

Hebrews

Authorship: Authorship not certain. Church Father Origen – “the author is known to God alone.” Or “who wrote the Epistle, god only knows the truth.”

1. Paul – many aspects are Pauline in thought, but not Paul’s style or manner of Greek
2. Barnabas – not as much support, but rare objections
3. Apollos (From Martin Luther) – not suggested until Luther (a guess?) but it is in Alexandrian style
4. Others – Luke, Clement of Rome, Silas, Timothy, Epaphras, Philip the Evangelist, Priscilla, Mary (Jesus’ mother)

The author was male (as 11:32 suggests), an associate of Timothy, and well versed in the Old Testament.

Date: Around AD 64 – before the persecution of Nero (AD 66-70). Scott believes it to be AD 80-90.

Destination: Either Palestine or Rome. Christian readers are in danger of falling to indifference. They needed a jump start to rekindle the fire of their fathers. They had waited far too long for the coming of Christ.

Palestine

1. Such Greek would be inappropriate for Jews
2. Jewish Church lived in poverty (6:10; 10:34; 13:16)

Rome

1. 13:24
2. Fits persecution situation (10:32-34). In AD 49, Jews were expelled from Rome by Claudius Caesar because of “Chrestus”
3. Best choice for a destination, especially regarding historical background.

Purpose:

1. Warn Jewish Christians against Apostasy
2. To counteract an early heresy
3. To prove Christianity the unique and perfect way
4. Encourage Christians in persecution

Background:

1. Philo – author may or may not have known him but like him was educated and spoke Greek. Apollos well fits that description.
2. Qumran – be very cautious about finding Essene parallels in Hebrews.

Content: Four Sections

1. Christ the Leader of our salvation (1:1-2:18)
2. Exhortation to persevere (3:1-4:16)
3. Christ our High Priest (5:1-10:18)
4. Exhortation to persevere (10:19-13:22)

Hebrews 1

The Son: God's Superior Means of Revelation (1-4)

1. When and did God speak to "our forefathers"? In what ways did God reveal Himself? Why did God choose to reveal Himself this way in the past, but no longer?
2. Who is the Son? (Psalm 2:6-8; 1 Kings 1:33-35) How was the revelation of the Son different from the prophets?
3. How is this Son an heir? Especially if all things were made through Him? (John 1:2,3; Colossians 1:15, 16)
4. How much like God is the Son? (John 1:14; 2 Corinthians 4:6; John 14:9; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Colossians 1:15) With what mechanism does the Son "sustain all things"? (Colossians 1:17)
5. What did the Son have to do to earn the right to sit at God's right hand? Why the right and not the left? (Psalm 110:1; Acts 2:33; 7:55; Luke 22:69)
6. What name is given to the Son that makes Him superior to angels? (Ephesians 1:20-21)

Old Testament Quotes Describing Christ's Superiority over Angels (5-14)

1. How many different scriptures does our author provide to prove his point in this first chapter? What are they?
2. How is Jesus described in Psalm 2:7? How is Jesus a "son" and when did this happen? (2 Samuel 7:14; 1 Chronicles 17:13; Matthew 22:42)?
3. What does "again" refer to in vs. 6? When did God bring His firstborn into the world? (Deuteronomy 32:43; Luke 2:14) What is the author's point with this reference?
4. Comparing Psalm 104:4 and Hebrews 1:7, how could you harmonize these passages?
5. What does Psalm 45:6,7 say about the divinity of Jesus? What about Psalm 102:25-27? (See 1 Timothy 6:15, 16)
6. How does Psalm 110:1 reinforce the idea of Jesus' authority? (Matthew 22:41-46, 64; Acts 2:34-35; Mark 16:19)
7. In fact, what is the work of the angels, according to vs. 14?

Hebrews 2

A Warning to Pay Attention (1-4)

1. What is it that we have heard that we ought to pay more attention to? What is the danger of drifting away?
2. What message spoken by angels was binding? How does this message compare with the "great salvation"?
3. In what ways was this message confirmed, and so amplified in importance?

Jesus Made Like His Brothers (5-18)

1. In verse 5-8a, What two groups are compared, and to which is the world to come subjected to? Is the Psalmist talking about men, or the Son of Man? What is the author proving with this text?
2. How do we "not see everything subject to him" if he announced in Matthew 28:18-20 that all authority has been given to Him? (1 Corinthians 15:25)
3. How is it by God's grace rather than, say, His wrath, that Jesus' death was death tasted for everyone?
4. Who is the "author" or "many sons" salvation? Why the author of "everything" have to suffer especially to author "salvation"?
5. What relationship exists between the "one who makes men holy" and those "made holy"? What is He not ashamed to call them? What text(s) is/ are quoted to prove this point?
6. What did He share in to be fully human? How did His death destroy him "who holds the power of death"? (1 Corinthians 15:35ff) What is the power of death? How is it that Satan holds it? (See especially Job 1, 2) How does the fear of death" equal the power of death? How was it considered "slavery"? (Romans 8)
7. If not angels, then who is helped by this? Who are Abraham's descendants? Should we read in other passages referring to "Abraham's descendants"?
8. What did Jesus have to do to qualify as a High Priest? What was to be His chief duty?
9. Was Jesus tempted? Who tempts? Who tests? What's the difference? How is Jesus' temptation help to those who are tested today?

Hebrews 3

The Son was Faithful (1-6)

1. How does the author describe his readers in verse 1? (2 Timothy 1:9; Philippians 3:14) How does he describe Jesus Christ? (John 1:1-14) Who appointed Him? How might Moses be considered an "ante-type" of Jesus?
2. What is the "house"? Why is Jesus worthy of more glory than Moses? Who built the house of Israel (and all things)?
3. What things might be spoken as a testimony of Moses' faithfulness? (Numbers 12:6-8) What is his role in the "house"? What house did Jesus establish? (Deuteronomy 18:15-19)
4. What must we do as Christians to stay in the house?

Be Faithful (7-15)

1. What passage does the author quote in vss. 7b-11? What event is this passage a reference to? (Exodus 17:1-7) Why was God angry with them? (Numbers 14:22, 23) Where did the people "go astray"? What is God's rest?
2. How could a person "turn away" from the living God? What other gods are there?
3. What solution does this author offer to keep people from falling away? How often should this be done? What can sin do to the heart of a Christian?
4. What must we hold onto and how long must we hold onto it to be considered "partakers of Christ"? What is a "partaker in Christ"?
5. How were the Israelites guilty of "rebellion"?

Failure of the Wilderness Wanderers (16-19)

1. Who was it that rebelled? How might that be a warning to us?
2. With whom was God angry? How might that be a warning to us?
3. What did those wanderers fail to do that prevented them from entering God's rest? What kind of unbelief? How much belief is enough?

Hebrews 4

The Promise of Rest (1-9)

1. How does this writer deduce that a promise of rest remains? How might one "come short of" this rest? How will fear help?
2. How was the gospel preached to the Israelites? On what basis does the author divide the Israelites?
3. On what condition does this author qualify those who "enter His rest"? What rest is referred to in Psalm 95:11? What kind of "rest" is this?
4. In what way did God rest on the seventh day? (Genesis 2:2)
5. How is this rest different from the rest referred to in Ps 95:11?
6. Why did those who first received the gospel not come into His rest? Who might be allowed to enter God's rest?
7. When is the door open to God's rest? What must we avoid doing if we wish to enter that rest?
8. What "rest" might be understood in Joshua's context? (Joshua 22:4)
9. What rest remains for the people of God?
10. Who has now entered "his rest" as God did?

The Word Discovers Our Condition (11-13)

1. How might the people of God be diligent to "enter that rest"?
2. Just how sharp is the word of God? How does this verse fit into context?
3. Is there anything that God cannot see?

Our Compassionate High Priest (14-16)

1. What is our confession? What has our High Priest passed through? Why is this significant?
2. How might the old high priests be unable to sympathize with us? How could Jesus be tempted, yet not sin?
3. What is new about this "throne" that we no longer have need to fear?

Hebrews 5

Jesus is the Great High Priest (1-10)

1. What is the purpose and function of a high priest? From among whom must he be selected? (See Numbers 8:6; Exodus 28:1) Why?
2. How do his own weaknesses help him deal with wayward worshipers? (For wayward, see Psalm 95:10)
3. Can a man simply say, "I want to be a priest"? (Judges 17:5,6) What requirements are laid down here to qualify a "high priest"? How was this priesthood doomed to failure? (Romans 3:23)
4. When did God call Jesus to the priesthood? (See Psalm 2:7) Why did God wait to send Jesus as long as he did? Why not establish Jesus' priesthood at Sinai if not sooner? (Galatians 4:4)
5. When did Jesus become God's Son?
6. After what priestly order was Jesus called? (See Psalm 110:4; Genesis 14:18-20)
7. Why did God hear Jesus' prayers and petitions? Why was Jesus praying so fervently? (Matthew 26:37-39; Luke 22:44) (see also Mark 1:35; Luke 6:12; 5:16; Matthew 6:9-13; John 17)
8. What did Jesus learn and how did he learn it? (Philippians 2:8)
9. In what sense might we consider Jesus to have been imperfect? (Gr. τελος) How did he become the source of eternal salvation? Who would qualify for this salvation? (Gr. verb - present active participle)
10. Why would God designate Jesus after Melchizedek's order rather than the Aaronic order? How was Melchizedek's priesthood different from Aaron's?

Warning Against Falling Away (11-14)

1. Why did the author back off from explaining in more detail? (Isaiah 6:9, 10; Jeremiah 6:10; Ezekiel 12:2)
2. What would be considered the "elementary truths" or the "milk" of God's Word? Why should these Christians have been considered "teachers" by this time? (1 Corinthians 3:1-3) (Gr. νηπιους)
3. What teaching would a "milk-fed" Christian be unable to understand?
4. What can a mature Christian discern with "solid food"? (Gr. τελιος) (Ephesians 4:11-15) What must a Christian put in "constant use" to be mature?

Hebrews 6

The Peril of Not Progressing

1. What did the author intend to leave behind? What did he urge his readers to move on to? In verses 1-2, what process is being described?
 - a) Repentance: 1 Kings 8:47, 48; Matthew 3:7; Luke 13:3; Acts 2:38; 3:19 (dead works: Hebrews 9:14)
 - b) Faith: James 2:19; Romans 10:9; Mark 1:15; Acts 26:18-20
 - c) Immersion: Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38; Mark 7:4; Hebrews 9:10
 - d) Laying on of hands: Three purposes: 1. Acts 9:17-18; 28:8; 2. Acts 8:14-18; 19:6; 2 Timothy 1:6; 3. Acts 6:6; 13:2-3; 1 Timothy 4:4; 5:22
 - e) Resurrection of the Dead: 1 Corinthians 15:13-20
 - f) Eternal Judgments: Acts 17:30, 31
2. What is God's role in verse 3?
3. List the reasons that the fallen were actually Christians at one time? (John 1:4; Ephesians 2:8; Romans 8:14-16; John 6:50-51; 1 Corinthians 12:7-11)
4. Why is it impossible for these to be restored? (Romans 1:24, 25; Mark 3:29; Jude 6; Hebrews 10:12) How does that affect Jesus Christ?
5. What are the elements in this parable and what do they represent? (See Isaiah 5:1-7) What is the end of the Christian who does not bear fruit?

A Better Estimate

1. What things accompany salvation? (2 Peter 1:5-9) Why would God be just in forgetting those things these readers have done up to this point? (Philippians 3:13)
2. How long should a Christian labor in ministry to the saints and in love?
3. What example(s) does the author refer to so that we imitate him (them)?

God's Infallible Purpose in Christ

1. What is the context for God's promise to Abraham in Genesis 22:16-18? (see also 2 Timothy 2:13) At what point in his life did Abraham obtain the promise?
2. How did God confirm the promise to Abraham? (See Matthew 5:33-37) To his heirs? (Hint: who was spared?) What is the refuge for those who "lay hold of the hope"? Who are the heirs of Abraham? (Romans 4:11, 16)
3. What is the hope that is the "anchor of the soul" and we "lay hold of"? What is the "Presence" and the "veil"? How is it that Jesus has gone behind the veil? (Hebrews 9:11)

Notes and Questions:

Wednesday Night Bible Study - Studying for Finals

Hebrews 7

The King of Righteousness (1-10)

1. What is the historical context of this story? (Genesis 14) How is Melchizedek described? How is he like the Son of God? (See Psalm 76:2; Jeremiah 23:5; Isaiah 9:6-7)
2. How might Abraham be considered a priest? How was he also a "king"?
3. How is Levi understood in giving tithes to Melchizedek? Who blesses who? By what authority did Levi have to collect tithes? (Leviticus 27:30-32; Deuteronomy 14:22-28)
4. How much did Abram give to Melchizedek? Why? (Genesis 14:18-20) How are Christians to do the same today? (2 Corinthians 8:12-15) What does the tithe represent? (Malachi 3:8-10)

Need for a New Priesthood (11-19)

1. What fundamental change does the author describe here? Why did the priesthood need to change? What tribe traditionally held the office? What tribe traditionally held the office of King? (Genesis 49:10; 2 Samuel 7:16) How are the two reunited under the priesthood of Melchizedek?
2. How is the priesthood of Melchizedek different from the priesthood of Aaron? How was the Melchizedekian priesthood established, if not by commandment? (Exodus 28:1; Leviticus 21:16, 21; Psalm 110:4)
3. What is the hope this new priesthood brings that the Law was incapable of providing? (Romans 7:12, 21-25)

Greatness of the New Priest (20-28)

1. How was Jesus' commissioning as priest better than the Levitical priesthood? How is his priesthood more enduring than theirs?
2. How is such a high priest fitting for us as Christians, more fitting than the Aaronic priesthood?

Hebrews 8

The New Priestly Service (1-6)

1. What is the main point that the author is trying to relate? (Hebrews 10:11, 12)
2. Who erected this sanctuary? How is it different from the one man erected? (See Daniel 2:44-45; Matthew 16:16-19)
3. How is it that the Tabernacle is merely a copy (not αληψινης, the ideality of a thing) and the priesthood a shadow of things to come, or, or Heavenly things? (Hebrews 9:24)
4. How does Jesus serve in a "more excellent ministry"?

A New Covenant (7-13)

1. What were the flaws of the first covenant? Why was there need to establish a second? (Psalm 110:4)
2. How did the New Testament writers view the congregation of Israel in the Old Testament? (See Galatians 3:7-9, 26-29; 6:15-16; Acts 15:13-18)
3. What are the characteristics of the "New Covenant" and how is the New different from the Old?
4. How does this author describe the Old Covenant in vs. 13? (See Luke 12:33)
5. How are Christians then to view and utilize the Old Testament? What is its value to the new Covenant Christian?

Hebrews 9

The Earthly Sanctuary (1-5)

1. Who were the contractual parties of the first covenant? When was it established? On what terms was it established, or what did each party promise to the other?
2. How were the "ordinations for divine service" separated from the main body of Israel? Who alone was responsible for these "divine service[s]"?
3. On what model or instruction was the first tabernacle "prepared"? (Exodus 25:40; Hebrews 8:5 (Ex. 25-27)) How well did the finished tabernacle have to conform to its "blueprint"? Why?
4. What was the structure of the tabernacle, and what primarily was it designed to emphasize?
5. What are Cherubim? (See Ezekiel 10:18; 11:22)
- 6.

Limitations of the Earthly Service (6-10)

1. What did the priests do at the tabernacle? How far were they allowed to go? When the high priest entered the "second part," for what sins did he offer blood (and himself)? What kinds of sins might have been committed "in ignorance"?
2. What message was the Holy Spirit making by this approach to God through the tabernacle? What are the Jews waiting for?
3. What did the sacrifices and offerings fail to do in regards to one's conscience? (Galatians 3:21) For what then were all these ceremonies and rituals good? (Romans 14:17; Ephesians 2:15)
4. What is the "time of the reformation"?

The Heavenly Sanctuary (11-15)

1. How do we know that Jesus qualifies as High Priest? What kind of tabernacle is He High Priest of? (Mark 14:58) What has His blood purchased that the blood of bulls and goats could not?
2. What did the blood of bulls and goats cleanse? (Leviticus 4:3; Numbers 2:2, 9) What did Christ's blood cleanse? By what means did Christ offer Himself [consider the implications here, more than just the death of His body] and to whom did He offer Himself?
3. By what means is Christ the Mediator of the new covenant? What did His death purchase? How did Christ's death affect those under the first covenant? (Romans 3:25)

The Mediator's Death Necessary (16-22)

1. What would be a better word for "testament" here? Why is it necessary for the testator to die before the testament can be put into effect?
2. How was the old covenant dedicated (put into effect)? Why was it so important that blood be sprinkled over everything? (Exodus 24:3-8)

Greatness of Christ's Sacrifice (23-28)

1. Why was it necessary for the earthly copies be sanctified by the blood of bulls and goats? (Leviticus 17:11) What do we learn here is the True Tabernacle? How do we understand the elements of the earthly tabernacle in this light?

Wednesday Night Bible Study - Studying for Finals

2. How many times has Jesus offered Himself as sacrifice for sin? (1 Peter 3:18)
Why? How many sins must Jesus have paid for by His one sacrifice? (Matthew 26:28; 1 John 1:7; 2:1) For how many people then has Jesus' blood been shed?
3. What truism here does Jesus share with all men, which also explains why Jesus suffered and died only once? What one event in Jesus' second appearance in our history will Jesus not do (and thus give us about those who may claim to be Jesus)?
4. Who will Jesus appear to when he returns the second time? For what purpose will He return?

Hebrews 10

Animal Sacrifices Insufficient (1-4)

1. What shadow did the Law teach us of the good things to come?
2. If these sacrifices did not cleanse from sin, what were they good for?

Christ's Death Fulfills God's Will (5-10)

1. What was the original context of vs. 5-7? How are these verses applied to Jesus?
2. What is the "will" of God referred to in this passage?

Christ's Death Perfects the Sanctified (11-18)

1. What contrast is drawn between the priests and "this Man"?
2. What is "this Man" waiting for? (1 Corinthians 15:23-28)
3. What is the difference between "perfected" and "being sanctified"?
4. How did the Holy Spirit witness? (See Jeremiah 31:33-34)
5. What are the terms of this new covenant? When is it to take effect?
6. Is there further need of sin-offerings? (9:28)

Hold Fast Your Confession (19-25)

1. How has the imagery of the tabernacle been changed through Christ?
2. If our hearts are sprinkled and our bodies are washed, what status has been granted us? (Revelation 1:6)
3. How many commands ("let us" statements) are listed here and what do they require?
4. What day was the "Day approaching"? (1 Corinthians 3:13)

The Just Shall Live by Faith (26-39)

1. What kind of sin is referred to here? (See Numbers 15:30, 31)
2. What can the willful sinner expect from God?
3. What had these Christians endured because of their faith? (Acts 8:3; 22:4,5; 26:10, 11; 2 Corinthians 11:23-25)
4. Why would the "will of God" require endurance? What is to be the consequences of living out the Christian faith? (John 15:18-21)
5. How does a reference to Habakkuk (2:3,4) put more urgency into "He who is coming will come and will not tarry"? How long did they have to wait until the Lord returned? (9:28)
6. What is the danger of "drawing back"?
7. How might the reader "draw back"? How might he "believe to the saving of the soul"? (9:28)

Hebrews 11

By Faith We Understand (1-3)

1. What is faith? How did the elders obtain a good testimony?
2. How do we know "God created the heavens and the earth"? From what were "visible" things made?

Faith at the Dawn of History (4-7)

1. What three Old Testament examples are illustrated here?
2. How was Abel's faith illustrated?
3. How was Enoch's faith illustrated?
4. How was Noah's faith illustrated?

Faithful Abraham (8-12)

1. Why did Abraham leave his home? What kind of city did he expect to move into?
2. How was it that Sarah conceived? How many children were born to Abraham?

The Heavenly Hope (13-16)

1. Why were these "strangers and pilgrims" on the earth? What were they waiting for?
2. Why isn't God ashamed to be called their God?

The Faith of the Patriarchs (17-22)

1. How was Abraham's faith illustrated?
2. How was Isaac's faith illustrated?
3. How was Jacob's faith illustrated? Given what we know of Jacob's life, why would this event stand out?
4. How was Joseph's faith illustrated? What was significant about this event?

The Faith of Moses (23-29)

1. How was Moses faithful when he was hidden by his parents? Whose faith is at issue here?
2. How could Moses "esteem the reproach of Christ" 1400 years before Christ?
3. How does one endure who sees "Him who is invisible"? Why would faith be important in the Passover?
4. Why was faith important in passing through the Red Sea?

By Faith They Overcame (30-40)

1. How did faith impact the walls of Jericho?
2. Why did Rahab hide the spies?
3. Would you agree with this author's assessment that all of the following characters were men of faith?
4. How should faith be understood with the list that follows? If faith has been a significant factor, what do you think this author is trying to get across to the situation of his readers?
5. Why didn't all of these receive the promise, after all they endured? Why could they not be made perfect? What is it that God had provided for us?

Hebrews 12

The Race of Faith (1-3)

1. What witnesses is the author referring to? How is "cloud" an apt metaphor?
2. What would qualify as a "weight"? Is the "sin" the same for everyone?
3. What kind of race are we to run? How are we to run it? What is the goal of this race? (See 1 Corinthians 9:24-27; 1 Timothy 6:12; 2 Timothy 4:7, 8)
4. What kind of race did Jesus run? What events marked His race? (Deuteronomy 21:22-23; Isaiah 53:7-12)
5. How might we be discouraged in our race?

The Discipline of God (4-11)

1. How far has the original audience suffered for their faith? How is that similar to our situation?
2. What had this audience forgotten? Why might some be discouraged? Why does God chasten and scourge? (Proverbs 3:11-12; 23:13, 14)
3. If you are not suffering, does God truly love you? Are you truly a son (daughter)?
4. On what grounds do human fathers punish us? Why does God punish and discipline?
5. Does discipline ever seem pleasant? Why not? But what comes of it?

Renew Your Spiritual Vitality (12-17)

1. Why does the author offer images of weakness here? What is his point? (See Isaiah 35:3, 4) What does he mean by "heal"-ing?
2. How does the author suggest we deal with all people? (See 1 Peter 2:12, 15; 3:1, 13-16)
3. What must we do if we wish to see God? What kind of "root" is mentioned here? (See Deuteronomy 29:18ff) What might cause us to "fall short" of God's grace?
4. How is Esau a bad example? (See Genesis 25:29-34; 26:34-35; Romans 9:10-13)

The Glorious Company (18-24)

1. What mountain is the author referring to in verses 18-21? See Deuteronomy 4:11; Exodus 3:6; 20:18, 19; 19:12, 13, 16, 18; Acts 7:32. (Galatians 3:24-26)
2. What mountain is the author referring to in verse 22? (2 Samuel 5:6-7; Psalm 147:12; Amos 1:2) How does the author describe this mountain and its inhabitants? Who dwells there? (Deuteronomy 33:2; 1 Peter 2:9, 10; Luke 10:20; Philippians 4:3; Revelation 3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 20:12-15)

Hear the Heavenly Voice (25-29)

1. Who are those who refused Him who "spoke on earth"? How is it that we (the readers) have heard the voice which "speaks from heaven"? (Exodus 20:19; Deuteronomy 5:25-27)
2. What is the author trying to say by explaining "yet once more"? (Exodus 19:18; Haggai 2:6)
3. When would we be receiving that "kingdom"? How does the author describe it? What do we need to serve God? How are we to serve God? (Deuteronomy 4:24)
4. How is God a "consuming fire"?

Hebrews 13

Instructions about Love, Marriage, and Contentment (1-6)

1. What kind of love does this author encourage? (1 John 3:16-18) Why? (See 1 Peter 4:8; Romans 12:10) What kind of love is in view in Genesis 18? Genesis 19:2? Judges 13:9-15?
2. Who might be those in bonds? (See 2 Timothy 1:8, 15-18) What "body" is in view here?
3. Who might speak ill of marriage? (See 1 Timothy 4:1, 2) What is not allowed outside of marriage? (See 1 Corinthians 5:1; 6:13-18; Acts 15:29 -> Leviticus 18, 20)
4. Why is the "love of money" discouraged? (See 1 Timothy 6:6-10)

Final Instructions regarding Falling Away (7-17)

1. Who are these "rule over you"? (See Acts 14:23; 1 Thessalonians 5:12, 13) Why should these be particular models of faith? (1 Thessalonians 1:6; 2 Thessalonians 3:7-9)
2. How verse 8 apply in this context? (Malachi 3:6; Revelation 1:4)
3. How does the author recommend the heart be established? What doctrines might put the heart in jeopardy? (Romans 16:17-18; Colossians 2:8; 1 Timothy 4:3; 6:3)
4. Who eats from our altar? (See Leviticus 7) Where are the bodies of beasts burned? (Exodus 29:14) Why was Jesus crucified outside the city? (1 Corinthians 6:11) Where then must we go in following Christ's example? (Matthew 5:11; 10:24-25; 16:24; Acts 5:41)
5. Where is our home? (2 Corinthians 5:1-8)
6. In what way are we all priests, according to this passage? (See 1 Peter; Revelation 1:6) In what ways are we to offer sacrifices? (See 13:15, 16; Philippians 4:18; Romans 15:16; 21:1)
7. What would be "unprofitable for you"? Why would this be bad? What does the author require then of members of Christ's body? (Ephesians 5:21; 1 Peter 5:2-5; 1 Corinthians 16:16; 2 Corinthians 5:10)

Instructions for Prayer (18-19)

1. Who are the readers to pray for? Did they know who it was? What were the readers to be praying for? Are members responsible to pray for their leaders? (Ephesians 6:19; 2 Thessalonians 3:1)

Closing Remarks (20-25)

1. How is this reference to "the great shepherd" odd for Hebrews? (See John 10; 1 Peter 5:2) What covenant is in view here? What is the effect of that covenant? (Colossians 1:9)
2. How does verse 22 describe the whole letter? (See Acts 13:14-16)
3. What was Timothy doing at this time?
4. What emphasis is the author making in verse 24? Why repeat it the third time in this chapter?
5. What significance is "they of Italy"?
6. How is verse 25 similar to 2 Timothy 4:22 and Titus 3:15?