

In the second half of chapter 9, the author of Hebrews explains further the connection between the Old and New Covenant through the concept of a will. While the term “covenant” and “will” come from the same Greek word, in this section the use of a “will” better communicates the significance of what we have received from Jesus and His work on our behalf in order to atone for sin.

Hebrews 9:15-28

Redemption Through the Blood

I. COMPARING OUR STORIES

MY EXPERIENCE...

YOUR EXPERIENCE...

Inheritances have the ability to bless and curse. Families are often better equipped because of them, and others experience division due to jealousy and feelings of unfairness. Either way you look at the idea of an inheritance, they *can* bring opportunities of provision, and sometimes obligations of various responsibilities.

II. CONSIDERING OUR STRUGGLES

WHAT is the purpose of a will?

HOW is a will enacted?

HOW does a will provide confidence and assurance, and in **WHAT** way?

ARE there any ways you can think of that a will may cause concern or trouble?

Hebrews 9:15-28

Redemption

Through the Blood

Read Hebrews 9:15-28

OBSERVATION

What is Jesus a mediator of, and what do we receive because of it (vs. 15)?

According to vs. 16-17, what is necessary in order for a will to take effect?

According to vs. 18-22, what is necessary, in both the Old and New Covenants, in order to have the forgiveness of sins?

Where does the high priest go to offer blood and how often? Similarly, where does Christ go and how often (vs. 24-26)?

What promise is revealed in vs. 28?

INTERPRETATION

What is a mediator and how does Jesus fulfill this role? Consider 1 Timothy 2:5-6.

What is the “promised eternal inheritance” mentioned in vs. 15? (See also Ephesians 1:13-14, Romans 8:15-17, Matthew 28:18-20)

Explain how Jesus’ death redeems us from transgressions committed under the first covenant (vs. 15).

How does the author connect a necessary death for the forgiveness of sins under the Old Covenant to that of the New Covenant?

In vs. 19-20, what was Moses performing on behalf of the people (See Exodus 24:6-8). How does this connect to what Christ has done for us? (see Luke 22:14-20).

Why is there such a significance placed upon blood in this passage? See Numbers 17:11 for insight.

How does the author reveal Jesus’ better mediation than that of the high priest in vs. 23-26?

Why is the promise given in vs. 28 so significant in how we live our lives today, knowing now what we’ve inherited from God?

APPLICATION

How can we specifically rejoice in our inheritance, *and* what would it look like to labor on knowing what we’ve been given?