

HEBREWS CHAPTER 6 OUTLINE

3. The meaning illustrated (v.7-8)

- a. Good soil receives rain (v.7)
 - 1) Bears fruit (v.7a)
 - 2) Is blessed of God (v.7b)
- b. Bad soil receives rain (v.8)
 - 1) Bears thorns (v.8a)
 - 2) Is near to being cursed (v.8b)

Warning Three (Part III): Precautions Against Falling Away, 6:9-20

1. Precaution 1: The love and confidence of people (v.9)

2. Precaution 2: God's justice (v.10)

- a. God rewards work and labor done in love (v.10a)
- b. God rewards one's ministry (v.10b)

3. Precaution 3: Being diligent and not being slothful (v.11-12a)

- a. Who: Every one of you (v.11a)
- b. Result: Gives assurance (v.11b-12a)

4. Precaution 4: Following the believers of faith and perseverance (v.12b-15)

- a. The great example, Abraham (v.13-14)
- b. Abraham endured, then he received God's promise (v.15)

5. Precaution 5: God's promise and oath (v.16-18a)

- a. Men settle disputes by oaths (v.16)
- b. God chose an oath to assure His promise (v.17)
- c. God's promise and oath assure refuge—the hope of salvation (v.18a)

6. Precaution 6: The anchor of hope (v.18b-20)

- a. Hope is a refuge (v.18b)
- b. Hope is an anchor of the soul (v.19a)
- c. Hope enters the veil (v.19b-20)
 - 1) Christ is the forerunner (v.20a)
 - 2) Christ is the eternal High Priest (v.20b)

HEBREWS CHAPTER 7 OUTLINE

Jesus Christ is the Greater High Priest: The Way to God is Now Changed Forever, 7:1-24

1. The change of our approach to God is illustrated in the historical event of Melchizedek (v.1-3)
 - a. He was a king (v.1a)
 - b. He was a priest (v.1b)
 - c. He was a greater priest: Abraham, the father of the Jewish priesthood, paid tithes to him (v.2)
 - d. He was an eternal priest—just like the Son of God (v.3)

2. The change of our approach to God is seen in the superiority of Melchizedek's priesthood (v.4-10)
 - a. Greater because Abraham tithed to him (v.4)
 - b. Greater because he had a special right to receive tithes (v.5)
 - 1) Not based upon law—as Aaron's was (v.5a)
 - 2) Based upon his own personal greatness (v.5b)
 - c. Greater because he did the blessing: He blessed Abraham—the greater blessed the lesser (v.6-7)
 - d. Greater because he was not mortal but eternal (v.8)
 - e. Greater because all priests also tithed to him (v.9-10)
 - 1) Represented in Abraham (v.9)
 - 2) Abraham was yet unborn (v.10)
3. The change of our approach to God is seen in Jesus Christ (v.11-24)
 - a. A change in the way perfection is sought (v.11)
 - b. A change in the law: An absolute necessity (v.12)
 - c. A change in origin or in tribe (v.13-14)
 - 1) Not an official, priestly tribe (v.13)
 - 2) The tribe of Judah (v.14a)
 - 3) A completely new origin (v.14b)
 - d. A change in the qualifications of the priesthood (v.15-17)
 - 1) Not based on physical and legal qualifications (v.16)
 - 2) Based on a new qualification—the power of an endless life (v.17)
 - e. A change in the way man draws near to God (v.18-19)
 - 1) Not by the law: The law is cancelled (v.18-19a)
 - a) It is weak and unprofitable (v.18)
 - b) It made nothing perfect (v.19a)
 - 2) By hope (v.19b)
 - A change in the guarantee and covenant of priesthood (v.20-22)
 - 1) Old priests were not sworn by God's oath (v.21a)
 - 2) The new priest, Jesus Christ, was sworn by God's oath and God will never repent or change hereafter (v.21b)
 - 3) God's oath guarantees a much better covenant (v.22)
 - g. A change in the number of priests (v.23-24)
 - 1) Because of death, there had to be many priests (v.23)
 - 2) Jesus alone is unchangeable; He abides forever (v.24)

