



Heb 10, Jesus Final Sacrifice

November 10

REVIEW: [Hebrews](#)

CONTEXT: Central to the whole letter is that Jesus is better. If He is the best why settle for something lesser? Four times the author shows how Jesus is a better mediator of a better covenant. He's shown Jesus as better than angels, Moses, Aaron and now the sacrificial system. After a brief discussion on Christ's once for all sacrifice, we'll turn to the final warning in Hebrew.

FIRST, A.M. SERMON RECAP (Heb 8:6–7...13)

- Why is Jesus a better mediator (middle man)?
- Why is the New Covenant better? What are the better promises?
- Why is the Old Covenant obsolete? How "new" is the New Covenant?
- If the New Covenant is so great, whether it be Judaism or other false offers of salvation, why should we not entertain them but pursue Jesus?

READ: Heb 10: 15–39

QUESTIONS:

v. 15–18

1. Can you share a time when you had to perform a repetitious task and the feeling of relief when it ceased?
2. Briefly, what sacrifices were required for the forgiveness of sin [which pointed to Jesus] under the Old Covenant and what was required of the worshipper? Contrast that with Jesus' once for all sacrifice. Why is His better?

v. 19–39

3. **Vv. 19–21- What sort of confidence ought we have and in whom?**
4. What three things should this produce?:
 - a. V. 22-
 - i. What does this look like?

- b. V. 23-
 - i. Why?
 - c. V. 24-
 - i. Why and how?
5. Looking back and looking forward in our passage, what is not meeting a symptom of? (v. 19 and v. 26).
 6. *Vv. 26–27: Imagine two children, each doing wrong, but one being told beforehand what right and wrong was. Which would receive the great punishment and why?*
 - a. What are those who walk away from the truth described as?
 7. *V. 28–29- If you broke or "set aside" the Old Covenant, there was no mercy shown (e.g. death). How much greater follows the argument if you disregard the New Covenant by snubbing Jesus, reckoning Jesus' blood as worthless and insulting the Spirit who offers Christ.*
 8. *V. 29- "was sanctified" (or set apart) seems to suggest losing one's salvation and yet Jn 10:28 speaks against this. Which is correct? Is the Bible in contradiction?¹*
 9. Quoting Dt 32:35–36 in v. 30, how is v. 31 true? What does this look like?
 10. *Vv. 32–34- What does this describe?*
 11. *Vv. 35–36- If they had persevered through much persecution, why would they now give up? How does the author encourage them? How can we encourage others?*
 12. **What is the purpose of our warning being bookended by: 1) Jesus as the better sacrifice and 2) examples of faith? What does the author want us to see and do?**

NEXT TIME: November 17, 2 Tim 1, Guard the Deposit

¹ It is probably best to see sanctified as set apart, meaning the person had visibly identified as a Christian but had subsequently denied the faith. Such apostasy is visible evidence they were not genuine. This is also the means of warning to help true believer persevere in the faith.