

Hebrews

Chapter 8
Student

Contents: Aaronic priests a shadow of **CHRIST** who mediates a better covenant.

Characters: **GOD**, **CHRIST**, Moses.

Conclusion: We have in **THE SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST** a High Priest that is not similar to any other. **He** is the author of a new covenant, which is:

- a. Better than the old covenant (Ten Commandments), which was not efficacious,
- b. Established on better promises; (i.e. constant presence of the **HOLY SPIRIT**,
- c. Established by obedience to it springing from a willing heart and mind rather than from fear and continual animal sacrifices, and,
- d. Secures the personal revelation of the **GOD** to every believer, and,
- e. Guaranteeing the complete oblivion of sins through **HIS** finished work.

Key Word: Better covenant, Heb_8:6, Heb_8:13

Word Study:

Efficacious - of something inanimate or abstract) successful in producing a desired or intended result; effective:

Epithet – an adjective or descriptive phrase expressing a quality characteristic of the person or thing mentioned:

Oblivion - the state of being forgotten, especially by the public; the state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening

Strong Verses: Heb_8:12.

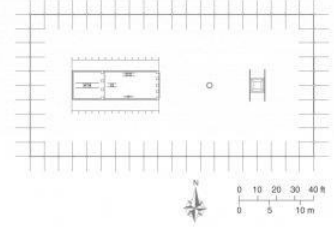
Striking Facts: 4 There are no earthly successors to the priestly tribe of Aaron, because it is now a heavenly office occupied by **JESUS CHRIST**. The earthly priesthood is out of commission, (Hosea 4:6) because the atoning death of **CHRIST** torn the vail separating the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies.

Questions:

1. Was there any fault with the old covenant?
2. What does verse 11 mean to us today?
3. What does verse 12 mean to us today?

Bonus Question: what does this “better covenant” mean to you today?

Tabernacle and Court Architectural Plan



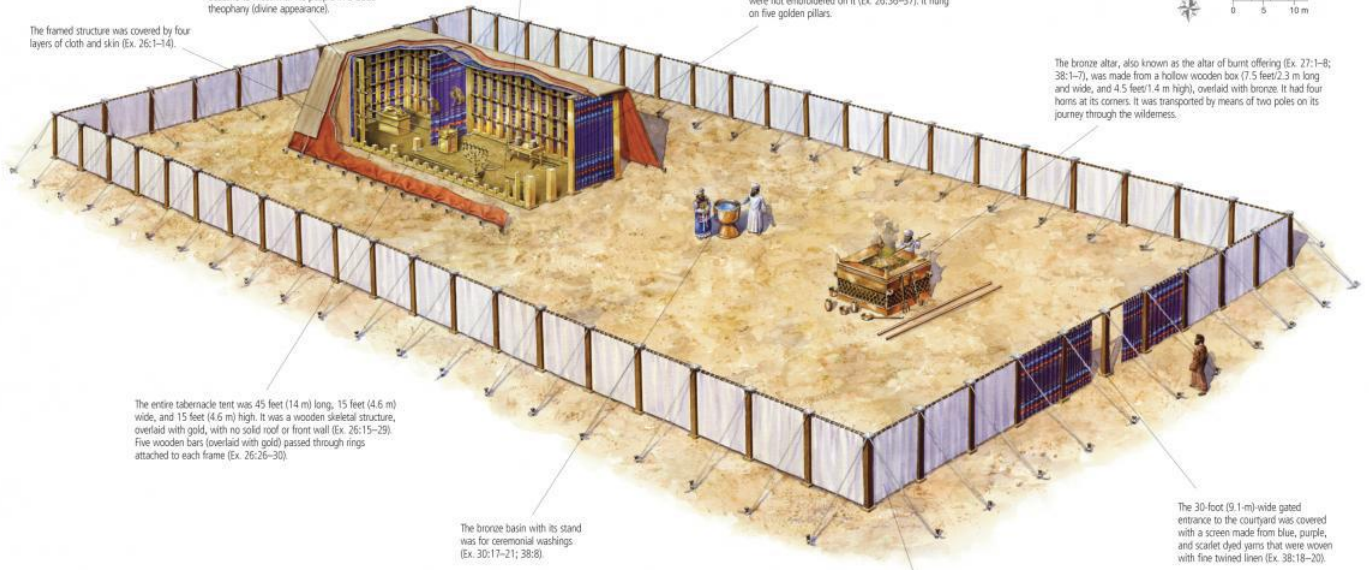
The Most Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was a 15-foot (4.6 m) cube, containing only the ark of the covenant (Ex. 25:10–22; 37:1–9). It was here that Yahweh would descend to meet with his people in a cloud theophany (divine appearance).

The Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was 30 feet (9.1 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It housed the table (Ex. 25:23–30), the golden lampstand (Ex. 25:31–40; 37:17–24), and the altar of incense (Ex. 30:1–5; 37:25–29).

The veil separating the Holy Place from the tabernacle courtyard was similar to the veil separating the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place, except that cherubim were not embroidered on it (Ex. 26:36–37). It hung on five golden pillars.

The bronze altar, also known as the altar of burnt offering (Ex. 27:1–8; 38:1–7), was made from a hollow wooden box (7.5 feet/2.3 m long and wide, and 4.5 feet/1.4 m high), overlaid with bronze. It had four horns at its corners. It was transported by means of two poles on its journey through the wilderness.

The framed structure was covered by four layers of cloth and skin (Ex. 26:1–14).



The entire tabernacle tent was 45 feet (14 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It was a wooden skeletal structure, overlaid with gold, with no solid roof or front wall (Ex. 26:15–29). Five wooden bars (overlaid with gold) passed through rings attached to each frame (Ex. 26:26–30).

The bronze basin with its stand was for ceremonial washings (Ex. 30:17–21; 38:8).

The 30-foot (9.1 m)-wide gated entrance to the courtyard was covered with a screen made from blue, purple, and scarlet dyed yarns that were woven with fine twined linen (Ex. 38:18–20).

The surrounding hangings (fine twined linen curtains connected to pillars and stabilized by guy ropes and pegs) stood about 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high. The 60 wooden pillars were overlaid with bronze, stood in copper sockets, and had capitals overlaid with silver (Ex. 27:9–19; 38:9–17).