

## Hebrews Part Two

### Lesson #8, Chapter 9:11-22

As you come to this lesson ask the Lord for His abundant grace in studying and applying His Word.

Keep in mind that every point the author makes in this chapter is tied to the scarlet ribbon whose themes are death and blood. Each comment, each thought, each point is in some way related to something about death or blood. Trace the scarlet ribbon through the chapter and you will see the trail of death and blood in the chapter. Notice how each of the comments or arguments are related to those themes and you will gain insight into the author's mind. Though this may sound like a grim topic, it really isn't. This chapter spells the beginning of hope for all who believe in Christ.

1. The whole point of Hebrews 9:1-10 culminates in verse 11. In your own words *briefly* summarize 9:1-11.
2. What is Christ high priest of according to verse 11? What are those "things?" See also 8:6; 9:15; 10:1; 11:1; 1 Pet. 1:4.
3. Which tabernacle did Christ enter? See 9:11, 24 and 8:1-2.
4. How did Christ obtain eternal redemption according to verse 12?
5. The priests *daily* entered the holy place to offer up sacrifices, while *each year* on

the Day of Atonement the high priest entered the holy of holies, yet Jesus entered that heavenly tabernacle only *one time—once for all*. Explain the significance of the phrase, “once for all,” after reviewing the verses to follow: Heb. 7:23-25, 26-28; 9:26-28; 10:10-14.

6. Jesus obtained eternal redemption for us through the shedding of His blood once. The thought is so staggering that the author of Hebrews further expounds upon it by discussing two truths. What are they (verses 13-14)?
  
7. *How much more*. The phrasing, the nuances of the words used by the author of Hebrews all review the superiority of Christ’s sacrifice compared to the valuable, but imperfect sacrificial system, which came before. Just how efficient was Christ’s death on your behalf? What did His blood cleanse (verse 14)?
  - a. Personalize this truth by making a list of the things that were cleansed in your life through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ on your behalf.
  
8. His death on your behalf had a purpose. What is it according to the end of verse 14? See also Rom. 6:13, 2 Cor. 5:14-15; 1 Thess. 1:9; Heb. 12:28-29.

Eager Beaver: Note the perfect working together of the three members of the Trinity in verse 14. What is each member doing?

9. Verse 15 begins, “*For this reason* He is the mediator of a new covenant,” which immediately ties it to something previously stated. What is the connection (verse 14)?
  
10. Verse 15 states, “a death has taken place for the redemption of the transgressions.” Who died?
  
11. In verse 15 we read the term, “redemption of the transgressions.” Define *redemption* (NIV *ransom* [Strong’s #629]).
  - a. Look up the following verses to see just what that phrase means: Acts 20:28; Gal. 3:13; Eph. 1:7; Col. 1:13-14; 1 Pet. 1:18-19; Rev. 1:5.
  
12. Why was this death and mediation necessary (verse 15)?
  
13. Christ is a mediator for whom? What did they receive as a result of His mediation (verse 15)?
  
14. Some might say, “Why did Christ have to die to redeem mankind?” One part of that answer is explained in the verses to follow where the author introduces a new angle to his argument for Christ’s superiority. In verses 16-17 where the word

*covenant* is used in these verses in the NAS version, the NIV translates it *will*, while the KJV uses *testament*. The latter two versions provide insight into what the author is communicating here so that it reads, “For where a *last will and testament* is, there must of necessity be the death of the one who made it. For a *last will and testament* is valid only when men are dead, for it is never in force while the one who made it lives.” How does the author’s point fit in with what you know about someone dying and leaving a “last will and testament?”

15. Now we know why the author has been talking about last wills and testaments in verses 16-17. He’s making a comparison! What is being ushered in in verses 16-17 with verse 18?
  
16. How was the first covenant inaugurated (verse 18)?
  - a. If that substance was used during the covenant ceremony what had to happen to get it?
  
17. The author goes on to explain verse 18 further in verses 19-20 when he summarizes what happened when the first covenant was inaugurated by Moses in Ex. 24:3-8. How do those two passages (Heb. 9:19-20 and Ex. 24:3-8) underscore what is said in verse 18?
  
18. Verse 21 begins, “And in the same way.” What comparison is being made between verses 19 and 21?



There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood  
by William Cowper

There is a fountain filled with blood  
drawn from Immanuel's veins  
And sinners plunged beneath that flood  
Lose all their guilty stains.

The dying thief rejoiced to see  
That fountain in his day;  
And there may I, though vile as he  
Wash all my sins away.

Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood  
Shall never lose its power  
Till all the ransomed church of God  
Are saved, to sin no more.

For since by faith I saw the stream  
Thy flowing wounds supply  
Redeeming love has been my theme  
and shall be till I die.