Exegetical Study of Key Verses Hebrews

Exegetical Study of Hebrews 8:6-13, 9:11-15, 10:1-4, and 10:9-10

Introduction

- **Objective**: To understand the superiority of Christ's new covenant through an exegetical study of Hebrews 8:6-13, 9:11-15, 10:1-4, and 10:9-10.
- **Materials**: Bibles (KJV), handouts, whiteboard/markers, and commentaries for deeper study.

Lesson Plan

1. Overview of Hebrews

- **Context**: Written to Jewish Christians to emphasize the supremacy of Christ and the new covenant.
- **Purpose**: Encourage perseverance in faith amidst persecution and temptation to revert to Judaism.

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2. Exegetical Interpretation of Hebrews 8:6-13

- **Observation**: Read the passage aloud.
- **Historical Context**: Discuss the old and new covenants.

- **Literary Context**: This passage is part of the larger argument about Jesus' superior priesthood.
- **Linguistic Analysis**:
    - "More excellent ministry" (v. 6): Superior role of Jesus.
    - "Better covenant" (v. 6): New covenant fulfills and surpasses the old.
    - "Laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts" (v. 10): Internalization of God's laws.

- **Theological Context**: New covenant brings intimate knowledge of God and forgiveness of sins.
- **Canonical Context**: References Jeremiah 31:31-34.

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3. Exegetical Interpretation of Hebrews 9:11-15

- **Observation**: Read the passage aloud.
- **Historical Context**: Christ's superior priesthood compared to the old sacrificial system.
- **Literary Context**: Continues the theme of Christ's superior sacrifice.
- **Linguistic Analysis**:
    - "Greater and more perfect tabernacle" (v. 11): Heavenly sanctuary.
    - "His own blood" (v. 12): Unique and effective sacrifice.
    - "Purge your conscience from dead works" (v. 14): Moral and spiritual renewal.

- **Theological Context**: Christ's sacrifice brings complete and eternal redemption.
- **Canonical Context**: Fulfillment of the sacrificial system in Leviticus.

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4. Exegetical Interpretation of Hebrews 10:1-4

- **Observation**: Read the passage aloud.
- **Historical Context**: Insufficiency of the old covenant sacrifices.
- **Literary Context**: Sets up the argument for the necessity of Christ's sacrifice.
- **Linguistic Analysis**:
    - "Shadow of good things to come" (v. 1): Foreshadowing of Christ.
    - "Make the comers thereunto perfect" (v. 1): Complete purification.

- **Theological Context**: Need for a perfect, once-for-all sacrifice.
- **Canonical Context**: Temporary measures pointing to Christ.

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5. Exegetical Interpretation of Hebrews 10:9-10

- **Observation**: Read the passage aloud.
- **Historical Context**: Transition from the old to the new covenant.
- **Literary Context**: Continuation of the theme of Christ's obedience and sacrifice.
- **Linguistic Analysis**:
    - "He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second" (v. 9): Replacement of the old covenant.
    - "Sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all" (v. 10): Complete

sanctification.

- **Theological Context**: Christ’s obedience and sacrifice central to the new covenant.
- **Canonical Context**: Echoes Psalm 40:6-8.

Conclusion

- **Summary**: Emphasize the superiority of Christ’s new covenant and His once-for-all sacrifice.
- **Discussion Questions**:
  - How does understanding the historical context of these passages enhance our comprehension?
  - What are the implications of the new covenant for our daily lives?

Student’s Copy: Exegetical Study of Hebrews

Introduction

- **Objective**: Understand the superiority of Christ’s new covenant.

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1. Hebrews 8:6-13

- **Historical Context**: Old vs. new covenants.
- **Key Points**:
    - Jesus’ “more excellent ministry.”
    - “Better covenant” with internalized laws.
    - Forgiveness of sins.

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2. Hebrews 9:11-15

- **Historical Context**: Christ’s superior priesthood.
- **Key Points**:
    - “Greater and more perfect tabernacle.”
    - Jesus’ unique sacrifice.
    - Purification of conscience.

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3. Hebrews 10:1-4

- **Historical Context**: Insufficiency of old sacrifices.
- **Key Points**:
    - “Shadow of good things to come.”
    - Need for a perfect sacrifice.

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4. Hebrews 10:9-10

- **Historical Context**: Transition to the new covenant.
- **Key Points**:
    - Replacement of the old covenant.
    - Complete sanctification through Jesus.

Conclusion

- **Summary**: Christ’s new covenant is superior due to His once-for-all sacrifice.
- **Discussion Questions**:
    - How does historical context enhance understanding?
    - Implications of the new covenant for daily life.

By using this structure, teachers can provide detailed explanations while students can follow along with the main points and engage in discussions that reinforce their understanding.