Hebrews 8

1. In my last questions on chapter 7 I addressed some areas where the high priesthood of Christ was superior to the Levitical priesthood. That thought continues into this chapter. What is another way in which Christ's priesthood is better according to verse 1?

a. How is Christ's priesthood superior according to 8:2 & 9:24?.

b. So, what is the "true tent" (or tabernacle) of 8:2?

c. What does the writer refer to when he speaks of the *"chief" or "main point?"* (*"the sum"* in the KJV) in verse 1?

2. As we learned from Hebrews 5:1 concerning "priests" in general, verse 3 of this chapter points out that Christ's priesthood also involved *sacrificing.* According to 9:12 and 10:11-12, what was the difference in the sacrifices?

3. According to verse 4, why could Christ not be a priest "on earth?"

a. What do verses 8:4 and 9:6 imply about Jewish worship at the time of the writing of the book of Hebrews?

4. What purpose did the Jewish worship system or "arrangement", 9:9) serve according to verses 8:5a; 9:23 and 10:1?

5. What great *authority* lesson is contained in the quotation in Hebrews 8:5b?

6. What three things are said to be "better" according to verse 6?

7. Some cite verse 7 to suggest that the Mosaic Law *itself* was faulty. However, how does Paul describe the law of Moses in Romans 7:12?

8. Jeremiah 31:31-34 is quoted in Hebrews 8:8-12 (and again partially in Hebrews 10:16-17). In what significant ways would the New Covenant be different from the Old Covenant?

a. Read John 1:11-13 + 3:3-5 and be prepared to explain the difference between how enters a covenant relationship with God today, and how it was done under Judaism.

9. Some people, and especially the AD 70 errorists, cite Hebrews 8:13 as proof that the Law of Moses was not completely fulfilled at the cross. They are missing the perspective. Explain the last phrase of this verse with respect to its application and timing: