

HEBREWS—HANDOUT 19

Hebrews 10

Structure

9:28	_____								
10:1	_____		_____						
10					_____				
14			_____		_____				
18								_____	
19		_____							
26								_____	
27									
29				_____	_____				
30					_____				
31					_____				
32				_____					
35		_____						_____	
36								_____	
38									
39				_____	_____				
11:1				_____	_____				

v. 1—“good things to come” What kind of language is this? Cf. 2:5; 13:14

12:22

Future () is _____ (NT)

Future () is _____ ()

Participation:

Sub-eschatological

Semi-eschatological

(_____ -eschatological)

“good things to come” are

Bracket: v. 1 with v. 14

v. 3—“reminder”

v. 4—“take away sins” What kind of language?

It takes an _____ person to offer in an _____ arena for an _____ offense.

v. 5—What is Ps. 40 doing?

How is this expressed by David?

v. 10—"we have been sanctified" How? cf. v. 29
Appears "sanctification" here is _____. Cf. v. 14

Are Christians then perfected in moral disposition?

Dilemma: progressive versus definitive sanctification.

Solution: Redemptive-Historical (Biblical-Theological)

Comparative Paradigm:

v. 11—OT sacrifice: daily; standing priest; time after time; could not remove sin

v. 12—Christ's sacrifice:

vv. 15-18—Why Jer. 31 again?

v. 19—Transition (bracket):

Motivation:

v. 20—"inaugurated" What kind of language?

v. 21—"house of God" = ?

v. 22—"sincere/true heart of faith" versus _____

v. 23—"let us"

"hold fast" cf. 3:6, 14 Bracket around _____

Contrast:

vv. 19-25—

vv. 26-31—

v. 26—"sinning willfully" (present participle)

v. 29—greater sin?

v. 32—?bracket

Specifics:

v. 35—"great reward"

v. 39—"those who shrink back to destruction" Who?