

Book of Hebrews  
Adult Sunday School Class  
Faith Baptist Church 2010-2011

**Lesson 8: Hebrews 6:12-6:20**

*I. God's Promise is Sure*

- A. The goal is endurance. What should we do to avoid slothfulness or sluggishness?
  
- B. Example is Abraham
  - 1. How did God confirm His promise to Abraham? (Gen 22:17)
  
  - 2. What was the result of Abraham's patient waiting? (Heb 6:15)
  
- C. God's Promise Secured
  - 1. What are people's highest form of confirmation of a promise?
  
  - 2. God guaranteed His promise with an oath
  
  - 3. His purpose was to show the heirs of the promise his unchangeable purpose

*Short Digression*

- A. Who are the heirs of the promise? (Galatians 3:29)
  
- B. To whom were the promises made? (Galatians 3:16)
  
- C. Were the promises made before or after the law came in? (Galatians 3:17)
  
- D. The law and its provisions cannot annul the promises. (Galatians 3:17)
  
- E. Therefore the curse that came through the law has no bearing whatsoever on the promises of God and have no legal jurisdiction over us.

*Back to the main line of thinking from Hebrews.*

- 4. God has shown himself trustworthy by two immutable things. (Heb 6:18)
  - a.
  - b.
  
- 5. How is coming to Christ for salvation described in verse 18?
  
- D. What makes this hope an anchor? (Heb 6:18-20)

**For further study and meditation:**

- 1. Consider the implications of the fact that God's purposes have never changed.
- 2. Read through the first six chapters of Hebrews and look for the challenges to endure to the end.
- 3. Read through the words to The Solid Rock and note the allusions to our Hebrews study today.

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**Lesson 9: Hebrews 6:20-7:28 – Christ is Like Melchizedek**

*I. The importance of this topic*

- A. He introduces the topic in 5:9-10
- B. What does he say in verse 11 and following that indicates that this is an important concept?
- C. Throughout the first several chapters the writer indicates that Jesus Christ is better.
  1. Better than the \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrews 1
  2. Better then \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrews 3
  3. And now, Jesus is a better High Priest, Hebrews 5 and following.

*II. Characteristics of Melchizedek Priesthood*

- A. What did Melchizedek do to Abraham when he met him? (7:1)
- B. What does that imply about Melchizedek compared to Abraham? (7:7)
- C. What did Abraham do to Melchizedek? (7:2)
- D. What is the significance of the tithes paid?
  1. Which tribe was ordained as the priests in Israel?
  2. The people of Israel were supposed to pay them tithes. (7:5; Numbers 18:21)
  3. In essence who paid tithes to whom in the contact with Melchizedek? (7:9, 10)
  4. Who then is the greater – Levi or Melchizedek?
- E. What is the significance that Melchizedek is without father or mother or genealogy?
  1. He is a priest \_\_\_\_\_ similar to the Son of God (7:3)
  2. The one who has no death record received tithes from those who died. (7:8)

*III. The significance of the comparison (7:11ff)*

- A. It implies that perfection (teleosis) could not be attained through the O.T. priesthood. (7:11)
- B. What does verse 12 tell you then results if there is a change in priesthood?
- C. If Christ is a priest, he certainly does not come from the tribe of Levi and therefore there must have been a change in the law.
- D. This is supported by the fact that the new priest, Christ, is priest on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ . (7:16)
- E. Why was the former commandment set aside? (7:18)

- F. The Old Testament priests were not inaugurated with an \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the new priesthood was. (7:20,21)
- G. Because of this, Jesus is the surety of a \_\_\_\_\_ covenant. (7:22)
- H. Why were there many former priests? (7:23)
- I. Was there no need to offer sacrifices daily like the O.T. priests? (7:27)
- J. The law appointed men who had weaknesses. The oath making Jesus Christ a priest appointed the Son who has been made perfect forever.