

21. In verses 8-9 we find one of the most important statements in Scripture – Jesus is God eternal!
22. God the Father acknowledges God the Son. This is one of the most power and emphatic proofs of the deity of Christ – from the Father Himself.
23. The statement “your throne, O God, is for ever and ever” makes the point that if the personal rule of the Son is eternal then the Son as ruler is thus likewise eternal.
24. The author addressed this eternal rule at strategic places using Psalm 110:4 where the eternity of Melchizedek’s order of priesthood is applied to Jesus Christ the Son.
25. The verb tenses in vv. 10–12 make clear the Son’s eternity in contrast with the created universe’s temporary state. Verse 12 concludes that the Son “will remain the same” forever and that his “years will never end.”
26. Verses 13–14 are related to the thought continued in chapter 2:1-4.
27. The angels live to worship God in heaven, and serve him by being sent on earthly missions for the benefit of those who are born again.
28. To summarize – chapter 1 is an affirmation that God has no greater messenger than His Son for a world in desperate need of redemption, and Jesus as the Son is both the supreme revealer and the supreme revelation.
29. Three titles are given to Jesus in chapter 1: Son, God, and Lord. The focus is on the “Son,” with “God” indicating the deity of the Son and “Lord” indicating His sovereignty.
30. The Son is superior to the angels since he is “God” who receives worship, and “Lord” since he is the sovereign, changeless creator.