



Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant
Lesson 6: The Book of Hebrews and Jesus Our High Priest

Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

We have seen how, after Adam and Eve sinned, God began working immediately on His plan to redeem us from Satan's bondage.

We have also seen that in order for God to legally work in the earth and bring about our freedom from Satan, He had to establish a covenant with a man.

He did this with Abraham.

All of the promises God made to Abraham belong to us too when we are in Christ.

We have been set free from the curse of the law and have inherited the blessings of God.

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation

And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

Book of Hebrews

Hebrews 8:6

Hebrews is a book about our _____

Hebrews tells us another main difference between the New Covenant and the Old Covenant.

Hebrews 10:16, 17

In the Old Covenant the law was written down. In the New Covenant the law is written in our hearts.

One of the main themes of the Book of Hebrews is _____

1. _____

Hebrews 1:1, 2

This is the difference between Christianity and many other religions.

Jesus was not just a good man or a good prophet. He is the Son of God.

2. _____

Hebrews 1:4-13

3. _____

Hebrews 3:1-5

Moses was a servant of God. Jesus is both builder and Lord of the house.

Moses was a shadow of things to come.

Hebrews 3:6

In the time of Moses, God's presence was in the tabernacle (the house). In the New Covenant – we are the house!

4. _____

Aaron was the high priest. He went to God on behalf of the people – offering the sacrifices to cover their sins.

Hebrews 5:1-4

Look at the result of Jesus being our high priest.

Hebrews 4:14-16

Hebrews 4:16 – Amplified Bible

Let us then fearlessly and confidently and boldly draw near to the throne of grace . . .

Hebrews 4:16 – Contemporary English Version

So whenever we are in need, we should come bravely before the throne of our merciful God. There we will be treated with undeserved kindness, and we will find help.

5. _____

Hebrews 9:12-14

Jesus' sacrifice was final! This is the difference between atonement (covering) and remission.

Acts 10:43

Definition of REMISSION:

- _____
- A release from bondage with the added quality of canceling out all judgement, punishment, or debt
- _____

What is the ministry of Jesus today?

1. _____

We have already seen that He carried His own blood into the heavenly Holy of Holies. But that is not all he did.

Hebrews 8:1, 2

Definition of SANCTUARY: _____

What are the "holy things"? – _____

When you pray and worship, it is all accepted by the Father when presented in the name of Jesus.

2. _____

Hebrews 9:15

Jesus is the mediator for the sinner. He introduces sinners to the Father.

You can only come to the Father through Jesus.

3. _____

Jesus is the intercessor for the Christian.

Romans 8:33, 34

4. _____

Definition of ADVOCATE: One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law

Every child of God _____

1 John 2:1

When we sin, we break fellowship with God and need an advocate.

When we sin, we must confess it.

1 John 1:9

After we confess our sin, Jesus, our advocate, takes up our case before the Father.

No Christian should ever remain in broken fellowship with God any longer than it takes to ask forgiveness.

The High Priest

Exodus 28:1

Exodus 29:9

Aaron and his sons were chosen by God to be priests.

When they were set apart they were sprinkled with blood and became mediators between God and man.

Numbers 4:1-3

Priests began their work at the age of thirty.

The high priest had special clothing.

- White trousers and a white coat of fine linen. This symbolized perfect righteousness.
- Blue robe worn over the coat. Blue speaks of heaven. The high priest was a heavenly appointment by God Himself.

- Golden bells alternating with purple and scarlet pomegranates.

Gold represented _____

Purple represented _____

Scarlet represented _____

The purpose of the bells were so the people knew the high priest was alive inside the Holy of Holies.

- Over the robe, a short sleeveless jacket, called an ephod, was worn. It was made of gold that had been made into thin wire and woven with blue, purple, and scarlet thread. It was two pieces, front and back, joined at the shoulders with two gold chains. There were two onyx stones, one on each shoulder. The names of the twelve tribes of Israel were written on the stones – six on each side.
- A sash of fine linen was worn fastened around the ephod. This was a reminder that the high priest was a servant of God and Israel.
- A gold breastplate was worn with twelve stones attached. Each stone had the name of a tribe engraved on it. The high priest symbolically carried the nation of Israel into the presence of God.
- Turban – A gold plate was attached with a blue ribbon. “Holiness to the Lord” was engraved on it.

The Day of Atonement

This is the day the high priest went into the Holy of Holies. This is the room in the temple where God’s presence rested on the Ark of the Covenant.

Leviticus 16 describes the Day of Atonement.

Leviticus 16:1-4

The high priest washed himself so that he could minister on behalf of the people.

He put on the trousers, robe, sash, and turban. He did not put on the garments of beauty. He dressed plain so that he looked like everyone else.

Leviticus 16:11

First the high priest made a sin offering for himself. He had to do this in order to represent the nation. He was a man like everyone else and identified with the people.

Leviticus 16:12

He entered the Holy of Holies with hot coals and incense. The only thing in the Holy of Holies was the Ark of the Covenant. The presence of God was manifested on the Mercy Seat.

Leviticus 16:13

The incense filled the room. It made a cloud that enabled the high priest to stand in God's presence.

Leviticus 16:14

The high priest sprinkled the blood of his sin offering on the Mercy Seat. Why seven times?

Seven is the number of _____. It was prophetic of the perfect sacrifice that would come through Jesus. His sacrifice did not cover sin, but did away with it.

Leviticus 16:8

The high priest took two goats and cast lots to determine which goat would die and which one he would let go.

Leviticus 16:15

The high priest killed one of the goats. The goat died in place of the people. He was their sin substitute.

Then the priest sprinkled the blood of the goat on the Mercy Seat. The blood changes God's throne from one of judgement to one of mercy. The blood of the innocent animal paid the penalty of sin.

Leviticus 16:18-19

The blood was smeared on the altar.

Leviticus 16:20-22

The high priest symbolically put _____ onto the goat. When the goat went into the wilderness, the sin went with it.

Leviticus 16:23, 24**Comparing the Old Covenant High Priest to Jesus Our Great High Priest**

The Old Covenant high priest was just a shadow of the perfect High Priest who was to come.

1. _____

Jesus is God. He left the glory of heaven to come to earth. Jesus laid aside His garments of beauty and became like a man.

2. Jesus perfectly fulfilled the Old Covenant by beginning ministry at the age of thirty.

3. Jesus did not need to be cleansed like the Old Covenant high priest. However, He identified with him by allowing John the Baptist to baptize Him.

4. It was not necessary for Jesus to make a sacrifice for Himself. Instead, He sacrificed Himself for us.

2 Corinthians 5:21

Jesus became sin and the altar was the cross.

5. Nobody could touch the high priest until his work was done.

John 20:17

6. _____

Hebrews 9:12

7. _____

The Father accepts us because He accepts our High Priest.

Jude 24

8. The veil was torn because it was no longer needed.

We can all walk into _____ by the blood of Jesus.

Hebrews 4:16

9. All believers in the New Covenant are ministering priests.

1 Peter 2:9