Hebrews 2:10-18

**Digging Deeper in the Word**

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***Hebrews 2:10–18*** (ESV)  
**10** For it was fitting that he, for whom and by whom all things exist, in bringing many sons to glory, should make the founder of their salvation perfect through suffering. **11** For he who sanctifies and those who are sanctified all have one source. That is why he is not ashamed to call them brothers, **12** saying, “I will tell of your name to my brothers; in the midst of the congregation I will sing your praise.” **13** And again, “I will put my trust in him.” And again, “Behold, I and the children God has given me.” **14** Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil, **15** and deliver all those who through fear of death were subject to lifelong slavery. **16** For surely it is not angels that he helps, but he helps the offspring of Abraham. **17** Therefore he had to be made like his brothers in every respect, so that he might become a merciful and faithful high priest in the service of God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people. **18** For because he himself has suffered when tempted, he is able to help those who are being tempted.

1. Look at the pronouns “he” in Heb 2:10-11 and identify which refer to the Father and which to Yeshua. Also, who is the “founder of their salvation”? What does the Greek word **archegos** translated “founder” also mean?
2. What is the main point of Heb 2:10? What is “fitting”, and why is that necessary to state? What does the Greek word “**teleioo**” translated “perfect” also mean? Look at Dt 21-22-23.
3. In Heb 2:11, what is a more literal translation of the phrase “all have one source”? What does this mean? What does the Greek word **hagiazo** translated “sanctify” also mean? Relate this to the Hebrew word with this meaning.
4. In Heb 2:11, why might he be “ashamed” to call people his brothers? Why was he NOT ashamed?
5. In Heb 2:12 the author quotes Ps 22:22, but the entire Psalm is important to the context. What is Ps 22 about, and how is this significant for the argument of the author of Hebrews?
6. What is the point of Heb 2:13a, “I will put my trust in him.” ? Consider Ps 22:4-5 as well as Is 8:17, which is quoted from the Septuagint (LXX).
7. Heb 2:13b continues quoting from the LXX, Is 8:18. What is the common theme of this passage and Ps 22, and why might this be important to the author of Hebrews?
8. What is the author’s main point in Heb 2:14-18? Consider his statement in Heb 2:10.
9. Consider Heb 2:14. How did Yeshua through his death destroy the devil? Was he successful? If so, how is it that the devil seems to be so active in the world today? See also 1 John 3:8.
10. Heb 2:15 says that people “through fear of death” are “subject to lifelong slavery.” What did this mean to the original readers of Hebrews? What does it mean to us? See also Rom 8:15.
11. Why do you think the author brings in the angel aspect again in Heb 2:16? What is his point?
12. Consider Heb 2:17, which says Yeshua became a “merciful” and “faithful” high priest. What was the role of high priest in the tabernacle and temple? Why are the aspects of “merciful” and “faithful” linked with Yeshua’s humanity? What does the Greek work **hilaskomai** translated “propitiation” also mean?
13. Consider Heb 2:18. How did Yeshua suffer when he was tempted? How does that enable him to identify with us in our temptations? Also look at Heb 4:15.