

Worksheet Answers

Hebrews: Chapter 1

1. The Apostle Paul
2. Adam
3. Prophets
4. Jesus Christ
5. The Gospel dispensation which began on the Day of Pentecost after Christ's ascension.
6. The Gospel which is God's power to save man.
7. Name is better defined as authority which Christ has that is greater than that of angels.
8. As being the firstborn from the dead Jesus is never to die again.
9. Kings, prophets and priests. Christ is all three.
10. Shows the difference between Christ and angels in that He was part of the Godhead that created them, thus being before them He is above them in authority.
11. They serve as escorts of the faithful at death into Paradise and they had part in the delivery of God's message and O.T. Law.

Hebrews: Chapter 2

1. The fall of Jerusalem.
2. The signs of the fall and knowing how to escape the same fate of the non-believer.
3. Christ was first to warn them concerning their salvation from their current dilemma.
4. They gave the evangelists credibility and were given to them by Holy Spirit.
5. It is the state the world will be in when Christ returns.
6. The first man, Adam, and his offspring of which we all are.
7. From a man's birth to his death he is mortal which is not a nature the angel possesses.
8. Death.
9. Angels cannot die physical deaths but through Jesus' incarnation He could, "being found in human form" He was able to suffer a bodily death.
10. "Perfect" in the Greek means to accomplish. Jesus finished His task by satisfying the debt of sin through His atoning blood thus becoming the author of our salvation/rescue.
11. The New Covenant priesthood through the righteous ordinance of baptism.
12. To die and resurrect in order to defeat the one whose power existed through the process of death and thus rescue those who confess Him from fear of it.
13. They have no need of faith and hope since they are in the presence of God.
14. Man's human nature in order to understand more perfectly the nature of temptation.
15. His sufferings.

Hebrews: Chapter 3

1. The Great Commission.
2. Apostle has to do with being an ambassador and Jesus is God's Ambassador. As High Priest only Jesus has direct access to God in Heaven as our Intercessor.
3. A publicly acknowledged relationship exists between us and Jesus.
4. Both were faithful over God's heritage, leading them to the promised land.
5. He not only built the church but serves as its "cornerstone" that continues to uphold it.
6. It shows that God's judgment on Jerusalem could have happened at any moment.
7. O.T. rest pertained to the land of Canaan whereas N.T. rest pertains to Heaven.

8. Apathy.
9. It's a delusion to the point of focusing their attention away from a warning.
10. Their association with Him in that they no longer associated with the Law of Moses.
11. Unbelief.

Hebrews: Chapter 4

1. By a lack of being alarmed by the certainty of the fall of Jerusalem.
2. O.T., physical Israel.
3. They did not assimilate with those of faith who did accept the report of the spies.
4. The plan to save man along with the physical creation, were both completed before the seventh day of the creation week.
5. To those who remain faithful unto death.
6. It emphasizes the importance of not falling away through apathy.
7. Paradise which is only obtained through obedience.
8. It is of a spiritual nature and is being honed for spiritual battle.
9. The soul has to do with man's human nature whereas the spirit is the rational part of man that discerns good and evil thus separating man's natural thinking from his moral understanding.
10. As man came from dust, to dust he will return according to the word of God in Ecc 3:20.
11. It is through the word of God that all our inner thoughts and contemplations are laid bare and open to His viewing.
12. He is sitting at the right hand of the Majesty on High making intercession for the saints.
13. He was tested through discipline apart from the iniquity that we have given in to.
14. Christ, the High Priest of the Christian faith, is seated there next to God making intercession for the believers.

Hebrews: Chapter 5

1. Only the High Priest.
2. Tribe of Levi after the order of Aaron.
3. He suffered from the reality of his own moral frailty.
4. His own blood.
5. There can be no succession to His office of High Priest since only death would warrant it.
6. Melchizedek's position was ordained directly from God and not through the O.T. Levitical order which came later.
7. His humanity caused Him to fear the sufferings and type of death He was about to undergo that all humans would fear.
8. His learning to suffer proved His love for mankind in taking the punishment He did not deserve on our behalf.
9. It offers perpetual deliverance to everyone who conforms to His authority.
10. They weren't mature enough in the faith to digest what was beyond a basic understanding.
11. It is only to sustain an infant until it is ready for solid food.
12. It produces an ability to consistently be able to discern the difference between what is good and what is worthless as to what benefits for salvation.

Hebrews: Chapter 6

1. The basic necessary instructions concerning Christ.
2. There was no need for repeating what they already knew.
3. O.T. rituals as opposed to the N.T. washing of regeneration (*baptism*) and the differences and similarities between the two Testaments concerning worship and the transfer of certain commissions.
4. It became an ongoing dialog that was becoming too repetitious.
5. Under pressure they had returned to the Mosaic system and while in that state of mind it would be impossible to renew their conviction to Christ.
6. How a mind cultivated with the word of God can produce an abundance of knowledge.
7. Their economic hardships did not discourage them from taking care of those less fortunate.
8. An oath would have to be backed by collateral that was greater than the oath itself. There is no greater collateral than the omnipotent God.
9. His oath and His promise.
10. Since this was an audience of Jewish Christians, they were familiar with the O.T. cities of refuge where those who committed unpremeditated manslaughter fled to escape the avenger of blood. Christ is our refuge; in Whom we escape the fate we rightly deserve.
11. The Hebrews understood this as the Holy of Holies wherein only the high priest was to go on The Day of Atonement. It was the shadow of Heaven where our hope presently lies.
12. As a Forerunner Jesus is the precursor which gives the idea that others would follow.

Hebrews: Chapter 7

1. There is no record of his existence in any of the genealogies recorded in Scripture.
2. Without record of his death his priesthood thus continues and resembles Christ's.
3. The Hebrew saints would still have had an affinity toward Abraham, so he chose Melchizedek, as he resembled Christ, as superior to Abraham to prove a point.
4. Melchizedek's priesthood did not originate under the Mosaic Law; it was authorized by God for him to receive tithes making him Abraham's superior. And if superior to Abraham, then superior to all that came after him, the Law and tribe of Levi included.
5. The Levitical priesthood could not make reconciliation between man and God.
6. It began and still exists as spiritual Israel. Under the O.T. it existed through obedience to the Law of Moses under the Aaronic priesthood but continues as the N.T. priesthood of believers with Christ serving as High Priest.
7. The Law of the Gospel.
8. Both were priests and kings, of which designation no other Levite priest could claim.
9. Since Christ is now immortal (*He came in the flesh as 100% mortal and died in the flesh*), although always having been eternal (*as 100% Deity*), it is evident that His office of High Priest then would follow suite.
10. It was weak because of man giving in to his rebellious human nature, useless having been nailed to the cross and replaced with the Gospel system that ultimately saves man.
11. Nothing under the O.T. since Levitical priests became such by birthright. Christ, on the other hand, was 'sworn in' as High Priest by an oath made by none higher than God.
12. Christ is the sponsor of the New Covenant and of the truth and stability of the promises connected with it.

Hebrews: Chapter 8

1. The kingdom, the church.
2. On the first Pentecost after Christ's ascension.
3. Denominational.
4. He wasn't from the tribe of Levi.
5. The O.T. priesthood and tabernacle represent a mere shadow of the spiritual priesthood of believers in the N.T. church.
6. It represented the N.T. church in her worship, sacrifice and praise to God.
7. It did not produce the result that the sacrifices for sin were supposed to hypothetically deliver which was redemption.
8. The fault was in the Law in that it could not save and was never meant to.
9. The body of Christ, N.T. spiritual Israel, the church.
10. The Old contained only temporal promises whereas the New, eternal.
11. The first (*Jacob's seed*) is physical, the second (*the seed of Abraham*) is spiritual.
12. If a Jew, the Old was entered at birth (*via circumcision of the foreskin- Gen 17:11*) and taught as he matured in that covenant. In the New, one is taught first before entering it via the circumcision of the heart (*Rom 2:28-29*) and the ordinance of baptism.
13. To forget means to lose out of mind altogether whereas to remember (*recollect*) in the negative means something is not forgotten but will not be recalled.
14. The New Covenant replaced the Old as being the fulfillment of it.

Hebrews: Chapter 9

1. The "lampstand" represents the word of God, the "bread of the Presence" represents communion which only the priesthood (*Christians*) is to partake, and the "altar of incense" represents the prayers of the saints.
2. The body of Christ as Intercessor.
3. It represented Christ entering Heaven to begin making intercession for the saints.
4. The "urn of manna" served as a reminder to the Jews of their need to trust God in the wilderness, and "Aaron's staff that budded" showed the other tribal chiefs that God had chosen Aaron over them to serve as second in command to Moses.
5. The Old Covenant between God and the Jews.
6. None were to look upon it or that it was lost by the time Herod's Temple was built.
7. That he would not die since it was required of him to do so.
8. Both systems of worship could not be practiced at the same time. The choice of which was evident in that the O.T. could not save since it was never meant to.
9. It couldn't remove the remembrance of sin from one year to the next.
10. The Gospel age.
11. Heaven.
12. Daniel spoke of the spiritual kingdom/church as created by God and not made with hands.
13. It was given to make atonement for sin and represented the life of the flesh.
14. The ashes were mixed with water and used in ritual purifications.
15. Animal blood could not remove the remembrance of sin whereas the blood of Christ removed it once for all thus purifying the conscience.
16. Holy Spirit aided Christ in proving His Messiahship through miracles.
17. A death must occur.
18. Until it ended with the blood of a newer pact.

19. It tied the adherents to their relationship to the Covenant, either to the Law of Moses or to the Gospel of Christ.
20. The animals that were sacrificed to clothe Adam and Eve to cover their nakedness that was caused by their guilty consciences.
21. It was to give man a sense of compassion toward the atoning victim because of the consequences of his sin.
22. Angels are spirit beings and have no blood whereas animals, which do have blood, do not have spirits. Therefore, it was necessary that only Deity could atone for man's sin by entering the world through flesh and blood.
23. Who it is that man served.
24. Members of His bride, the church.

Hebrews: Chapter 10

1. The Gospel age.
2. To become fit for future entrance into Heaven with a sure hope of it while on earth.
3. The O.T. sacrificial system.
4. Obedience.
5. He was finished with creating anything on the sixth day of the creation week.
6. He removed man's mortal contribution through which death was introduced into humanity.
7. By replacing the sacrificial system with the final remedy for sin.
8. The removal of sin wasn't complete.
9. Sanctification only frees a person's conscience of the guilt of sin which is why Christ is constantly making intercession for the sins of those who are truly repentant.
10. Once the first Covenant became obsolete (8:13).
11. The New Covenant is no longer of an outward sacrificial system but spiritual.
12. To forget means to lose out of mind and to remember no more is to never recall.
13. To approach God with confidence based on a dependence on the blood of Christ to save.
14. It was an ordinance that the Levites followed to be initiated into the priesthood as it is an ordinance followed today in order to be initiated into the New Testament priesthood, spiritual Israel, the church.
15. It is the acknowledgment of our expectation, that Christ is trustworthy.
16. Their encouraging each other was vital so as not to slip into apostasy before the final siege of Jerusalem.
17. It would be akin to rejecting Christ since His sacrifice is what the New Covenant is based on.
18. Jesus warned His disciples of the tribulation they would suffer for His name's sake and the writer was reminding them of how they endured it when they first became Christians.
19. They had a "guarantee of their inheritance until they were to acquire possession of it". It had to do with a spiritual existence "in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus".
20. The crown (*victory*) of (*eternal*) life.
21. This refers to Christ visiting judgment on Jerusalem and the sacrificial system and how soon it would come based on the time of this epistle being penned.
22. To live while having a reliance upon Christ for salvation.
23. To give in to apostasy.
24. To be of those who continued to rely on the blood of the New Covenant to save them.

Hebrews: Chapter 11

1. It is a conviction or belief respecting man's relationship to God and Divine things, generally with the included idea of trust and holy fervor born of faith and conjoined with it.
2. O.T. patriarchs and prophets along with those mentioned later in this chapter.
3. If nothing ever existed, it would still exist since nothing begets nothing, thus something has always existed and that something is the Creator.
4. It was a blood sacrifice. Without it, sins cannot be remitted.
5. He was transferred without mention of place since those reading of it understood where he went. His was of both body and spirit as where a Christian is spiritually "translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son" (*Col 1:13*).
6. They pleased God through their faith.
7. Because he followed God.
8. To search out, investigate, crave and worship Him.
9. Knowing the fate of those who refused to enter the ark, Noah, in a sense, sentenced them to their doom.
10. Heaven.
11. Abram translated is 'high father'; Abraham translated is 'the father of a multitude', which is what God promised Abraham that He would make him.
12. Her thoughts were exposed knowing that only Deity could have done that.
13. The coming of the Messianic kingdom and a home in Heaven.
14. He believed God would resurrect him since he was promised his seed would continue through Isaac.
15. Jacob's status as 'heel catcher' was changed to a higher one Israel, 'he will rule as God'.
16. He had faith that they would take his remains and bury them in the land of promise.
17. He saw the sufferings of his own people, the Hebrews, and rebelled against it.
18. God told him about it in Deut 18:15-19.
19. Goshen.
20. The Hebrews believed God would see them safely through the Red Sea whereas the Egyptians feared Pharaoh, the person they knew, over God, the Person they didn't.
21. She was listed in the legal genealogy of Christ.
22. To make the point that there were countless others that could be added if he had the time to do so.
23. The object to holding their convictions was that they might "attain the resurrection of the dead" (*Php 3:11*).
24. This refers to the common apparel of the prophets.
25. The ungodly and wicked men of O.T. history.
26. The ultimate sacrifice for sin had yet to occur in their ages so they had yet to receive their posthumous white robe as those under the altar of Rev 6:9-11.

Hebrews: Chapter 12

1. These were of the dead listed in the previous chapter whose faith the recipients of the Hebrew letter were to emulate.
2. The possibility of giving in to the intimidations of their Jewish persecutors.
3. This is a race where one is not to begin with fervor only to tire shortly and give up. It refers to the Great Commission.

4. Shortly after creation between good and evil when evil took the lead.
5. We do not compete against fellow Christians. We support and encourage each other in order to inherit eternal life.
6. The victory we now receive through Him.
7. It showed the extent at which God went to show the depth of His love for mankind.
8. His crucifixion was in public view where people suffered shame and death for their crimes. Christ was punished for others' guilt out of His concern for mankind's destiny.
9. It was the authority He emptied Himself of when He was born in the likeness of men.
10. Staying with the theme of the Olympic games, as a boxer wasn't in the ring long enough to be beaten to the point of shedding his blood, so these weren't in the fight long enough to have suffered the fate of those mentioned in chapter 11.
11. One of the most prosperous ways to learn is from making mistakes by which God, as Father, then educates His children, those He loves, by way of discipline.
12. As an unruly child does his parents, so is the lack of obedience to a Covenant relationship with God through Jesus Christ.
13. Our earthly parents only had control over our physical bodies for a short time, whereas God has control over the destiny of both body and soul for eternity.
14. To participate in His sacredness according to what He defines it to be in a moral sense.
15. It has to do with a constant practice to discern good and evil (*through the word of God*) to bring about a better outcome and learn from Christ in order to find rest for our souls.
16. Only those who do so are of the "pure in heart" who "shall see God".
17. Both the believers and those searching for the truth of the saving grace of God.
18. He married two daughters of the Hittites (*heathens*) and showed disdain toward his privileges associated with being the firstborn. This applied to the Hebrews in that there was also a possibility of falling into apostasy in selling their birthright as children of God by giving in to the persecution and returning to practice the then soon obsolete Mosaic.
19. It was too late since his birthright was already claimed by Jacob. This was a warning to the Hebrews since if they too rejected their birthright (*in not heeding the warnings of the coming destruction of Jerusalem by giving in to their persecutors*) they also would pay for it with tears of regret.
20. The mountain of verse 18 (*Mt. Sinai*) represents the origin of the Mosaic Law whereas the mountain of verse 22 (*Mt. Zion*) represents Heaven as the origin of the church thus they represent both Covenants.
21. The church of Christ.
22. It represents victory over sin has occurred through death. Names written there have been there since before the world was created, thus showing the omniscience of God.
23. The church victorious in the realm of Paradise who have completed their walk on earth.
24. Moses mediated between Israel and God from Mt. Sinai whereas Christ mediates between God and man (*Jew and Gentile saints*) while seated at His Father's right hand.
25. In the context here, it would mean they would suffer (*both physically and spiritually*) if they didn't heed the warning to leave Jerusalem once they saw the signs Jesus gave personally to His disciples and to them by those who heard Him.
26. The "things that are shaken" refer to the Old Testament system making way for those that cannot be shaken, referring to the kingdom prophesied by Daniel, the church.
27. The immovable kingdom/church is presently growing as the Lord is steadily adding to her, thus she is in a constant state of transmission into the hearts of the believers via Holy Spirit.

28. Unlike animal sacrificing this is to be a sacrifice of praise performed by the New Testament priesthood of believers. God is a jealous God and will accept nothing else.

Hebrews: Chapter 13

1. The love which Christians cherish for each other as 'brethren'.
2. Anyone who needed the basic necessities such as food, clothing or shelter was to be considered on the same level as if messengers of God.
3. They were to identify with those mistreated as if they were a close relative who was suffering the same thing.
4. There was nothing un-holy about scriptural marriage between a man and woman, and what they did between them, as it referred to sex, was to be considered unsoiled.
5. During any persecution there would be a tendency to hoard things and not give in to hospitality, not taking care of the needs of others.
6. These were their teachers whose faith they were to imitate.
7. Some practices of the Old Law were being carried over by these Jewish Christians such as in clean and unclean foods. To practice them or to impose them on fellow saints, after having been converted to Christ would not benefit their salvation as did God's grace.
8. The "alter" of v. 10 refers to the cross and those who have the "right to eat" of it are the N.T. priesthood/Christians. They were not to continue Mosaic practices as did the Levitical priests of the Old Covenant which was then about to become "obsolete" (8:13).
9. As the high priest enters the Holy of Holies with the blood of the sacrifice and burned the carcass outside the camp, Jesus, as the High Priest under the N.T. offered His own blood and was crucified outside the gates of Jerusalem on Golgotha.
10. They were to no longer be identified with the sacrificial system of the Old Law but were to suffer as Christ did having been crucified with Him through the N.T. ordinance of baptism.
11. Heaven.
12. The Old involved animal sacrifices whereas the New system involves verbal praise.
13. Sharing what they had with fellow saints since, because of their conversion, they were shunned from the market place or being employed by their fellow Jew.
14. Their elders/overseers.
15. It was his admission of fallibility.
16. The apostle Paul had on occasion solicited the prayers of the saints for his release from prison.
17. Between God and man since it doesn't exist outside the church.
18. For them to be ready and able to take care of each other's needs before, during and after the fall and not give in to their persecutors' demands.
19. He was imploring them to bear with what he said as an encouragement for their own safety. He knew the immense hardships they were enduring, and this letter only touched briefly on it since they already had so much hardship to deal with.
20. Timothy, having been "released" and who was often with Paul during the writing of the 'prison epistles', may have been soon to visit Paul in prison at Rome.
21. All those who professed Christ and who were obedient to the Gospel living in Jerusalem.
22. Christians living in Rome who were seeing to Paul's needs.