

Outline of Hebrews

1:1-4:13 Person of Christ, Authentic Salvation
 4:14-10:18 Work of Christ, Provides Salvation
 10:19-13:25 Position of Christ, Effects of Salvation

Author

The writer said that he and those whom he wrote to had come to faith in Christ through the preaching of others who heard Jesus (2:3-4). And apparently those preachers had since died (13:7). The early church accepted the New testament books as inspired by God when they were written either by an Apostle, or a close associate. Thus, the writer must have been an Apostle or an associate (13:23). The recipients did not consider the letter to be anonymous. They must have known the author to have accepted it. However, nowhere does he divulge his name.

Recipients

The book appears to be written to Hebrews of the Diaspora originally caused by the Assyrian conquest upon Israel in 722BC. It was later done by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon as the Judeans were deported in 597 and 586BC. The title, "To the Hebrews" was not part of the original text, though it appears correct. There is no reference to pagan practices which was widespread in the Roman world. Wherever the readers original lived it appears they were second generation believers for their first leaders passed away (13:7). And they appear to have

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The writer established the superiority of the gospel in contrast to all that went before, specifically, the Levitical system. The primary evidence of the supremacy of the gospel is in its finality. Coming to Christ gives final and lasting access to God without any barrier.

professed Christ for some time (5:12), and must have had a strong faith at one time (10:32-34). However, at the time the letter was written, they were discouraged and spiritual lethargy had set in. Some had given up meeting with other believers (10:25). It was becoming evident that Romans and Jews were headed for a bloody clash. Their long-expected return of Jesus to set things right seemed delayed beyond endurance. This made some wonder whether they had made a mistake in accepting Him as the Son

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(10:39). Some of the unique teaching of the book include, (1) the present priesthood of Jesus Christ; (2) it traces both the contrasts and comparisons of Melchizedek's priesthood with the ancient Levitical priesthood; (3) that we can call upon our great high priest for help in daily pressures. Another unique, and eschatological teaching describes a city of God coming to the earth. We await its physical appearance upon the earth as promised originally to Abraham.

BOOK OF HEBREWS OVERVIEW

	1:1-4:13 Person of Christ, Authentic Salvation	4:14-10:18 Work of Christ, Provides Salvation	10:19-13:25 Position of Christ, Effects of Salvation
SUPERIOR PERSON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater than Prophets (1:1-3) • Greater than Angels (1:4-2:18) • Greater than Moses (ch3) • Greater than Joshua (4:1-13) 	SUPERIOR WORK	ENDURING FAITH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Priest (4:14-7:28) • Tabernacle (8:1-9:11) • Sacrifice (9:12-10:18) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith (10:19-11:40) • Hope (ch12) • Love (ch13)
	WARNING: Negligence (2:1-4)	WARNING: Doubting (3:7-4:13)	WARNING: Dull Hearing (5:11-6:12)
		WARNING: Deliberate Apostasy (10:26-31)	WARNING: Unresponsiveness (12:25-29)

of God, and their Savior.

Summary

The writer made it clear that they can not compromise concerning Christ. You either believe on Christ or face certain judgment! The central issue of the book concerns whether or not Jesus is the Son of God. The choice was clearly stated, "But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul"

Hebrews, Romans, and Galatians are all based on Habakkuk 2:4, "...but the just shall live by his faith."



CHRIST IN HEBREWS

- The book is about the absolute superiority of Christ over every aspect of Judaism since it all points to Him as the Son of God (1:8).