

Hebrews Part One

Lesson #4, Chapter 1:5-9

Read Heb. 1:1-14 before beginning this lesson.

1. What is the main point the writer of Hebrews is communicating in 1:1-4?

2. What is it that no angel has ever heard from God according to vs. 5? How does that one fact alone set Jesus Christ apart from the angels?

3. The writer of Hebrews systematically lays the foundation of Christ's superiority in these opening verses. One way he does that is by quoting the Old Testament Scriptures to support his statements about Christ and win over his readers, since the Word of God is its own best support. In verse 5 the writer is quoting Psalm 2:7 and 2 Samuel 7:14 to show Jesus Christ's unique relationship with the Father. Psalm 2:1-12 and 2 Samuel 7:8-16 contain prophecies that would be fulfilled in the near future and at a later date. In the study of the Bible this is known as the near and far fulfillment of prophecy.
 - a. Read both Psalm 2:1-12 and 2 Samuel 7:8-16 and note how David would have understood those prophecies to be fulfilled during his lifetime or shortly after.

 - b. Now note how those prophecies were to be fulfilled at a much later time by Jesus Christ.

4. Luke 1:31-33 and Romans 1:1-6 further explain the role of the Son. What do you learn from those verses about Christ and His purpose?

5. Verse 6 says that God will *again* bring His Son into the world. What will happen when the Son is brought into the world again? See Heb. 1:6; Matt. 25:31; Rev. 5:11-13. What is significant about that action (vs. 6) towards Christ?
6. Christ is called the first-born in vs. 6. In what way is Christ the first-born? See Rom. 8:29; Col. 1:15-18; and Rev. 1:5 for an explanation.
7. The writer of Hebrews quotes from Ps. 97:7 in vs. 6. What does that quote tell us about the identity of Christ?
8. In vs. 7 the writer of Hebrews quotes Ps. 104:4. In what two ways are angels described in vs. 7? What does that tell you about the angels? See also Matt. 13:41-42; 16:27; John 1:51; 2 Thess. 1:7 for more information on angels.
9. What does *but* at the beginning of vs. 8 indicate? How do the statements in vs. 8 make the case stronger for Christ's superiority over angels?
10. In vs. 8 what title is given to Christ? What does throne indicate about Christ? What does the phrase *forever and ever* indicate about Christ?
11. Define *scepter* (Strong's #4464). What does a *scepter* represent?

12. Just think for a moment about what is meant in vs. 8 by the phrase *the righteous scepter is the scepter of His kingdom*. Jot down your thoughts. Now look up the following verses and add them to your answer: Is. 9:7; Jer. 23:5; Ps. 89:14.

13. In order to be a king, one must have a kingdom and servants. Does Jesus have a kingdom now? Where is it? Does He have servants? Who are they? See what you learn from the following verses: Jn. 3:3-5; 18:36-37; Rom. 14:17; 1 Cor. 4:20; 6:9-11; Col. 1:13; 1 Thess. 2:12; 2 Tim. 4:1, 18; 2 Pet. 1:11; Rev. 1:5-6; 11:15-17.

14. Verse 9 reveals two of Christ's character traits. What are they?

15. Those traits are so pleasing to God that He blesses Christ in a specific way. What is it (vs. 9)?

16. Define *anointed* (Strong's #5548).

17. What is Christ anointed with in vs. 9? What does the writer of Hebrews mean by that phrase? See Acts 13:52; Rom. 15:13; Gal. 5:22; 1 Thess. 1:6.

18. Who are the companions of Christ? See Heb. 2:11, 16-17 and 1 Cor. 1:9.

19. Why does the writer of Hebrews spend so much time pointing out the superiority of Christ over the angels? What role did the angels play in Jewish history? See Acts 7:53 and Gal. 3:19. What danger does the writer of Hebrews seek to avert? See Col. 2:18.
20. Fill in the blanks to the statements below.
- a. Jesus Christ is _____.
 - b. Jesus Christ is _____.
 - c. Jesus Christ is _____.
 - d. These truths make me _____.
 - e. I need to _____.

Thou, O Christ, art all I want,
More than all in Thee I find.
~Charles Wesley