

Hebrews Part One

Lesson #20, Chapter 5:5-10

Read Chapter 5 before answering the questions for this lesson.

1. What do you learn from vs. 4 about the position of high priest?
2. How did Christ follow that same pattern according to vs. 5?
3. Verse 5 says Christ did not glorify Himself. Who did He glorify? Why? See John 8:54; 12:28; 17:1-5.
4. What two proofs in vss. 5-6 support the fact that Christ did not glorify Himself but was appointed by God?
5. In vs. 6 we are introduced to a new priesthood. What is this new priesthood and how is it different from the priestly line of Aaron? See Heb. 5:5-6; 7:3, 11, 28. To compare the priestly line of Aaron see Heb. 5:1-4 and Ex. 28:1-3, 41.
6. In vs. 7 what does *in the days of His flesh* mean? See Jn. 1:14; Rom. 8:3; and 1 Tim. 3:16.
7. According to vs. 7 what did Christ do during “the days of His flesh”? What time in Christ’s life is the writer of Hebrews referring to? See Matt. 26:36-46.

- a. What did Christ ask of His Father (Heb. 5:7 and Matt. 26:36-46)?

- b. How did God respond to Christ's petition according to vs. 7?

8. The text says Christ was heard by God when He prayed to be delivered from death, yet He still died. So, in what way did God answer Christ's petition? See Ps. 16:9-10; 1 Cor. 15:12-19, 54-57; 1 Thess. 4:14.

9. Verse 7 says Christ was heard because of His piety. What is *piety* [Strong's #2124 (NIV *reverent submission*; KJV *He feared*)]?

10. Can the same be true for us? Can God hear us because of our "piety?" See Ps. 66:16-20; Prov. 15:8, 29; Jn. 15:7.

11. Even as God's Son, Christ did not receive special treatment. What does vs. 8 say happened to Jesus? With what result?

12. If Christ was God and was perfect, in what ways did He suffer and how did the things He suffered teach Him obedience? See Is. 50:4-7; Luke 2:52; Phil. 2:8; Heb. 2:10, 17-18; 5:7; 1 Pet. 2:21-24.

It was not that He had to learn to obey, for He said, "I do always those things that please Him" (John 8:29). Vincent says that "He required the special discipline of a severe

- human experience as a training for His office as a high priest who could be touched with the feeling of human infirmities. He did not need to be disciplined out of any inclination to disobedience; but as Alford puts it, 'the special course of submission by which He became perfected as our high priest was gone through in time, and was a matter of acquirement and practice.' This is no more strange than His growth in wisdom (Luke 2:52). Growth in experience was an essential part of His humanity."¹
13. If Jesus Christ can learn obedience from the things He suffered, then what does it surely mean for us? What are some of the purposes of suffering as seen in the following verses: Matt. 5:10-12; 2 Cor. 4:16-18; James 1:2-4, 12; 1 Pet. 1:3-9?

 14. What was the intent of Jesus learning obedience through the things He suffered? Verse 9 tells us.

 15. The King of glory, the perfectly holy One endured suffering and humiliation, and all things human, so He would fully experience life as a man. And He did it for you and for me. Why? See Heb. 2:9-10, 14-15, 17-18; 5:9.

 16. How does that knowledge endear Jesus to you even more?

 17. Define *perfect* [Strong's #5048]. Rewrite vs. 9 using the terms from the definition to catch the author's meaning.

 18. After accomplishing all that God intended for Him, Jesus became the source of eternal salvation for whom (vs. 9)?

¹Kenneth S. Wuest, *Wuest's Word Studies from the Greek New Testament: For the English Reader* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1997, c1984), Heb. 5:8.

19. How are we saved? See Rom. 10:8-10; Eph. 2:8-9; Titus 3:5.

20. So, what is the connection between salvation by grace and obedience? See John 3:36; Rom. 1:5; 2 Thess. 1:8; 1 Pet. 4:17; I John 2:3-6; 3:10.

21. When our children were little, we trained them to obey with these guidelines, “*all the way, right away, and with a happy heart.*” Consider your obedience to Jesus Christ who gave Himself for you. Is your obedience all the way, not half-hearted or partial? Is your obedience right away, not put off until a later time? Is your obedience with a happy heart, not grudging or complaining?

22. High priests taken among men offered up sacrifices on behalf of themselves and others. Jesus, on the other hand, offered Himself as the offering—the priest was the sacrifice. How does the information we learn in vss. 6 and 9-10 reveal why it was necessary for Jesus to come from a different priesthood than the line of Aaron? See also Heb. 6:19-20.

The sons of Aaron were appointed as high priests to offer sacrifice for the sins of the people, but they also had to offer sacrifices for their own sins. Jesus, as the Son of God and high priest of the order of Melchizedek, offered Himself on our behalf. In every way, except sin, He entered into the experiences of mankind to be human to the fullest degree. In this way, He accomplished salvation for us in the fullest measure.

Being Made Perfect

“What,” says one, “did Christ need to be made perfect?” Not in His nature, for He was always perfect in both His divine and His human nature; but perfect as a Savior, perfect as a Sympathizer, —above all, according to the connection, perfect as a High Priest. “Being made Perfect, He became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey Him.” Christ will not save those who refuse to obey Him, those who will not believe in Him; there must be an obedient faith rendered unto Him, or else the virtue of His passion and death cannot come to us.²

²Charles H. Spurgeon, *Spurgeon's Sermons: Volume 43*, Electronic ed., Logos Library System (Albany, OR: Ages Software), 1998).