

## Hebrews Worksheet

### Chapter: 1

1. Who is most thought to have authored the letter to the Hebrews?
2. Name the first patriarch that God spoke to.
3. After speaking through the patriarchs who was the next group that God spoke through?
4. After speaking through the prophets, Who was God's final Spokesperson?
5. What do "these last days" refer to in the context of verse 2 and when did they begin?
6. Through what does Christ "uphold the universe"?
7. Explain the significance of Christ's "name" as compared to the angels.
8. If Christ is eternal, explain why God said "today I have begotten You" in verse 5.
9. What individuals were anointed in the O.T. and how does that relate to Christ?
10. From verses 10-12, explain the importance of the eternal nature of Christ.
11. As "ministering spirits" what are two of the many functions angels serve?

### Chapter: 2

1. What is the context of paying "closer attention to what we have heard" referring to?
2. What specifically in the context here "was declared as first by the Lord"?
3. What place did miracles have in this warning and by Whom were they given?
4. Explain the phrase "the world to come".
5. What does "man" and "the son of man" refer to in verse 6?
6. Explain being made "for a little while lower than the angels".
7. After God put "everything in subjection to" man what one thing does man not have under his control?
8. What made Jesus "for a little while... lower than the angels"?
9. Define the word "perfect" (*v. 10*) and what it had to do with Jesus's becoming "Founder" of "salvation".
10. What is the "one source" that Christians have with Christ according to verse 11?
11. Why did Christ have to come in human form to save mankind?
12. Explain why God does not help angels.
13. What did Jesus need to possess to become like man "in every respect"?
14. What qualified Jesus to understand the struggle of temptation?

### Chapter: 3

1. What is the "heavenly calling"?
2. Explain how Jesus is the "apostle and High Priest".
3. Define what "confession" means according to the koine Greek.
4. How does Jesus compare to Moses?
5. But how is Jesus' position "worthy of more glory than Moses"?
6. How does using the word "today" (*v. 7*) emphasize the nature of the message here?
7. Explain the difference between the "rest" of O.T. vs. N.T. in the context of verse 11.
8. What did the "evil, unbelieving heart" refer to in verse 12?
9. Explain what it means to "be hardened by the deceitfulness of sin".
10. What does the writer mean "to share in Christ"?
11. What kept the O.T. Israelites from entering Canaan, even while "led by Moses"?

#### Chapter: 4

1. How could any of the Hebrews “have failed to reach... entering His rest”?
2. Who was the “them” the writer was referring to in verse 2?
3. Why did they not benefit from the “good news” that came to them?
4. Explain the phrase “finished from the foundation of the world”.
5. To whom is God’s rest still available?
6. Why stress the word “today” throughout this chapter?
7. Since neither Joshua nor David led the Israelites to the “rest” they were promised, what is that “rest” referring to and how does one get there?
8. Explain the sharpness of “the word of God” as it relates to “any two-edged sword”.
9. Define the difference between “soul” and “spirit”.
10. In this context, how do you explain the “division... of joints and marrow”?
11. What does it mean to be “naked and exposed” (*v. 13*) and how does that relate to the word of God?
12. What is the significance of acknowledging Christ as our “great high Priest”?
13. How was Christ able “to sympathize with our weaknesses”?
14. What role does “confidence” play in our approach “to the throne of grace”?

#### Chapter: 5

1. Who was the only one permitted to enter the Most Holy place of the Temple?
2. What tribe and order were these priests to be descendants from?
3. Explain what the Mosaic high priest had in common with the rest of the Israelites.
4. What qualified Christ to serve as High Priest under the New Covenant?
5. What does it mean to be a “Priest forever”?
6. Explain the phrase “after the order of Melchizedek”.
7. Why would Jesus fear death, knowing what lied beyond the grave?
8. Since Jesus had always obeyed the Father, why was it necessary for Him to learn “obedience through what He suffered”?
9. What was/is the product of His suffering?
10. Explain why these Hebrew saints needed “milk, not solid food”.
11. In this context, what purpose did “milk” serve?
12. Why is a daily exercise of Bible study important to a Christian?

#### Chapter: 6

1. What does the phrase “elementary doctrine of Christ” mean?
2. Why not lay down repeatedly what was already understood as basic?
3. What was the “instruction about washings” and “laying on of hands” referring to?
4. In the context here, what was wrong with teaching the “resurrection of the dead” and “eternal judgment”?
5. Explain the condition that some of the Hebrews were in that made it “impossible... to restore them again to repentance”.
6. What does the use of the metaphor for the physical earth represent in verses 7-8?
7. Even through their persecution, what were some of the Hebrew saints doing that the writer encouraged the rest to participate in?
8. What is the significance of God swearing an oath by Himself?

9. What are the “two unchangeable things” that God rests His oath upon?
10. Explain the meaning of “refuge” in verse 18.
11. Explain the meaning of where “hope” lies “behind the curtain”.
12. As “a High Priest forever” explain why Jesus is also called “a Forerunner on our behalf”.

#### Chapter: 7

1. What is the significance of Melchizedek being “without father or mother or genealogy”?
2. How can it be said that “he continues a priest forever”?
3. Why did the writer state that Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek?
4. What was the significance of Melchizedek receiving tithes from Abraham?
5. Define the “perfection” that was not attainable “through the Levitical priesthood”.
6. Explain the eternal priesthood that God promised Aaron and his sons (*Ex 29:9*).
7. Since “there is a change in the priesthood”, what Law replaced the Law of Moses?
8. Even though Christ did not serve legally in the office of High Priest as a descendant from Levi, how else did He resemble Melchizedek?
9. How does “indestructible” describe Christ’s High Priesthood?
10. Explain the Law’s “weakness and uselessness” and what is the system that replaced it.
11. What does an oath have anything to do with becoming a priest under either Covenants?
12. Define “Guarantor” as it applies to Christ.

#### Chapter: 8

1. What does the “true tent” represent in verse 2?
2. When did this “true tent” come into existence on earth?
3. If it originated with man it would be considered what?
4. If Christ was on earth what, by Law, would prevent Him from being in the priesthood?
5. Explain “copy and shadow” of the O.T. as they relate to Christians and the church.
6. Why was Moses told to build the tabernacle “according to the pattern” he was shown?
7. What made the Old Covenant inferior to the New?
8. Explain the “fault” in verse 8 and where it lies.
9. What does “the house of Israel and the house of Judah” represent?
10. What did the New Covenant contain that the Old Covenant lacked?
11. Explain the difference between Jacob’s seed and those of the seed of Abraham even though Jacob was a physical descendant of Abraham.
12. Explain the difference between Old and New Covenants as to how one enters them.
13. Explain the difference between ‘forgetting’ and “to remember... no more”.
14. If Christ said He didn’t come to destroy the Law, how could it have become “obsolete”?

#### Chapter: 9

1. Explain how each piece of furniture in the Holy Place represents an act of worship in the church today.
2. What does the “second curtain” in the tabernacle represent?
3. Why did the high priest take the altar of incense into the Most Holy place on the Day of Atonement?
4. What did the “urn holding the manna” and “Aaron’s staff that budded” represent?
5. What did the “tablets of the Covenant” represent?

6. Give some reasoning behind the fact that the writer could not describe “in detail” what the mercy seat looked like.
7. Why was it important that the high priest take blood with him into the Most Holy place on The Day of Atonement?
8. Why couldn't “the way into the Holy Places” be accessed while the “first tabernacle” was “still standing”?
9. Why couldn't the Temple system “perfect the conscience of the worshipper”?
10. What does “the time of reformation” refer to?
11. What is “the greater more perfect tent”?
12. How does the phrase “not of this creation” fulfill a prophesy in Daniel?
13. What was the significance of “blood” in the O.T. sacrificial system and what does it represent?
14. Explain the use of “the ashes of a heifer” as it applied to sanctification of Israel.
15. What did the blood of Christ do that animal blood could not?
16. What did Holy Spirit have to do with the redemption process in this context?
17. What must be established for a will to be in affect legally?
18. How long is a Covenant said to last by the blood it was dedicated by?
19. Explain the similarities between the dedication of both Testaments with blood.
20. What was the first blood sacrifice and for whose sin was it made?
21. What was the ultimate objective of the sacrificial system?
22. Why couldn't an angel or the sacrifice of animals remove man's sin?
23. In the end, what determines a man's fate?
24. Who are those who are “eagerly waiting for Him”?

#### Chapter: 10

1. Identify “the good things to come” in verse 1.
2. Define what it means to be made “perfect” in this context.
3. In what sacrifices was there “a reminder of sins every year”?
4. What did God prefer over animal sacrifices under the Old Covenant?
5. Why did God “prepare” a body for Christ to enter instead of “create” one?
6. Why did God suspend the natural law of conception by introducing Holy Spirit in man's stead.
7. How did Christ do “away with” the Old Covenant?
8. What was the purpose of repeating the same sacrifices for the same infractions?
9. Does “being sanctified” equal being sinless? Explain.
10. Explain the phrase “after those days” in verse 15.
11. Explain God's laws being written on hearts and minds.
12. What is the difference between to forget and to “remember no more”?
13. Explain what it means to have a “full assurance of faith”.
14. What is the connection that washings play as it pertains to the priesthood of both Covenants?
15. What is “the confession of our hope”?
16. What was so important about “encouraging one another, and all the more” concerning what “Day”?
17. Why would a punishment be worse under the New Covenant then it was under the Old?
18. What did Jesus say that the writer here is reminding them of in verse 32 and for what purpose?

19. What was the “better possession” these saints had that allowed them to accept “the plundering of their property”?
20. “What was promised” that these saints would receive if they remained consistent in doing God’s will?
21. Explain the phrase “the coming One will come and will not delay”.
22. What does it mean to “live by faith”?
23. What does it mean to “shrink back”?
24. Explain what it meant to be part “of those who have faith and preserve their souls”.

#### Chapter: 11

1. Explain what “faith” is in the context of this chapter.
2. Who are “the people of old”?
3. Explain why ‘nothing’ could not possibly have ever existed.
4. What was it about Abel’s sacrifice that made it “more acceptable” than Cain’s? Explain.
5. Explain the phrase where Enoch was “taken up”?
6. What was the legacy of both Abel and Enoch?
7. Why didn’t Enoch experience death?
8. What does it mean to “seek” God?
9. Explain how Noah “condemned the world”.
10. In his obedience to leave Chaldea, along with his faith, what was “the city that has foundations” that Abraham was seeking?
11. Explain why God changed his name from ‘Abram’ to ‘Abraham’.
12. What caused Sarah to believe she could have a son to Abraham, who was considered beyond the age of procreating, when she herself was well past her child-bearing years?
13. What was promised that these did not receive yet had faith that they ultimately would?
14. Explain why Abraham was willing to offer Isaac’s life out of obedience to God.
15. Explain why God changed Jacob’s name to Israel.
16. What did Joseph trust the descendants of Israel to do when they left Egypt?
17. What was it that caused Moses to refuse his status as “the son of Pharaoh’s daughter”?
18. How did Moses know about the coming of the Messiah?
19. Where was the first Passover instituted?
20. Explain the difference between the faith of the Hebrews as opposed to that of the Egyptians.
21. Rahab’s faith not only saved her family from suffering the fate of her neighbors in Jericho but also gave her what role of honor?
22. Why didn’t the writer list more of the people of faith than was listed in this chapter?
23. Why did those listed suffer, even if it meant martyrdom?
24. Who “went about in skins of sheep and goats”?
25. Who are those of “the world” that were “not worthy” of these people of faith?
26. What was it that those of faith under the O.T. and patriarchal systems did not receive and couldn’t “apart from” those of the New Covenant?

#### Chapter: 12

1. Explain who the “cloud of witnesses” were of verse 1.
2. Specifically, what was the “weight” that would have been hindering these Hebrews?

3. Why is “endurance” necessary to win this particular race and what does “the race” of verse 1 refer to?
4. When did this race begin?
5. Do we compete against fellow Christians? Explain why or why not.
6. What was the “joy that was set before” Christ?
7. Why was it so important for Jesus to “endure the cross”?
8. Describe the “shame” that Jesus had no regard for as He suffered the spectacle of the crucifixion.
9. What does Philippians 2:7 have to do with Christ being “seated at the right hand of the throne of God”?
10. Explain the phrase “the point of shedding your blood” as it applies to the Hebrews.
11. What does the father-son relationship have to do with Christian discipline?
12. How does a person without discipline affect that relationship?
13. Why is it more important to be subject to God than to earthly parents?
14. What does it mean to “share His holiness”?
15. In this context what does it mean to be “trained” by discipline?
16. Why was/is it important to “strive for peace”?
17. Who were these brethren to “see to” where they might “fail to obtain the grace of God”?
18. In what way could Esau be described as being “sexually immoral or unholy” and how would that apply to those saints living in Jerusalem?
19. Why was Esau’s repentance “rejected... though he sought it with tears” and how did that apply to the Hebrews?
20. Explain the representation of the mountains of verse 18 and of verse 22.
21. Who does “the assembly of the Firstborn” represent?
22. What does it mean to be “enrolled in Heaven”?
23. Who are “the spirits of the righteous made perfect”?
24. How is the writer showing distinction between the two Covenants in verse 24?
25. If the Israelites living under the Law of Moses refused to hear Moses’ admonitions, why would it be worse here for the Hebrews to shun the warnings of Christ?
26. Explain the difference between “the things that are shaken” and “things that cannot be”.
27. Explain the phrase “receiving a kingdom that cannot be shaken”.
28. What is “acceptable worship” and why is it so necessary?

### Chapter: 13

1. Define “brotherly love”.
2. What was the writer’s intent in adding “for thereby some have entertained angels unawares”.
3. How were these Hebrew brethren to empathize with their fellow Christians?
4. Explain why the writer may have included “the marriage bed” in his closing statements.
5. Why were these saints encouraged to live lives “free from love of money”?
6. Who are the “leaders” in the context of verse 7?
7. What does it mean to be “strengthened by grace, not by foods”.
8. What is the “altar” of verse 10 referring to, who are those that have the “right to eat” of it, and why couldn’t those others partake of it?
9. How does Jesus’ body compare to those of the “animals whose blood” was “brought into the holy places” on the Day of Atonement?
10. What did it mean to go “outside the camp and bear the reproach He endured”?

11. What was the “lasting city” these saints were looking for?
12. Explain the difference between Old and New Testament sacrificial systems.
13. According to verse 16, what is another sacrifice these Hebrew saints were to perform?
14. Who are the leaders of verse 17 as opposed to those of verse 7?
15. Why did the writer desire “to act honorable in all things”?
16. How does verse 19 give a possible clue as to the author of the Hebrew letter?
17. Explain the context in which “peace” is used in verse 20.
18. What did the writer mean in the phrase “equip you with everything good”?
19. Explain what the writer meant to “bear with my word of exhortation” because it was written “briefly”.
20. How does naming Timothy help in possibly identifying the author of this epistle?
21. Who are “all the saints” this letter was written to?
22. Who are those “from Italy” referring to?

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