

Sunday October 9th 2011
The Letter to the Hebrews
Part Twenty
Study Questions

1). The writer of Hebrews uses a farming metaphor to reinforce the teaching concerning going receiving blessing from God or rejection –

a). What is either of these outcomes dependent upon?

b). With regards to ourselves, what does our relationship with the Word of the Kingdom need to look like if we are to be fruitful?

2). Heb 6:9 ¶ *But, beloved, we are confident of better things concerning you, yes, things that accompany salvation, though we speak in this manner. 10 For God is not unjust to forget your work and labor of love which you have shown toward His name, in that you have ministered to the saints, and do minister.*

a). Which scripture did we look at that talked about the goodness and the severity of God?

b). How can we see the goodness and severity of God in the scriptures we have studied in past weeks?

c). How should we classify those as ‘saints’ to whom we are to minister?

d). What did we learn about ministry to the saints from Ephesians Chapter 4?

e). What does this mean for us personally?

f). What if members of the body refuse to do their share?

3). Heb 6:13 *For when God made a promise to Abraham, because He could swear by no one greater, He swore by Himself, 14 saying, "Surely blessing I will bless you, and multiplying I will multiply you."*

a). How is the goodness of God further demonstrated in this scripture?

b). According to Hebrews 6:16-17 why did God swear an oath?

4). *17 Thus God, determining to show more abundantly to the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel, confirmed it by an oath, 18 that by two immutable things, in which it is impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us.*

a). What does the word translated abundantly teach us?

b). Who are ‘the heirs of promise’? What promise are we talking about?

Where do we find reference to both of these in the scriptures?

c). What does the word translated ‘immutability’ mean?

d). How should we understand ‘His counsel’?

c). What are the two immutable things in which it is impossible for God to lie?

d). Why are there two immutable things?

e). What, according to v18 is the reason God has done this?

f). What does the word translated 'strong' mean?

g). What does the word translated 'consolation' mean?

h). So what does it mean that we might have strong consolation?

i). What impact does this have on you personally?

j). Who is the strong consolation for?

k). What is the reason we have fled for refuge?

5). The Greek word for 'fled for refuge' is found in the Greek translation of the OT in which verses?

a). Read Deuteronomy 4:41-42 and Numbers 25:24-28

b). Why did God, through Moses, set up the cities of refuge?

c). Why do you think this was necessary?

d). According to the scripture from Numbers, how long did the manslayer have to stay in the city of refuge?

e). What would happen if he were found outside the city?

f). What happened to the manslayer upon the death of the high priest?

- g). Now in what sense do we flee to a city of refuge?
 - h). Exactly what would that mean?
 - i). What if we were found outside the city?
 - j). How long would we have to stay in the city of refuge?
 - k). In what sense could those not found in the city of refuge be seen as ‘the manslayer’ and in what sense is God ‘the avenger of blood’?
 - l). What does Psalm 91:1-4 teach about this?
 - m). How would we understand the death of the high priest in relation to Jesus?
 - n). What would happen to those who had fled for refuge upon ‘the death of the High Priest’?
 - o). What does all this say to you personally?
- 6). Read Hebrews 6:19-20 – How is the hope described?
- a). How should we explain this?
 - b). What 2 attributes does the ‘anchor’ possess and what do these words teach us?
 - c). Where does the anchor find its mooring?
 - d). What do you think is significant about this?
 - e). Who has already entered behind the veil and why was He able to do this?

