HEBREWS—HANDOUT 19

Hebrews 10

Structure

9:28 ______
10:1 ______ ______
10 ______ ______
14 ______
18 ______ ______
19 ______
26 ______
27 ______ ______
29 ______
30 ______
31 ______
32 ______
35 ______
36 ______
38 ______ ______
39 ______
11:1 ______

v. 1—“good things to come” What kind of language is this? Cf. 2:5; 13:14

12:22
Future ( ) is ______ (NT)
Future ( ______ ) is ______ ( ______ )
Participation:
Sub-eschatological
Semi-eschatological
( ______ -eschatological)
“good things to come” are

Bracket: v. 1 with v. 14

v. 3—“reminder”
v. 4—“take away sins” What kind of language?
It takes an ______ person to offer in an ______ arena for an ______ offense.
v. 5—What is Ps. 40 doing?
How is this expressed by David?
v. 10—“we have been sanctified” How? cf. v. 29
    Appears “sanctification” here is _______________. Cf. v. 14

Are Christians then perfected in moral disposition?

Dilemma: progressive versus definitive sanctification.

Solution: Redemptive-Historical (Biblical-Theological)

Comparative Paradigm:

v. 11—OT sacrifice: daily; standing priest; time after time; could not remove sin
v. 12—Christ’s sacrifice:

vv. 15-18—Why Jer. 31 again?

v. 19—Transition (bracket):
    Motivation:
    v. 20—“inaugurated” What kind of language?

v. 21—“house of God” = ?
v. 22—“sincere/true heart of faith” versus ____________
v. 23—“let us”
    “hold fast” cf. 3:6, 14 Bracket around ________________

Contrast:
    vv. 19-25—
    vv. 26-31—

v. 26—“sinning willfully” (present participle)

v. 29—greater sin?
v. 32—?bracket
    Specifics:

v. 35—“great reward”

v. 39—“those who shrink back to destruction” Who?