

## **Hebrews 10:1-10**

### *The Superior Sacrifice*

1. The tenth chapter of Hebrews emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice of Jesus Christ, in contrast with the \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices that were offered under the Old Covenant.
2. Our Lord's superior \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to a better \_\_\_\_\_—Melchizedek's and not Aaron's.
3. It functions on the basis of a better \_\_\_\_\_—the New Covenant—and in a better \_\_\_\_\_, in heaven.
4. All of this depends on the better \_\_\_\_\_—the theme of chapter 10.
5. The writer presented \_\_\_\_\_ benefits that explain why the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus Christ is superior to the Old Covenant \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Benefit #1: Christ's Sacrifice Takes Away \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 10:1–10).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is man's greatest problem.
8. No matter what kind of \_\_\_\_\_ a man has, if it cannot deal with \_\_\_\_\_, it is of no \_\_\_\_\_.
9. By \_\_\_\_\_, man is a sinner; and by \_\_\_\_\_, he proves that his nature is sinful.
10. It has well been said, "We are not sinners because we \_\_\_\_\_. We sin because we are \_\_\_\_\_."
11. A better sacrifice was \_\_\_\_\_ (*vv. 1–4*).
12. Why were the Old Covenant sacrifices inferior? After all, they were \_\_\_\_\_ by the Lord; and they were in force for \_\_\_\_\_ of years.
13. While it is true that at times the Jewish people permitted these sacrifices to become \_\_\_\_\_ rituals (Isa. 1:11–15), it is also true that many \_\_\_\_\_ people brought their offerings to God and were \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The very \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old Covenant sacrifices made them \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The Law was only "a \_\_\_\_\_ of good things to come" and not the \_\_\_\_\_ itself.

16. The sacrificial system was a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the work our Lord would accomplish on the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. This meant that the system was \_\_\_\_\_, and therefore could accomplish nothing \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The very \_\_\_\_\_ of the sacrifices day after day, and the Day of Atonement year after year, pointed out the entire system's \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Animal sacrifices could never completely deal with human \_\_\_\_\_.
20. God did promise \_\_\_\_\_ to believing worshipers (Lev. 4:20, 26, 31, 35), but this was a \_\_\_\_\_ forgiveness and not the removal of guilt from people's \_\_\_\_\_.
21. People lacked that inward \_\_\_\_\_ of full and final \_\_\_\_\_. They could not claim, "I have no more consciousness of sins."
22. If those worshipers had been "once \_\_\_\_\_ [from guilt of sin]" they would never again have had to offer another \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The annual Day of Atonement did not accomplish "\_\_\_\_\_ of sin" but only a "\_\_\_\_\_ of sin."
24. The annual repetition of the ceremony was \_\_\_\_\_ that the previous year's sacrifices had not done the job.
25. The nation's sins were \_\_\_\_\_; but they were not \_\_\_\_\_. Nor did the people have God's inward witness of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
26. There was a desperate need for a \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice because the blood of bulls and of goats could not take \_\_\_\_\_ sins.
27. It could \_\_\_\_\_ sin and \_\_\_\_\_ judgment; but it could never effect a once-and-for-all \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Only the \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice of the \_\_\_\_\_ of God could do that.
29. It was \_\_\_\_\_ who provided the sacrifice--not \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 5–9).
30. The quotation is from Psalm 40:6–8, and it is applied to Jesus Christ in His \_\_\_\_\_.

31. The word sacrifice refers to any of the \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices.
32. Offering covers the \_\_\_\_\_ offerings, the \_\_\_\_\_ offerings, the \_\_\_\_\_ offerings, and the \_\_\_\_\_ offerings (Heb. 10:5, 8).
33. Each of these offerings typified the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_ and revealed some aspect of His \_\_\_\_\_ on the cross (see Lev. 1–7).
34. “Opened \_\_\_\_\_” signifies a readiness to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the will of God (see Isa. 50:4–6). God gave His Son a prepared \_\_\_\_\_ that the Son might \_\_\_\_\_ God and fulfill His \_\_\_\_\_ on earth (John 4:34; 5:30; 6:38; 17:4).
35. “Opened ears” indicates a \_\_\_\_\_ ready for \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Twice in this paragraph, the writer stated that God “had no \_\_\_\_\_” in the Old Covenant \_\_\_\_\_ (see Heb. 10:6, 8).
37. This does not mean that the old sacrifices were \_\_\_\_\_, or that sincere worshipers received no \_\_\_\_\_ from obeying God’s Law.
38. It means that God had no \_\_\_\_\_ in sacrifices apart from the \_\_\_\_\_ hearts of the worshipers. No amount of sacrifices could \_\_\_\_\_ for obedience (1 Sam. 15:22, Ps. 51:16–17; Isa. 1:11, 19; Jer. 6:19–20; Hosea 6:6; Amos 5:20–21).
39. Jesus came to do the Father’s \_\_\_\_\_. This will is the \_\_\_\_\_ Covenant that has replaced the \_\_\_\_\_ Covenant.
40. Through His death and resurrection, Jesus Christ took \_\_\_\_\_ the first covenant and \_\_\_\_\_ the second.
41. Believers have been set \_\_\_\_\_ (“sanctified”) by the offering of Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_ once for all (v. 10, Romans 12:1).
42. An Old Covenant worshiper had to be purified from ceremonial defilement \_\_\_\_\_. But a New Covenant saint is set apart \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.