

Outline Studies On
Hebrews
Chapter
Eleven

James W. Knox

**Outline Studies On
Hebrews Chapter Eleven**

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Preface

Few chapters of the Bible allow for so broad a study as does Hebrews 11. Called by some “The Roll Call of Faith” and by others “The Great Cloud of Witnesses,” its contents allow us to review the lives of the men and women God selected from the former ages as having lived lives that pleased Him.

The chapter takes us back before time, to the necessity of a belief in God. We are then guided from the creation, through the course of human history and at last to the promise that yet awaits the saints of all the ages.

We are shown that in every period of human history God has required one thing of man: faith in what He has revealed. While one may build an ark, another may leave a homeland, one may fight a dreaded foe and another may brave a fiery furnace, the common denominator is unwavering belief in God and His revelation.

From this chapter we learn that faith without works is dead. Scan the chapter and note that every case of faith is underscored by a verb, an action word. Offered, moved, hid, refused, quenched and such terms run the course of the chapter. Faith is more than just believing—it is believing which prompts activity.

Hebrews 11 declares the outcome of the truth presented in Hebrews 1-10. In like manner, Romans 12-16 present the outworking of the truths found in Romans 1-11. This same principle is seen in the Pentateuch, where Exodus sets forth redemption and Leviticus holiness, followed by Numbers, which records the result of the previous instruction. In the New Testament we see the gospels providing the foundation which is built upon in Acts.

This Bible pattern must not be ignored. We have much grand instruction in the pages of God’s Holy word but the attainment of knowledge is not sufficient to live a life pleasing to

God. We must act upon our knowledge, i.e., live by faith, if our lives are to be acceptable to the Lord.

Three times in the New Testament we find *The just shall live by faith*. The book of Romans, where the term first occurs, emphasizes *the just*. Galatians, where the second reference is found, emphasizes *shall live*. In Hebrews, where the quotation appears for the third time, the emphasis is on *by faith*. The first and fundamental principle of faith is that the creature is dependent upon the Creator. A failure to understand and act upon this fact is the beginning of all sin and apostasy. Man departs from his Creator and soon he knows not God.

The God of all grace then reveals Himself to man that the proper relationship between the two might be restored. However, man must exercise faith in this revelation if it is to have any affect upon his condition (1 Thessalonians 2:13).

Our chapter makes quite clear that this revelation of God to man will not be in the form of visible signs and wonders. The heroes that are set before us to mark our path are characterized as trusting the unseen (v. 7), seeing the invisible (v. 27), embracing that which was afar off (v. 13).

The chapter has been well outlined as follows:

- I. PARTICULAR EXAMPLES (vv. 2-12).
- II. GENERAL REFLECTIONS (vv. 13-16).
- III. PARTICULAR EXAMPLES (vv. 17-38).
- IV. GENERAL REFLECTIONS (vv. 39-40).

Both sets of general reflections begin with “these all” that we might understand that the specifics of each case differed but that which pleased God did not. Each man and woman found in our chapter is singled out for scriptural notoriety by God because they lived by faith.

The tremendous Rothschild fortune was made in a simple fashion. A day before anyone in Great Britain knew it he received news that the Battle of Waterloo had been won. That knowledge enabled him to buy up all the depressed money

shares, which rose with marvelous buoyancy as soon as the news was universally disseminated.

Suppose he had not had such a revelation. We would never have known his name. Suppose he had the revelation but did not believe it. Suppose he believed the good news but did not act upon it.

The picture is clear. We have been given good news, by God, that will allow us to grow spiritually and eternally rich. But, the mere knowledge is not enough. It must be believed and acted upon. Those that will take the course of faith will find God a rewarder of all those that diligently seek Him.

As these lessons are designed for use in church and Sunday School settings, it was necessary that only references to key verses are given and we have limited the number of cross references in the outlines. Those using these lessons for personal study are encouraged to take the time to read the entire context of the passages cited.

Those teaching these lessons will find that many of them can be broken into as many as four separate lessons in order to function within the constraints of time.

One warning should be given in regard to typology. Those who are familiar with my teaching in print and on tape are aware that I have great fondness for drawing New Testament truth from Old Testament types. However, we must be certain that we do not stretch such teaching beyond rational limits. To keep ourselves from this error, let us be certain that we take the time to cross reference all such teaching to clear and solid New Testament passages which justify the typical teaching we set forth. There is already far too much speculative and fanciful interpretation in the church, so let us not be guilty of adding to the mass of unscriptural opinion which is being passed off as Bible doctrine.

Lesson 01

GROUNDBREAKING

(VV. 1, 2, 6)

In our first lesson we shall get an overview of the scriptural definition of faith and its importance to the child of God.

I. WHAT IS FAITH?

A. Substance.

1. Comes by hearing the word (Romans 10:17).
2. Authored by Jesus Christ (Hebrews 12:2).
3. Jesus Christ is the Word (John 1:1, 14). The substance of our faith in Christ Jesus is the written word which reveals the incarnate Word.

B. Evidence.

1. We have not seen the Christ we love (1 Peter 1:8).
2. Yet we see the effects of His presence (John 3:8).
3. As we look upon things unseen (2 Corinthians 4:18). We have faith in the unseen because of the evidence it presents us. We know there is wind because the trees sway and we feel the breeze upon our face. So the written word tells of things which will give evidence of God's truth as we exercise faith.

C. Example.

1. I hope to get to heaven.
 - a. On what premise do I base this hope?
 - b. Is there any substance to it?
 - c. Yes, that which is revealed in the written word.

2. As I reason.
 - a. Is there any evidence to support the substance of my hope?
 - b. Yes, Hebrews 11:2 and 12:1 tell me there is a record of those who dared to live by faith. Thus, we study Hebrews 11.

II. PERSONAL FAITH

- A. One must believe in God (the Author) (v. 6).
- B. One must believe there will be a result (the Finisher) (v. 6).
- C. Each one is given the measure of faith (Romans 12:3). So God has placed within every man a knowledge and understanding of His existence (Romans 1:18-21) and ample proof that those which exercise trust in God will be rewarded.

III. WHY IS FAITH IMPORTANT?

- A. Salvation comes by faith (Ephesians 2:8-9).
- B. Just shall live by faith (Romans 1:17; Galatians 3:11).
- C. Saints overcome by faith (1 John 5:4).
- D. Cannot please God without (Hebrews 11:6).
- E. What is not faith is sin (Romans 14:23).
- F. Necessary for conflict (Ephesians 6:16).

IV. THE PERIL

- A. Few men exercise faith (Proverbs 20:6).
- B. Especially in last days (Luke 18:8).

Lesson 02

CREATION

(V. 3)

Science, falsely so-called, modernism and numerous cults have lured millions away from the truth because they provide an alternative to those who will not live by faith.

Multitudes deny the truth of the word of God because so much of its content lies beyond the realm of their understanding.

Reasoning as natural men, they view the natural world without the key to knowledge. Thus, they are forced to invent theories and “truths” which seem right to their carnal minds.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the attempts of man to replace the Biblical account of creation. Having removed God from the equation, they cannot find the answer. Yet the babe in Christ, with simple faith in the true and living God, has a perfect understanding of the origins and operations of the universe.

I. THROUGH FAITH WE UNDERSTAND

A. God created.

1. This was done by the Word (John 1:1-3).
2. In every detail (Colossians 1:16-17).
3. For His own pleasure (Revelation 4:11).
4. The historical account (Genesis 1:1-27; 2:1-7).

B. Man’s unbelief.

1. Darwinian evolution (Romans 1:20-23).
2. Theistic evolution (Ezekiel 8:12; 9:9).
3. Big bang theories (2 Peter 3:10-11).
4. Other guesses (1 Corinthians 1:19-21, 25).

II. HOW FAITH’S UNDERSTANDING COMES ABOUT

A. The visible evidence (Psalm 19:1-4).

B. The invisible evidence (Romans 1:18-20).

III. THREEFOLD ASPECT OF MAN'S CREATION

A. God creates each individual (Isaiah 45:12; Psalm 51:5; 139:13).

B. At salvation there is re-creation (2 Corinthians 5:17).

C. Subsequent continual re-creation (Psalm 51:10; 2 Corinthians 4:16).



Note: Charles Darwin, in On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, never gets to the origin and admits that he cannot prove that any species ever did originate in the way in which he sets forth.



Note: The Talmud asks: "Why did God create man last?" Then it answers: "Because if He had not, man would have claimed to have had some share in the work."



PERSONAL NOTES 

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LESSON 02 - CREATION / 11

Lesson 03

TWO SACRIFICES (V. 4; GENESIS 4:3-10)

In this lesson we must note that what is dwelt upon in Abel's faith is not his personal character, nor the fruit of his life but his SACRIFICE. This is what distinguishes the two men. By IT (the sacrifice) he being dead yet speaketh (v. 4).

- I. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES**
 - A.** Both men brought an offering.
 - B.** Both men brought willingly.
 - C.** Both men brought sacrificially.
 - D.** One brought vegetables; one brought blood.

- II. GOD'S RESPONSE**
 - A.** Respect to one offering and not the other: God is no respecter of persons but He does respect or disrespect their actions (Proverbs 16:2).
 - B.** Testified to the righteousness of one.
 - C.** Rebuked the unrighteousness of the other.

- III. THE OUTCOME**
 - A.** One rejects the will of God in favor of his religion.
 - B.** He then becomes the persecutor and murderer of the one accepted by God.
 - C.** One seals his righteous testimony with his blood.
 - D.** He then becomes a perpetual testimony.
 - 1.** To the offering God accepts.
 - 2.** To the sufferings of the righteous. Many religious people have entered a Christless eternity having gone in the way of Cain (Jude 11). The only sacrifice God accepts is the one God prescribes.

Zeal, sincerity and opinion count for nothing in the eyes of the Lord. The only means of access is the blood of the Lamb.

- IV. THE FULFILLMENT OF THE TYPE
 - A. Behold the Lamb of God (John 1:29).
 - B. Offered for our sins (Hebrews 9:14).
 - C. That we might be redeemed (1 Peter 1:18).

- V. THE SACRIFICES OF THE REDEEMED
 - A. Bodies as a living sacrifice (Romans 12:1).
 - B. Spirits surrendered to His will (1 Peter 2:5).
 - C. Thanksgiving (Psalm 116:17).



Note: Since Adam no one can worship God in nature. Neither Cain nor Abel could find Him in the garden. They must meet Him at the altar.



PERSONAL NOTES 

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14 / *LESSON 03 - TWO SACRIFICES*

Lesson 04

TRANSLATION

(V. 5)

One writer said that God and Enoch were walking together near the close of a particular day. God said, “Enoch, it’s closer to my home than it is to yours. Why don’t you just come with me?”

“Translate” is defined as follows: “to take up to heaven without death.”

I. THE LIFE OF ENOCH

A. He pleased God.

B. He walked with God (Genesis 5:22).

1. The two were in agreement (Amos 3:3).
2. Even with the burdens of family life (Genesis 5:22).
3. Consistently for many years (Genesis 5:23).

C. He preached God’s truth (Jude 14-15).

1. His coming to earth.
2. His salvation (saints).
3. His judgment.
4. His hatred of sin.

D. God translated him.

1. He was taken to heaven without dying.
2. He prefigured the Church.
 - a. Taken to heaven before death (John 11:25-26; 1 Thessalonians 4:17).
 - b. Taken prior to the tribulation (Genesis 6; 1 Thessalonians 5:9).

- c. His miraculous departure had no affect upon world conditions.

E. Translation of the Church.

1. The Fact (1 Thessalonians 4:13-5:11).
2. The Reason (1 Corinthians 15:51-57).
3. The Wait (2 Peter 3:7-9).
4. The Time (Luke 21:25-28).
5. The Evidence (John 11:1-46).
6. The Call (Romans 13:11).



Note: The first two heroes provide us a lovely picture of the Lord's supper (1 Corinthians 11:26). *Ye do shew the Lord's death* (Abel's sacrifice) *till He come* (Enoch's translation).



Note: The first two heroes illustrate the fact that God deals differently with each of His children. Abel was allowed to be murdered, while Enoch was translated (Deuteronomy 29:29).



Note: A standard question in Bible quizzes is, "What Bible character lived the longest?" The standard answer is Methuselah (Genesis 5:27). Yet his 969 years pale in comparison when we remember that Enoch is over 5,000 years old and is still going strong.

Lesson 05

MOVED WITH FEAR

(V.7)

The seventh verse is unique as it begins and ends with the words “by faith.” May those of us living in days like those of Noah’s time have all our actions bracketed “by faith.”

- I. BEING WARNED OF GOD**
 - A.** There is always a warning before judgment (Matthew 3:7).
 - B.** Purpose of God’s words (Psalm 19:11).
 - C.** One must heed warning before he can be instructed (Colossians 1:28).

- II. NOT SEEN AS YET**
 - A.** This is true faith (Hebrews 11:1).
 - B.** No rain, flood, destruction, gathering of animals prior to warning.

- III. MOVED WITH FEAR**
 - A.** Fear of the Lord a great motivator (Proverbs 1:7; 8:13; 9:10; 14:16, 26; 15:33; 19:23).
 - B.** When one moves in such fear the Lord will lead in right decisions and actions.
 - 1.** Prepared an ark.
 - 2.** Prepared his household.
 - 3.** Prepared the world (2 Peter 2:5).

- IV. HIS WITNESS TODAY**
 - A.** Object of God’s grace (Genesis 6:8).
 - B.** Obeyed the word of God (Genesis 6:22; 7:5).

Lesson 06

TRAVELING MAN

(V. 10)

In Acts 7 we learn that the God of glory appeared unto Abraham. It was the God whose glory had manifested itself to his faith. We are not distinctly told that Abraham was an idolater, yet there is suggestion that he was (Joshua 24:2). The family had certainly gone into idolatry. God tells Abraham to leave everything and go. He believed God. That was the beginning of faith.

When he arrived at the place where God led him, he had not one foot of ground to call his own. The only part he ever did possess was a tomb. He lived a pilgrim life in the promised land, dwelling in tents with his heirs, Isaac and Jacob and yet he still believed God and imparted this belief to his sons.

I. ABRAHAM'S JOURNEY OF FAITH

- A. The call (v. 8a; Nehemiah 9:7; Acts 7:2-4; Genesis 12:1).
 - 1. To leave all he had known.
 - 2. For an unknown destination.

- B. His obedience (v. 8c; Genesis 12:4).
 - 1. Responded to the word of God.
 - 2. Asked no questions.

- C. The reward (v. 8b; Genesis 12:7).
 - 1. He walked by faith.
 - 2. In time the promises were realized.

II. THE CHRISTIANS JOURNEY OF FAITH

- A. The same call.

1. To leave the former life (2 Corinthians 6:17).
 2. To obey the word of God (Mark 16:15).
- B.** The same pilgrimage.
1. To walk in Jesus' steps (1 Peter 2:21).
 2. Through a strange land (1 Peter 2:11).
- C.** The same outlook.
1. Eyes upon the unseen promises (Titus 2:13).
 2. Of a place prepared for us (John 14:1-3; Hebrew 11:14-16).



Note: Many today speak of “being in the will of God” as though such was the certainty of a settled position. The will of God is not a particular job, house, vehicle, etc. but, rather, it is a particular destination. It is the will of God that all temporal matters be subject to our journey to the heavenly place prepared for the redeemed.



PERSONAL NOTES 

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24 / LESSON 06 - TRAVELING MAN

Lesson 07

LIFE FROM DEATH (VV. 11-12)

In our chapter we have seven men from the book of Genesis, broken in the usual scripture fashion into groups of four and three. Dividing the two groups is the insertion of Sarah.

She is the first of several heroes in the chapter whose faith came after their doubts. She is set before us that we might understand that any past failure or uncertainty cannot prevent the fruitful working of God in the life of one who will believe.

I. AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION

A. Sarah.

1. Past age.
2. Unable to conceive (Genesis 18:11).

B. Abraham.

1. Stricken in age (Genesis 18:11).
2. As good as dead.

II. AN ALL-POWERFUL GOD

A. Makes all things possible (Genesis 18:14).

B. Turns back the clock (Genesis 18:14).

C. Brings life from death (Genesis 21:1-3).

III. FAITH OVERCOMES FRAILTY

A. Sarah's weakness.

1. She laughed (Genesis 18:12).
2. She lied (Genesis 18:15).
3. She feared (Genesis 18:15).

B. Abraham's weakness.

1. Harkened unto his wife (Genesis 16:1-3).
2. Sought alternate means for fulfillment of the promise (Genesis 16:4).

C. Happy result.

1. Abraham now trusts God, not only for the promise but for the details of its fulfillment (Romans 4:18-21).
2. Sarah becomes a meek and loving wife (1 Peter 3:6).

IV. AN APPLICATION

- A. Man is as good as dead, without strength, hopeless.
- B. No relation of flesh and blood can help.
- C. By His power God brings about a miraculous birth.



Note: Abraham hoped when it was hopeless (Romans 4:20), as a man would later believe when he couldn't believe (Mark 9:24). God knows our heart. Let us speak to Him and walk before Him in honesty.



PERSONAL NOTES 

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LESSON 07 - LIFE FROM DEATH / 27

Lesson 08

THE OFFERING OF ISAAC

(VV. 17-19)

Throughout scripture God refers to Himself as a jealous God. Numerous passages liken the turning aside after idols and worldly pleasure to unfaithfulness in a marriage relationship.

That He might prove man's love, God often places His finger upon that which is most precious and asks that it be forsaken. Many of these precious things are not wrong in and of themselves but they keep us from loving the Lord with all our heart, soul, strength and mind.

The admonitions to leave relations, property, future plans, etc., are not acts of cruelty on the part of a hateful God but occasions for man to enter in to the fulness of a loving relationship with his Saviour.

I. WHAT GOD ASKED OF ABRAHAM

- A. His son (v.17).
- B. Slain by his own hand (Genesis 22:2).
- C. Offering the hope of the promises (v. 18).

II. WHAT ABRAHAM BELIEVED BY FAITH

- A. Obedience an act of worship (Genesis 22:5).
- B. God would keep His promises (Genesis 17:21).
- C. God would provide a substitute (Genesis 22:8).
- D. Or raise Isaac from the dead (Genesis 22:5).

III. THE FIGURE

- A. The only begotten Son (v. 17; Genesis 22:2).
- B. Carries the wood up the hill (Genesis 22:6).

Lesson 09

THE WATER BABY

(V. 23)

For many, the two greatest trials are the threatenings of societal establishments and the affection of family ties. In the lives of Amram and Jochebed (Numbers 26:59) these two trials met together. They triumphed wonderfully by faith.

I. PERILOUS TIMES

- A. Hebrews enslaved by an idolatrous people (Exodus 1:14).
- B. Government orders all male babies murdered (Exodus 1:16, 22).

II. RESPONSE OF THE FAITHFUL

- A. Midwives feared God, not the king (Exodus 1:17).
- B. Amram and Jochebed take noble action:
 - 1. Hid their child (Exodus 2:2).
 - 2. Made an ark (Exodus 2:3).
 - 3. Watched with care (Exodus 2:4).
 - 4. Risked all to serve him (Exodus 2:7-9).

III. HIDDEN BABIES WHICH BECAME GREAT DELIVERERS

- A. Moses.
- B. Joash (2 Chronicles 22).
- C. Jesus (Matthew 2).

IV. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

- A. Obey the temporal powers (Romans 13:1-8).
- B. Give honor to the king (1 Peter 2:17).

- C. When the king demands one disobey God.
 - 1. Flee to a safer place if possible (Matthew 10:23).
 - 2. Resist the power if possible (Acts 5:29; Daniel 3).
 - 3. Die if necessary (Revelation 17:6).

V. PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED

- A. Safety.
 - 1. Let us throw every safeguard about our children and try to hide them from the evil of the world.
 - 2. There comes a day when we must launch them out into the world: school, then employment, then to their own family.

- B. Preparation.
 - 1. So let us build an ark as secure as we can make it to keep and shelter them from the dangers of the waters.
 - 2. Let us watch from the shore and be ready to assist them in any way possible in the days to come.



Note: Man always pictures baby Moses happy and smiling but the Bible says the babe wept and this weeping moved Pharaoh's daughter to compassion (Exodus 2:6).

Lesson 10

THE SACRIFICES OF MOSES

(VV. 24-29)

Moses forsook Egypt on two occasions. He made a mental and spiritual forsaking while he still abode in the palace by refusing to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter. He later forsook Egypt in a literal and physical sense when he led the Hebrews out of the nation.

- I. WHAT HE GAVE UP**
 - A.** Throne rights (v. 24).
 - B.** Comfortable life (v. 25).
 - C.** Vast wealth (v. 26).
 - D.** Splendid past and majestic future (v. 27).

- II. WHAT THIS COST HIM**
 - A.** Affliction (v.25).
 - B.** Reproach (v. 26).
 - C.** Wrath (v. 27).

- III. WHAT HE GAINED**
 - A.** Riches of fellowship with God (v. 26).
 - B.** Eternal reward (v. 26).
 - C.** Redemption by blood (v. 28).
 - D.** Deliverance from enemies (v. 29).

- IV. HIS NOBLE CHARACTER**
 - A.** He refused (v. 24).
 - B.** He esteemed (v. 26).
 - C.** He had respect (v. 26).
 - D.** He forsook (v. 27).
 - E.** He endured (v. 27).

Lesson 11

PASSOVER (V. 28; EXODUS 12)

This story presents one of the most thrilling pictures of salvation in all the Bible. In the redemption of Israel by the blood of the lamb we see prefigured Christ our passover (1 Corinthians 5:7).

God said, “When I see,” not “When you feel”; so salvation is not by the physical senses but by faith in the blood of Christ.

I. THE OFFERING

- A. A lamb (Exodus 12:3).
- B. Without blemish (Exodus 12:5).
- C. Killed by assembly of Israel (Exodus 12:6).
- D. On the 14th day (Exodus 12:6).
- E. Its blood shed (Exodus 12:7).
- F. No water allowed (Exodus 12:9).
- G. Roast with fire (Exodus 12:8).
- H. Not to remain until morning (Exodus 12:10).

II. THE INDIVIDUAL

- A. Must take the lamb (Exodus 12:3).
- B. Blood must be applied (Exodus 12:7).
- C. Must be fed upon (Exodus 12:8). The blood on the outside was for salvation. The roast lamb on the inside was for satisfaction.

III. MISTAKES TO BE AVOIDED

- A. Not enough to know about the lamb.
- B. Not enough to be able to afford a lamb.
- C. Someone else’s lamb cannot avail.
- D. Delay in applying the blood.

IV. THE CONSEQUENCES

- A.** Those trusting the shed blood are saved (Exodus 12:12-13).
- B.** Those without the blood are destroyed by God (Exodus 12:12-13).
- C.** Those with the lamb distribute it to their kin (Exodus 12:3).
- D.** Those with the lamb distribute it to their neighbors (Exodus 12:4).
- E.** The redeemed leave their old life (Exodus 12:11, 37).
- F.** Their enemies are spoiled (Exodus 12:35-36).



Note: Who can fail to notice in all these particulars the offering of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the cross?! Below are references corresponding to most of the above outline where Christ Jesus is seen as the fulfillment of this wonderful typology:

- The Lamb (John 1:29).
- Without blemish (John 18:38).
- Killed by congregation of Israel (Matthew 27:25).
- Fourteenth day (Matthew 26:17-19).
- Blood shed (Mark 14:24; John 19:34).
- No water (John 19:28-29).
- Roast with fire (Acts 2:27).
- Not abide till evening (John 19:31).

Lesson 12

WALLS CAME A-TUMBLIN' DOWN

(V. 30)

In our studies we have seen how the heroes of the faith model the way in which we are saved from sin (Abraham and Isaac, Passover, Abel, etc.) and are sanctified from the influences of the world (Enoch, Moses, etc.).

We now enter into a section of the chapter where our spiritual warfare is pictured. The battles with the enemies of God and righteousness, on the way to the promised land, are set forth in the stories of the judges, the kings and the Hebrew captives.

However, all foreshadowing of Christian warfare begins with the famous march around the walls of Jericho.

I. THE CIRCUMSTANCES

- A. Bondage behind.
- B. Freedom ahead.
- C. Battles in between.

II. THE CONDITIONS

- A. Foes looming.
- B. Situations for which unprepared.
- C. God present.

III. THE PROCEDURE

- A. Believe the promise (Joshua 6:2).
- B. Put the word in the forefront (Joshua 6:6).
- C. Obey the peculiar commands (Joshua 6:8-15).
- D. Shout for joy (Joshua 6:16).
- E. Claim the blessings (Joshua 6:20-21, 24).

IV. THIS TRUTH FOR TODAY

- A.** Redeemed by the blood of the Lamb from past bondage.
- B.** Life of rest with Christ is available.
- C.** God will give but we must lay hold.
- D.** Abundant life is secured by following above procedure.



Note: Paintings, commentaries and storybooks aside, the entire population of Israel did not march around the city of Jericho. The people (Joshua 6:7-8) are defined as the priests and armed men (Joshua 6:8-9) and are called *ye men of war* (Joshua 6:3). This term is quite exclusive and is used elsewhere to separate not only soldiers from ordinary citizens but special forces from GIs (1 Samuel 16:18; 17:33; 2 Samuel 17:8; 1 Chronicles 12:1, 33-38).



PERSONAL NOTES 

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Lesson 13

RAHAB THE HARLOT (V.31)

Enter the Gentile woman with the sordid past who does not know the law, is not part of the covenant and has no claim to the promise.

However, when she hears good news from a far country she believes it and , moving by faith, she and her house are saved and enter into an eternal union with the God of Israel and His chosen people.

I. FAITH BY HEARING

- A. Prophecy of nations hearing (Exodus 15:14-16).
- B. Deliverance from Egypt (Joshua 2:10).
- C. Drying of Red Sea (Joshua 2:10).
- D. Conquest of kings (Joshua 2:10).

II. RESPONSE OF FAITH

- A. Heart did melt (Joshua 2:11).
- B. Courage failed (Joshua 2:11).
- C. Belief in true God (Joshua 2:11).

III. FAITH IN ACTION

- A. Hid spies.
- B. Helped them escape.
- C. Won family.
- D. Hung scarlet thread.

IV. DECLARATION FOR TODAY

- A. Believe good report.
- B. Forsake other gods.
- C. Trust in the blood.

Lesson 14

PRONOUNCEMENT OF BLESSINGS (VV. 20-22; GENESIS 27, 28, 48, 50)

This lesson is important because it shows how our faith can and does influence the generations which follow. May our lives be ones of sure and steadfast trust in God that we might impart the certainty of His blessed promises to those we leave behind.

- I. THEIR COMMON GROUND**
 - A.** Believed God's promises though they could not live to see their fulfillment.
 - B.** Came to the close of their lives in victory.
 - 1. Isaac blessed.
 - 2. Jacob worshipped.
 - 3. Joseph anticipated deliverance.

- II. ISAAC BLESSES JACOB AND ESAU**
 - A.** First blessing of Jacob not of faith.
 - 1. Isaac trusts his feelings (Genesis 27:21).
 - 2. Ate with many doubts (Genesis 27:22, 24; Romans 14:23).

 - B.** Esau blessed by faith.
 - 1. Believed God heard his binding words (Genesis 27:37).
 - 2. Pronounced future of Edomites (Genesis 27:38-40).

 - C.** Jacob blessed by faith (Genesis 28:1-5).
 - 1. Multitude of heirs.
 - 2. The promised land.

III. JACOB WHEN DYING

- A.** Sweet reminder of God's goodness.
 - 1.** Leaned upon his staff (11:21).
 - 2.** Had only this staff when he began life's journey (Genesis 32:10).
- B.** Blessed Joseph's Sons (11:21).
- C.** Peculiar Circumstances
 - 1.** Physical sight gone (Genesis 48:10).
 - 2.** Blessed contrary to nature (Genesis 48:14).
 - 3.** Blessed contrary to desire of family (Genesis 48:17).
- D.** Believed promise given to Abraham (Genesis 48:16).

IV. JOSEPH WHEN DYING

- A.** God will surely visit (Genesis 50:24).
- B.** Will bring you from bondage (Genesis 50:24).
- C.** Into promised land (Genesis 50:24).
- D.** Orders bones to be carried out (Genesis 50:25).

V. EXAMPLES UNTO US

- A.** Must forget past failures.
- B.** Must look on things spiritually, not naturally.
- C.** Must have hope beyond the grave.
- D.** Not a bone of us will be left in the world when God leads us out.

Lesson 15

FAITH FROM FEAR (V. 32, JUDGES 4-8)

The lives of some men do not begin well, nor do they end well, yet God is faithful. He does not forget any work of faith or labor of love.

In the next two lessons we learn of four men whose overall histories are rather disappointing. Yet the time in their lives when they yielded to God and acted by faith won them a place in the record books of heaven.

I. TWO RELUCTANT BELIEVERS

A. Gideon unsure of victory.

1. Pleads weakness (Judges 6:15).
2. Fleeces the Lord (Judges 6:36-40).
3. Sneaky business (Judges 7:9-14).

B. Barak timid and hesitant.

1. Unresponsive to Lord's command (Judges 4:6-7).
2. Unwilling to go without support (Judges 4:8).

II. PUTTING THE FLESH ASIDE

A. Gideon.

1. Worships (Judges 6:24).
2. Destroys idol (Judges 6:25-28).
3. Defeats Midianites (Judges 7:19-23).

B. Barak.

1. Rises up from idleness (Judges 4:9).
2. Goes down to battle (Judges 4:14).
3. Defeats the foe (Judges 4:16).

III. DISAPPOINTING ENDS

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Lesson 16

FAITH FROM FAILURE (V. 32; JUDGES 11, 13-16)

It is most surprising that Hollywood has not seized upon the book of Judges. Not only does it feature exciting battles, intrigue and personal conflict but the sins and failures of its heroes would certainly appeal to an unregenerate audience.

One of the greatest proofs for the Divine inspiration of the Bible is the fact that it does not whitewash the lives of its leading characters. There are no super-men, only fallen men. There are no good men—only a few men who allowed the good God to have control of their lives.

Often this control was given for only a brief time. Yet it is strange how God reckons things. We are surprised to find Samson and David in the same verse. We find Barak and Jephthah in the same verse with Samuel. Thanks be to God for His marvelous grace.

I. TWO UNLIKELY HEROES

A. Jephthah's troubled past.

1. Harlot's son (Judges 11:1).
2. Societal outcast (Judges 11:2).
3. Hated by kin (Judges 11:7).

B. Samson's instability.

1. Times of Spirit control (Judges 13:25).
2. Times with no control.
 - a. Temper, temper (Judges 14:19; 15:3-5, 8).
 - b. The fairer sex (Judges 14:2-3, 15-17; 16:1-4).

II. RISING TO THE OCCASION.

A. Jephthah's noble conquest.

1. Took word of elders and acted (Judges 11:9-11).
2. Sends warning to king of Amorites (Judges 11:12-25).
3. Goes to battle vs. superior odds (Judges 12:1-4).

B. Samson's last stand.

1. Restored in humility (Judges 16:22).
2. Recognized own weakness (Judges 16:26).
3. Sought the Lord (Judges 16:28).
4. Believed God had restored him (Judges 16:29).
5. Brought the house down (Judges 16:30).

III. WHEAT AND TARES

A. Man's emphasis.

1. Moments of failure.
2. Course of weakness.

B. God's emphasis.

1. Moments of faith.
2. Blessings of His enabling.



PERSONAL NOTES 

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Lesson 17 & 18

STOPPING THE MOUTHS OF LIONS

(V. 33; DANIEL 6)

This outline is to be used for two lessons. First, in Lesson 17, use the verses from Daniel 6 to see the great faith of Daniel and how God honored that faith by delivering him from his enemies.

Second, in Lesson 18, compare the verses from Daniel 6 with those in parentheses to show how each of the particulars in the outline matches the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I. DANIEL'S POSITION

- A. First prince of Media-Persia (Daniel 6:2; Acts 3:15).
- B. Preferential treatment by king (Daniel 6:3; John 1:27-30).
- C. Authority over entire realm (Daniel 6:3; 1 Corinthians 10:26-28).

II. DANIEL'S CHARACTER

- A. Excellent spirit (Daniel 6:3; Matthew 3:16).
- B. Faultless (Daniel 6:4; Luke 23:4).
- C. Faithful (Daniel 6:4; Revelation 1:5).

III. DANIEL'S ENEMIES

- A. Sought occasion against him (Daniel 6:4; Mark 14:1).
- B. Knew of his faith (Daniel 6:5; John 18:20).
- C. Plotted his ruin (Daniel 6:6-9; John 11:53).

IV. DANIEL'S COURSE OF ACTION

- A. Prayed as before (Daniel 6:10; Matthew 26:36; Luke 22:39-41).
- B. Served God openly (Daniel 6:10; Luke 13:31-33).

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- C.** Did not seek his own deliverance (Daniel 6:14; Matthew 26:53).

V. DANIEL'S JUDGE

- A.** Manipulated into action (Daniel 6:12-13; John 19:12).
- B.** Acknowledged innocence of victim (Daniel 6:14; Matthew 27:24).
- C.** Placed his position above the right (Daniel 6:15-16; John 19:12-13).
- D.** Secretly believed Daniel would emerge (Daniel 6:18; Matthew 27:65).

VI. DANIEL'S PUNISHMENT

- A.** Cast into lions' den (Daniel 6:16; 1 Peter 5:8; Psalm 16:10).
- B.** Stone placed upon door (Daniel 6:17; Matthew 27:60).
- C.** Sealed in tomb by king's decree (Daniel 6:17; Matthew 27:66).

VII. DANIEL'S REWARD

- A.** Angelic visit (Daniel 6:22; Matthew 28:2).
- B.** Lions subdued (Daniel 6:22; Hebrews 2:14).
- C.** Came up (Daniel 6:23; Acts 4:10).
- D.** Knew no hurt (Daniel 6:23; Acts 13:37).
- E.** Enemies destroyed (Daniel 6:24; Colossians 2:15).
- F.** Prosperity (Daniel 6:28; Philippians 2:9).

VIII. DANIEL'S FRUIT

- A.** God magnified (Daniel 6:27; Psalm 70:4).
- B.** His word magnified to all the earth (Daniel 6:26; Acts 8:4).

Lesson 19

HOT TIME IN BABYLON (V. 34; DANIEL 3)

One of the most exciting stories in all the Bible is a peculiar one. In the case of the three Hebrew children God did not deliver them from their enemies, nor from the consequences of their righteous stand for the truth. Nor, did He allow them to endure their trials in the normal fashion.

In this tale we see the wonderful way in which God attends the trying of our faith and goes with us through the fire.

It is sad that we know these three heroes by the Babylonian names given them by a pagan king and having connection to the false gods of a strange land. Let us use their Hebrew names in teaching this lesson; names which bear reference to the true and living God.

- I. EVERYBODY'S DOING IT**
 - A.** All gathered at image (Daniel 3:2-3).
 - B.** All worship the beast (Daniel 3:7).

- II. TATTLE TALES**
 - A.** Report of Chaldeans (Daniel 3:8).
 - B.** Mock piety.
 - 1.** Live forever (Daniel 3:9).
 - 2.** Thy decree (Daniel 3:10-11).
 - 3.** Not regarded thee (Daniel 3:12).

- III. NEBBY BLOWS A FUSE**
 - A.** Rage and Fury (Daniel 3:13).
 - 1.** Calls for account (Daniel 3:14).
 - 2.** Blasphemes God (Daniel 3:15).

- B.** Full of Fury (Daniel 3:19).
 - 1.** Visage changed (Daniel 3:19).
 - 2.** Furnace heated (Daniel 3:19).
 - 3.** Death sentence (Daniel 3:20).

IV. FAITH'S RESPONSE

- A.** Carefree (Daniel 3:16).
- B.** God able to deliver (Daniel 3:17).
- C.** If not, we die before we bow (Daniel 3:18).

V. POINT OF CONTACT

- A.** Bound (Daniel 3:21).
- B.** Seized by strongest soldiers (Daniel 3:20).
- C.** Thrown in furnace (Daniel 3:23).

VI. WHAT A FELLOWSHIP (DANIEL 3:25).

- A.** Loose.
- B.** Walking.
- C.** Unhurt.
- D.** Jesus present.

VII. THE HAPPY RESULTS

- A.** Soldiers consumed (Daniel 3:22).
- B.** Nebby astonished (Daniel 3:24).
- C.** God glorified (Daniel 3:28).
- D.** His word proclaimed (Daniel 3:29).

VIII. LESSONS FOR US

- A.** No compromise.
- B.** Calmly pay price.
- C.** Christ goes with us.
- D.** Present a living sacrifice (Daniel 3:28; Romans 12:1).



Note: New translations change Daniel 3:25 to “one like a son of the gods,” claiming Nebuchadnezzar would not have known or recognized the Son of God. Such changes are made by men who

Lesson 20

A MOTHER'S MIRACLE (V. 35; 1 KINGS 17)

There were several cases available to the writer of Hebrews of women receiving their children from the dead. In addition to the instances recorded in the Old Testament, those resurrected during the earthly ministry of the Lord Jesus could also be cited.

For our study we are going to examine a case from the ministry of Elijah, which is found in 1 Kings 17.

- I. A TIME OF CONSTANT TROUBLE**
 - A.** No dew or rain (1 Kings 17:1).
 - B.** Brook dries up (1 Kings 17:7)
 - C.** Widow about to die (1 Kings 17:12).
 - D.** Son falls sick and dies (1 Kings 17:17).

- II. DOESN'T GOD CARE?**
 - A.** He sends Elijah to brook and brook fails (1 Kings 17:3, 7).
 - B.** He sends sickness and starvation to a good woman.
 - 1.** She owns Jehovah as Lord (1 Kings 17:12).
 - 2.** She obeys the word (1 Kings 17:15).
 - 3.** She puts others first (1 Kings 17:15).

 - C.** He is responsible for evil.
 - 1.** As creator (Isaiah 45:7).
 - 2.** As judge.
 - a.** On nations (Micah 1:12; Amos 3:6; Psalm 78:49).
 - b.** On individuals (1 Samuel 16:14-16; 2 Samuel 17:14).

III. THE RAISING OF THE CHILD

- A. No breath left (1 Kings 17:17; Genesis 2:7; 1 Kings 17:21).
- B. Taken from her bosom (1 Kings 17:19). Can we not marvel at the simple words that imply the emotional separation as well?
- C. Carried up (1 Kings 17:19). Is it too great a stretch to cross-reference Ecclesiastes 3:21?
- D. Fervent prayer (1 Kings 17:20-21).
- E. Life restored (1 Kings 17:22; 2 Kings 13:21; Romans 14:9).
- F. Woman receives her dead raised to life (1 Kings 17:23).

IV. THE FAITH HEALER

- A. No fanfare or boasting to be seen of men.
- B. Nothing required of the woman or the child.
- C. A secret wrestling with God in prayer.
- D. Her faith goes beyond the man of God to the word of God (1 Kings 17:24).

V. LESSONS FOR TODAY

- A. Sowing and reaping. She had been willing to lay down her life and the life of her son for the servant of God (1 Kings 17:15) and the Lord returned the same blessing (1 Kings 17:22) to her.
- B. Increasing trouble for increasing faith. ***Now by this I know*** (1 Kings 17:24). How strange that the trial of hunger and the meal from the barrel did not convince her!
- C. Picture of Christ and the believer. Have we found the Sustainer of our daily life to be the same One with the power to raise the dead? (John 11:25; Luke 7:12-15).



Lesson 21

FAITHFUL 'TIL DEATH (VV. 35-37)

In this lesson we will consider the Biblical evidence which sets forth the fact that men and women of God often die for their faith.

The verses at hand present a brief sketch of pain and suffering beyond comprehension. The Christian should read all he can of church history, in particular the works on the martyrs. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, By Their Blood, The Martyr's Mirror and similar works are essential for anyone who would understand the real conflict between the church and the world.

I. THE FACT OF DEATH

- A. Death, by sin, passed to all (Romans 5:12, 17).
- B. Appointment all shall keep (Hebrews 9:27).
- C. Not to be feared (Matthew 10:28; Revelation 2:11).

II. THE REALITY OF MARTYRDOM

- A. First death on earth (Genesis 4:1-10).
- B. Runs course of Old Testament (Luke 11:51).
- C. Early New Testament church.
 - 1. Stephen (Acts 7:51-58).
 - 2. James (Acts 12:2).
 - 3. Paul (2 Timothy 4:6).
- D. Runs course of present age (Revelation 17:6).
- E. Tribulation executions (Revelation 20:4).

III. INSTRUMENTS OF RELIGIOUS MURDER

- A. Folly (Mark 6:25-28).
- B. Religion (Acts 22:4).

- C. Government (Revelation 13:16-18).
- D. Family (Matthew 10:21; Micah 7:5).

IV. NOT ACCEPTING DELIVERANCE

- A. Possibility of escaping death.
 - 1. Could have been delivered by wrongdoing (2 Timothy 4:16).
 - 2. Early church saints faced with the choice (Acts 26:10-11).
- B. Why refuse such deliverance?
 - 1. Loved truth more than life (Revelation 12:11).
 - 2. Loved others more than self (1 John 3:16).

V. REWARDS FOR SUCH A SACRIFICE

- A. Finding heavenly life (Matthew 10:39; 16:25; Luke 17:33).
- B. Obtaining better resurrection (Hebrews 11:35).
- C. Receiving crown of life (Revelation 2:10).
- D. Furthering the gospel (2 Corinthians 4:11-12).



Note: “Not accepting deliverance”: See recurring theme in church history of Romish priests holding crucifixes before men and women tied to the stake, faggots piled at their feet, torch-bearer waiting to the side. Such Christians had only to deny their faith and embrace the idol shepherd to be set free. Most refused.

Lesson 22

THE PROMISE

(VV. 9, 13, 39)

F*faith is the substance of things hoped for:* i.e., the Bible never speaks of faith standing independently. Faith must have some promise of God to lean upon or it is vain. Faith comes by hearing the word of God (Romans 10:17), so in every case the saint is asked to put confidence in something God said. Because God cannot lie (Titus 1:2), His declarations can safely be called promises.

What is outstanding about the faith of the cloud of witnesses in Hebrews 11 is that many of these men and women believed God's promises, even as they watched their days draw to a close. They did not allow even the fact of death to dissuade them from believing that God would grant the promised reward (v. 6).

Let the student keep in mind the context of Hebrews 11. It follows hard upon the admonition of Hebrews 10:35-39, wherein the saints are warned to stay true to their calling, not to draw back to the old life and to keep the promise ever before them. Hebrews 11 is an illustration of the truth found in those verses.

I. THE PROMISE

- A. Before the law. Abraham and his seed were promised the literal possession of the land of Palestine (Genesis 12:7).
- B. Under the law. The nation of Israel was promised literal possession of the land of Palestine (Deuteronomy 1:8).
- C. New Testament age. The church is promised rewards, service, reign and lands in the literal land of Palestine (Luke 22:29-30).

- D. Tribulation saints. Those who endure to the end of Jacob's trouble and do not take the mark of the beast and the martyrs of that time, are promised a place in the literal land of Palestine (Revelation 20:4).

II. THE CONFESSION

- A. They were pilgrims.
 - 1. A pilgrim is one who is traveling to a particular destination.
 - 2. Examples:
 - a. Abraham (Genesis 20:13; 23:4).
 - b. David (Psalm 39:12).
- B. They were strangers.
 - 1. A stranger is one temporarily abiding on foreign territory.
 - 2. As are Christians (1 Peter 2:11).
- C. The contrast.
 - 1. Vagabonds (Genesis 4:14): those traveling without a destination.
 - 2. Fugitives (Genesis 4:14): those running from justice.

III. THE CHARACTER (HEBREWS 11)

- A. Persuaded (v. 13).
- B. Embraced (v. 13).
- C. Confessed (v. 13).
- D. Declare plainly (v. 14).
- E. Unmindful of past (v. 15).
- F. Desire what God has prepared (v. 16).

IV. THE HEART OF GOD

- A. Not ashamed to be called their God. How often do we read, *I am the God of Abraham* but never do we read, "I am the God of Lot."

Lesson 23

THE VARIETY OF FAITH (V. 1)

Indisputably, faith is one of the major themes of the word of God. In this lesson we shall examine the kinds and degrees of faith, as well as the fruits it produces, in the lives of those who will trust God.

I. KINDS OF FAITH

A. Common faith (Titus 1:4).

1. Given to all believers (Jude 3).
2. To unite them (Ephesians 2:14-16; Romans 1:12).

B. Human faith (Mark 11:22).

1. Measured to every man (Romans 12:3).
2. Applied by some (we walk by) (2 Corinthians 5:7).

C. Divine faith (Galatians 2:20).

1. Manifested by Christ on earth (Galatians 2:16).
2. Manifested in heaven (Titus 1:1).

D. Vain faith (1 Corinthians 15:17).

1. Mere mental assent (James 2:14).
2. Without action (devils believe) (James 2:19).

E. Generational faith.

1. From biological family (2 Timothy 1:5).
2. From spiritual family (1 Timothy 1:2).

II. DEGREES OF FAITH

A. Wavering faith (James 1:6).

- B.** Little faith (Matthew 6:30).
- C.** Weak faith (Romans 4:19).
- D.** Bold faith (1 Timothy 3:13).
- E.** Unfeigned faith (1 Timothy 1:5).
- F.** Great faith (Matthew 8:10).

III. BY-PRODUCTS OF FAITH

- A.** Access to grace (Romans 5:2).
- B.** New birth (Galatians 3:26).
- C.** Propitiation (Romans 3:25).
- D.** Justification (Romans 3:28).
- E.** Sanctification (Acts 26:18).
- F.** Righteousness (Romans 4:11-13).
- G.** Obedience (Romans 16:26).
- H.** Joy (Philippians 1:25).
- I.** Overcoming (1 John 5:4).
- J.** Answered prayer (James 5:15).



PERSONAL NOTES 

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Lesson 24

WHERE ARE THE SINS?

It is a marvel to read the roll call of Hebrews 11 and to realize that none of the sins of these saints are mentioned, nor are they even suggested. What a grand lesson this is for God's children. We, as men, can recall all the faults and failures of the people in this chapter but it seems as though God has no record of their misdeeds.

- I. A PRAYER AND A PROMISE**
 - A.** The plea of a convicted heart (Psalm 25:7; 79:8).
 - B.** The promise of a merciful God (Hebrews 8:12; 10:17).

- II. THE HOLINESS OF GOD**
 - A.** He could not look upon sin (Habakkuk 1:13).
 - B.** So He winked (Acts 17:30).
 - C.** He could not clear the guilty (Exodus 34:7).
 - D.** So he took their guilt (Isaiah 53).

- III. PICTURES OF THE REMOVAL OF SINS**
 - A.** The scapegoat in the wilderness (Leviticus 16).
 - B.** The garments of the high priest (Zechariah 3:1-5).
 - C.** The Lamb of God (John 1:29).

- IV. WRONG REMOVED AND GOOD REWARDED**
 - A.** Three kinds of works.
 - 1.** Wicked works (Colossians 1:21). These are the patently sinful deeds done in violation of the word of God.
 - 2.** Dead works (Hebrews 6:1). These are the moral and religious works which are not wicked but are

not generated by the Holy Ghost, nor motivated by love for God.

3. Good works (Ephesians 2:10). These are deeds done by the regenerated man, in accord with the word of God, performed for the honor and glory of the Lord.

B. The plight of the sinner.

1. To die in sin (John 8:21, 24).
2. Eternally separated from God (Isaiah 59:2).

C. The joy of the saint.

1. Wicked works removed at the cross (1 John 3:5).
2. Dead works removed at the judgment seat of Christ (1 Corinthians 3:11-13).
3. Good works rewarded (1 Corinthians 3:14-15).



Note: What a joy to know that the believer's sins have been cast behind God's back (Isaiah 38:17) and that He does not turn so much as to cast a shadow (James 1:17).



Note: We have here studied the absence of the sins of the Old Testament saints in the New Testament scriptures; in the author's work Study Notes On Genesis Chapter Three, we study the absence of their deaths.

Lesson 25

THINGS WE MUST DO

(V. 6)

There is still a body of absolute truth, despite the inroad of secular philosophers and their teachings into the visible church.

This truth **MUST** be declared and men and women **MUST** understand that all is not optional.

There are twelve things which the word of God declares **MUST** be done if one is to have a proper relationship with the Lord.

- I. THE NECESSITIES OF SALVATION**
 - A.** One must believe that God is (Hebrews 11:6; Exodus 3:14).
 - B.** One must be born again (John 3:7).
 - C.** One must be saved by the name of Jesus (Acts 4:10-12).
 - D.** Through believing (Acts 16:30-31).

- II. THE NECESSITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE**
 - A.** One must worship in spirit and truth (John 4:24).
 - B.** One must first walk where one would teach others to walk (2 Timothy 2:6).
 - C.** One must not strive in service for Christ (2 Timothy 2:24).
 - D.** One must be subject to temporal authority (Romans 13:5).
 - E.** One must expect tribulation along the way (Acts 14:22).

- III. THE NECESSITIES OF THE BELIEVER'S FUTURE**

- A. One must put off this temporal body (2 Peter 1:14).
- B. One must be changed (1 Corinthians 15:53).
- C. One must appear before the judgment seat of Christ (2 Corinthians 5:10).

IV. ADDITIONAL NECESSITIES FOR SPIRITUAL LEADERS

- A. Must have proper relationships with the lost (1 Timothy 3:2, 7, 8).
- B. Must have proper relationships with family (1 Timothy 3:2, 11).
- C. Must be able to silence opposition (Titus 1:11).
- D. Must abound in humility (John 3:30).
- E. Must befriend others (Proverbs 18:24).
- F. Must give account for those under authority (Hebrews 13:17).



PERSONAL NOTES 

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Lesson 26

CHRIST THE AUTHOR (HEBREWS 12:1-2)

In this lesson we shall compare the faith of the greatest men and women of Old Testament history and see how all of their deeds come short of those of the Lord Jesus Christ.

- I.** THE TESTIMONY OF ABEL'S BLOOD (V. 4) VERSUS THE TESTIMONY OF JESUS' BLOOD (HEBREWS 12:24)
- II.** THE RIGHTEOUS WALK OF ENOCH (V. 5) VERSUS THE RIGHTEOUS WALK OF JESUS (JOHN 8:29)
- III.** THE ARK BUILT BY NOAH (V. 7) VERSUS THE ARK OF SAFETY FOR THE SAINT (1 PETER 3:20-21)
- IV.** THE SOJOURN OF ABRAHAM (V. 9) VERSUS THE JOURNEY OF GOD TO PLANET EARTH (PHILIPPIANS 2:7)
- V.** THE OFFSPRING OF ABRAHAM (V. 12) VERSUS THE COUNTLESS SEED OF CHRIST (ISAIAH 53:10)
- VI.** THE SACRIFICE OF ABRAHAM'S SON (V. 17) VERSUS THE SACRIFICE OF GOD'S SON (HEBREWS 9:26)
- VII.** THE GOOD THINGS TO COME SPOKEN BY ISAAC AND JACOB (VV. 20-21) VERSUS THE SPIRIT OF

PROPHECY INDWELLING THE LORD (REVELATION 19:10)

VIII. THE COMMAND OF JOSEPH REGARDING HIS BONES (V. 22) VERSUS THE COMMAND OF CHRIST REGARDING BONES OF ALL (1 CORINTHIANS 15:51-54)

IX. THE TESTIMONY OF MOSES VERSUS THE TESTIMONY OF JESUS

A. The testimony of Moses

1. Refused honor of men (v. 24).
2. Took reproach (v. 26).
3. Endured (v. 27).

B. The testimony of Jesus

1. Refused honor of men (John 5:41).
2. Took reproach (Psalm 69:9).
3. Endured (Hebrews 12:2).

X. THE SUBDUING OF KINGDOMS (V. 33) VERSUS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN (REVELATION 11:15)

XI. THE WORKING OF RIGHTEOUSNESS (V. 33) VERSUS THE LIFE OF THE SAVIOUR (PHILIPPIANS 3:9)

XII. THE OBTAINING OF PROMISES (V. 33) VERSUS THE CERTAINTY OF HIS PROMISES (2 PETER 1:4)

XIII. THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF DELIVERANCE (V. 34) VERSUS THE RESCUE OF THE PERISHING (2 CORINTHIANS 1:10; 2 TIMOTHY 3:11-12)

**XIV. THE RAISING OF THE DEAD (V. 35) VERSUS
THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE (JOHN 11:25-
26)**

**XV. THE SUFFERING OF THE FAITHFUL VERSUS
THE SUFFERING OF CHRIST JESUS**

A. The suffering of the faithful

1. Mocking (v. 36).
2. Scourging (v. 36).
3. Bonds (v. 36).
4. Imprisonment (v. 36).
5. Not accepting deliverance (v. 35).

B. The suffering of Christ Jesus

1. Mocking (Mark 15:31).
2. Scourging (John 19:1).
3. Bonds (John 18:12).
4. Imprisonment (Isaiah 53:8).
5. Not accepting deliverance (Matthew 26:53).

**XVI. THESE ALL DIED (V. 13) VERSUS
HE EVER LIVETH (HEBREW 7:25)**

