

## **READ The BIBLE Together**



### **HEBREWS**

**25<sup>th</sup> December 2016 - 15<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

**SHALOM CHURCH, SINGAPORE  
(Upholding the 1689 Baptist Confession of Faith)**

Our reading of **HEBREWS** in this RTBT series will complement our study of **HEBREWS** in our Adult's Christian Education Class (starting from January 2017).

**HEBREWS (Introduction)**

As in any book study, it will be helpful to know *the author, the recipient(s), the occasion* and the *outline* of the book. Hence, take time to find out:

- Who was the human author of **HEBREWS**?
  
- Who were the recipients of **HEBREWS**?
  
- Why was **HEBREWS** written?
  
- How was **HEBREWS** structured?
  
  
- What kind of writing is **HEBREWS**?
  - (a) Gospel
  - (b) Epistle
  - (c) Prophecy
  - (d) Sermon
  - (e) All of the above
  - (f) None of the above, but it is \_\_\_\_\_

Read through **HEBREWS 1-13** to get your answers.

You can also consult some external sources to supplement your answers. If you are using external sources, do list them below:

On **1<sup>st</sup> January 2017** . . .

- (a) Share your findings with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion.
- (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 2**

**[1<sup>st</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> January 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 1** (NKJV; if possible: NASB & ESV)

1. **HEBREWS** begins by assuming that God exists and He speaks.
  - (a) What are the two main ways in which God speaks?
    - 
    -
  - (b) What is the meaning of the "*last days*" (**verse 2**) and what is its significance?
2. In **verses 2-4**, the author has many things to say about the Son (Jesus Christ). What are they?
3. In **verse 4**, the author said that the Son (Jesus Christ) is better than angels. From **verses 5-14**, he then proceeded to cite \_\_\_\_\_ instances of how the Son (Jesus Christ) is better than angels. Can you list these down below?

4. After you have reviewed your answers to 1-3 above . . .
- (a) What is the message of **HEBREWS 1**?
  
  - (b) What questions do you have concerning **HEBREWS 1**?
5. On **8<sup>th</sup> January 2017** . . .
- (c) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 1** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (d) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

*In one way or another, again and again, it says to us, 'Consider him' (12:3). The antidote to every spiritual illness is a better sight of Christ. It is the medicine that cures all spiritual troubles. So it is that Hebrews concentrates on holding him up in all his glory and dignity, in all the beauty of his person and the wonder of his work. Stand back in awe and love! Look at him! Reflect on his deity, his humanity, his sacrificial work, his priestly office, and his kingly majesty. Look at him, as he is presented to us in this book. Get to know him better than before. Then you will never leave him.*

Stuart Olyott

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 2** (NKJV; if possible: NASB & ESV)

1. **2:1** begins with the word “*Therefore*”. This means that what follows here is linked to what precedes. So what is the connection between **HEBREWS 2:1-4** and **HEBREWS 1**?
  
2. In **HEBREWS 2:6-8a**, the author quoted **PSALM 8:4-6**. What was his purpose in doing this, and *whom* did he understand **PSALM 8:4-6** as referring to?
  
3. “*For it is fitting for Him . . .*” (**2:10**). What is fitting, and why?
  
4. “. . . *He Himself likewise shared in the same . . .*” (**2:14**). What did the Son of God share in common with the sons of God? What is the value of this?
  
5. Review your answers to Q3 & Q4. What is the author seeking to convey in **HEBREWS 2:10-18**?
  
6. On 15<sup>th</sup> January 2017 . . .
  - (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 2** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult’s Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 3** (NKJV; if possible: NASB & ESV)

1. In **3:1**, Jesus is called “*the Apostle and High Priest of our confession*”. What does this mean?
  
2. What comparisons and contrasts were made between Jesus and Moses in this chapter, and why did the author compare these two persons?
  
3. What is the author’s purpose in quoting **PSALM 95:7-11** in **3:7-11**?
  
4. Why did the Israelites who left Egypt with Moses not enter God’s rest? What was the relevance of their failures to the recipients of **HEBREWS**?
  
5. After you have reviewed your answers to 1-4 above ...
  - (a) What is the message of **HEBREWS 3**?
  
  - (b) What questions do you have concerning **HEBREWS 3**?
  
5. On **22<sup>nd</sup> January 2017** ...
  - (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 3** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult’s Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 4** (NKJV; if possible: NASB & ESV)

1. In **4:1-11**, the word “*rest*” appears many times, indicating that it is a key word of this passage. Attempt to summarize the message of this passage using a few bullet points:
  - Following the six days of creation, the seventh day is rest (**verses 3b-4**)
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - We have not arrived yet! Hence, we must strive to ensure that we enter God’s rest, lest like Israel of old, our unbelief keeps us out (**4:11**)
  
2. **4:12-13** talks about the Word of God. What can we say about the Word of God from **verses 12-13**, and how are these two verses related to **4:1-11**?
  
3. **4:14-16** talks about the Jesus as our High Priest. What can we say about Jesus our High Priest from **verses 14-16**, and how are these three verses related to **4:1-11**?
  
4. After you have reviewed your answers to 1-4 above ...
  - (a) What is the message of **HEBREWS 4**?
  
  - (b) What questions do you have concerning **HEBREWS 4**?

5. On **29<sup>th</sup> January 2017** . . .

- (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 4** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
- (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

*When I hear the Bible preached, what happens to me? Do I treat the message as just one more sermon? Or do I take it to heart as the Word of God? And how about the verse we have just looked at? Do I just see it as the next verse to be studied, or is it a divine message to be taken seriously? The person who receives God's Word humbly, quietly and with awe is eternally safe, but who can tell the danger to which we expose ourselves if we treat the*

*Word of God in the same way as we treat the word of men!*

Stuart Olyott

**Week 6**

**[29<sup>th</sup> January – 4<sup>th</sup> February 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 5** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

1. A main role of the priest is to “*offer gifts and sacrifices for sin*” (**verse 1**). To be a priest, he must satisfy these two qualifications:
- *Taken from among men* (**verse 1**) -- what does this mean?

Two implications arise from this first qualification.

**Verse 2:** *He is subject to weakness, hence*

**Verse 3:** *He is a sinner, hence*



- *Called by God* (**verse 4**) -- what does this mean?
2. In **verses 5-10**, the author seeks to show us how Jesus Christ satisfies the two qualifications perfectly.
- (a) What is he saying of Jesus in **verses 6-7**, and which qualification of priesthood did Jesus meet?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) What is he saying of Jesus in **verses 8-10**, and which qualification of priesthood did Jesus meet?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (c) Ponder: "*having been perfected*" (**verse 9**). What does this mean?
3. What is the message of **5:11-14**?
4. On **5<sup>th</sup> February 2017** ...
- (a) Share the most impactful thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 5** with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 6** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

1. What does the author want his readers to do in **verses 1-3**?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. **Verses 4-6** talk about a group of people who fell away, crucified the Son of God again and put Him to open shame.
  - (a) What have these people experienced?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) Do you think these people are true Christians? How can the illustration of **verses 7-8** help you answer the question?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (c) What is this passage (**verses 4-8**) warning us against?

*Falling away is a deliberate act. It occurs when somebody, by a series of choices, walks away from an active Christian life, although they know full well who the Lord Jesus Christ is and what he has done. They take their eyes off him. In reality they treat him as an imposter and a deceiver, although they know differently, and so in their hearts they crucify him again (verse 6). They behave as if there is nothing good in Christ. The result is that they bring upon him public shame and contempt, because the watching world then sneers, "Isn't he the man who claimed to follow Christ and urged us to do the same? Now look at him! In the end, Jesus Christ made no difference to him, did he? It doesn't look like there is anything in this Christianity after all.*

Stuart Olyott

3. In **verse 9**, referring to his readers, the author says that “*we are confident of better things concerning you*”.
  - (a) What is he confident of, and why?
  - (b) Alongside his confidence, what does he want his readers to do?
4. **Verse 12** ends with the word “*promise*”. **Verses 13-18** elaborate on God’s promise. What can we say about God’s promises from these 6 verses?
5. **Verse 18** talks about “*hope*”. **Verses 19-20** tell us more about this “*hope*”. What is this “*hope*”?
6. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 6**? Share it with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2017:
7. Attend the Adult’s Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

## Week 8

[12<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> February 2017]

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 7** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

The author has mentioned that Jesus is priest/high priest after the order of Melchizedek (**5:6, 5:10 & 6:20**).

What does this mean?

**HEBREWS 7** will explain.

1. Read **GENESIS 14:18-24**. In your own words, summarize what happened.
  
2. What is said about Melchizedek in **HEBREWS 7:1-3**? How does he prefigure Christ?
  
3. **Verse 4** calls Melchizedek a great man while **verse 7** says he is better in comparison to Abraham (the lesser).
  - (a) How is Melchizedek greater and better than Abraham?

**Verses 4, 6-7:**

**Verses 6-7:**

- (b) Since Melchizedek is greater and better than Abraham, what is the implication for Levi?
  
  - (c) What is the point the author is making in all these comparisons and contrasts?
  
4. In **verses 11-25**, the author compares the priesthood of Jesus and the Levitical priesthood.
  - (a) The first comparison can be found in **verses 11-19**.

Since the Levitical priesthood *'came according to the law of fleshly commandment'* (**verse 16**), it cannot bring us to perfection (**verses 11, 18-19**). Hence, another priest not after the order of Aaron must arise and replace this Levitical priesthood. As a result of this replacement, all the rites,

ceremonies and sacrifices of that priesthood are also set aside (**verses 11-12, 18**).

The priesthood of Jesus is the exact opposite of all that is said above concerning the Levitical priesthood.

(b) The second comparison can be found in **verses 20-22**.

This is in relation to how the Levitical priest became priest and how Jesus became priest. The author spends all his time talking about the latter.

How did Jesus become priest, and what is the implication arising from this fact?

(c) The third comparison can be found in **verses 23-25**. What is it?

(d) The fourth comparison can be found in **verses 26-28**. What is it?

(e) What do you think is the author's purpose in making these comparisons?

5. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 7**? Share it with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2017:

6. Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 8** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

1. The author begins **HEBREWS 8** with these words: *Now this is the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a high priest . . .*

(a) Where is this high priest now?

(b) What are the similarities and difference between the tabernacle where this high priest ministers and the tabernacle where the Levitical priests ministered? How is this significant?

2. In **verse 6**, Jesus our High Priest is said to have obtained a more excellent ministry. And the reason is that He is the Mediator of a better covenant, established on better promises.

**Verses 7-13** will elaborate on “*better covenant established on better promises*”.

(a) What is a covenant?

(b) Why is a new covenant needed? (**Verses 7-8a**)

(c) Was such a covenant ever promised? (**Verses 8-9**)

(d) There has been mention of “*better promises*”. What are they? (**Verses 10-12**)

- (e) What significant thing(s) will happen when the new covenant arrives? (**Verse 13**)

*In the Old Covenant, God said, in effect, 'If you will . . . I will.' The covenant blessings were conditioned upon human obedience. In the new covenant God says, "I will . . ." It is interesting to see how many times this occurs in verses 7-12. Although it is not plain from these verses, except by implication, the fact is that these blessings are conditioned upon Christ's obedience. He is the mediator of the New Covenant.*

Stuart Olyott

3. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 8**? Share it with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2017:
4. Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 10**

**[26<sup>th</sup> February – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 9** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

**HEBREWS 9:1-14** presents our Lord Jesus as Priest of a better tabernacle. This is done through a comparison: the old, earthly tabernacle (**verses 1-10**) versus the greater and more perfect tabernacle (**verses 11-14**).

1. In **verses 1-10**, our attention is drawn to the old, earthly tabernacle.
- (a) This tabernacle has two main parts: \_\_\_\_\_ (**verse 2**) and \_\_\_\_\_ (**verse 3**). In the first part, we find \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (**verse 2**). In the second part, we find \_\_\_\_\_ and the ark of the covenant (**verse 4**). Inside the ark of the covenant we have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Above the ark is \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) Once the tabernacle is set up, the priests will start their ministry. They and they alone will be in the sanctuary to perform the services. No other Israelites could be found there! Then once a year, something else happens! What is it? (**Verse 7**)

(c) What is God saying through this?

**Verse 8:**

**Verse 9:**

Herein we see the shortcoming of this old, earthly tabernacle!

2. In **verses 11-14**, the author points us to the greater and more perfect tabernacle.

(a) Where is this tabernacle? (**Verse 11**)

(b) What is being offered in this tabernacle? (**Verse 12**)

(c) How often is it being offered? (**Verse 12**)

(d) What does this offering achieve? (**Verses 12, 14**)



3. What is the author seeking to achieve by presenting the Lord Jesus as the priest of a better tabernacle?

**HEBREWS 9:14-28** present our Lord Jesus as Offerer of a better sacrifice. Using your own words, explain how is Jesus the Offerer of a better sacrifice:

What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 9**? Share it with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2017:

Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 11**

**[5<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> March 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 10** (NKJV; if possible: NASB, ESV and NIV)

From **HEBREWS 8:1** onwards, the author has been telling us what Jesus has done, and how His work is far more superior compared to the old covenant, the Levitical priesthood and sacrifices.

In **10:1-18**, he is basically going to repeat what he has said before, in order to emphasize his point. In other words, he is not going to tell us anything new in these 18 verses.

1. What is his main point in **10:1-4**?

2. What is his main point in **10:5-10**?
  
3. What is his main point in **10:11-18**?
  
4. Review your answers to Q1-3 above. What is/are the implication(s) of what you have learnt?
  
5. The implications of **10:1-18** for the Hebrew readers are outlined in **10:19-39**.
  - (a) The first implication is found in **10:19-25**. What is it?
  
  - (b) The second implication is found in **10:26-31**. What is it?
  
  - (c) The third implication is found in **10:32-39**. What is it?
  
  - (d) Would any of the above implications be applicable to you?
  
6. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you have learnt from **HEBREWS 10**? Share it with your group members during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2017:

7. Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 12**

**[12<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS 11:1-16** (NKJV)

As the author comes to the end of **HEBREWS 10**, he mentioned 'faith' twice:

*Now the just shall live by faith;  
But if anyone draws back,  
My soul has no pleasure in him."  
But we are not of those who draw back to perdition,  
but of those who believe to the saving of the soul.  
**Verses 38-39***

What is faith? This is what he says in **HEBREWS 11:1** (NKJV):

*Now faith is  
**the substance of things hoped for,**  
**the evidence of things not seen.***

▪ ***The substance of things hoped for***

As Christians, there are things we hope for, which are in the future: (a) *when we die, we will be in Christ's presence*, (b) *when Christ returns, we shall have a glorious, resurrected body*, and (c) *at Judgment Day, we shall be acquitted and received into God's eternal home*. These are the things we hope for. We are sure we shall possess all of them in the future. We are sure because God has promised, and this is *faith* -- believing God's promise.

▪ ***The evidence of things not seen***

There are some things that are unseen, because they cannot be seen. For example, we cannot see God, but we are confident He exists. Our confidence is built on what God has said in His Word. This is *faith*, believing in God's revealed Word.

We witness this *faith* in action concerning the origins of this world. None of us were present at the beginning of this world. In this sense, we cannot and do not see its beginning. Yet we assert that this world owes its beginning to God, that this world was framed by the word of God. How can we make this assertion? By *faith*! What does that mean? It means the Word of God tells us that God made this world (**verse 3**), and we believe it!

So what is faith?

Faith is believing what God has said (whether these are things belonging to the future or these things are things I cannot see). The elders (patriarchs) demonstrated this faith, and received God's approval (**verse 2**), as we shall see from **verses 4-16**.

1. The first elder was *Abel* (**verse 4**).

How did *Abel* demonstrate faith, and what was the outcome?

2. The second elder was *Enoch* (**verses 5-6**).

How did *Enoch* demonstrate faith, and what was the outcome?

3. The third elder was *Noah* (**verse 7**).

How did *Noah* demonstrate faith, and what was the outcome?

4. The fourth elder was *Abraham* (**verses 8-10**).

In what ways did *Abraham* show us what faith is?

5. The fifth 'elder' was *Sarah* (**verses 11-12**).

How did *Sarah* demonstrate faith, and what was the outcome?

6. "*These all*" (**verse 13**) refer to *Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham and Sarah*.

In **verse 16**, it was said that "*God was not ashamed to be called their God*". Why?

7. On **19<sup>th</sup> March 2017** . . .

- (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 11:1-16** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
- (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 13**

**[19<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> March 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS 11:17-40** (NKJV)

In **HEBREWS 11:1-16**, the author talked about faith and how faith demonstrates itself. For the rest of **HEBREWS 11**, the subject remains *faith*. However, the author sought to relate his subject to the situation of his readers --- believers severely tempted to walk out on the Christian Faith. Hence, in **HEBREWS 11:17-40**, he wanted to highlight the fact that *true faith never dies out*. Despite the future looking dark, and the present offers no encouragement to continue to believe, *faith* will go on clinging to God and trusting in His word.

1. How can we see this in **verses 17-19** concerning *Abraham*?
2. How can we see this in **verses 20-22** concerning *Isaac, Jacob and Joseph*?

[Hint: Consider the one common thing shared by all three men as presented in these 3 verses]

3. **Verses 23-29** direct our attention to the Moses-Exodus story.

How can we see from these 7 verses the truth that *true faith never dies out*, that despite the future looking dark, and the present offering no encouragement to continue to believe, *faith* will go on clinging to God and trusting in His word?

4. **Verses 30-31** direct our attention to the conquest of Jericho and the deliverance of Rahab. What is the message here concerning *faith*?
  
5. **Verses 32-38** give us a summary of the rest of the Old Testament story, of how saints of old demonstrated the truth that *true faith never dies out*. How can we see that?
  
6. What is the main point of **verses 39-40**?
  
7. On **26<sup>th</sup> March 2017** . . .
  - (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 11:17-40** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 14**

**[26<sup>th</sup> March – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS 12:1-17** (NKJV)

**HEBREWS 11** mentioned those elders/patriarchs who persevere in their race of faith. They did not turn back, although the future looked dark and the present situation was hostile. Instead, they pressed on ahead, ran and ran until they finished their race.

What's his purpose in saying those things in **HEBREWS 11**? The author is going to make that clear with his use of "*therefore*" in **HEBREWS 12:1**. What he is going to say consists of a picture with three rules.

1. **Verse 1** portrays our Christian Life as a race. In order to win this race, three rules must be observed. What are they?

**Verse 1:** *Let us*

**Verse 1:** *Let us*

**Verse 2:**

2. (a) **Verse 2** calls Jesus "*the Author and Finisher of our faith*" -- what does this mean?

(b) **Verses 2-4** also hold forth Jesus as our example. How is He an example?

3. The temptation to drop out of the race implies that the race is hard. Why is the race hard? Why can't the Christian Life be easier?

**Verses 5-11** provide an answer to why the race is hard. What is the answer?

4. **Verses 12-17** outline the response we should have towards what was said in **verses 1-11**. What are they?

**Verses 12-13:**

**Verse 14:**

**Verses 15-17:**

5. The author mentioned *Esau* as a negative example. In what way(s) is he a negative example that we should not imitate?
  
6. On **2<sup>nd</sup> April 2017** ...
  - (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 12:1-17** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

## Week 15

[2<sup>nd</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> April 2017]

Read **HEBREWS 12:18-29** (NKJV)

In these 12 verses, the author seeks to convey two main points, as he comes to the climax of his communication to the recipients.

1. His first main point is found in **HEBREWS 12:18-24**, whereby he seeks to underline to his readers that *it is better to be a Christian than a Jew*.

How can we see this from **HEBREWS 12:18-24**?

2. His second main point is found in **HEBREWS 12:25-29**, whereby he seeks to emphasize to his readers that *the higher your privileges, the greater your responsibilities*.

How can we see this from **HEBREWS 12:25-29**?



3. On **9<sup>th</sup> April 2017** . . .

(a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS 12:18-29** during your 10-minute RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*

(b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

**Week 16**

**[9<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> April 2017]**

Read **HEBREWS Chapter 13** (NKJV)

In **HEBREWS 13**, the author is pointing out a number of areas that we should pay special attention to if we are to make spiritual progress.

1. The first area is found in **verses 1-3**. What is it?

2. The second area is found in **verse 4**. What is it?

3. The third area is found in **verses 5-6**. What is it?

4. The fourth area has to do with *leaders*.

(a) How should we treat our past leaders? (**Verse 7**)

(b) How should we treat our current leaders? (**Verse 17**)

- (c) Above all, do not forget our Ultimate Leader – Jesus Christ (**verse 8**). He is the same yesterday, today and forever, meaning He does not change.

Why do you think the author would mention Jesus Christ at this juncture?

5. What is the message of **verses 9-16**?
  
6. What can we learn about the author from **verses 18-25**?
  
7. What can you learn from the benediction in **verses 20-21**?
  
8. On **16<sup>th</sup> April 2017** ...
  - (a) Share one lesson you have learnt from **HEBREWS Chapter 13** during your 10-minutes RTBT Group Discussion. *What will you be sharing?*
  
  - (b) Attend the Adult's Christian Education Class to deepen your understanding of **HEBREWS**.

## Questions You Might Have Concerning **HEBREWS** . . .

### **Acknowledgement**

Whatever the weaknesses of this Read-The-Bible-Together guide, they would have been far greater without the kind help of brother Francis LEOW and sister YEO En Hui. They gave their time and energy to review the entire guide, asking questions all the way and giving many valuable suggestions. Thank you!

*Iron sharpens iron, and one man sharpens another!* (Proverbs 27:17, ESV)

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Questions or comments concerning this RTBT guide?  
Please contact WEI En Yi (HP: 98340509, email: [weienyi@shalomrb.org](mailto:weienyi@shalomrb.org))