

Chapter 9 of Hebrews tells us what is needed to save us from the pit of sin and guilt, the blood of Christ.

Heb 9:15

15 And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant, by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions under the first covenant, that those who are called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance.

**Jesus is the mediator of the “new covenant.”**

**A covenant can be thought of as a will.**

Here in verse 15, it's more of a religious covenant between God and man.

**In the next two verses,**

- it's more of a legal covenant
- that he uses as an illustration.

**He's the new Priest, superior to that of Aaron,**

- He's got a new tabernacle and it's necessary
- that He have a new covenant and new blood.

**The blood of Christ is so sufficient**

- that it even had an effect in going back
- and cleansing those in the OT
- who offered sacrifices and in faith

**Paul said in Romans 3:25**

- that Jesus is the propitiation for our sins
- and not only of ours but for those in the OT
- who looked forward to a coming Messiah

Rom 3:23-24

23 for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, 24 being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus,

Rom 3:25

25 whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed,

This is speaking of sins committed prior to the cross.

Notice in verse 15 who that eternal inheritance is for.

Heb 9:15

15 And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant, by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions under the first covenant, that **those who are called** may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance.

**The author mentions the first covenant,**

- those who looked forward to the cross,
- they were looking for the Messiah.

**People that came to Christ after the Crucifixion**

- look back to the cross,

16 For where there is a testament (a legal will), there must also of necessity be the death of the testator (the person making the will). 17 For a testament (a will) is in force after men are dead, since it has no power at all while the testator lives.

**If an individual leaves an inheritance for someone,**

- that someone does not receive the inheritance
- until the person leaving the inheritance dies.

While the person lives, he/she can change the will anytime they like.

Once the person dies it can no longer be changed.

A will cannot be put into effect as long as that person is alive.

What do the scriptures say about our inheritance?

**In chapter 11, the faithful believers**

- were looking for something greater.

Paul said in Eph 1 that in Christ we have obtained an inheritance.

Rom 8:1 says we are joint heirs with Christ.

Titus 3:7 says, Our inheritance is the hope of eternal life,

Matt 25:34 says we will inherit the kingdom of God.

And Rev 21:13 says, I will be their God and they shall be my people.

When do we receive this inheritance?

Eph 1:13-14

13 In Him you also trusted, after you heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation; in whom also, having believed, you were sealed with the Holy Spirit of

promise, 14 who is the guarantee of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, to the praise of His glory.

When we placed our trust in Christ, the inheritance then became ours.

We became His heir thru adoption:

Rom 8:15-17

15 For you did not receive the spirit of bondage again to fear, but you received the Spirit of adoption by whom we cry out, "Abba, Father." 16 The Spirit Himself bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God, 17 and if children, then heirs – heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ, if indeed we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together.

**As children of God, we receive His promises,**

1 Cor 6:9-10

9 Do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived. Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor homosexuals, nor sodomites, 10 nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners will inherit the kingdom of God.

Heb 9:18-21

18 Therefore not even the first covenant was dedicated without blood. 19 For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and goats, with water, scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book itself and all the people, (the book that contained the ordinances of the law) 20 saying, "This is the blood of the covenant which God has commanded you." 21 Then likewise he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle and all the vessels of the ministry.

In verses 19-21 the author is drawing from Exodus 24. By the time of Exodus 24, everything God requires had already been spoken.

22 And according to the law almost all things are purified with blood, (the law required that almost everything defiled in any way, should be purified by means of blood. There were few exceptions) and without shedding of blood there is no remission. (meaning no forgiveness)

**Every sin required atonement;**

- and no atonement could be made without blood.

**There are some apparent exceptions given in the law as in the case of someone**

- that was too poor to bring
- "two turtle doves or two young pigeons for a sin offering." (Lev 5:11-13)

**If someone was too poor to bring any kind of blood sacrifice,**

- then he was required to bring to the priest
- the tenth part of a ephah (7 pints) of fine flour,
- without oil or frankincense,
- a handful of which, the Priest was to burn
- as a memorial upon the altar.

**Even in the case of a poor person, it still seemed that atonement**

- could not be made without blood,

Lev 17:11 says:

11 For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.'

It's possible that atonement for the sin of the poor man was at public expense.

**If that were the case, the memorial was made with flour,**

- but the atonement with blood.

What the author said in verses 19-22 was to drive home the application in verse 23.

23 Therefore it was necessary that the copies of the things in the heavens should be purified with these, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.

**I'm not quite sure what the author means in this particular verse.**

**What we do know is that pride started in heaven, sin started in heaven.**

- And according to scripture,
- Satan still has access to heaven.

Job 1:6

6 Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan also came among them.

Rev 12:10 says that Satan who accuses the brethren before God day and night is cast down.

**We know from scripture that heaven and earth will ultimately be burned up and will make way for a new heaven and a new earth.**

Heb 9:24

24 For Christ has not entered the holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us;

Notice Christ appears in the presence of God for us, not against us.

**We have a defense lawyer in heaven. And God is the Judge.**

**1 Jn 2:1**, if anyone sins, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

The word “advocate” speaks of a counselor, an encourager a comforter or a mediator.

**Not only have an advocate in heaven,**

- we also have one on earth.

**As part of His farewell discourse during the last supper,**

- Jesus said He was going to leave a Helper, the Holy Spirit.

John 14:16

16 And I will pray the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may abide with you forever –

**Helper is another word for “Advocate.”**

That helper or advocate is the Holy Spirit.

Next, we’ll see that Christ’s ministry is final and does not need to be repeated.

Heb 9:25-28

25 not that He should offer Himself often, as the high priest enters the Most Holy Place every year with blood of another – 26 He then would have had to suffer often since the foundation of the world; but now, once at the end of the ages, He has appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. 27 And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment, 28 so Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many. To those who eagerly wait for Him He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.

**Jesus offered Himself once, He didn’t need to continually offer Himself.**

**If Christ’s sacrifice for us was not perfect,**

- then it would have to be continual and constant.

**And if that were the case,**

- Verse 26 says He would have to suffer often
- since the foundation of the world.

27 And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment, 28 so Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many. To those who eagerly wait for Him He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.

**Christ’s death was sufficient.**

God doesn't expect me to change my ways or to be perfect before coming to Him.

- He says to come as you are.

Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many.

- That means you and me.

Notice between verses 24 and 28

- the word "appear" appears in some form or another.

In verse 26 the author says of Jesus

- that He has appeared to put away sin
- by the sacrifices of Himself.

That's past tense, something He's already done for us.

Then in verse 24 the author says of Jesus that

- He now appears in the presence of God for us.

That was a decisive event, Christ is in heaven. (this is in the present tense)

In verse 28 the author uses the future tense to say

- that He will appear a second time,
- apart from sin, for salvation.

Jesus completed what He set out to do,

- He's now seated at the right hand of the Father
- and He will return for the church.

Isa 53:12

12 Therefore I will divide Him a portion with the great,  
And He shall divide the spoil with the strong,  
Because He poured out His soul unto death,  
And He was numbered with the transgressors,  
And He bore the sin of many,  
And made intercession for the transgressors.

Jesus took on the penalty of sin.

The author is effectively saying that Christ's atonement

- is for all who would receive it by faith.

Christ will appear a second time. The first was to deal with sin,

- to make a way for mankind to repent.

The second time Jesus comes,

- He's coming to complete salvation for men.

Jesus takes away our sins,

- and by that we're justified.

Jesus stands on our behalf before the Father's presence,

- therefore, we are sanctified.

We are in the process of sanctification.

- The Holy Spirit continually working in us,
- transforming our thoughts,
- transforming our behavior,
- and changing our desires.

Jesus will return for His church,

- and He will make all things right.

The Hebrew Christians by now would have begun to realize,

- I'm either moving forward in Jesus
- or I'm going to go back into the shadows I was once in.

Hebrews speaks of the finished work of Christ.

Chapter 10:

The emphasis of chapter 10 is that Jesus has a better sacrifice.

Chapter 7 says Jesus has a better order as a priest

- after the order of Melchizedek.

Chapter 8 speaks of a better covenant,

- a new covenant, not the old.

And chapter 9 speaks of a better sanctuary,

- one not made with human hands.

In chapter 10 we'll learn why the sacrifice of Jesus is superior to the old testament sacrifices.

Verses 1-10 shows that that the OT sacrifices

- could not take away sin,

but Jesus on the other hand does take away sin.

The first few verses of the chapter show what the law can't do and what it continually does.

In chapter 10 we'll see the phrase, "Your will, O God."

- Jesus was doing the will of God.
- God saw that the OT sacrifices were insufficient.

Heb 10:1-4

1 For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices (OT Sacrifices), which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect.

**The law was limited in what it could accomplish.**

2 For then would they not have ceased to be offered? For the worshipers, once purified, would have had no more consciousness of sins. 3 But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year. 4 For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins.

**The OT sacrifices could not take away sin.**

- Our greatest problem is our sin.

**Things we see taking place in the world, wars and rumors of wars,**

- is a direct result of sin.

**I'm convinced today that people reject Christ**

- because they don't want to acknowledge
- that they are sinners in need of a Savior.
- It's a total rebellion against God.

Jesus didn't come to condemn the world, but that the world thru Him might be saved.