



~ Thought For The Day ~

~gathering from the 4 winds~

“come just as you are”

Refresh, Restore, Rebuild = Healing



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Prayer

God Father; in Jesus' name I ask it, Lord fill us each day to pray for You said to pray without ceasing. Give us the will to meditate on the Word, help us to always research and study, so that we know what is being taught to us is the truth. Give each one peace. Help us to see that Your yoke is easy and Your burden is light. My Lord, help us to just keep things simple. Keep us, protect us, and I ask supply our daily bread and all our needs. I ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

Worship Music

Who Am I-Carroll Roberson

Faith Unlocks The Door-
Carroll Roberson

It's A Beautiful Morning-
Carroll Roberson

One Pair Of Hands-
Carroll Roberson

Scripture Hebrews Introduction (2005)

For the word of God is living and active. Sharper than any double-edged sword, it penetrates even to dividing soul and spirit, joints and marrow; it judges the thoughts and attitudes of the heart. Nothing in all creation is hidden from God's sight. Everything is uncovered and laid bare before the eyes of him to whom we must give account.

Hebrews 4:12-13

Now faith is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we do not see.

Hebrews 11:1

What A Wonderful World-
Louis Armstrong

Radio Stations...

KWVE ...Calvary Chapel

KLOVE

Bible Studies

Chuck Smith

Through The Bible

Bob Coy/Teachings

Mike MacIntosh

Jon Courson

Biblos.com

Billy Graham

Charles Stanley

David Wilkerson

Greg Laurie

Virtue for Women- Cathelaurie

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Who Wrote Hebrews?

the King James Version it is called "The Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews." Later Bible translations simply call it "The Epistle to the Hebrews," because in the oldest manuscripts, found since the King James translation was made, its author is not named. Eastern church (see *The Split Between East and West*) accepted from the beginning that this letter was written by Paul. Not until the 4th century did the Western church accept it as the work of Paul. The church fathers (see *The Church Fathers*) were not unanimous in their opinion. Eusebius and Origen considered Paul the author, Tertullian called it the Epistle of Barnabas, and Clement of Alexandria thought that Paul wrote it in Hebrew and that Luke translated it into Greek (it is written in most excellent Greek). Later, Martin Luther guessed it was Apollos, an opinion for which there is no ancient evidence but some indirect support (see Acts 18:24; 1 Corinthians 1:12; 3:4-6, 22). Other possible authors include Priscilla and Aquila, as well as Clement of Rome, one of the early church fathers. do know that the author was well known in the early church and that Timothy was with the writer (Hebrews 13:23). "Those from Italy send you their greetings" (13:24) may indicate that the letter was written from Italy, although this is not a necessary conclusion. But whoever the author was, as a literary work Hebrews is superb: orderly and logical, "in balanced and resonant sentences of remarkable precision, rising to wonderful heights of eloquence."

To Whom Addressed

letter does not name the person or persons to whom it is addressed. It has an unmistakable Jewish flavor, since it is a discussion of the relationship of Christ to the Levitical priesthood and the temple sacrifices. The letter continually quotes the Old Testament to support the statements it makes. The traditional and commonly accepted view is that it was addressed to the Jewish Christians of Palestine, especially those in Jerusalem.

Date

content of the letter makes it clear that it was written before a.d. 70, when the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple put an end to the Jewish sacrificial system. The author consistently uses the present tense ("is," "are") when speaking of the temple and the priestly activities connected with it.

Purpose

of the reasons for this letter was to prepare Jewish Christians for the approaching destruction of Jerusalem. After accepting Jesus as their Messiah, the Jewish Christians continued to be zealous for the temple rites and sacrifices, thinking that their beloved city was about to become the capital of the world under their Messiah's reign. Instead, they were to receive the shock of their lives. By one stroke of the Roman army, the Holy City would be wiped out and the temple rites would cease. letter was written to explain to the Jewish Christians that animal sacrifices, to which they were so attached, were no longer of any use, that the killing of a bull or a lamb could never take away sin. Those sacrifices had never been intended to be forever; they had been planned to be a sort of picture ("type") of the coming sacrifice of Christ, and now that Christ had come, they had served their purpose. God's people must look only to Christ for redemption and salvation.

Hebrews and the Letter to the Romans

was addressed to the capital of the gentile world; Hebrews, to the capital of the Jewish nation. God had founded the Jewish nation and cared for it through long centuries, for the purpose of bringing, through this one nation, blessing to all nations. A great king would come out of this one nation and rule over all nations. But now the King had come.

- Romans deals with the relationship of the King to his universal kingdom.
- Hebrews focuses on the relationship of the King to the one nation out of which he came.

(Halley's Bible Handbook; Henry Halley; 2001; history and commentaries; pages 853-854)

The book of Hebrews was written for the Jews who had accepted Jesus as their Messiah. They were in danger of slipping back into the traditions of Judaism because they had not put down roots in the soil of Christianity. The book of Hebrews appeals to the Greek mind as well as the Jewish mind. The Greeks saw everything on earth as the shadows cast by what was real, so they were always searching for reality, Hebrews presents Jesus as the reality. The Jews were searching for a way to approach God because historically they had felt too unholy to approach Him. Hebrews presents Jesus as approachable. (New Testament Bible Study; 2005; Chuck Smith; commentaries; page 147)

Jesus is superior to everything in heaven and on earth.

In Jesus, we have the best possible covenant and the best possible Mediator of that covenant. When we have Him, we have everything we need.

The blessings of the new covenant are made real in our lives through faith.

Simply put, the book of Hebrews is about "better things." Written to believers under pressure to turn back to their former Jewish faith or to mix Judaism with Christianity, this book emphasizes a new and better covenant that we have with God through Jesus Christ, and Jesus Himself as the Mediator of that New Covenant. Hebrews exalts Jesus' supremacy over all kinds of former things, such as prophets, angels, and God's spokesmen (Moses, Aaron, and Joshua). It clearly reveals the superiority of the new covenant over old religious places and things, such as the tabernacle, the sacrificial system, and the old covenant.

Hebrews contains a thorough description of Jesus as our Great High Priest and mankind's once-for-all perfect sacrifice for sin. It also includes and addresses the extreme importance of faith in our lives, for the new covenant is experienced through faith, and includes the "Hall of Faith" in chapter 11 and such well-known verses as: "... let us run with patient endurance and steady and active persistence the appointed course of the race that is set before us" (Hebrews 12:1), and, "Jesus Christ (the Messiah) is [always] the same, yesterday, today, [yes] and forever..." (Hebrews 13:8).

As you read the book of Hebrews, I pray that God gives you continual revelation about the New Covenant you have with Him through Jesus Christ and that you are able to receive and enjoy everything that belongs to you through that relationship.

The Old and the New Testament

I want to show how absurd it is for any one to say he believes the New Testament and not the Old. It has been said that the New Testament has its roots in the Old, and can never be torn away from it. It is a very interesting fact that of the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament, it is recorded that our Lord made quotations from no less than twenty-two. Very possibly He may have quoted from all of them; for we have only fragments reported of what He said and did. You know the Apostle John tells us that if all the sayings and doings of our Lord were recorded, the world could scarcely contain the books that could be written. About eight hundred and fifty passages in the Old Testament are quoted or alluded to in the New; only a few occurring more than once.

A great many want to throw out the Old Testament. It is good historic reading, they say; but they do not believe it is a part of the Word of God, and do not regard it as essential in the scheme of salvation. The last letter Paul wrote contained the following words: "And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are *able to make thee wise unto salvation* through faith which is in Christ Jesus." All the Scriptures which the apostles possessed were the Old Testament.

Pleasure and Profit in Bible Study.: D. L. Moody

(Amplified Bible, The Everyday Life Bible, 2005, Joyce Meyers, Scripture, notes & commentaries, pages 2029)

(KJV; Word 9 Bible Software, 2005; Scripture, studies, notes, history; D. L. Moody-sermons)

Psa 119:105
Thy word [is] a lamp unto
my feet, and a light unto my path.



Chapel Flock; "Thought For The Day"
Spirit Walker Ministry; PO Box 161102; Wichita, Kansas 67216
Telephone Number; 316-243-1438

www.chapel-flock.com

www.blessingboxcottage.org