:19 and 4:6?
85. What conclusion could one draw from the Holy Spirit’s repetition (3 times) of “today, if you will hear His voice...”?
86. Under Joshua the Israelites did not obtain the rest God had truly prepared for His own, therefore what is true?
87. The Spirit affirms that when one enters God’s rest he has what?
88. What does the Spirit imply when He says we should be diligent?
89. What are the three strong words used to describe the Spirit’s sword?
89. Discuss briefly the need for the word to distinguish between soul and spirit? (Num. 19:11; Matt. 10:28; I Peter 3:20; I Thess. 5:23)
90. The statement the word of God is able to pierce to “joint and marrow” (a figure) means what?
91. What is so frightening to men and women about the expression of the word being a “discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart”?
93. What two expressions remind us of the omniscience of God?

94. What does the writer affirm about Jesus the Son of God in 4:14?
95. In light of the fact this book was first written to Jewish Christians what was the writer's lesson in "let us hold fast our confession"? (Cf., John 12:42; Matt. 10:32-33)
96. How can we rest assured that our High Priest can sympathize with us?
96. Even though Jesus of Nazareth was tempted what was true?
98. Since we have such a High Priest who is our advocate (I John. 2:1) how may we approach the throne of grace?
99. If we do approach the throne in boldness through Christ of what are we assured?

CHAPTER FIVE:

100. Tell four things said about a high priest taken from among men.
101. Those who served as high priest under the law had to do what for themselves as well as for the people?
102. What statement in Heb. 5:4 has been taken out of its context for years to teach that a preacher must get a special call?
103. The Word (John. 1:1-3) did not seek to glorify Himself, but the Father Himself declared what?
104. What did the Father declare about the Son's Priesthood? (Cf., Ps. 110: 1-4)
105. Compare Matt. 26:36-39 with Heb. 5:7 and tell how the latter sheds light on the former.
106. How could it be said that Jesus "learned obedience" by the things He suffered?
107. In what sense could it be said of Jesus "having been perfected?"

108. List three references from Hebrews where Jesus is called the author of our faith or salvation?
109. Jesus, in being obedient to the Father (John. 6:38; Heb. 10:7), became the author of eternal salvation to whom?
110. After speaking of Melchizedek what did the writer say of his reader's perception?
112. The Hebrew writer shows that it is expected of Christians that they do what?
113. What were the Hebrew Christians in need of due to their failure to grow in the grace and knowledge of Jesus?
114. What is true of the Christian who only takes the milk of God's word?
115. The writer explains those of full age are whom?

CHAPTER SIX:

116. Chapter six of Hebrews opens with the admonition that children of God should go beyond what?
117. What does the writer mean by "let us go on to perfection?"
118. List the six areas the Spirit names as fundamentals to the faith of a Christian.
119. Give a brief explanation of "the foundation of repentance from dead works." (See Rom. 2:4-5; 2 Cor. 7:10; Matt. 3:8; Acts 26:20)
120. Discuss briefly "a foundation...of faith toward God." (Cf., Heb. 11:6; John 8:24)
121. Why would the doctrine (teaching) concerning "baptisms" be fundamental to one's understanding of the gospel? (John 1:25-26; Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 19:1-7)
122. Show from the scriptures at least two different reasons for the laying on of hands by one or more saints on others (Acts 8:18; 13:3; cf. Num. 8:10).
123. Briefly state why the resurrection is an elementary principle of the Christian's beliefs. (Cf., I Cor. 15:1-4, 13-18)

124. Briefly state why the doctrine of eternal judgement is an elementary principle of the faith? (Cf., Matt. 25: 31-33; Acts 17:30-31; Heb. 9:27)
125. A person may stumble into sin and repent (Mark 14:72; Luke 17:3; Acts 8:18-24), but the Hebrew writer makes it clear that it is possible for one to fall so far and so hard that it is impossible to do what?
126. List the five ways the Hebrews writer identifies the blessings to those in Christ.
127. Describe how a child of God has “tasted the heavenly gift.”(Cf., 2 Peter 1:3-4)
128. How have we become partakers of the Holy Spirit? (Gal. 3:14; Eph. 3:17; Rom.10: 17)
129. What is the simply, but sweet adjective applied in Hebrews 6:5 to the word of God?
130. From these verses, Eph. 1:3, 18-20; 2:5-6 discuss how the child of God has tasted “the powers of the age to come”
131. How is it possible for Christians to “crucify again for themselves the Son of God”? (Cf., 10:29)
132. Name some ways a Christian can put Christ to an open shame (Cf., Eph. 4:1; Heb.10: 26-29).
133. What farming illustration does the writer use to show dependable Christians receive blessings from God?
134. What does the Hebrew writer say about a similar piece of land (or individual) who produces thorns and briers?
135. Although the writer had shown the Hebrew Christians the horror of apostasy he was confident of what?
136. The writer told the Hebrew saints that God was not unjust to forget what?
137. What example does the writer give concerning their work for God?

138. The Hebrew Christians were encouraged to show diligence toward what?
139. What does the writer really mean when he says, “do not become sluggish”?
140. The Hebrew saints were encouraged to imitate whom?
141. Man (e.g., Abraham) is finite; how does the Hebrew writer show that God is infinite.
142. What was the great promise with an oath that God gave to Abraham?
143. What did Abraham do (according to the text) to obtain that promise?
144. The Hebrews writer shows that people in general the earth over accept what to end a dispute?
145. What does, God determined to show “the immutability of His counsel” mean?
146. How did God confirm the immutability of His promise to the heirs of that promise?
146. The writer says that in the two immutable things (God’s promise and His oath) it was impossible for God to do what?
147. Since all things are possible with God (Matt. 19:26) why do the scriptures say it is impossible for God to lie? (Cf., Psalms 89:14; James 1:13)
149. Those two immutable things (the promise and the oath) proved that God’s people might have what?
150. This strong consolation is for those who have fled to God for refuge in order to lay hold on what?
151. What is hope to the soul of the Christian?
152. How is Christ the forerunner for us (Cf., Heb. 9:24)?
152. How many times is it stated in Hebrews that Jesus is a priest “after the order of Melchizedek”? (See chapters 5,6,7)

CHAPTER SEVEN:

154. Where in the Old Testament do we read of Abraham paying tithes to Melchizedek?

155. What three titles are given to Melchizedek?
156. On what occasion did Abraham meet Melchizedek?
157. How does the Holy Spirit interpret the title “king of Salem”?
158. From Hebrews 7:3 name five differences between the descendants of Aaron as priests and Melchizedek.
159. The exalted state of Melchizedek’s priesthood is shown by the fact that Abraham did what?
159. How does the story of Levi paying tithes in Abraham illustrate how all mankind sinned in Adam (Rom. 5:12)?
160. What is the answer to the Hebrews writer’s rhetorical question in 7:11?
161. What affirmation in 7:12 is devastating to those who affirm we are under the law (Ten Commandments) today?
163. Hebrews 7:13-14 reminds us that those from the tribe of Judah did not do what under the law?
164. How does the writer show that Judah was prevented from presiding at the altar by the silence of the scriptures?
165. The change of the Levitical priesthood is “far more evident” because of what fact?
166. Jesus’ priesthood did not come according to what kind of commandment?
167. The oath of God to make a new priesthood did what to the former commandment of the law, which made the Levitical priesthood?
168. Why could the law make nothing perfect? (Cf., Acts 13:39; Rom. 3:20; Gal. 3:16)
169. The Hebrew writer quotes what portion of scripture to prove God took an oath to make Jesus priest after the order of Melchizedek? Give quote and reference.
170. Since the Christ was appointed priest by the oath of God Himself, Jesus has become the surety (guarantee) of what?
171. Why does Jesus have an unchangeable priesthood?

172. As High Priest before God Jesus is able to do what for those who come to God through Him? (Cf., Jude 24)
173. Jesus saves His people to the uttermost or completely because He ever lives to do what?
174. List five descriptive phrases the writer uses to show that Jesus is most fitting as High Priest.

175. Why does Jesus not need to make offerings daily as the priests did under the law?

175. What does He offered Himself once for all mean?

176. Contrast the appointment by the law with that of the oath.

CHAPTER EIGHT

177. What two facts are found in the writer's major point so far?

178. How does Hebrews 8:1 relate to Zechariah 6:12-13?

179. The Spirit affirmed that Christ, as High Priest at the right hand of God's throne, is the minister of what two things?

180. Using the symbolism of the tabernacle (See Heb. 8:5) what constitutes the holy place and most holy place in "the true tabernacle" which the Lord erected (consult Heb. 3:6; 1 Tim. 3:15; Eph. 2:19-22; 1 Pet. 2:5; Heb. 9:12, 24)?

182. In God's pattern of the tabernacle every high priest was appointed to offer gifts and sacrifices to God, therefore what was necessary for Christ? (Cf., Heb. 9:14)

183. The Spirit plainly affirmed that if Christ were on earth He would not be what?

184. Why does the fact that Christ cannot be a priest on earth destroy the pre-millennial doctrine that Christ will be king on earth in Jerusalem (See Zechariah 6:12-13).

185. The Spirit made it clear that the Old Testament tabernacle was a copy and a shadow of what?

186. Concerning the tabernacle under the law what was Moses divinely instructed to do?

187. Read Exodus 25:40 and 40:16 and tell how Moses responded to the command to make all things according to the divine pattern.

188. Consult 2 Timothy 1: 13 and tell what we are required to do concerning the New Testament pattern.
189. Why does the Spirit say Christ has obtained a more excellent ministry than that of the earthly tabernacle?
190. What is the “better covenant” of which Christ is mediator? (Cf., Matt. 26:28; Heb. 9:15-17)
191. What was the nature of the promises to those who were seeking to enter the land of Canaan? (Cf., Deut. 4:1; 28: 4-8)
192. List three (or more) better promises under the New Testament (Acts 2:38; 1 Pet. 3:20-21; Mk. 10:29-30; I Thess. 3:4; Rom. 2:7; Jn. 14:1-3; I Pet. 1:4).
193. Why was it necessary to bring in a second (the new) covenant?
194. Since Israel broke the first covenant (Jer. 31:32) what did God declare?
195. What did God say the New Covenant would not be like?
196. How are the New Testament laws written on the heart? (Rom. 10:17; I Peter 1:18-25)
196. How is it that a man could be a Jew and not know God, but this is impossible for a man who is a Christian? (Heb. 11:6)
197. What are the two blessed promises found in Heb. 8:12?
199. By making the New Testament (covenant) He made the first covenant what?
200. Why would the Hebrews writer in the period prior to Jerusalem’s fall (AD 60-70) say the old covenant “is becoming obsolete and growing old (and) is ready to vanish away?”

CHAPTER NINE

201. Of what two things does the Spirit remind the Hebrew saints that the first (old) testament had?
202. What does the writer say about the first room of the tabernacle?
203. What was the portion of the tabernacle behind the second veil called?
204. What three things does the Hebrews writer say was in the Ark of the Covenant?
205. What was the cover of the Ark of the Covenant called, which was overshadowed by the cherubs of glory?
206. How did the writer say he did not have the time or space to write specifically of the tabernacle's make-up?
207. Under the law the priests daily entered the holy place of the tabernacle, how did this contrast with the entering of the second room or the most holy place?
208. When the high priest entered the most holy place on the set day (Yom Kippur) each year, what did he take with him?
209. What was the Holy Spirit indicating by not allowing anyone except the high priest to enter the most holy place and that on one day in a year?
210. What does the Spirit mean by the term "Holiest of All" in Hebrew 9:8 (See 9:12, 24).
211. What is "the way" that has been made for mankind to enter the true Most Holy Place (10:20)?
212. What part of 9:9 is a parenthetical sentence that says the tabernacle was a figure or symbol of God's true (spiritual) tabernacle today?
213. Explain briefly why the sacrifices in the tabernacle could not make the worshippers perfect in regard to conscience? (See 10:4)
214. Describe in one phrase the things the tabernacle was concerned with.
215. What is meant by "until the time of reformation"? (Cf., 7:12; 8:7; Col.2:14)
216. With what glowing terms (9:11) does the writer describe the true tabernacle of God (8:2) today, which consists of the church on earth (3:6) and the heavenly Jerusalem (Cf., 12:22-23)?
217. With what (9:12) did Christ as High Priest enter the Most Holy Place in heaven? (Cf., 9:24)
218. What does it mean that He entered that Most Holy Place "once for all"?

219. By the presentation of His own blood before the throne of God what did Christ obtain?
220. Describe things used in the Old Testament to ceremonially cleanse a person under the law (Cf., 9:13, 19; Num. 19:9).
221. How did Christ offer Himself to God?
221. The Spirit says in this context Christ's blood was shed to purge (cleanse) what?
222. To what does the writer refer back to when he says "for this reason"?
223. Christ is mediator of what?
224. The Spirit tells us Christ by His death not only mediated the New Testament (covenant) to purge our consciences from dead works, but He also did what?
224. The Spirit says the death of Christ for those under the first covenant and the dedication of the New Covenant was that those who are called might what?
226. How are men and women called to God? (2 Thess. 2:14; I Peter 1:23,25; Mark 16:15-16)
227. What principle of law does the writer use as an illustration?
228. In light of the fact that the New Testament was not in force until the death of Christ, the testator, what must we conclude concerning the covenant under which the thief lived? (Cf., Luke 23:40-43; Col. 2:14)
229. What were the first two things on which Moses sprinkled the mixture of animal blood, water, scarlet wool and hyssop?
230. What is hyssop (See I Kg. 4:33; dictionary).
231. What did Moses declare to the people about that mixture of animal blood and other things?
232. On what other things did Moses sprinkle that blood?
233. The Hebrew writer said according to the law almost all things were cleansed (purged) by what?
234. The Holy Spirit at this point in the text makes what affirmation about forgiveness of sins?

235. Consult Leviticus 17:11,13-14 and state why God would hold blood in such high esteem?
236. We have seen (See question 216; Heb. 3:6; 12:22-23) that the holy place and the most holy place represented the church and the heaven, what are they called in 9:23-24?
237. The tabernacle's two rooms are said to have been copies (representations) of the things in the heavens; in what sense can it be said that the church is in the heavens (See Eph. 1:3; 2:5-6)?
238. Observe that "heavens" is plural in 9:23 and singular in 9:24; how would you account for this? (See again Eph. 1:3; 2:5-6)
239. How does the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, daily sacrifice of the mass and presentation of the "the host" fly in the face of Heb. 9:25-26?
240. Compare Isaiah 2:2-4; Acts 2:17; Heb. 1:1-2 and 1 Pet. 1:20, then define "at the end of the ages."
240. What statement by the Holy Spirit once and for all destroys the concept of reincarnation (the concept of many births and many deaths)?
242. Just as surely as man will die he must also do what?
243. What does it mean Christ will appear a second time apart from sin (See 2 Cor. 5:21; 1 Pet. 2:24; Heb. 9:28)?

CHAPTER TEN:

244. The writer maintains that the law had only a shadow of the good things to come and not what?
245. The Spirit affirmed that the sacrifices under the law could never do what?
246. What would have been true if the sacrifices under the law had made the worshippers perfect?
247. What was the reason those under the law were regularly being made conscious of their sins?

248. The Spirit affirmed in 9:22 that remission of sins could not take place without the shedding of blood, but in 10:4 He boldly says what is not possible?
249. Since the blood of bulls and goats could not take away sins it was therefore necessary for what to take place? (9:14; Luke 24: 26; I Peter 1: 18-19)
250. The Hebrew writer attributes the words of Psalms 40:6-8 (10:5-7) to whom?
251. Under the law God commanded animal sacrifices (Ex. 29:38; Lev. 16:3, 5) in what sense could the Christ say, “sacrifices and offering you did not desire” and in such “You (God) had no pleasure” (See I Sam. 15:22-23; Matt. 9:13; Micah 6:6-8)?
252. What was written in the volume of God’s book concerning the purpose of the Messiah’s coming (Cf., John. 6:38)?
253. In the immediate context of Hebrews 10:8-10 what does the writer mean when he says, “He (Christ) takes away the first that he may establish the second”?
254. By the will of the Father we have been sanctified through what? (Cf., Matt. 7:21; John. 6:38)
255. The writer reminds the Hebrew saints that the daily sacrifices under the law could not do what?
256. When the writer uses the term “this man” to whom does he refer (Cf., John. 1:14; I Tim. 2:5)?
257. In Hebrews 10:12 how did the Spirit affirm the eternal nature of Jesus’ offering?
258. Read Ps. 110:1-2; Dan. 7:13-14; Zech. 6:12-13 and tell the significance of the Hebrew writer’s statement to his Jewish audience that “He (Christ)...sat down at the right hand of God from that time waiting till His enemies are made His footstool.”
259. “From that time” refers to what day? (Cf., Acts 2:30-36; Eph. 1:18-23)
260. Compare Heb. 10:14 to John. 17:17 and express the Biblical concept of sanctification.
261. Faithful men of God have always maintained that the Holy Spirit bears witness with our spirit (Rom. 8:16) that we are children of God through His (the Spirit’s) testimony in the word; how does Hebrews 10:15 support this fact?

262. The Spirit's testimony (Heb. 10:16-17) which is taken from Jer. 31:31-34 shows that continual remission of sins is tied to the law of Christ being written where (Cf., I John. 1:7; 2:24; John. 8:31)?
263. What is the most wonderful promise found in Hebrews 10:17?
264. How is it that Christians can have boldness to enter the holiest of places? (Cf., Heb. 4:16)
265. What is the new and living way that was consecrated by Christ through which we enter the most holy place?
266. Since we have a great High Priest over the house of God the Hebrews writer said let us do what?
267. Read Hebrews 9:13-14, 19, 21; 10:21 then tell with what "our hearts (have been) sprinkled from an evil conscience."
268. Read the statements about the mixture used under the law "for the purifying of the flesh" (Heb. 9:13, 19) then tell what the Spirit means by having "our bodies washed with pure water." (Cf., John 3:5; Acts 8:36-38; I Peter 3:20-21)
269. We are to hold fast to the hope of eternal life, which we confess, is in Christ Jesus, without doing what?
270. The Holy Spirit in Hebrews 10:23 affirms that, God who has promised the good things in Christ is what? (Cf., 2 Pet. 3:9)?
271. We are to consider one another in order to stir up what among us? (Cf., Titus 2:14; 3:1,8,14; John 13:34-35)
272. What is the direct command given to God's people concerning the assembly of the saints?
273. How does Hebrews 10:25 show that encouragement to faithfulness is not just the responsibility of the preacher?
273. Read Jesus' prophecy in AD 30 (Matt. 24:5-25, 32, 33,34; Luke. 21:20-24) concerning signs to be given about Jerusalem's destruction (AD 70) and tell what day the Hebrew Christians could see approaching in the decade of AD 60-70.

274. List at least three sins committed when one willfully forsakes the assembly on the Lord's day.
276. If those who have received the knowledge of the truth sin willfully ("are again entangled" in the pollution of the world - 2 Pet. 2:20) and thereby reject Christ as their sin offering what sacrifice is available for them?
277. What two things (10:27) can those who were once enlightened (6:4) expect when they apostatize from the truth?
278. What illustration from the law is used to provoke saints to faithfulness?
279. Name three vile sins (10:29) a Christian commits when he turns from Christ, stops assembling with the saints and otherwise cuts himself off from true service to God.
280. What does the writer affirm about vengeance in the context of warning his readers about forsaking Christ?
281. In light of the statement, "the Lord will judge His people;" tell what 2 Cor. 5:10 and Col. 3; 25 say about judgement.
282. The warning "it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God" is for whom? (Cf., 4:6; 6:4-6; 10:25-26)
283. The writer asked the Hebrew saints to recall what?
284. To what time does the term "after you were illuminated or enlightened" refer?
285. What had the saints endured shortly after their conversion?
286. In what two ways had the saints suffered?
287. The writer speaks of his fellow Christians having compassion on Him during what time?
288. Why does the writer say the Hebrew saints joyfully accepted the confiscation or plundering of their goods (possessions)?
289. Why were the Jewish Christians told to not cast away their confidence in Christ?
290. Why did the writer tell his audience you have need of endurance?

291. What is the key to safety and eternal salvation found in the quotation from Habakkuk 2:3-4 that was true under the law and under Christ?

292. What does the writer mean by those who draw back unto perdition? (Cf., 6:4-6)

CHAPTER 11

293. Faith is the bed rock belief of things we hope for. How is this expressed in the 11:1?

294. Faith is the acceptance of the testimony concerning things not seen (Cf., I Peter 1:8). How is this expressed in 11:1?

295. Translators supplied the word “good” (verse 2); what is the import of the statement without “a good”?

296. No man observed the framing of the worlds; why do Christians have an understanding about such?

297. The Hebrew writer plainly declares the things that are seen were not made from what?

298. What made Abel’s sacrifice more excellent than that of Cain?

299. How would it have been possible for Abel to offer by faith? (Cf., Rom. 10:17)

300. Abel’s sacrifice bore witness to what?

301. How does the text indicate that Abel’s offering to God was more than a one-time thing?

302. To what does the word “it” refer in verse Hebrews 11:4?

303. Find the “testimony” in Genesis that showed God was pleased with Enoch and write it.

304. What is absolutely necessary for a person to please God?

305. Give the two requirements the Hebrew writer declares are necessary in acceptable faith?

306. How did Noah demonstrate that his faith was acceptable to God?
307. What three things did Noah accomplish by building the ark?
308. What was Abraham's response to God's call for him to go out?
309. What is indicative of the Spirit's statement that Abraham sojourned in the land of promise?
310. What is the implication of the fact that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob all dwelt in tents?
311. Abraham was content with dwelling in tents, because he waited for what?
312. How does the Spirit show us that Sarah's ability to conceive was a miracle of rejuvenation?
313. Why was this blessing granted to Sarah?
314. For centuries men believed the number of stars was very limited; now we know they are numberless; what comparison (11:12) is evidence of scientific foreknowledge on the pages of the Bible?
315. How could it be said, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac and Jacob were assured of the promises and embraced them?
316. What is the significance of the fact that Abraham, Sarah, Isaac and Jacob confessed they were strangers and pilgrims on this earth? (See 11:10)
317. Those who confess they are strangers and pilgrims on this earth make a plain declaration of what? (Cf., I Peter 2:11)
318. If Abraham and Sarah had had a strong determination of mind to return to their home in Mesopotamia what would have been true?
319. What did Abraham and Sarah desire instead of an earthly home?
320. Because Sarah and Abraham did not desire an earthly home, but a heavenly one what was God's response to them?

321. Discuss the city God has prepared for those of faith like that of Sarah and Abraham (Revelation 21:10; John 14:1-3).
322. What was Abraham's response when God tested his faith concerning Isaac through whom God had promised to give seed to Abraham?
323. What was so remarkable about Abraham's concept that God would raise Isaac from the dead?
324. Of what was the writer speaking when he said, "in a figurative sense"?
325. Whom did Isaac bless by faith?
326. Name the two that the Spirit said Jacob blessed, while leaning on his staff worshipping?
327. How does the writer state that Joseph expressed his faith?
328. How does the Spirit say Amram and Jochebed demonstrated their faith?
329. What were the two reasons Moses' parents decided to save him?
330. When Moses became of age what did he do in showing his faith?
331. Between what two things did Moses choose in demonstrating his faith?
332. What did Moses esteem as being greater than the treasures of Egypt?
333. What does it mean when it says Moses "looked to the reward"? (Cf., 11:10, 14-16; 12:22).
334. According to the Hebrew writer what was the basic motivating factor that made Moses forsake Egypt?
335. Moses and the people were protected against what, when they by faith kept the Passover and the sprinkling of the blood on the lintel and the door posts of their houses?
336. How is the success of believers and unbelievers contrasted in Hebrews 11:29?

337. How does the statement concerning the fall of Jericho strongly support the fact that faith must be demonstrated in the way God prescribes in order to be effectual? (Cf., Joshua 6:15)
338. In spite of the imperfections obviously in the life of Rahab how did she overcome them?
339. Name the six individuals and one group who according to the Hebrew writer prevailed because of faith? (11:32)
340. What are the nine things listed that were accomplished by those men of faith? (11:33-34)
341. Read the stories of two Old Testament women who because of faith received their sons back from the dead (1 Kings 17:17-24; 2 Kings 4:14-37), then tell who raised the two to life again.
342. Why were some willing to be tortured even unto death?
343. List 12 ways (vs. 36-37) the writer says men and women of faith suffered.
344. What does the expression “of whom the world was not worthy” tell us about God’s regard for the righteous? (Cf., Ps. 116:15)
345. List four places the saints of God had to hide out due to the enmity of the world (11:38).
346. Identify “the promise” which the Old Testament saints had not received by showing what it was not (Jos. 21:43; Neh. 9:8) and what it was (Gal. 3:16; Eph. 1:10; 2 Tim.2: 10; Gal. 3:26-29; Rev. 14:13).
347. The word “us” in 11:40 applies to whom?

348. In what sense is the word “perfect” used in relation to uniting the Old Testament saints with the church of Christ (Matt. 8:11; Eph. 1:10; Heb. 12:22-23)?

CHAPTER 12

349. Of whom does the writer speak when he says, therefore being “surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses?”

350. Look at chapter Hebrews 10:15-17 and explain how it can be said the saints of the Old Testament serves as witnesses to us.

351. Identify some weights apart from sins, which often hold saints back.

352. Should we regard “the sin which so easily ensnares us” as one specific sin or sin in general as used in John 1:29?

353. What phrase is used by the Spirit in reference to the Christian’s race, which tells us that it is not like a sprint but like a marathon?

354. What are the two words used to describe Jesus in reference to our faith?

355. In what sense is the word “author” used in reference to the Christ? (Cf., 5:8-9)

356. In what sense is the phrase “finisher of our faith” used in reference to Jesus? (Heb. 7:25)

357. Why was Jesus willing to endure the cross with its shame? (Cf., Deut. 21:23)

358. When the Hebrew writer says Jesus “sat down at the right hand of the throne of God” what was he affirming (Zech. 6:13; Acts 2:30-36; I Peter 3:22; Rev. 3:21; Matt. 28:19-20)?

359. When Christians become weary and discouraged in their souls what should they consider?

360. What statement in Hebrews 12:4 shocks the mind of the timid, faint-hearted Christian?

361. Give two reasons why we should not despise the Lord’s chastening or be discouraged when rebuked by Him?

362. If we endure chastening what is true?
363. If the child of God never has any tribulation, persecution or chastening what should he or she consider (Cf., 2 Tim. 3:12)?
364. What illustration does the writer use to show we ought to more readily be in subjection to the Father of spirits?
365. What is the profit that comes to the saint because of chastening by the Lord?
366. Although no tribulation or chastening is joyful at the moment what does it yield? (Cf., Mk. 10:29-30)
367. What does the writer mean when he says “those who have been *trained* by it?”
368. Hebrews 12:1 and 12 helps us realize the writer was familiar with what?
369. What are the four metaphors in 12:12 and 13?
370. Make a spiritual application of “hands that hang down?”
371. How is the writer using the term “that what is lame?”
372. Saints are admonished to pursue what with all men (Cf., Rom. 12:18-21)?
373. What does the writer mean by “holiness” (I Pet. 1:16; Matt. 5:9; Col. 3:5, 8-10, 12; I Pet. 2:2, 11)?
374. What is true if our religion does not bring forth holiness in our lives? (Cf., James 1:26)
375. What does the writer mean by “looking diligently lest anyone fall short of the grace of God” (Matt. 26:41; 2 Tim. 4:5; I Pet. 5:8; Gal. 5:4).
376. How can a root of bitterness between two individuals cause many to be defiled?
377. Since the scriptures (Gen. 25:29-34) do not picture Esau as having a problem with fornication what is the thrust of Hebrews 12:16?

378. Why is the story of Esau's repentance such a sober warning to those who might sin thinking they can repent later?
379. What does the writer mean by telling the Hebrew saints "you have not come to a mountain that may be touched?"
380. What mountain does Hebrews 12:18-20 have reference to (Cf., Ex. 19:12, 16; 20:18)?
381. How is the strictness of God illustrated (Ex. 19:12; Heb. 12:20) concerning His command for the people not to come upon the mountain?
382. How did the sight of Mount Sinai affect Moses at the time of the founding of the nation of Israel?
383. In coming to Christ the Hebrew saints had not come to a physical mountain; but to what mountain had they come?
384. To what city did the writer of Hebrews say the saints had come?
385. God's voice shook the earth at Sinai, but what did He promise in Haggai 2:6?
386. How did the Hebrew writer interpret the shaking of earth and heaven?
387. Identify that which cannot be shaken (Dan. 2:44; Matt. 16:18-19; Heb. 12:28)
388. The prophecy of Daniel 7:22 foretold that the time would come for the saints to possess the kingdom; in this connection what did the writer of Hebrews say his readers were receiving?
389. Since we as God's people have received the kingdom how does the writer say we are to serve God? (Cf., Col. 1:13)
390. What does our God is a consuming fire mean? (Cf., Jer. 5:14; John 12:48; 2 Thess. 1:6-9)

CHAPTER 13

391. What is the beautiful statement at the very beginning of Hebrews 13?
392. What is the reason given for us to not forget to entertain strangers?
393. Name two groups the saints were told to remember?
394. Why do you believe the writer reminded the Christians that they were in body (flesh)?

395. What does the writer state concerning the universal acceptance of the state of matrimony?
396. What does “the bed undefiled” mean? (Cf., I Cor. 7:3-5)?
397. What is the warning concerning illicit sexual practice either prior to marriage or outside one’s own marriage (Cf., I Cor. 6:18)?
398. What rule is given that strikes at the heart of greed, gambling, the lottery, extortion, bribery and such like? (Cf., Col. 3:5; Eph. 5:5)
399. What is to be our attitude toward material possessions? (Cf., I Tim. 6:6-10)
400. What is the exceeding and great promise found in the law (Deut. 31:6,8), which here follows the admonition to be content with the possessions we have?
401. What quotation from the book of Psalms (118:6) does the writer say a Christian may state with boldness? (Cf., Pro. 28:1)
402. Who is spoken of when the writer says remembers those who rule (lead) over you (Cf., I Tim. 3:17; 1 Pet. 5:1-2)?
403. What statement is given that speaks of the eternal nature of Jesus?
404. What is the warning concerning various and strange doctrines? (Cf., Rom. 16:17)
405. A grave warning is given to Christians, who have much, that their hearts should be established with grace and not be preoccupied with what?
406. What is the altar which the Hebrew saints had (and have) to which even the priests and Levites of the tabernacle had no right to eat (13:13; Matt. 26:26-28; I Cor. 10:16, 21)?
407. What illustration from the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) under the law (Lev. 16) is used in comparison to Jesus’ suffering outside the city wall of Jerusalem?
408. The Hebrew writer reminds us that Jesus suffered outside the city gate of Jerusalem for what purpose? (Cf., I Pet. 1:18-19)
409. What great spiritual lesson (13:13) was given to the Jewish Christians who had a heritage that esteemed the physical city of Jerusalem as most holy?
410. What is said (13:14) that again puts down the Jewish appreciation of earthly Jerusalem? (Cf., 11:10,13-14)

411. What city is meant by “we seek one to come” (Heb. 11:10; 12:22; Rev. 21:10,16,21)?
412. By Jesus we are to continually offer what to God?
413. What “instrument” are we to use in giving this sacrifice of praise?
414. What other sacrifices are referred to in Hebrews 13:16?
415. State two points from Hebrews 13:17 that make it abundantly clear that the reference to those whom we are to obey are the congregational elders (Cf., Acts 20:28; 1 Pet. 5:1-4)?
416. Christians are to be submissive to the elders that they may watch over us with what?
417. The writer asked the saints to do what for him and his companions?
418. The writer was confident of what?
419. Why did the writer especially urge the saints to pray for him?
420. What does the writer affirm that the God of peace did?
421. What title is given to the Lord Jesus (Cf., John 10:11; 1 Pet. 5:4)?
422. The writer states, may the God of peace “make you complete in every good work to do His will” through what two things (See verses 20 and 21)?
423. God wants to work what in us?
424. How does God work in us (I Thess. 2:13; Eph. 6:17)?
425. What is the final appeal to the Jewish saints in light of the strong statements to them in the book?
426. What two things in verses 23 and 25 might cause us to believe Paul wrote the book (See I Tim. 1:2; 6:21; Col. 4:10, 18)?
427. What is not found at the end of the book which would cause us to think Paul did not write the book (2 Thess. 3:17)?
428. The writer sent a special greeting to whom?