

**Hebrews 10:26-31**

## No Sacrifice Remains

**1. Condition of the Interpreter**

- a. Are you a believer? (1 Cor 2:9-14, Rom 3:23, 6:23, 5:8, John 3:16, Eph 2:8-9, Rom 4:5)
- b. Are you spiritual or carnal? (1 Cor 3:1-4)
- c. Have you asked for wisdom? (Jas 1:5-8)

**2. Clarify the Problem**

- a. The passage seems to teach (and this would be a problem) if a believer willfully sins, they could \_\_\_\_\_ their salvation.
- b. The plain teaching of scripture is . . .
  - i. A true believer can \_\_\_\_\_ their salvation. (John 10:28-29, Eph 1:13-14)
  - ii. Christ's death was a \_\_\_\_\_ for all sins for all time. (John 19:30, 1 John 2:2, Heb 10:14)

RULE OF THUMB: Don't let the \_\_\_\_\_ passages confuse the simple passages. Cling to the simple passages, hold the confusing passages in \_\_\_\_\_ until through further study you come to a proper interpretation.

**3. Context of the Passage**

- a. Broad Context
  - i. Who is the author?
    - 1. The author is not Paul.
      - a. The writing style is different from Paul's epistles.
      - b. The author of Hebrews claims \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the gospel (Heb 2:3, Gal 1:11-12)
    - 2. He was a Jew with a focus on encouragement like \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 11:22-26, Heb 2:1, 3:6, 3:14, 4:11, 14, 6:11, 10:19-23, 35, 12:1, 12, 13:13), and a command of the Old Testament Scriptures like \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 18:24-28).
  - ii. Who are the recipients?
    - 1. The recipients were Jews.
    - 2. They were believers.
    - 3. They were immature. (Heb 5:11-14)
    - 4. They were living in the dispensation of Grace, in about 68 or 69 AD, just before the fall of Jerusalem and the burning of the temple.
  - iii. The purpose is to show the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ to the \_\_\_\_\_ system and encourage them to hold \_\_\_\_\_ to their confession of faith in Christ.
  - iv. Hebrews 10:26-31 is a one of the \_\_\_\_\_ passages to which the author regularly returns.
- b. Immediate Context
  - i. Hebrews 10:1-18 declares that unlike the Old Testament sacrifices which were \_\_\_\_\_ to take away sin, Christ's once-for-all sacrifice has \_\_\_\_\_ sin, and there is no longer an offering for sin.
  - ii. Hebrews 10:19-22 declares that Christ is a better \_\_\_\_\_ to the presence of Jehovah than the Old Testament sacrifice.
  - iii. Hebrews 10:23-25 encourages them to hold fast their \_\_\_\_\_, continue \_\_\_\_\_, together, and \_\_\_\_\_ one another.

#### 4. Content of the Passage

- a. A condition and three things the reader will find when they are in that condition. (Heb 10:26-27)
  - i. Condition – “For we, sinning willfully (by returning to the Old Testament sacrificial system) while being in receipt of the experiential knowledge of the truth of Christ. . . ”
  - ii. A Hebrew believer returning to the Old Testament sacrificial system will find . . .
    - 1. There no longer \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ for sins. (Heb 10:17-18, 26)
    - 2. A certain fearful expectation of \_\_\_\_\_. (Heb 10:27)
    - 3. A fiery \_\_\_\_\_ which will devour the \_\_\_\_\_. (Heb 10:27)
- b. An argument from the “lesser” to the “greater”. (Heb 10:28-29)
  - i. The “lesser” is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ – Rejecting the Law of Moses brought death. (Heb 10:28)
  - ii. The “greater” is \_\_\_\_\_ – Of how much greater punishment is one worthy who has . . .
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Son of God underfoot, (Mat 5:13, 7:6)
    - 2. Counted the blood of the covenant by which he was sanctified as a \_\_\_\_\_ thing, and
    - 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit of grace?
- c. An informative reference – (Heb 10:30) Deuteronomy 32:35 and 36a – By quoting this passage, the writer of Hebrews is identifying the current generation of Israel as a generation that is in \_\_\_\_\_ and that will fall under \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. An informative illustration – It is a fearful thing to \_\_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_\_ of an angry God. (Heb 10:31, 1 Chron 21:13, 2 Cor 5:9-11, Luke 21:20-21, Heb 13:12-13)

#### 5. Conclude

A first century Jewish believer who returns to the Old Testament sacrificial system will find no sacrifice remains but will fearfully expect (and may be caught up in) judgment and fiery indignation directed at unbelieving Jews when Jerusalem falls and the temple is destroyed.

#### 6. How can you apply what you have learned from this passage?