



The Letter to the Hebrews in the New Testament is where our study of the God of promises and covenants goes next, primarily because a connection is made to Jeremiah 31, the passage we studied in our last lesson. But before we explore that connection, we need to start in Hebrews 7.

This makes Jesus the guarantor of a _____ covenant. (Heb 7:22)

☀ As you scan Hebrews 7, especially 7:23-28, why do you think the author of this letter would say that?

☀ What is a “guarantor”?

Now the point in what we are saying is this: _____ have such a high priest, one who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in heaven, a minister in the holy places, in the true tent that the Lord set up, not man. For every high priest is appointed to offer gifts and sacrifices; thus it is necessary for this priest also to have something to offer. Now if he were on earth, he would not be a priest at all, since there are priests who offer gifts according to the law. They serve a copy and shadow of the heavenly things. For when Moses was about to erect the tent, he was instructed by God, saying, “See that you make everything according to the pattern that was shown you on the mountain.” But as it is, _____ has obtained a ministry that is as much more excellent than the old as the covenant he mediates is better, since it is enacted on better promises. For if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no occasion to look for a second.

For he finds fault with them when he says... (Heb 8:1-8)

☀ Next, the author of Hebrews quotes Jeremiah 31:31-34. Why? What point is he making?

☀ Notice the important point made in Hebrews 8:13. Think about that. What does it mean?

After reminding us that “even the first covenant had regulations for worship and an earthly place of holiness” (9:1), describing the Tabernacle in detail, our attention is turned to Jesus.

But when Christ appeared as a high priest of the good things that have come, then through the greater and more perfect tent (not made with hands, that is, not of this creation) he entered _____ for _____ into the holy places, not by means of the blood of goats and calves but by means of his _____ blood, thus securing an eternal redemption. For if the blood of goats and bulls, and the sprinkling of defiled persons with the ashes of a heifer, sanctify for the purification of the flesh, how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without blemish to God, purify our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.

Therefore he is the mediator of a _____ covenant, so that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance, since a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant. For where a will is involved, the _____ of the one who made it must be established. For a will takes effect only at death, since it is not in force as long as the one who made it is alive. Therefore not even the first covenant was inaugurated without blood. (Heb 9:11-18)

This leads the writer of Hebrews to eventually declare:

For Christ has entered, not into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true things, but into _____ itself, now to appear in the presence of God on _____ behalf. (9:24)

- ☼ What do we need to understand about what Jesus has accomplished? How did he do it? What has changed? What is now available to everyone?

- ☼ The prophecy of Jeremiah 31 is brought up again in Hebrews 10:11-18. How is Jesus different from those many generations of Old Testament priests?

- ☼ What powerful point is made in 10:9-10 and how does it relate to our overall study?

- ☼ Finally, notice Hebrews 13:20-21. How would you summarize the really important point this *Letter to the Hebrews* has taught us?