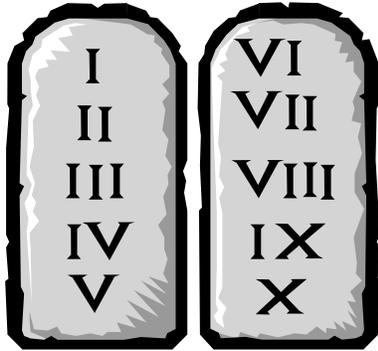


# The Superiority of The New Covenant – Part II

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Hebrews 9:16-28



<sup>16</sup>For where there *is* a testament, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator. <sup>17</sup>For a testament *is* in force after men are dead, since it has no power at all while the testator lives. <sup>18</sup>Therefore not even the first *covenant* was dedicated without blood. <sup>19</sup>For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and goats, with water, scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book itself and all the people, <sup>20</sup>saying, “*This is the blood of the covenant which God has commanded you.*” <sup>21</sup>Then likewise he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle and all the vessels of the ministry. <sup>22</sup>And according to the law almost all things are purified with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission.

<sup>23</sup>Therefore *it was* necessary that the copies of the things in the heavens should be purified with these, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. <sup>24</sup>For Christ has not entered the holy places made with hands, *which are* copies of the true, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us; <sup>25</sup>not that He should offer Himself often, as the high priest enters the Most Holy Place every year with blood of another—<sup>26</sup>He then would have had to suffer often since the foundation of the world; but now, once at the end of the ages, He has appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. <sup>27</sup>And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment, <sup>28</sup>so Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many. To those who eagerly wait for Him He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.

1. The language in verses 16-17 revolves around that of a will. What is a will? Who are the parties involved? When is it executed?

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2. How is the blood in verses 18-20 related to verse 15? What does it symbolize?

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3. According to verses 18-22 what three things did the blood do under the old covenant?

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4. In verse 22 what is the meaning of the word “remission”? How does it link the Old Covenant and the New Covenant?

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5. Review Hebrews 1:4; Hebrews 7:19; Hebrews 7:22; Hebrews 9:11 and Hebrews 9:23. How is Christ ministry under the New Covenant superior to that of the priests under the Old Covenant?

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6. According to Hebrews 9:24-26, why has Christ entered heaven?

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7. Read Hebrews 9:7, 9:11-12 and 9:27-28. How is Christ offering under the New Covenant better than that of the priests under the Old Covenant?

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