

Series: The Superiority of Christ

Title: Introduction

Hebrews 1:1

Introduction

Today we will begin a series on the Superiority of Christ from the Book of Hebrews. Most Bibles call the Book of Hebrews an “epistle” or “letter,” but it is really more like a theological essay than a personal letter. For one thing, it doesn’t begin like most of the New Testament letters. Most letters start with the author identifying himself. The writer of Hebrews starts right in developing his case.

1. We don’t know who the _____ is.
2. We also don’t know the author’s _____.
3. The author is writing to Jews who were being tempted to abandon _____ and return to Judaism.
4. In the early years of the Christian movement, the Jewish Christians enjoyed the protection of Rome because Rome viewed them as a sect of _____.
5. The author of Hebrews explains that Jesus is better than the Old Testament prophets, the angels, Moses, the tabernacle, the Levitical priesthood, the animal sacrifices, and the Old Testament _____.
6. Jesus institutes a better covenant. – a way of building an eternal _____ with God.
7. The writer of Hebrews argues that Jesus _____ the purpose of Old Testament Judaism and established a new way to worship God.
8. The Old Testament pictured the coming of God’s _____ and his death on the cross.
9. The message of Christianity is a radical message that through _____, we can know God personally and experience his unconditional love and acceptance.

10. There were three significant offices important to _____ in the Old Testament: the prophet, the priest, and the King.
11. The prophet spoke _____ words to the people.
12. The priest offered _____, prayers, and praises to God on behalf of the people.
13. The King _____ over the people as God's representative.
14. Prophets, priests, and kings became the _____ between God and man.
15. Our _____ is only possible because God sent Jesus to be our Mediator.
16. According to scripture, Jesus is the Mediator of the New _____, just as Moses was the mediator of the Old Covenant of the Law.
17. _____ perfectly fulfills all three offices.

I. Jesus as Prophet

18. _____ was the first major prophet, and he wrote the first five books of the Bible.
19. Moses predicted the Messiah would be a _____.
20. The duty of the Old Testament prophet was to _____ God and speak His words to the people.
21. When the people observed Jesus, they were seeing God in the _____.
22. Three things distinguish Jesus as a great Prophet, His _____, His Proclamations and His Prophetic Messages.
23. Most of Jesus' prophetic teachings focused on the coming _____ of God.

24. Our _____ to proclaim God's message to this generation becomes fruitful through Christ's words and anointing.
25. Revelation 19:10 says that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of _____. Jesus is the greatest of all prophets.

II. Jesus as Priest

26. In the Old Testament, God appointed the priests to offer _____.
27. The prayers and sacrifices _____ the people and made them acceptable to enter God's presence in a limited way.
28. In the New Testament, Jesus becomes our great High _____.
29. Jesus offered the perfect sacrifice for _____.
30. Jesus continually brings us _____ to God.
31. Jesus continually _____ for us.
32. It is your blessing and responsibility to be a _____ as a Christian.

III. Jesus as King

33. The Kingdom of God is a central _____ that runs through both the Old and New Testaments.
34. In the Old Testament, God gave the King authority to _____ over the nation of Israel.
35. The New Testament indicates that the Kingdom of God is both present and _____.
36. Jesus has already been _____ as King.
37. Our task is to make the invisible kingdom of Christ _____.
38. We are priests and _____ unto God.

39. We are not victims of our situation, we are disciples on a _____!

Conclusion

Jesus is our Prophet, Priest, and King! He perfectly fulfills the role of mediator of the New Covenant. At His ascension, Jesus commanded His disciples to be His witnesses in the world (Acts 1:8). Jesus is counting on us to give witness to His life and ministry as the Christ, the Anointed One, the Messiah of God.

ANSWERS:

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|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Author | 29. Sin |
| 2. Audience | 30. Near |
| 3. Christianity | 31. Prays |
| 4. Judaism | 32. Priest |
| 5. Covenant | 33. Theme |
| 6. Relationship | 34. Rule |
| 7. Fulfilled | 35. Future |
| 8. Messiah | 36. Crowned |
| 9. Jesus | 37. Visible |
| 10. Israel | 38. Kings |
| 11. God's | 39. Mission |
| 12. Sacrifices | |
| 13. Ruled | |
| 14. Mediators | |
| 15. Reconciliation | |
| 16. Covenant | |
| 17. Christ | |
| 18. Moses | |
| 19. Prophet | |
| 20. Reveal | |
| 21. Flesh | |
| 22. Anointing | |
| 23. Kingdom | |
| 24. Mission | |
| 25. Prophecy | |
| 26. Sacrifices | |
| 27. Sanctified | |
| 28. Priest | |