

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 Sabbatarians. 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 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?