



# HEBREWS

JESUS IS BETTER



# Hebrews 9:15-28

<sup>15</sup> Therefore he is the mediator of a new covenant, so that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance, since a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant. <sup>16</sup> For where a will is involved, the death of the one who made it must be established. <sup>17</sup> For a will takes effect only at death, since it is not in force as long as the one who made it is alive.



# Hebrews 9:15-28

**<sup>18</sup> Therefore not even the first covenant was inaugurated without blood. <sup>19</sup> For when every commandment of the law had been declared by Moses to all the people, he took the blood of calves and goats, with water and scarlet wool and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book itself and all the people, <sup>20</sup> saying, “This is the blood of the covenant that God commanded for you.”**



# Hebrews 9:15-28

**<sup>21</sup> And in the same way he sprinkled with the blood both the tent and all the vessels used in worship. <sup>22</sup> Indeed, under the law almost everything is purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins. <sup>23</sup> Thus it was necessary for the copies of the heavenly things to be purified with these rites, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.**



# Hebrews 9:15-28

<sup>24</sup> For Christ has entered, not into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true things, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God on our behalf. <sup>25</sup> Nor was it to offer himself repeatedly, as the high priest enters the holy places every year with blood not his own, <sup>26</sup> for then he would have had to suffer repeatedly since the foundation of the world.



# Hebrews 9:15-28

But as it is, he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. <sup>27</sup> And just as it is appointed for man to die once, and after that comes judgment, <sup>28</sup> so Christ, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, will appear a second time, not to deal with sin but to save those who are eagerly waiting for him.



# Outline

1. **The necessity of Christ's sacrifice**
2. **The nature of Christ's sacrifice**
3. **Our response to Christ's sacrifice**



# Outline

## 1. The necessity of Christ's sacrifice

→ *Why did Jesus have to die?*

## 2. The nature of Christ's sacrifice

→ *What kind of death did he die?*

## 3. Our response to Christ's sacrifice

→ *How should we respond?*



# 1. The necessity of Christ's sacrifice

*Why did Jesus have to die?*



# 1. The necessity of Christ's sacrifice

*Why did Jesus have to die?*

(a) To establish the new covenant

- vv. 15-21 (key words: covenant/will)



# Hebrews 9:15-21

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# 1. The necessity of Christ's sacrifice

*Why did Jesus have to die?*

(b) To deal with sin



# 1. The necessity of Christ's sacrifice

*Why did Jesus have to die?*

## (b) To deal with sin

- v. 15: “a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant”
- v. 22: “without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins”
- v. 26: “he has appeared . . . to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself”
- v. 28: “so Christ, having been offered once to bear the sins of many”



# HOUSE M.D.







**It is a very hard thing to put away  
sin. Meditate awhile on this truth, for  
it will help you to magnify the  
power, the wisdom, and the grace of  
Christ who has put away.**

**—Charles Spurgeon**





## **2. The nature of Christ's sacrifice**

*What kind of death did he die?*



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## 2. The nature of Christ's sacrifice

*What kind of death did he die?*

- **Voluntary:** “he offered himself” (9:14) “the sacrifice of himself” (9:26)
- **Sacrificial:** “the shedding of blood” (9:22)
- **Substitutionary:** “to bear the sins of many” (9:26)



## 2. The nature of Christ's sacrifice

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- **Voluntary:** “he offered himself” (9:14) “the sacrifice of himself” (9:26)
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- **Final:** “once for all” (9:26); “once” (9:28)



# Atonement in OT and NT

## Old covenant

## New covenant

**PRIEST**

Aaron, the high priest  
of Israel

Jesus Christ,  
our great high priest

**TIME**

Yom Kippur  
(The Day of Atonement)

“The end of the ages”

**PLACE**

Most Holy Place

Presence of God

**OFFERING**

Blood of bulls and goats

Himself, his own blood

**FREQUENCY**

Repeatedly

Once and for all

**RESULT**

Ritual cleansing only

Eternal redemption



## 2. The nature of Christ's sacrifice

*What kind of death did he die?*

- **Voluntary:** “he offered himself” (9:14) “the sacrifice of himself” (9:26)
- **Sacrificial:** “the shedding of blood” (9:22)
- **Substitutionary:** “to bear the sins of many” (9:26)
- **Final:** “once for all” (9:26); “once” (9:28)
- **Effective:** “redeems” (9:15); “established” (9:16); “better sacrifices” (9:23); “put away” (9:26)



### **3. Our response to Christ's sacrifice**

*How should we respond?*



### 3. Our response to Christ's sacrifice

*How should we respond?*

- Follow his call

v. 15: Therefore he is the mediator of a new covenant, so that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance, since a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant.



### 3. Our response to Christ's sacrifice

*How should we respond?*

- Wait for his coming

v. 28: so Christ, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, will appear a second time, not to deal with sin but to save those who are eagerly waiting for him.





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