

<sup>1</sup> Then indeed, even the first *covenant* had ordinances of divine service and the earthly sanctuary.

<sup>2</sup> For a tabernacle was prepared: the first *part*, in which *was* the lampstand, the table, and the showbread, which is called the sanctuary;

<sup>3</sup> and behind the second veil, the part of the tabernacle which is called the Holiest of All,

<sup>4</sup> which had the golden censer and the ark of the covenant overlaid on all sides with gold, in which *were* the golden pot that had the manna, Aaron's rod that budded, and the tablets of the covenant;

(Manna) Exodus 16:32-34 (Aaron's rod) Numbers 17:1-11 (Tablets) Deuteronomy 10:1-2

<sup>5</sup> and above it were the cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat. Of these things we cannot now speak in detail.



<sup>6</sup> Now when these things had been thus prepared, the priests always went into the first part of the tabernacle, performing *the services*.

<sup>7</sup> But into the second part the high priest *went* alone once a year, not without blood, which he offered for himself and *for* the people's sins *committed* in ignorance;

<sup>8</sup> the Holy Spirit indicating this, that the way into the Holiest of All was not yet made manifest while the first tabernacle was still standing.

<sup>9</sup> It *was* symbolic for the present time in which both gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot make him who performed the service perfect in regard to the conscience—

<sup>10</sup> *concerned* only with foods and drinks, various washings, and fleshly ordinances imposed until the time of reformation.

<sup>11</sup> But Christ came *as* High Priest of the good things to come, with the greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands, that is, not of this creation.

<sup>12</sup> Not with the blood of goats and calves, but with His own blood He entered the Most Holy Place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption.

<sup>13</sup> For if the blood of bulls and goats and the ashes of a heifer, sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies for the purifying of the flesh,

<sup>14</sup> how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

<sup>15</sup> And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant, by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions under the first covenant, that those who are called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance.

Mediator = “one who intervenes between two, either in order to make or restore peace and friendship, or to form compact, or for ratifying a covenant” **Thayer’s Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament** (WORDsearch 8)#3316

Vine’s includes the following as he explains the word mediator “‘One who acts as a guarantee’ so as to secure something which otherwise would not be obtained. Thus in Heb. 8:6; 9:15; 12:24 Christ is the Surety of ‘the better covenant,’ ‘the new covenant’ guaranteeing its terms for His people.” **Vine’s Expository Dictionary of Biblical Words** (pg. 400)

<sup>16</sup> For where there *is* a testament, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator.

<sup>17</sup> For a testament *is* in force after men are dead, since it has no power at all while the testator lives.

<sup>18</sup> Therefore not even the first *covenant* was dedicated without blood.

<sup>19</sup> For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and goats, with water, scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book itself and all the people,

<sup>20</sup> saying, "*This is the blood of the covenant which God has commanded you.*"

<sup>21</sup> Then likewise he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle and all the vessels of the ministry.

<sup>22</sup> And according to the law almost all things are purified with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission.

**Matthew 26:28, Romans 5:9, 1<sup>st</sup> Peter 1:18-19, & Revelation 1:5**

<sup>23</sup> Therefore *it was* necessary that the copies of the things in the heavens should be purified with these, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.

<sup>24</sup> For Christ has not entered the holy places made with hands, *which are* copies of the true, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us;

<sup>25</sup> not that He should offer Himself often, as the high priest enters the Most Holy Place every year with blood of another—

<sup>26</sup> He then would have had to suffer often since the foundation of the world; but now, once at the end of the ages, He has appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself.

<sup>27</sup> And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment,

**Matthew 25:31-32, John 12:48, Romans 2:16 & 2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians 5:9-11**

<sup>28</sup> so Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many. To those who eagerly wait for Him He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.

### **Questions Chapter 9**

1. Describe how the tabernacle was divided, and what items were in the tabernacle?

2. Define mediator, and who is our mediator?

3. Which verse has the phrase, “serve the living God”?

a. Who is being spoken to?

## Questions Chapter 9

4. What is required for remission?

5. When is a testament in force?

a. How might this passage be used in a discussion of the thief on the cross?

6. Describe the difference between the sacrifices of the Old Testament High Priests and the sacrifice of our High priest.

7. Where has Christ entered, and what does that mean for us?

8. List the verse that speaks of death and judgment.

a. What lessons can we draw from this?