

## HEBREWS - Chapter 1

1. This letter was directed to the \_\_\_\_\_ who were Jews of Hebrew (or, Aramaic) speech, while the Hellenists ("Greeks") (Acts 6:1; 9:29; 11:20) were \_\_\_\_\_ of Greek speech. The Jews residing in Palestine were known as Hebrews, while those resident in other countries of Greek speech were known as Hellenists. This letter was directed, then, to Christian Jews in \_\_\_\_\_, because there, in order to avoid persecution, some were apostatizing from the faith.
2. Which phrase in verse 2 refers to the Christian dispensation?
3. The revelation of God for man today has been made through \_\_\_\_\_.
4. God not only \_\_\_\_\_ all things through Christ, but all things are \_\_\_\_\_ by the word of Christ's power.
5. According to verse 4, who is superior to the angels? Therefore, angels are not powerful (verse 7)?
6. What is implied by the question set forth in verse 5?
7. In verse 6, to whom is reference made by the term "firstborn?" (The term, used figuratively, does not mean the first one born, but the preeminent one (Col. 1:15-18). See also Ps. 89:27
8. According to verse 7, angels are referred to as God's \_\_\_\_\_ for they serve God in many tasks.
9. Which verse explicitly states that Jesus is God?
10. Christ both loves and hates. He hates \_\_\_\_\_, but loves \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Which verse shows that God approves of what Christ loves and hates?
12. The physical universe, likened unto a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ that become old, will \_\_\_\_\_. It is not eternal. It will come to an end!
13. In both verses 11 and 12 the word \_\_\_\_\_ appears, indicating a great contrast.
14. In verse 12, to whom does the pronoun "thou" (or, "you") refer?
15. Verse 12 proves that Christ is e\_\_\_\_\_, and not limited to time.
16. What is the answer to the rhetorical question of verse 13.
17. What is the answer to the rhetorical question of verse 14.
18. This great letter of exhortation directed to the mind of the Hebrew Christians the fact that we Christians have to keep on listening to \_\_\_\_\_, the supreme a\_\_\_\_\_ in the New Testament.

## HEBREWS - Chapter 2

1. The word “\_\_\_\_\_” makes a connection between chapter 1 and the first four verses of chapter 2. \_\_\_\_\_ has spoken (1:1); we have \_\_\_\_\_(2:1). Now it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ to those things that have been spoken.
2. The transgression and disobedience of verse 2 refers to events of the \_\_\_\_\_ Testament, whereas verse \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ Testament.
3. No one will \_\_\_\_\_ if he \_\_\_\_\_ the salvation that Christ gives.
4. This salvation was first \_\_\_\_\_ by the Lord, and was \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ to whom God bore \_\_\_\_\_, both by signs and wonders, and manifold powers, and by \_\_\_\_\_, as he saw fit.
5. The principal point of the author in this second chapter is that the administration of the Christian dispensation has been subjected, not to \_\_\_\_\_, but to \_\_\_\_\_. Not they, but he is the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The quote referred to in verses 6 and 7 is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In verse 8 the phrase \_\_\_\_\_ agrees with Matt. 28:18.
8. The phrase \_\_\_\_\_ agrees with 1 Cor. 15:25,26.
9. In verse 10, to whom does the pronoun “him” refer? It became him, or was fitting for him, to make Christ, the author of salvation, \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Which phrase in verse 10 refers to heaven and eternal life?
11. The one who sanctifies is \_\_\_\_\_, and the ones who are sanctified are the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Christ is God, but he became \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 11) with the sanctified, because he became human like they are. Therefore he can call them \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Considering verses 11-13, how many passages does the author of Hebrews cite to prove the point that the Messiah took on himself human nature?
14. In verse 12 the word \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the Greek word EKKLESIA, that many times is translated “church.” Here it applies to the body of believers in Jesus during his personal or earthly ministry.
15. In verse 14, to what does the phrase “the same” refer? \_\_\_\_\_ Christ participated of the same in order to \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_. (Put in the blanks the two corresponding verbs of action).
16. Christ did not work a salvation for \_\_\_\_\_, but for believers of the \_\_\_\_\_ race.
17. Christ is our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ High Priest. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ for the sins of man.
18. Christ suffered \_\_\_\_\_, and so he is able to give \_\_\_\_\_ to those who are tempted or tested.
19. The two main points of this chapter are: (1) Not neglect so great a \_\_\_\_\_, and (2) Christ became man in order to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of our salvation.

### HEBREWS - Chapter 3

1. To become a Christian is to respond to a \_\_\_\_\_ calling. To apostatize from the faith (1 Tim. 4:1) is not to “leave the church,” but (to leave) \_\_\_\_\_ (compare Rev. 2:4,5). The Hebrews were in danger of doing that.
2. In what sense was Christ an “apostle?”
3. \_\_\_\_\_, as well as \_\_\_\_\_, were faithful in their capacities and tasks. Of what, then, did the “more glory” of Christ consist?
4. Moses was faithful \_\_\_\_ God’s house as a \_\_\_\_\_, but Christ as a \_\_\_\_\_ was faithful \_\_\_\_\_ God’s house, which is the \_\_\_\_\_. The Judaizers gloried not in \_\_\_\_\_, he who is of greater honor and glory, but in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Christians compose the house of \_\_\_\_\_, but it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ to the end their boldness and glorying of hope. The “P” of TULIP denies this (Perseverance of the saints)!
6. The passage cited (verses 7-11) comes from \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ spoke those words originally, but in reality they were words of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Moses had been faithful, but not the Israelites of that period of time, and therefore they were not permitted to enter into the \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ had prepared for them.
8. According to verse 12, their sin was that of \_\_\_\_\_. Such a sin causes a child of God to fall away from the living God. The “P” of TULIP denies this!
9. There are those who affirm that the Christian cannot fall from the grace of God, but the verb \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 12) indicates that one most certainly can! (The Greek verb used here, APOSTENAI, is “apostatize”). The Israelites in the wilderness apostatized and perished!
10. So Christians need to \_\_\_\_\_ one another in order to avoid being \_\_\_\_\_ by the deceitfulness of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Which word in verse 14 stipulates conditionality?
12. This stipulation was already given in verse \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The quote in verse 15 is taken from \_\_\_\_\_. It is cited again in Heb. 4:\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Virtually all of the Israelites who came out of \_\_\_\_\_ God, and, for how long was God displeased with them? \_\_\_\_\_ How long did the wilderness-wanderings last?
15. What happened to those many Israelites?
16. What did God do that assured that they would not enter the rest of the promised land?
17. It is called “his rest” because \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The reason for their not being able to enter the promised land was their \_\_\_\_\_.
19. That which in verse 19 is called “unbelief” in verse 18 is called \_\_\_\_\_. From that it follows (is a necessary inference) that faith is the same as \_\_\_\_\_.
20. To help the Hebrew brethren avoid apostasy, Paul emphasizes two principal points in this chapter. What are they?

## HEBREWS - Chapter 4

1. There are four exhortations in this chapter. They are "Let us fear," (verse 1), " \_\_\_\_\_", " \_\_\_\_\_" (verse \_\_\_\_), " \_\_\_\_\_" (verse \_\_\_\_), and " \_\_\_\_\_" (\_\_\_\_).
2. If it is impossible for the Christian to fall from grace and be eternally lost (as the Calvinists affirm), why did the author in verse 1 say that we should \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Which phrase in verse 1 refers to heaven?
4. In verse 2, to whom does the pronoun "they" refer?
5. Those who have \_\_\_\_\_ shall enter God's rest, His heaven. There must be a combination of hearing and of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. God's rest on the seventh day, after the c \_\_\_\_\_, is a type of the happy repose to which God invites his \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 9).
7. Not only God's rest on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of creation, but the rest in the promised \_\_\_\_\_, are types of the eternal rest in heaven.
8. Who led the second generation of Israelites into the promised land?
9. In verse 7, the word "today" refers to the time of \_\_\_\_\_, who lived some 500 years after Joshua.
10. Does the phrase in verse 9, "there remaineth therefore a sabbath rest," mean that (1) there is now the Sabbath Day that remains for our observance, or that (2) there is a rest reserved, and that it remains to be realized?
11. The great conclusion of verse 9 is expressed in the word, \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Which two "rests" are treated in this chapter up to this verse 9?
13. Which rest "remains?"
14. Sabbatarians want to force verse 9 to say that Christians today still keep the Seventh-Day-of-the-week Sabbath. Such a conclusion completely ignores the argumentation of the inspired author, and verse \_\_\_\_ destroys such an erroneous conclusion, for it says to give diligence to \_\_\_\_\_ that rest that remains. The Jews at the writing of Hebrews already had entered the literal Sabbath-day rest of each week. They had been keeping it for many centuries!
15. The faithful Christian begins this rest of God when he dies, for he then rests from his labors (Rev. 14:\_\_\_\_).
16. That which in 3:12 is called unbelief, in 4:11 is called \_\_\_\_\_. So we see that Scripturally speaking, faith equals \_\_\_\_\_, just as \_\_\_\_\_ equals disobedience.
17. The Word of God is likened unto a \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ edges, piercing and dividing. It \_\_\_\_\_ the thoughts and intents of the heart.
18. In verse 13, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Christian's great \_\_\_\_\_. He can sympathize with the Christian's trials because he himself has been tried (tempted) in all \_\_\_\_\_ like the Christian has. But the difference is that he never \_\_\_\_\_!
20. The Hebrew Christians, instead of apostatizing to escape persecution, needed to turn to \_\_\_\_\_ for all needed help in time of need.

## HEBREWS - Chapter 5

1. The office of \_\_\_\_\_ existed so that he could \_\_\_\_\_ gifts and sacrifices for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why was he to show compassion or bear gently with others?
3. For whom did the high priest offer the sacrifices?
4. Taking this into account, how did Jesus Christ distinguish himself from the Jewish high priest?
5. According to verses 4 and 5, what was the similarity between Jesus Christ and the Jewish high priest?
6. Which passages does the author cite to prove this point in reference to Christ?
7. Jesus Christ can sympathize with sinners (4:15). This is the principal point of verse \_\_\_\_\_, and compares with verse 2.
8. The phrase \_\_\_\_\_, verse 7, in 12:28 is expressed simply as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Being the Son of God did not exempt Christ from doing his part in the salvation of man. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the sense that he experienced it upon suffering the death of the cross.
10. Which word in verse 9 refers to the fact that Christ was qualified completely to be our High Priest?
11. As Christ "obeyed," the salvation of man depends upon his \_\_\_\_\_; that is, there is something to \_\_\_\_\_ to be saved. Salvation is not unconditional, according to Calvinism, but is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Christ was named High Priest not after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Levitical priesthood, but according to that of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The author \_\_\_\_\_ more to say about \_\_\_\_\_, but the difficulty of explaining the matter lay not with the author, but in the fact that the Hebrew brethren had become \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Sufficient \_\_\_\_\_ had passed for the Hebrew brethren to whom the author wrote to become \_\_\_\_\_, but that was not the case. To the contrary they had \_\_\_\_\_ again for teaching concerning the first principles of the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. Rather than "solid food" of teaching, such people need \_\_\_\_\_.
15. "Milk" is for a spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ and not for those who are with experience, or skilled, in \_\_\_\_\_.
16. In verse 13 the word of God is called "of righteousness" because it reveals how God justifies, or makes \_\_\_\_\_, him who is wrong; that is, the word saves by the gospel.
17. In the writer's analogy, the opposite of "babe" is \_\_\_\_\_. This refers to spiritual maturity, as opposite spiritual infancy.
18. In order to discern between good and evil, one must do what?

## HEBREWS - Chapter 6

1. 6:1 ("first" or "elementary principles") refers to 5:\_\_\_\_, as respects not continuing forever in the state of elementary knowledge of the things of the gospel.
2. The word \_\_\_\_\_ in 6:1 is the same as "fullgrown / full age") in 5:14. The idea is that of spiritual maturity.
3. How many things does the author mention as pertaining to the "foundation?"
4. The phrase "let us press on" (verse 1) answers to the phrase " \_\_\_\_\_ " in verse 3.
5. How many phrases in verses 4 and 5 describe those who will not be renewed unto \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Do these phrases describe Christians or only those who simply claim to be Christians?
7. The Calvinist affirms that the Christian cannot so sin as to be lost eternally ("once saved, always saved," "impossibility of apostasy"). Verse 6 says (ASV), "and *then* fell away." The Greek text says literally, "and falling away" (a participle in the aorist tense = fell). There is no "if" in the Greek text. Gal. \_\_\_\_:4 speaks of "falling away from grace." Note 1 Cor. 10:8,10, "fell in one day...perished."
8. Verses 7 and 8 serve as illustrations of that which is said in verses \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_.
9. Instead of thorns and thistles (briars) the author expected \_\_\_\_\_ things of the brethren. Instead of burning destruction the author expected \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
10. The work and love that the brethren had is contrasted with being \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 12). For how long was their diligence was to be continued?
11. What are necessary for inheriting the promises of God?
12. For an example of this, to whom does the author refer (verses \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_)?
13. That man's hope was based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of God (verse. 13).
14. Man puts his confidence in a promise backed up by an \_\_\_\_\_. What is said of God's counsel? \_\_\_\_\_ So, God also interposed with an oath in the matter of his promise.
15. What are the "two immutable things" of verse 18 by which God cannot lie?
16. If God is all-powerful, why cannot he lie?
17. Those "two things" give what to a Christian?
18. The writer uses the word "anchor" as a figure of the Christian's \_\_\_\_\_.
19. As the Israelite fled to a city of refuge to escape his enemy's vengeance (Num. 35), the Christian takes hold of \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ Jesus in order to escape eternal destruction.
20. In verse 19, to what does the word "veil" refer?
21. What is a "forerunner?"
22. Melchizedek is mentioned in verse 20. The last mention of him is in \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_\_.

## HEBREWS - Chapter 7

1. Melchizedek (Gén. 14:18-20) had a double office; they were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ blessed \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ gave a tenth to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This proves that \_\_\_\_\_ was greater than \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "King of righteousness" is the meaning of Melchizedek's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. His priesthood was from \_\_\_\_\_, not man.
6. Name the ways in which he was made like unto the Son of God.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the one who always blesses, and the \_\_\_\_\_ is the one blessed.
8. The levitical priests took tithes of the rest of the Jews, but since they were found in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Abraham, their father, they tithed to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Jewish people received the \_\_\_\_\_ of Moses under the levitical \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The need for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek proves that there was no \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. What other change was necessitated by the change of the priesthood?
12. The Ten Commandments were part of the law that was changed! Remember Heb. 7:12 when discussing the matter with Seventh-Day Adventists and other Sabbatarian. The passage doesn't say "ceremonial law," nor "moral law," but simply \_\_\_\_\_!
13. Under the law of Moses (or, law of the Lord -- Luke 2:22,23), no one from the tribe of \_\_\_\_\_ was permitted to serve as a \_\_\_\_\_, and Jesus was from this tribe!
14. Verse 17 is cited from \_\_\_\_\_, and had its fulfillment in \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ and unprofitableness characterized the foregoing, or former, \_\_\_\_\_; that is, the law of the Old Testament. The New Testament is referred to as the "better hope" by which the Christian \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
16. According to verses 20 and 21 the superiority of the priesthood of Christ is manifested in the fact that it rests upon the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
17. The "better hope" is found in the "better \_\_\_\_\_."
18. Verses 23 to 25 make a contrast between the two priesthoods as respects changeableness. \_\_\_\_\_ characterized the levitical priesthood, but Christ always lives and therefore his priesthood is \_\_\_\_\_.
19. He being a High Priest, Christ makes \_\_\_\_\_ for his own before the throne of God.
20. Another contrast between the two priesthoods (verses 26-28) consists in that the levitical priests had \_\_\_\_\_ in their lives, and therefore had to offer sacrifices for themselves, but not Jesus for he was (holy, fallible, imperfect, undefiled, guileless, separate from sinners, weak).
21. What did Jesus do once for all? \_\_\_\_\_ (In the Catholic Mass it is argued that Christ is offering himself each time the mass is conducted).
22. In verse 28 the two descriptive words that constitute a contrast as respects the levitical priests and Christ, are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## HEBREWS - Chapter 8

1. According to verse 1, the priesthood of Christ is \_\_\_\_\_ and not earthly.
2. Which phrase in verse 1 expresses honor, glory and exaltation?
3. The tabernacle of the Old Testament was erected by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The principle work of the high priest was that of \_\_\_\_\_ (give a verb).
5. Christ could not be a high priest while on earth because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Christ is a priest in the \_\_\_\_\_ sanctuary, and therefore his priesthood is (superior to, equal to, the same as) the Levitical one.
7. The Levitical priests served that which was a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ while Christ serves that which is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Levitical tabernacle had to be erected according to the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The ministry of Christ is more \_\_\_\_\_ because he is the mediator of a better \_\_\_\_\_. This is true because it is established upon \_\_\_\_\_ promises (that are spiritual and not \_\_\_\_\_).
10. Verses 8 to 10 are cited from \_\_\_\_\_.
11. These verses constitute a (commendation, praise, reproof) because the Israelites did not \_\_\_\_\_ in the covenant they had with God.
12. Which phrases in verse 8 signify the people who at that time were of God?
13. When did God make the Old Covenant?
14. According to verse 9, because of Israel's disobedience, what did God do regarding Israel?
15. Under the Old Covenant everyone born in an Israelite family was a member (and he had to be taught who Jehovah is), but in the New Covenant it is not necessary to tell the member: \_\_\_\_\_.
16. It is impossible to be a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ without knowing the Lord.
17. An outstanding characteristic of the New Covenant, or Testament, is that it offers p\_\_\_\_\_ for sins. This is expressed with the phrase: "will I \_\_\_\_\_ no more."
18. The Old Testament was made old when the prophet \_\_\_\_\_ said that God would make a new one (Heb. 8:\_\_\_\_). The Jews, therefore, should have been waiting the coming of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Messiah (Christ).
19. Any thing that is growing \_\_\_\_\_ sometime in the future will \_\_\_\_\_ away. This is what happened to the \_\_\_\_\_.
20. When God forgives sins, he f\_\_\_\_\_ them.



## HEBREWS - Chapter 9

1. The first ten verses present the tabernacle under the first \_\_\_\_\_, with its sacrifices and offerings that were incapable of making the worshipper \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Name the two tabernacles or places of the tabernacle.
3. Where was the mercy-seat, or propitiatory (see Rom. 3:25, propitiation)?
4. Who entered the holy place, and with what frequency?
5. Into where did the High Priest enter and with what frequency?
6. Until when were the symbolic things of the first covenant to last?
7. Which word in verse 11 introduces a contrast? \_\_\_\_\_ As respects the more perfect tabernacle, what phrases affirm that it is not of human work?
8. With what, or through what, did Christ enter into heaven, called in verse 12 "the holy place" or "the Most Holy Place." (Greek verse 2, "holies;" verse 3 "holy of holies and in 12 simply "the holies.")
9. The blood of \_\_\_\_\_ is much more efficacious than that of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. That of the animals cleansed the \_\_\_\_\_, but that of \_\_\_\_\_ cleanses the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In verse 15 Christ is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the New Covenant, but his death is also for the faithful under the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. When does a testament become of force?  
What dedicated the first covenant?
13. The first \_\_\_\_\_ was dedicated with the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, but the second with that of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Since according to the Law of Moses all things are cleansed with \_\_\_\_\_, without the shedding of blood there is no \_\_\_\_\_ of sins.
15. Does the phrase, "the copies of the things in the heavens," refer to the first covenant or to the second?
16. The phrase, "made with hands," signifies \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Contrast with 8:2.
17. In verse 24 the word "pattern," or "copies," refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ covenant and the word "true" refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ covenant.
18. In Verses 25 and 26 Christ is shown to have differed from the first covenant high priests in that he offered \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Write the heavenly things that correspond to (1) high priest, (2) many times, (3) blood of another or not his own, and (4) the Holy of holies.
20. God has appointed \_\_\_\_\_ once for man and what must follow is the \_\_\_\_\_.
21. So Christ was offered \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_, and his second appearance will be apart from \_\_\_\_\_ for them that wait for him unto \_\_\_\_\_.

## HEBREWS - Chapter 10

1. As respects the good spiritual things to come, the law of Moses had the \_\_\_\_\_ but not the very \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
2. Under the law of Moses, the animal sacrifices did not take away sin, but simply caused the Jews to make \_\_\_\_\_ of their sins.
3. Who fulfilled the prophecy of Psalms 40:6-8?
4. In order for God to dwell among men in the flesh, what had to be prepared for him?
  
5. The phrase "the first" in this context refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ and the phrase "the second" to the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The sacrifice of Christ of his own \_\_\_\_\_ sufficed as a (single, multiple, variable, repeated) sacrifice to take away sin, while the sacrifice of animals under the Old Testament was offered \_\_\_\_\_ times and n\_\_\_\_\_ could take away sins.
7. The sacrifices of animals could not make the worshipper \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 1), but the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body of Christ in his death on the cross could do that (verse 14).
8. The Scriptures are the testimony of the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When God forgives sin, he \_\_\_\_\_ them no longer.
10. By the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ, the Christian has the liberty to enter into the \_\_\_\_\_ (ASV), or into the \_\_\_\_\_ (NKJV).
11. In verse 21 to what does the phrase "house of God" refer?
  
12. In verse 22, which figurative phrase refers to baptism?
  
13. The phrase "let us" represents an exhortation. The exhortation in verse 23 is to \_\_\_\_\_ something. What is that something?
14. Every Christian has certain duties toward other Christians. Here he is told to provoke unto, or stir up, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Necessary for this is the \_\_\_\_\_ together, a thing that many at that time were not doing.
15. Willfully continuing in sin after having received the knowledge of the truth, since there is no other sacrifice for sin but that which Jesus made, brings upon one a \_\_\_\_\_ expectation of \_\_\_\_\_ that will \_\_\_\_\_ the adversaries of Christ.
16. There are religious groups that deny the existence of hell. But there is a much \_\_\_\_\_ punishment than physical death, such as was suffered under the law of Moses.
  
17. Memorize verse 31.
  
18. Which phrase in verse 32 refers to the occasion of the conversion of the Hebrews to whom the writer is directing himself?
  
19. Had these Hebrew Christians before experienced persecution for their faith?
  
20. What were they tempted to cast away that had great recompense of reward?
  
21. God's promise depends upon the Christian's \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Verses 37,38 are cited from \_\_\_\_\_.
23. What awaits those who shrink or draw back? \_\_\_\_\_ Upon what does the saving of the soul depend?

## HEBREWS - Chapter 11

Men proclaim salvation by faith only, but this chapter is replete with examples of faithful people who by their faith **did something**; they had *obedient* faith!

1. According to verse 1, faith is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. This chapter describes the nature and the triumphs of \_\_\_\_\_. It is the only means of avoiding an \_\_\_\_\_ (the great temptation before the Hebrew brethren).
2. The proof of the creation of the universe on the part of God is not a question of science, but of \_\_\_\_\_. The unbelievers have no more than the believers; there is evidence, and that is all! Their conclusions are also a matter of \_\_\_\_\_, and not of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ still speaks by his \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ had been well-pleasing to God during his life. In order for anyone to come to God he must \_\_\_\_\_ that God exists and that he rewards the righteous and, by implication, he punishes the wicked.
4. In verse 7, to what is reference made by the phrase "things not yet seen?"
5. Faith (the Bible kind) works. Repeatedly in this chapter the word "faith" is followed by a verb of action. For example: By faith Abel \_\_\_\_\_, Enoch was \_\_\_\_\_, Noah \_\_\_\_\_, Abraham \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 8), Isaac \_\_\_\_\_, Joseph \_\_\_\_\_, Moses \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 27), the walls of Jericho \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Abraham dwelt in \_\_\_\_\_, and not in a city, because he was seeking a heavenly city, constructed by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In verse 12, the "one" mentioned there is \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 4: \_\_\_\_\_).
8. The persons of faith, mentioned in the first verses of this chapter, are called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that were seeking a \_\_\_\_\_ (or) a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. . Since they had the opportunity to return to the country that they had left, but did not return, that shows that they sought a \_\_\_\_\_ one, because it is a \_\_\_\_\_ one prepared by \_\_\_\_\_.
10. By faith Abraham was going to sacrifice \_\_\_\_\_, thinking that God would \_\_\_\_\_ him up from the dead.
11. What are the names of Isaac's two sons?
12. Who blessed the two sons of Joseph? How did Joseph show his faith?
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Moses showed great faith by \_\_\_\_\_ three months.
14. Moses showed his great faith by choosing suffering with God's people instead of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ which are only for a season, because there is a \_\_\_\_\_ to look forward to that are greater riches than the treasures of \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Faith permits us to \_\_\_\_\_ him who is \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 27).
16. What caused the fall of the walls of Jericho?
17. Who perished not in Jericho because of great faith? Was she a Jew or a Gentile?
18. Of those mentioned in verse 32, which were Judges?
19. Between verses 33 and 38, how many things do you count that were attained or endured by faith?
20. According to verse 39, what is obtained through faith?
21. In verse 40, to whom does the pronoun "us" refer?

## HEBREWS - Chapter 12

1. Which word in verse 1 symbolizes quantity or number?
2. What was the principal sin of the Hebrews referred to in verse 1? (See 3:12).
3. In order for the Christian to run well the race before him, it is necessary to be \_\_\_\_\_ unto \_\_\_\_\_.
4. According to verse 2, what motivated Jesus to suffer death on the cross?
5. The Hebrews were suffering persecutions, but so did \_\_\_\_\_. Yet he did not wax, or become, \_\_\_\_\_ nor faint in soul (become discouraged).
6. In verse 4, what is personified? \_\_\_\_\_ What must a Christian do with it?
7. God makes use of adversities in life in order to \_\_\_\_\_ his children, sometimes even \_\_\_\_\_ them and \_\_\_\_\_ them.
8. If God left his children without correct discipline, that would prove that they are not his children, but rather \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It is natural to respect our \_\_\_\_\_ fathers. It should also be natural to respect the \_\_\_\_\_ of our \_\_\_\_\_ for this means eternal life! The object of God's discipline is \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of his children.
10. Discipline in its immediate effect is that it is \_\_\_\_\_, but the good result is that it produces the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Which phrase in verse 13 refers figuratively to correct thoughts?
12. Which phrase in verse 14 signifies approval in God's presence?  
What two things are necessary for accomplishing that end?
13. In verse 15, the phrase, " \_\_\_\_\_," gives the lie to the Calvinistic doctrine of "the impossibility of apostasy."
14. According to verse 16, of what is Esau an example?
15. Repentance means change of mind. This change of mind Esau did not find in his father, \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Which phrase in verses 18 and 22 signifies perfection or finality? \_\_\_\_\_ This perfection is not found in the \_\_\_\_\_, but in the things of the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. In verse 23, is the English word "firstborn" singular or plural? \_\_\_\_\_ How do you know?
18. In verse 25, who is the one who is said to be speaking? \_\_\_\_\_ He spoke at Mt. Sinai, and at this time, called in Heb. 1:2, \_\_\_\_\_, he speaks through his \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Verse 26 contains a citation taken from \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_\_. This passage means that the introduction of the New Testament is much more sublime and admirable than that of the Old Testament.
20. Which word in verse 28 refers to the church that Christ built?
21. Why should Christians serve God acceptably with reverence and awe?

## HEBREWS - Chapter 13

1. Christians always should love their brethren. According to verse 2, Christians must show this love even toward \_\_\_\_\_; that is toward those brethren who are not personally known to one.
2. Christians identify with which two groups of persons who are suffering because of their service to Christ?
3. Which word in verse 4 disproves the idea of "celibacy of the clergy?"
4. Instead of loving money, Christians must practice \_\_\_\_\_. The reason given for this in verse 5 is that God will not \_\_\_\_\_. This in turn gives boldness or good courage to say what is written in Ps. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What, as shown by those ruling over them (Greek: leading them), are Christians are to imitate?
6. 13:8 in context sets forth the (variableness, constancy, fickleness, age) of Jesus Christ in contrast to the tendency of the Hebrew Christians toward apostasy. The immutable nature of Christ is set forth to exhort these Hebrews to persevere. (Pentecostals cite this passage to prove that Jesus still works miracles today as he did back then, but the context has nothing to do with the purpose and duration of miracles).
7. In context the diverse and strange doctrines referenced in particular are those of J \_\_\_\_\_; that is, of the J \_\_\_\_\_ (Gal. 1:14; 2:14).
8. In verse 10, who is represented by the word "altar?" \_\_\_\_\_ (The word "altar" is put for the sacrifice that is made on the altar. This figure of speech is called metonymy)
9. Verse 11 refers to Lev. 16:27, in reference to the annual Day of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness was a type of literal Jerusalem, the capital of Judaism. As certain sacrificed animals were burned without the camp (Lev. 16), so Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ outside the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In what sense are Christians to go forth with Jesus without the camp, bearing his reproach?
12. Identify the two cities referenced in verse 14.
13. In verse 15, sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_ is called \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, because it makes confession (Gr., homologeo = say the same thing) to the name of Christ.
14. Name the three sacrifices mentioned in verses 15, 16.
15. Verse 17, in speaking of watching in behalf of souls, has reference to (elders, the "Pastor," the board, the priest, the "Senior Minister") who oversee the congregation.
16. To what end did the writer ask the Hebrews to pray for him (verses 18,19)? Prayer has efficacy!
17. In closing, the write refers to Jesus with what figure?
18. People have to be exhorted to accept \_\_\_\_\_ (verse 22). This letter to the Hebrews is called by the writer, "the word of \_\_\_\_\_."
19. The author (very possibly, Paul) expected to see the Hebrew brethren in the company of \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Who sent greetings by the hand of the author in this epistle to the Hebrews?

## HEBREWS - Answers

### Chapter 1

1. Hebrews. Jews. Palestine.
2. The end of these days / These last days.
3. Christ.
4. Made. Upheld.
5. Christ. No.
6. That Christ is superior to the angels.
7. To Christ.
8. Ministers.
9. Verse 8.
10. Iniquity / lawlessness. Righteousness.
11. Verse 9.
12. Garment. Mantle / cloak. Perish.
13. But.
14. To Christ.
15. Eternal.
16. To none.
17. Yes.
18. Christ. Authority.

### Chapter 2

1. Therefore. God. Heard. Give the more earnest heed.
2. Old. 3. New.
3. Escape. Neglects.  
of the Holy Spirit.
4. Spoken. Confirmed. Hearers. Witness. Gifts
5. The angels. Christ. Author of their salvation.
6. Psalms 8.
7. He subjected all things unto him.
8. Not yet all things subjected to him.
9. God the Father. Perfect. Sufferings.
10. Unto glory.
11. Christ. Christians.
12. One. Brethren.
13. Three.
14. Congregation / assembly.  
Deliver / release.
15. Flesh and blood. Bring to naught / destroy.
17. Merciful. Faithful. Propitiation.
16. Angels. Human.
18. Temptations (trials). Help.
19. Salvation. Author.

### Chapter 3

1. Heavenly. Christ.
2. In that he was sent to the world by God.
3. Moses. Christ. In that the builder of the house has more honor than the house itself.
4. In. Servant. Son. Over. Church. Christ. Moses.
5. God. Hold fast.
6. Psalms 95:7ff. David. Holy Spirit.
7. Rest. God.
8. Unbelief.
9. Fall (away) / Depart.
10. Exhort. Hardened. Sin.
11. If.
12. 6.
13. Ps. 95:7,8. 7.
14. Egypt. Provoked. Forty years. Forty years.
15. They died in the wilderness.
16. He swore it to them.
17. God had prepared the land of promise.
18. Unbelief.
19. Disobedience (not obey). Obedience.
20. (1) Christ is greater than Moses (N.T. greater than O.T.). (2) The result of lack of faith and perseverance is destruction, as in the case of God's people in the wilderness under Moses.

## Chapter 4

1. Let us give diligence. 11. Let us hold fast. 14. Let us draw near. 16.
2. Fear. 3. His rest.
4. To the Israelites mentioned in 3:16-19. 5. Believed. Faith / Belief.
6. Creation. People. 7. Seventh. Land.
8. Joshua. 9. David.
10. (2). 11. Therefore.
12. The 7<sup>th</sup> day of creation. The rest in Canaan. 13. The eternal rest in heaven.
14. 11. Enter. 15. 13.
16. Disobedience. Obedience. Unbelief. 17. Sword. Two. Discerns.
18. God. 19. Christ. High Priest. Points. Sinned.
20. Christ.

## Chapter 5

1. High priest. Offer. Sins. infirmity.
2. Because he himself was compassed with
3. For himself and for the people. never sinned.
4. Jesus had no need to offer for himself for he
5. Both had to be designated by God for their
6. Psalms 2:7; 110:4.
7. 7. 8. Godly fear. Reverence.
9. Learned obedience. 10. Perfect / perfected.
11. Obedience. Do. Conditional. 12. Order. Melchizedek.
13. Had. Christ. Dull. Hearing. 14. Time. Teachers. Need. Oracles. Milk.
15. Babe. The word of righteousness. 16. Right.
17. Fullgrown men / full age. 18. Use or exercise his senses.

## Chapter 6

1. 12.
2. Perfection.
3. 6. 4. This will we do.
5. 4. Repentance. 6. Christians.
7. 5. 8. 4-6.
9. Better. Salvation. 10. Sluggish. To, or until, the end.
11. Faith and patience (perseverance) 12. Abraham. 13-15.
13. Promise. 14. Oath. It is immutable.
15. Promise. Oath. 16. It is against his nature of being light (1 Jn. 1:5)
18. Hope. 17. Strong encouragement or consolation.
20. To heaven, God's abode. 19. Hope.
22. 5:10. 21. One who precedes, or goes before.

## CHAPTER 7

1. King. Priest. Melchizedeck.
2. Melchizedeck. Abraham. Abraham.
3. Melchizedeck. Abraham.
4. Name.
5. God.
6. Was king of righteousness, there was no registry of his genealogy, he had no successors, was king and priest at the same time, had a perpetual priesthood.
7. Better. Less, or lesser.
8. Loins. Melchizedek.
9. Law. Priesthood.
10. Perfection. Levitical priesthood.
11. The change of law.
12. Law.
13. Judah. Priest.
14. Ps. 110:4. Jesus Christ.
15. Weakness. Commandment. Draws near.
16. Oath.
17. Covenant.
18. Death. Unchangeable.
19. Intercession. from sinners.
20. Sin. Holy, undefiled, guileless, separate
21. Offered up himself.
22. Infirmity / weakness. Perfected.

## CHAPTER 8

1. Heavenly. Majesty in the heavens.
2. On the right hand of the throne of the
3. Man.
4. Offer. was in existence.
5. Because on earth the Levitical Priesthood
6. Celestial. Superior to.
7. Copy. Shadow. Heavenly.
8. Pattern.
9. Excellent. Covenant. Better. Material.
10. Jer. 31:31-33
11. Reproof. Continue.
12. House of Israel, House of Judah.
13. When Israel left Egypt; that is, at Sinai.
14. He disregarded them.
15. Know the Lord.
16. New Covenant.
17. Pardon. Remember.
18. Jeremiah. 8. New Covenant.
19. Old. Vanish. Old Covenant.
20. Forgets.

## CHAPTER 9

1. Covenant. Perfect.
2. Holy Place. Holy of holies.
3. In the Holy of holies.
4. The priests. Continually.
5. The Holy of holies. Annually.
6. Until a time of reformation (that is, until the
7. But. Greater and more perfect. Not
8. With or through his own blood.
9. Christ. Goats. Calves.
10. Flesh. Christ. Conscience.
11. Mediator. First covenant.
12. When the testator dies. Blood.
13. Covenant. Blood. Animals. Christ.
14. Blood. Remission.
15. The first.
16. Material, of this world, man-made.
17. First (Old). Second (New).
18. Himself once with his own blood.
19. Christ. Once only. His own blood. Heaven.
20. Death. Judgment.
21. Once. Sins. Sin. Salvation.



## CHAPTER 10

1. Shadow. Image.
2. Remembrance.
3. Jesus Christ.
4. A body.
5. Old Testament. New Testament.
6. Body. Single. Many. Never.
7. Perfect. Offering.
8. Holy Spirit.
9. Remembers.
10. Blood. Holy Place or Holiest.
11. To the church of God.
12. Having our body washed.
13. Hold fast. The confession of our hope.
14. Love. Good works. Assembling.
15. Fearful. Judgment. Devour.
16. Sorcer, or worse.
18. Ye were enlightened / illuminated.
19. Yes.
20. Their boldness / confidence.
21. Patience / endurance
22. Habakkuk 2:3,4.
23. Perdition. Having faith, or believing

## CHAPTER 11

1. Assurance/substance. Conviction/evidence. Faith. Apostasy.
2. Faith. Faith. Science.
3. Abel. Faith. Enoch. Believe.
4. To the great flood that was coming.
5. Offered. Translated. Prepared. Obeyed. Blessed. Made mention. Forsook. Fell.
6. Tents. God.
7. Abraham. 19.
8. Strangers. Pilgrims. Country of their own / homeland.
9. Better. Heavenly. God.
10. Isaac. Raise.
11. Jacob. Esau.
12. Jacob. Made mention of the departure of the Israelites and gave order concerning his bones.
13. Parents. Hiding him.
14. Pleasures. Sin. Reward. Egypt.
15. See. Invisible.
16. The faith of the Israelites.
17. Rahab. Gentile.
18. Gedeon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah. Samuel.
19. 20 or so.
20. Witness, or a good testimony.
21. To Christians.

## CHAPTER 12

1. Cloud.
2. Unbelief.
3. Looking. Jesus.
4. The joy (of saving sinners).
5. Jesus. Weary.
6. Sin. Strive.
7. Chasten. Rebuking. Scourging.
8. Bastards / illegitimate.
9. Fleshly / human. Father. Spirits. Holiness.
10. Grievous / painful. Fruit. Righteousness.
11. Straight paths.
12. See the Lord. Peace. Sanctification / holiness.
13. Falleth short.
14. A profane person.
15. Isaac.
16. Are come. Law of Moses. New Testament.
17. Plural. By the plural verb "are."
18. God. End of these days / last days. Son.
19. Haggai 2:6.
20. Kingdom.
21. God is a consuming fire.

## CHAPTER 13

1. Strangers.
3. All.  
118:6
5. Their faith in exemplary life.
7. Judaism. Judaizers.
9. Atonement.
11. In that they are to identify with his death.
13. Praise. Fruit. Lips.
15. Elders.
17. The great shepherd of the sheep.
19. Timothy.
2. Prisoners, ill-treated ones.
4. Contentment. Fail nor forsake his children.
6. Constancy.
8. Christ.
10. Crucified. Jerusalem.
12. Jerusalem. Heaven.
14. Praise. Do good. Share / communicate.
16. That he soon would be reunited with them.
18. Exhortation. Exhortation.
20. They of Italy.