



Hebrews: The Whole Way

A Bible Study with John N. Oswalt at the Francis Asbury Society

SESSION 4

Hebrews 4:14–5:10

This is the first part of the unit, Hebrews 4:14–7:28, The Great High Priest. The other segments are: Hebrews 5:11–6:20, Don't Fall Away and Hebrews 7:1–28, Melchizedek and the Better Priesthood.

1. What is the significance of “Therefore” in Hebrews 4:14? What is the prior cause and what is following effect? Why does this cause produce this effect?
2. What about the “For” beginning verse 15: again, what is the cause and what is the effect? Why does this cause produce this effect? What is it about this high priest?
3. Notice Hebrews 4:16. What kind of a throne is it? What is the significance of that description?
4. How are Jesus and Aaron alike (vv. 4, 5)? What is the importance of this point?
5. What is the implied difference between Jesus and Aaron in verses 2 and 3? (It will be dealt with more explicitly later.) Why is it important?
6. Hebrews 5:7 says Jesus' prayers were heard because of his “reverent submission.” He was the Second Person of the Trinity, so what does submission have to do with it?
7. Think through the sequence in Hebrews 5:8–9. He *learned* obedience (?) through suffering (?) and, once *made perfect* (?), he *became* (?) the source of eternal salvation? What is that sentence saying about the nature and meaning of the Incarnation? What happened to Jesus and why?