

Hebrews Inductive Bible Study for Youth

Hebrews 10:19-31

19 Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, 20 By a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh; 21 And having an high priest over the house of God; 22 Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water. 23 Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; (for he is faithful that promised;) 24 And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: 25 Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching. 26 For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, 27 But a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries. 28 He that despised Moses' law died without mercy under two or three witnesses: 29 Of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace? 30 For we know him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. And again, The Lord shall judge his people. 31 It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Heb 10:19-31 (KJV)

10:19-22

What give us boldness to come before God? Why does this give us boldness?

In what way is our coming to God directly like the Old Testament priest coming into the innermost sanctuary of the Temple called the Holy of Holies or the Holiest of All?

Is this the same old way that our ancestors knew to come to God, or is it a new way?

Where was the veil located? What is the significance of coming through the veil?

Who is the high priest they are talking about here? (Only the high priest was permitted to come into the Holy of Holies, and then only once a year on the Day of Atonement, to offer a blood sacrifice to God.)

Because Jesus is our High Priest, what does the author invite us to do?

When we draw near to God, what should our hearts be like?

Previously our ancestors drew near to God in fear and doubting. Now because of Jesus, how do we draw near to Him?

Our ancestors drew near in fear because their consciences accused them of sin. What has God done about this for us who believe in Christ?

10:23-25

What command is given in verse 23? What promise is given that makes it possible for us to obey the command?

Rather than centering all our faith on ourselves, what are we to do? (Verse 24)

The word "consider" invites us to thinking and careful planning in order to obey. Whom are we to consider? Can you give an example of considering one another in the church?

What two qualities or actions are we to seek to bring out in others?

What does "the assembling of ourselves together" mean? How do Christians do that?

What shows that already some Christians thought they could worship God on their own without involving other people?

What shows you that God is not pleased with this idea?

What is "the day" the author mentions in verse 25?

As time goes on, do we need to meet with other Christians the same, less, or more? Why do you think the author commands us this way?

10:26-31

Verse 26 describes someone who has received the knowledge of the truth and is considering whether to fully embrace or to turn away from it. What should such a person remember?

Who offered the only sacrifice for sins that was fully accepted by God?

If a person turns away from the truth of Christ, instead of the joyful confidence of the believer, what does that person have (verse 27)?

To whom does the author compare such a person (verses 28-29)?

What in these verses indicates that there are degrees or varying levels of punishment even in hell?

What quotes from the Old Testament does the author invoke to show that such an idea is not new, but was taught in their own Jewish Scriptures?

What is the conclusion of the matter?

How would you advise someone who was considering whether to receive Christ or to turn away from Him?

Hebrews 11:1-3

1 Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. 2 For by it the elders obtained a good report. 3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear. Heb 11:1-3 (KJV)

How does the author describe Biblical faith?

How does this fit with the popular saying, "Seeing is believing"?

What words are used to show that faith is more than a dream or a fantasy?

How did the Jewish ancestors obtain a good report with God?

How do we understand that God created the world?

Of what did God make the world?

Hebrews 11:6

6 But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

Heb 11:6 (KJV)

How many people can please God without faith in Him?

What two things do people need to believe about God in order to seek Him?

What shows you that God reveals Himself to those who diligently seek Him?

Is it enough to seek God casually, just a little? Why not?

Hebrews 12:1-11

1 Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God. 3 For consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds.

4 Ye have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin. 5 And ye have forgotten the exhortation which speaketh unto you as unto children, My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: 6 For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. 7 If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? 8 But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons.

9 Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? 10 For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness. 11 Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.
Heb 12:1-11 (KJV)

12:1-3

Look carefully at the sentence structure of vs. 1. What are the two main verbs? (Clue: Part of the verbal phrase is repeated.)

Remember the four basic kinds of sentences—making a statement, showing excitement over a statement, asking a question, and giving a command. Which kind of sentence is this? Why?

Even though commands are given, the form in which they are given is more of an invitation. What shows this?

Who are the great cloud of witnesses referred to in vs. 1?

What two things are we to lay aside? How are these two things different? Can you give examples of each?

Laying these things aside requires an act of the will. It's something we deliberately do? What shows this?

What action does the author use to describe the Christian life?

How do you think the Christian life is like a race?

There are two kinds of races—short races and long races. Which is compared to the Christian life? How is it different from the other kind of race?

12:4-8

What is the main point of vs. 4?

What is the writer trying to encourage us to do?

In the context of this passage to what sin is he referring?

What does the writer feel they may have forgotten (vs. 5)?

To what Old Testament verse is the author referring?

How does God address His people in that verse?

What are God's people to expect from Him?

Discipline is hard and unpleasant, so why is it encouraging that God disciplines us?

If God did not discipline us, what would that mean?

12:9-11

How is God compared to a loving earthly Father?

How is God described in vs. 9? What do you think this means?

What is the end result of being subject to the Father of spirits?

What are some of the differences between the discipline of a loving earthly father and God's?

What are some of the similarities?

What seems to be the key to accepting or appreciating discipline from God even when it hurts?

When have you been aware of the discipline of God in your life? What effect did it have?

How would you encourage someone who is going through a time of discipline?

Hebrews 12:18-29

Hebrews 13:1-3

What differences do you notice between the content of chapter 12 and chapter 13?

The word "let" is familiar. Where have you seen a similar term or phrase earlier in the book?

What kind of love is brotherly love? Why is this term appropriate to express the kind of love we have between Christians?

Were the Hebrews showing brotherly love? How do you know?

Under what circumstances might they have entertained strangers in their culture?

Under what circumstances might we do it in our culture?

Why might someone be reluctant to entertain strangers?
What are some reasons why they should they do it anyway?
When we entertain strangers, who might we be entertaining?
Can you think of some Bible examples of stories where this happened?
(Abraham entertained three angels.)
Could it be possible to entertain angels and not know it? Why?
What blessings might we miss by not being generous with entertaining strangers?
Who does the writer tell us to remember in verse 3?
What is the modern equivalent of being in bonds?
Is every person who is in prison always a criminal or always evil? Why not?
Can you give some examples of godly Bible people who went to jail?
(Joseph in Genesis, Jeremiah the prophet, Paul in Acts)
Why were these people in jail?
When someone is in prison, why would it be easy to forget about them?
Instead, what are we supposed to do?
How are we supposed to treat those who are suffering adversity?
What kinds of adversity do we suffer in life?
What kinds of adversity do Christians suffer in some lands just for believing in Jesus?
What are some practical ways we could remember those in adversity?
Who do we know right here who is suffering adversity? What could we do to help them?
(Teacher, plan a class project to offer some help.)