

Hebrews Lesson 37

Chapter 9

21 April 2025

- Vs 1** Note, “**a worldly sanctuary**” refers to the fact that it was in this world. “Worldly” is not used in a negative sense here.
- 2-5** The tabernacle included several things that highlighted the Israelite’s rejection of God:
- **Manna:** God called it “bread from heaven” (Exod. 16:4, Neh. 9:15, Jn 6:31-32). The Jews called it manna when they complained about it (Exod. 16:15).
 - **Aaron’s rod that budded:** a reminder that there had been rebellion in the camp against God’s ordained priesthood.
 - **The tables with the covenant:** a reminder of God’s moral standards rejected by the Jews.
- 6-7** Only the high priest could meet with God in the Holy of Holies: once a year, not without blood for himself and for the people.
- Compare that to our unlimited access to God (Heb 4:16).
 - The high priest offered for the “errors of the people, indicating that mistakes needed a blood sacrifice just as willful sins did.
- Vs 8** The presence of the tabernacle signified “**that the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest.**” The blood of Jesus Christ had not been offered yet.
- Vs 9** The gifts and offerings brought to the temple could never perfect a man’s conscience.
- Those sacrifices did not take away sins.
 - Those constant daily sacrifices reminded the Jews that they were still at enmity against God.
 - The Law only pertained to the outer man.
 - The Law could not give a man assurance that he was right with God. His conscience testified to that.
 - Jesus Christ took care of this on the cross and cried “**It is finished.**”
 - Religions that include Mass, Sacraments, and good works are testifying that Jesus didn’t finish it on the cross. Those practices negatively affect the conscience.
- Vs 10** The Old Testament ordinances only pertained to the things of the flesh, not the soul.
- The ordinances of the Law did not save a person.
 - Faith saved many Old Testament saints (Hebrews 11:4-8, 24, 31-32).

- The offerings benefitted the carnal life.
 - It was a constant reminder that they were accountable to God and it helped them to live their life in a manner that would keep them out of trouble.
 - A civilization that fears God is a safer place than one that doesn't fear God.
- **Proverbs 30:11-14** outlines the results of not adhering to a Law and not fearing God.
 - Cursing father and mother, pure in their own eyes, not washed from their filthiness.
 - Proud, disrespectful, rude, harmful to the weak.
- **Philippians 3:4-6** The Apostle Paul gave testimony showing that adherence to the Law could indeed enable a man to be perfected carnally (not spiritually). He was blameless concerning the Law (not sinless).
 - His relationship to his fellow man was right.
- **Acts 26:4-5** Paul testified before King Agrippa that any Jew that knew him would say that he lived right, according to the Law.
- **Matthew 19:16-21** A young man told Jesus that he kept the commandments from his youth. Jesus did not refute (disprove, rebut) that man's statement.
- The Law could change your actions (physical things, Heb 9:10); it couldn't change your heart.

"...until the time of reformation."

- Reformation involves modifying an existing system; not getting rid of it.
- Jesus Christ (vs 11) will reform the existing Law to fit the Hebrews new situation with Christ ruling on earth.
 - Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. 10:4).
 - Christ fulfilled the Law (Mt. 5:17)
 - The Hebrews' access to God does not come from the tabernacle anymore. There is a more perfect tabernacle (vs 11).