



Hebrews Lesson 9 Chapter 9

The nation of Israel had received a divine gift. They had been called by God to be set apart for Him to be His unique possession. Through their nation the rest of the world would observe and experience the reality of the only true God and the uniqueness of a relationship with Him. Israel would be a light to the world in revealing God's love for mankind, but also exhibiting the holiness that makes up His person. But how does a people who are sinful and separated from God due to that, draw near to Him without being destroyed? By God's grace and mercy, He made it possible to dwell in their midst and have relationship with Him through the divine law and ceremonies He gave Israel. This would require their complete trust and obedience to His laws and commandments as well as commitment His required sacrifices to purify themselves for His presence. This

transaction came in the form of a covenant or agreement. They would obey and follow God's divine instruction, and God would dwell with them, bless them, and make them a blessing to all nations. Unfortunately, as they soon understood, even the most committed follower couldn't maintain that righteous requirement.

The writer of Hebrews is reminding these struggling believers of the vast difference between that old covenant that was impossible for humans to maintain, and the new covenant in Jesus. In chapter 8 he made it clear that the old covenant was obsolete in that it had been only a copy or shadow of the better things that would come in Jesus. In chapter 9 he will compare the details of each covenant and make the case once more of the superiority of Jesus.

REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8

"For this is the _____ that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, says the Lord. I will _____ My laws into their _____, and I will _____ them _____ their _____, and I _____ their God and _____ my people." Hebrews 8:10

1. *What is the reality that the details of the first covenant were only copies of? Colossians 2:17*

2. *What did God reveal about the new covenant and what it would offer even in the Old Testament? Hebrews 8:10-12 and Jeremiah 32:36-44*
3. *Why is abiding in Christ so important? 8:9 and John 15*

READ CHAPTER 9

4. *What articles of the tabernacle does the author specify? 9:1-5 How does Jesus identify Himself with those articles? John 6:35 and 8:12.*



The tabernacle was a tent 45 feet (15 meters) long, 15 feet (5 meters) wide, and 15 feet (5 meters) high, divided into two rooms. The larger room (the first part) was a 15 feet (5 meter) by 30 feet (10 meter) "holy place." Behind the second veil was the smaller room, 15 feet (5 meter) by 15 feet (5 meter), called the Holiest of All. The ark of the covenant stood inside the Holiest of All and was a chest made of acacia wood covered with gold, 3¾ feet long, 2¼ feet wide, and 2¼ feet high, with rings for poles along its side to carry it without touching the ark itself (Exodus 25:10-22). The mercy seat was the ornate "lid" for the ark of the covenant made with the designs of cherubim upon it. The blood of sacrifice was sprinkled upon it for the forgiveness of Israel's sin on the Day of Atonement (Exodus 25:17-22).

~Enduring Word Bible Commentary

5. *Find a picture of the tabernacle. In the box below draw and label the position of the articles mentioned in 9:1-5.*



6. *What did the veil between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies and the priest's ability to go into it only once a year reveal? 9:8 When did that change and what did it mean? Matthew 27:51; Mark 15:38; Luke 23:45*
7. *How was Christ the perfect priest and the perfect sacrifice? 9:11-14*
8. *As was introduced in lesson 2, the author was also disproving a heresy called Docetism which comes from the word "to seem" that was being taught during the time of the early church. This heresy didn't deny Jesus was God, but that He was fully man. It taught that Jesus only seemed to be human. His body was not real but a phantom. How would the details of 9:11-15 speak to that lie?*



The daily observance of the law and sacrifices enabled man to have fellowship with God, but the High Priest's yearly sacrifice was not for fellowship but for atonement.

"Jesus' sacrifice was superior in that it was perfect, voluntary, rational, and motivated by love. ... Jesus' payment on the cross accomplished redemption for those under the first covenant. Every sacrifice for sin made in faith under the Mosaic command was an IOU paid in full at the cross." David Guzik

9. *What is another reason Jesus' death was necessary? 9:16-17*

“If there be a question about whether a man is alive or not, you cannot administer to his estate, but when you have certain evidence that the testator has died then the will stands. So is it with the blessed gospel: if Jesus did not die, then the gospel is null and void.” Charles Spurgeon

10. How does the author sum up the points he is making in 9:22-28?

“A man dies once, and after that everything is fixed and settled, and he answers for his doings at the judgment. One life, one death – then everything is weighed, and the result declared: ‘after this the judgment.’ So Christ comes, and dies once; and after this, for him also the result of what he has done, namely, the salvation of those who look for him. He dies once, and then reaps the fixed result, according to the analogy of the human race, of which he became a member and representative.” Charles Spurgeon

Prayer requests:

Group time notes:
