# **Hold Fast the Confession of your Hope**

### **Hebrews 10:11-25**

## I. Summary from the Baptist Larger Catechism

#### Q. 34: How does the Covenant of Grace differ from the Old Covenant?

A: The Old Covenant differs from the Covenant of Grace not merely in administration, but also in substance. The Old Covenant was established on a temporary priesthood with the blood of bulls and goats (which could not remove sins and contained national, temporal promises. The Covenant of Grace was founded on an eternal priesthood with the very blood of the Redeemer as the single, complete sacrifice for sins and contains the promise of eternal salvation. The Old Covenant was administered by circumcision, the Passover, and other ordinances, whereas the Covenant of Grace is administered by the faithful preaching of the Word and the faithful administration of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

- 1. 2 Cor. 3:6-9; Heb. 8:7-13
- 2. Heb. 5:1-4; Heb. 7:11, 23
- 3. Heb.10:1-4; Lev.1-7; Heb. 9:18-19
- 4. <u>Gen. 15:18; Gen. 17:8; Gen. 12:6-7;</u> Gen. 13:14-17; Gen. 15:5
- 5. Heb. 7:24; Heb. 8:1, 6; Heb. 9:11-15
- 6. Heb. 10:10, 14

- 7. Gala. 3:7-14; Heb. 9:11-12
- 8. Rom. 4:11; Gen. 17:9-14
- 9. 1 Cor. 5:7; Ex. 12:14, 17, 24
- 10. Luke 24:47-48; Matt. 28:19-20
- 11. Matt. 28:19-20
- 12. Matt. 26:28; 1 Cor. 11:23-25

#### Q. 35: How is the Old Covenant related to the Covenant of Grace?

A: The Old Covenant is historically and typologically related to the Covenant of Grace. Historically, the Old Covenant promised that the nations would be blessed through Abraham; that the Messiah would be the physical seed of Abraham; and that the Messiah would be an everlasting king over His people. Moreover, the Old Covenant progressively revealed the covenant of grace through types and shadows, which pointed to Christ and the Covenant of Grace. Yet, it is only by the Covenant of Grace that all descendants of Adam that ever were saved did obtain eternal life – for the Old Covenant imprisoned everything under sin in order that the only means to obtain the promised inheritance was through faith in Christ.

Gen. 12:1-3; Gen. 18:18-19; Gen. 22:17-18

Luke 1:54-55, 72-73; Gal. 3:16

Isaiah 9:6-7; Jer. 23:5-6; Rev. 19:15-16

Heb. 8:5; Col. 2:16-17; Heb. 9:9-12, 24; Heb. 10:1

Gal. 4:21-31; Rom. 9-11; Acts 26:23-24; Heb.8:5-13; Heb. 9:15-24

Heb. 11:6, 13; Romans 4; Acts 4:12; John 8:56

Gal. 3:19-22; 2 Cor. 3:6-9; Rom. 8:3; Rom. 10:4

# II. The Priest who is a King -- Hebrews 10:11-14; Psalm 110:1

## **Psalm 110:1** -- Christ is not waiting to become King

- 1. That misunderstands what it means by "God's right hand".
- 2. That leads to the conclusion that Satan, not God, is in control of this world.
- 3. That leads to the belief that you can make Jesus Lord of your life (or not)...

## **1 Cor. 15:20-26 --** He rules and reigns today.

But battles continue today and there are still enemies.

### III. The Last Will & Testament (Covenant) -- Hebrews 9:15-18

- 1. The death of Christ was necessary to once and for all seal the covenant so it is assured that it can never be changed.
- 2. Christ's death sealed the eternal covenant between God and His people. 10:18

#### III. The Hebrew Writer Concludes -- Hebrews 10:19-22

- 1. We can enter into God's presence because of the blood of Christ v. 19
- 2. The veil of the temple corresponds to His flesh. v. 20
- 3. He is our priest v. 21
- 4. The house of God is not the Temple, but His church v. 21
- 5. We can have full assurance of our faith v. 22
- 6. Our consciences should be free from guilt v. 22
- 7. Our lives are being made clean by sanctification. v. 22

# IV. Practical Applications Drawn from these Truths -- Hebrews 10:23-25

- 1. Hold fast your confession v. 23
- 2. Trust God absolutely v. 23
- 3. Seek the holiness of your brethren v. 24
- 4. Do not forsake the church of God v. 25
- 5. Troublesome times are not times to forsake the church, but these are times to become even more diligent in duty v. 25