

Hebrews 2

1. This chapter opens with the word “Therefore...” To what does it refer?
2. What two laws are contrasted in verses 1-3?
3. From Matthew 17:1-5, be prepared to explain what happened on this occasion and what it signified:
4. Acts 3:22-23 cites the fulfillment of Deut. 18:18-19 in the person of Christ. Explain the significance of the prophecy:
5. According to Matthew 28:18, Christ now has all “authority.” What does the word “authority” mean?
6. The same kind of contrast that is made in Hebrews 2:2-3 is also made in 10:26-29 and in 12:25. What point is the writer emphasizing in these verses?
7. What function / work of the Holy Spirit is discussed in Hebrews 2:4?
 - a. Mark 16:20 describes a work of “confirmation” that well fits with Hebrews 2:4. From Mark 16:17-18, list some of the things that would be done in accomplishing this work:
 - b. To whom was Jesus speaking in Mark 16:14-18?
 - c. What was necessary in order for the ability to work miracles to be passed on to or conferred upon another person? (Hint: Acts 8:14-20).
8. When did miracles cease?

9. What point is made about angels in verse 5?
10. From Psalm 8:3-8 and Genesis 1:26-28, what was God's will for man on earth?
11. By becoming "flesh" (Heb. 2:14; Jn. 1:14) Jesus was classified with "man." Why is it said that Jesus was made "a little lower than the angels?" What was the purpose for this?
12. Calvinism claims that Jesus died only for "the elect." How does Hebrews 2:9 answer this?
13. Hebrews 2:10-18 describes the several ways in which Jesus identified with man: List as many as you can:
14. The expression "all things like unto his brethren" is qualified by the context, and especially verses 14 and 15. In what ways was Jesus made "like" his brethren?
15. Several things are stated in this chapter that Jesus did in order to qualify Him as our high priest. List as many as you can think of:
16. Why is Jesus able to "aid those who are tempted?"
17. How was Jesus rewarded for His humiliation? (See also Philippians 2:5-11)