

# Corridor Church Bridge Group Better: A Study of Hebrews

Sample Schedule (You don't have to follow this time table but we do ask you include each element.)

7:00 PM	Meet and Greet
7:15 PM	Introduction and a little vision casting <b>Corridor exist to Pursue the One that is far from God for the One who is God!</b>
7:30 PM	Bible Study
8:30PM	Close out with time of prayer
9:00 PM	Farewells

It is ok to let the conversation wonder a little but try to redirect back to the passage. Allow people freedom to answer however they wish. Even if it doesn't line up with Scripture. However, if it doesn't make sure to discuss that further by asking questions and directed statements to help the group see what Scripture truly says about the matter.

Allow people time to share answers. It might be quite for a few moments after you ask a question. Sit in the Silence. This is tough no matter how long you have been leading a group.

For further help you can also look at The Gospel Coalition Commentary on Hebrews.

If you would like I can also get you a copy of Christ Centered Commentary: Exalting Christ in Hebrews.

Both of these are used in the writing of the sermon and the Bridge Group Lesson.

## **Hebrews 9:11-22**

**Sticky Statement: Christ died to set us free from the debt of our sin.**

Read the passage.

You can read it all at once or read a little talk about that part then read some more. (You might have several people read different portions)

What stands out to you as we read this passage?

For those that were able to make it, was there anything that stood out to you on Sunday morning?

What was the Old Covenant, also known as the Mosaic Covenant?

The implies way to describe it is that It was an agreement between God and the people of Israel. Israel would follow the laws God gave them and He would provide a way to pay the debt of their sin. This was done through the sacrifices offered in the Temple. The blood of the animal would make amends for their sins.

What do you think some limitations of the Old Covenant might be?

This is something we have looked at a couple of times in the book of Hebrews. It was a temporary solution. The blood of the animal was not enough to provide eternal redemption. The imperfection of the priest also limited the power of the sacrifice.

Read verses 11-14 again.

Why does it matter that Christ appeared?

He came to earth at the time appointed. Not too early and not too late. He became as our perfect High Priest to offer the perfect Sacrifice.

What did the blood of the animals purify?

Verse 13 tells us that it was only good for cleansing the flesh. It made the outside of a person pure.

Why do you think the blood of the animal was not able to cleanse the soul?

It was an earthly creature that had only a temporary life span. Therefore, the blood did not hold sufficient power.

If the animals were not sufficient what do you think we needed?

We needed something with eternal power. We needed God Himself to walk among us and offer His blood. We needed the blood of Jesus. (verse 14)

What does verse 14 mean when it says "dead works"?

The dead works referred to here are those of the sacrifices, ceremonial washing, and the regulations dealing with food and drink in the law of given to Moses.

What are some "dead works" that we might try?

Making sure we dress the right way. Don't do any work on Sundays, and so on. Basically anything we do that we think might earn God's favor but we do it out of obligation not love.

Verse 15 says that Christ is our mediator. What does a mediator do?

Earthly understanding of a mediator is one that helps negotiate a mutually agreeable decision between two parties.

What makes them important?

They can help bring two parties to the table and reach an agreement.

Is this how Christ works as a mediator? Why or why not?

No. In earthly situation each party has something to offer the other. We have nothing to offer God that is of value.

How does Christ work as a mediator to God the Father for us?

He does not try to find a compromise between us and Himself. He and the Father agree that we are sinful and deserve the wrath of God. He mediates in that He stands before the Father and offers Himself as the object of that wrath. He offers Himself as the payment for sin.

What does the word atonement mean?

To offer atonement is to make amends for a wrong, to pay the debt that is owed.

As mediator does Christ offer atonement for us?

How does He offer that atonement?

Christ offers to make amends for our sins by Sacrificing Himself. Giving His life in place of ours. This is the idea known as substitutionary Atonement. He substituted His perfect life for our sinful one.

Why might someone have a will?

They might have a will to ensure their belongs are distributed they way the wish. They might have one to make sure family members are cared for.

Has anyone ever been named in someone's will?

What is something you were given?

What has to happen for a will to become active?

The person who had the will drawn up has to die.

What does this have to do with our passage?

For us to be forgiven for sin something or someone has to die.

Read verse 22 again.

According to verse 22 how is fogginess found?

Blood has to be spilled to cover our sin.

Under the Old Covenant what had to die for one to be forgiven?

An animal

Under the New Covenant how is our sin paid for?

The blood of Christ covers sin.

**Christ died to set us free from the debt of our sin.**