

## Hebrews 10:26-39

### Warning 4 – Despising the Word

1. Heb 10:26: “For if we sin willfully after we have received the knowledge of the truth, there no longer remains a sacrifice for sin.”
  - a. What does “sin willfully” mean? “After we have received the knowledge of the truth,” can we ever not sin willfully?
  - b. Bible Knowledge Commentary:

“Most sin is ‘deliberate,’ but the writer was here influenced by the Old Testament’s teaching about sins of presumption (cf. Num. 15:29-31) which lay outside the sacrificial provisions of the Law. Apostasy from the faith would be such a ‘willful’ act and for those who commit it **no sacrifice for sins is left** (cf. Heb 10:18)”

    - i. What are “sins of presumption” referred to in Num 15:29-31?
    - ii. Do you agree w/ the Bible Knowledge Commentary? i.e., that apostasy from the faith is the “sin willfully” referred to in Heb 10:26?
  - c. Andrew Murray, in his commentary *The Holiest of All*, infers that not knowing what “sin willfully” means [i.e., what is the exact sin the crosses that line to “sin willfully”] is the exact purpose that the Spirit led the writer of Hebrews to infer. Murray concludes, therefore, ***“The only sure way of being kept from willful sin is to keep far from sin.”***

In short, it is a warning that scares the believer into not sinning, because most sin with the born again knowledge of the Lord is “willful sin” and the consequences thereof may be apostasy. What do you think of Andrew Murray’s take on this verse?
  - d. In the context of Heb 10:26, what does it mean, “there no longer remains a sacrifice for sin.”?
2. In Heb 10:27, what judgment is the writer referring to? The Bema seat judgment or the Great White Throne judgment? Please give reasons to your answer. And then note the ramifications thereof [i.e., how would the judgment that’s identified in this verse involve believers?].
3. Can you explain Heb 10:29: “Of how much worse punishment do you suppose, will he be thought worthy who has trampled the Son of God underfoot, counted the blood of the covenant by which he was sanctified a common thing, and insulted the Spirit of grace?”
  - a. What does it mean “who has trampled the Son of God underfoot”?
  - b. What does it mean, “counted the blood of the covenant by which he was sanctified a common thing?”

- c. How could one have “insulted the Spirit of grace?”
- 4. In Heb 10:30 what does it mean “The Lord will judge His people.”?
- 5. In Heb 10:32: “But recall the former days in which, after you were illuminated, you endured a great struggle with sufferings.” What does “illuminated” mean?
- 6. Note the two places where “draw back” is referred to. What do you think “draw back” means to believers in Christ?
- 7. Here are some classic apostasy and security verses in your Bible. Try to look at these and then come to the study with thoughts on how we can reconcile these verses. Can we? Is it important that we do?
  - a. Apostasy: Heb 3:12; Heb 6:4-6; Heb 10:26-39; 1 Ti 4:1; 2 Pet 2:20-22.
  - b. Security: Jn 10:27-29; Ro 8:38-39; Eph 1:13-14; 2 Cor 1:21-22; Php 1:5.