

Lesson 12: Hebrews 10: 26-39

This lesson will not be broken up into “Days” for you. Make your own decisions in completing this week’s homework, when to stop and start. Remember to pray each time you start up!

The tenth chapter of Hebrews emphasizes the perfect sacrifice of Jesus Christ, in contrast with the imperfect sacrifices that were offered under the Old Covenant. Our Lord’s superior priesthood belongs to a better order—Melchizedek’s and not Aaron’s. It functions on the basis of a better covenant—the New Covenant—and in a better sanctuary, in heaven. But all of this depends on the **better sacrifice** which is the theme of this chapter.

1 What is the importance of the blood in the covenant?

The writer of Hebrews has told us what about blood in **Hebrews 9:29**?

But we also learned that the right blood is important. What does he say in **Hebrews 10:4**?

It was Christ’s blood that would cleanse us. What did we learn in **Hebrews 10:10**?

On the basis of these things, what do we have? (**Hebrews 10: 19**)

2. In the following verses, what is the main point that makes Christ’s sacrifice better?

Verses 1-10

Verses 11-18

3. Read **Hebrews 10: 19-25**. **Review** Day 5 #4-#7 in **Lesson 11**.

Verses 19-25 We see the main theme: Christ’s sacrifice opens the way to God!

4. Because of what Jesus did, we now have a three-fold invitation to come into the presence of God. We are invited to dwell in His presence every moment of every day. What a tremendous privilege!

In the **verses 22-24** the 3 great virtues of a believer are evidenced here. They are fruit of our fellowship with God in His heavenly sanctuary. What are they?

- a.
- b.
- c.

Paul gives thanks to God for these virtues evident in the lives of the Thessalonians believers. What does he remember according to **1 These. 1: 3**.

Are these virtues evident in your life?

4. Read **Hebrews 10: 26-39**. Note the following as you read:

a. **Verses 26-31**. The writer gives the fourth of the five exhortations found in Hebrews. It is a solemn exhortation, for sure!

b. **Verses 32-39**. The writer gives an encouraging confirmation, so those he is writing to would not misinterpret his exhortation.

5. Let's remember that this fourth exhortation is written to believers and it follows in sequence with the other exhortations.

The believer who begins to *drift* from the Word (**Heb. 2: 1-4**) will soon start to *doubt* the Word (**Heb. 3: 7-4:13**). Soon, he/she will become *dull* toward the Word (**Heb. 5: 11-6:20**) and become *slothful* (lazy) in his/her spiritual life. This will result in *despising* the Word, which is the theme of this exhortation.

You may be a believer who finds it hard to understand how a true Christian could despise God's Word. Remember, maturity was an issue with these readers. After a believer is born again, and they do not faithfully read and study God's Word, they will remain babes in the faith. If they are not in fellowship with mature believers and exhorted to be in God's Word, this can easily be the case.

a. According to **verse 26**, what is the evidence that a believer despises God's Word?

b. The verb *sin* in this verse is in the present tense? What does that mean?

Yes, it means continuous action. “For if we keep on willfully sinning”.

This exhortation is not dealing with one particular act of sin, but with an attitude that leads to repeated disobedience.

c. Read **Numbers 15: 22-31**, which shows the difference in the old Testament between unintentional and deliberate sin.

d. Read **1 John 3: 6**. The Greek verb tense for “sins” indicates “keeps on sinning.”

e. As you consider what you learned in “a” through “d”, what is your conclusion?

6. How does the arrogant attitude of a believer (who keeps on willfully sinning) affect their relationship with God? It is as if they do what, according to **v. 29**.

a. Isn't this just the opposite of the exhortation given in **Hebrews 10: 19-25**?

b. Instead of having a bold profession of faith, hope, and love, a backslidden believer so lives that his actions and attitudes bring disgrace to whom?

c. What can this kind of a believer expect from God? (Hint: Chastening is the theme of **Hebrews 12**.)

7. Presumptuous sinners who despised Moses' Law and broke it were what, according to **Deut. 17: 1-7**.

a. This explains why David after committing adultery and having Uriah murdered prayed as he did in **Psalms 51**. Read this psalm.

b. David knew that even a multitude of sacrifices could not save him. So he cried out for what?

c. All David could offer was what, according to **Ps. 51: 16-17**?

8. Read **verses 30-31**. God will seriously deal with a rebellious believer. We have already discussed earlier in this study that God will sometimes take their lives. (**1 John 5: 16**). While God does not always do that, He does always deal with them.

a. What should a rebellious believer do... the sooner the better?

b. When David didn't do this, he suffered sad consequences for years. Read **2 Sam. 7-15**.

c. Turning to God with a repentant heart, asking for mercy and forgiveness is the answer. There is no other sacrifice for sin; Jesus made the sacrifice that is sufficient for all our sins. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of God for chastening, but it is a wonderful thing to fall into His hands for cleansing and restoration. Look up and write out what David said in **1 Chron. 21: 13**.

9. Read **Hebrew 10: 32-39**.

a. The writer followed the "warning" exhortation with words of encouragement and confirmation. Consider the following questions as you think on **verses 32-34**.

Had those he was writing to given every evidence that they were true Christians?

Did he expect them to despise God's Word and experience the chastening of God?

b. In light of their former days (**v32-34**), do not what? (**v. 35**)

Which has great what?

c. After they have done what, they will receive the promise? Note: this is future (**v37**)... so what must they do? (**v36**)

d. How does a believer endure? (**v38a**)

10. So **Hebrews 10: 35-39** points to the future—He who is coming will come and will not delay.

a. Hebrews was written after Jesus' death, burial, resurrection and ascension to heaven, so what do these verses point to?

b. From what we have seen before, what does "draw back" imply? What does draw back to perdition mean? Look up perdition.

c. Note what the following verses teach about judgment and reward?

Matt. 6: 1-6

Romans 14: 10-12

1 Co. 3: 12-15

1 Cor. 5: 9-13

Col. 3: 23-25

2 John 8

Rev. 22: 12

11. The secret of victory was in their faith and endurance. The “just shall live by faith”. (**Heb. 10: 38**). This is the key text around which Hebrews is written.

a. The quotation is from **Habakkuk 2: 4**, and it is also used in **Romans 1: 17**; **Galatians 3: 11**. Go to the NT verses, and note the context.

Romans emphasizes “the just.”

Galatians deals with “shall live”.

Hebrews centers on “by faith.”

b. We must all live by faith. This is the key application theme of **Hebrews 11-13**.

c. The believer who lives by faith will do what according to **Heb. 6:1**.

But the believer who lives by sight will do what according to **Heb. 10: 39**?

12. We can be confident! As we walk by faith, our Great High Priest will guide us and perfect us? Are you confident?

