CHRIST in the New Testament Book of HEBREWS -- Notes prepared by L. Dwight Custis,
Trinity Bible Church of Portland, OR.

- 1. There is a strong emphasis in Hebrews on both the Deity and Humanity of our Lord.
 - a. His Deity is brought out from the very beginning by the term "Son" (1:2).

 See John 5:17, 18 for the significance of the fact that He was (and continues to be) the Son of God. It is used 12 times in Hebrews. See Heb. 1:2, 5 (2x), 8; 3:6; 4:14; 5:5, 8; 6:6; 7:3, 28; 10:29.

His Deity is also brought out in passages where His Name is used in different ways:

(1) Lord (1:10; 2:3; 7:14).

(2) Christ Jesus (3:1).

- (3) Christ (3:6, 14; 5:5; 6:1; 9:11, 14, 24, 28; 11:26). For the fact that Christ, or Messiah, indicates Deity, see Matt. 16:16. The Deity of the Messiah is clearly indicated in such Old Testament passages as Isa. 7:14; 9:6, 7; Micah 5:2.
- (4) Jesus Christ (10:10; 13:8, 21).

(5) Lord Jesus (13:20).

(6) Jesus is also indicative of His Deity, but since it was our Lord's Name given at birth it is listed below under His Humanity.

The Deity of Christ is also brought out in such verses as 1:2, 3, 10-12; 4:15; 7:16, 24, 25, 26.

b. His Humanity is emphasized by the use of the Name, Jesus (2:9; 4:14; 6:20; 7:22; 10:19; 12:2, 24; 13:12).

The Humanity of Christ is also brought out in such verses as 2:14, 16; 3:3; 8:3; 10:5, 12, 20.

Other passages relating to the Humanity of Christ will be found below in connection with our Lord's temptations and sufferings, His death, His resurrection, His ascension, His present place in heaven at the Father's right hand -- and the many verses that have to do with the main theme of this Epistle: His priesthood.

- 2. Christ is the Creator of all things (1:2, 10), the Sustainer of creation (1:3), and the Heir of all things (1:2).
- 3. In His Deity Christ is the final and complete revelation of God the Father (1:1-3). This revelation was completed through our Lord's incarnation and all that He did during His earthly ministry.
- 4. Hebrews gives us a most complete account of our Lord's life and work from His first coming to His second coming:

a. His birth (2:9, 14, 16, 17; 10:5).

b. His temptations (2:18; 4:14; 5:7, 8; 12:3, 4).

- c. His sacrificial death (2:9, 10, 14, 15, 17; 5:6; 6:6; 7:27; 9:12, 14, 15-17, 26, 28; 10:10, 12, 14, 19, 26, 29; 12:2, 24; 13:12, 20). Under this heading we also have the reference to His priestly work in Heb. 1:3.
- d. His resurrection (13:20).

e. His ascension (4:14; 7:26; 9:24).

- f. His present ministry at the right hand of God (1:3, 13; 8:1; 9:24; 10:12; 12:2). He is there as our Intercessor (7:25).
- g. His second coming (1:6; 9:28; 10:37).
- 5. The Book of Hebrews also gives us many other titles which belong to our Lord in addition to those already given, titles which are either stated or implied:

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a. Better than angels (1:4).
   A King (1:8).
    The Victorious One (1:13; 10:13).
c.
    A merciful and faithful High Priest (2:17).
    The Captain of our salvation (2:10).
e.
    The One Who sanctifies (2:11; 10:14; 13:12).
    The Apostle and High Priest of our profession (3:1).
    The Builder of the house (3:3) -- better than Moses.
i.
   Better than Joshua (4:8).
   A great High Priest (4:14). See also 5:5.
j.
    A Priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec (5:6, 10; 6:20;
    7:11, 15, 17, 21) -- better than Abraham and better than Levi.
    The Author of eternal salvation (5:9). See also 7:25.
1.
    The Hope set before us (6:18).
n. An Anchor of the soul (6:19).
o. The Forerunner (6:20).
p. Another Priest, that is, different from Aaron (7:11, 15) -- better than
    Aaron.
q. A Surety of a better covenant (7:22).
    A Minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle (8:2).
    The Mediator of a better covenant (8:6).
   An High Priest of good things to come (9:11).
u. The Mediator of the new testament (9:15). See also 12:24.
v. An High Priest over the house of God (10:21).
    The Author and Finisher of our faith (12:2).
W.
    The great Shepherd of the sheep (13:20).
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6. A special point is made in Hebrews that our Lord was appointed by God, or called by God, to the priestly office which He has in the redemptive plan and purpose of God (1:2; 3:2; 5:5, 6, 10; 7:20, 21).

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