

# Hebrews Part One

## Lesson #29, Chapter 7:20-28

Review Chapter 7 before you begin this lesson.

1. Verse 20 states, *And inasmuch as it was not without an oath*. What does *it* refer to? See Heb. 7:18-19.
2. Who became priests without an oath according to vs. 21? See 7:11.
3. Why is it significant that Jesus was appointed to the priesthood with an oath? See vs. 21.
4. Verse 22 explains, *Because Jesus is a priest forever, He has become \_\_\_\_\_*.
5. Define *guarantee* [Strong's #1450 (NKJV *surety*)].
6. Describe the "better covenant" from Jer. 31:31-34 and Heb. 9:15.
7. Verses 23-24 compare the former priests with the priest of the better hope. List what you learn about both.

8. The contrasts from vss. 23-24 lead us to an all-important conclusion in vs. 25. What is it?
  
9. Verse 25 states Jesus is able to save you. It also states Jesus is able to save you forever, which means “to the uttermost, completely.” What impact does that truth have upon you?
  
10. How are you able to draw near to God according to vs. 25? Now add the information from the following verses to your answer: Jn. 6:37, 39; 14:6; Eph. 2:18; Heb. 7:19; 11:6.
  
11. Vs. 25 states that Jesus always lives to make intercession for us. When we think of the definition of intercession, we generally think of praying on behalf of someone. Intercession as it is used here means that and more. It includes the idea of intervening between two parties, as in a dispute. Taken together, the following verses give the sense of the word as it is used in vs. 25. What do you learn about Jesus’ interceding from Rom. 8:34; 1 Tim. 2:5; 1 Jn. 2:1?
  
12. Why is it *necessary* that He is able to save us forever and completely while interceding and intervening for us before the Father?
  
13. What kind of priest do we have according to vss. 26-27?
  
14. Define *fitting* [Strong’s #4241 (NIV *meets our need*)].

15. Why is it fitting that we should have such a high priest? See 7:24-27 for your answer.
  
16. The “once for all” argument is the death blow to the false teachers who would have the Jewish believers leave the free grace of Jesus Christ, and instead enslave themselves to the sacrificial system, in order to find forgiveness of sins. Read the following verses, then summarize what you learn about Jesus’ ability to take away our sin: 2 Cor. 5:21; Titus 2:14; Heb. 9:12-14; 10:10-14.
  
17. What kind of men are appointed as priests by the Law (vs. 28)?
  
18. What kind of man was appointed as a priest by God (vs. 28)?
  
19. The phrase *made perfect forever* has the same meaning as it does when used other places in Hebrews (see 2:10 and 5:9). It means to “complete, to finish something, to accomplish, to bring to a close.” What did Jesus bring to an end or complete?
  
20. As we have seen in every chapter we have studied thus far, we gain a clearer picture of Jesus than we had before. What picture of Jesus has been displayed for you to gaze upon from vss. 20-28?
  
21. Choose a word or two to sum up what you have learned this year. How has the study of Hebrews Chapters 1-7 left its mark upon you?

For it was fitting for us to have such a high priest,  
**holy, innocent, undefiled,**  
separated from sinners and exalted above the heavens;  
who does not need daily, like those high priests,  
to offer up sacrifices, first for His own sins  
and then for the sins of the people,  
**because this He did once for all**  
when He offered up Himself.  
For the Law appoints men as high priests who are weak,  
but the word of the oath, which came after the Law,  
**appoints a Son, made perfect forever.**  
Hebrews 7:26-28