Hebrews 11:1-40

**Digging Deeper in the Word**

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***Hebrews 11:1–19*** (ESV)  
**1** Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen. **2** For by it the people of old received their commendation. **3** By faith we understand that the universe was created by the word of God, so that what is seen was not made out of things that are visible. **4** By faith Abel offered to God a more acceptable sacrifice than Cain, through which he was commended as righteous, God commending him by accepting his gifts. And through his faith, though he died, he still speaks. **5** By faith Enoch was taken up so that he should not see death, and he was not found, because God had taken him. Now before he was taken he was commended as having pleased God. **6** And without faith it is impossible to please him, for whoever would draw near to God must believe that he exists and that he rewards those who seek him. **7** By faith Noah, being warned by God concerning events as yet unseen, in reverent fear constructed an ark for the saving of his household. By this he condemned the world and became an heir of the righteousness that comes by faith. **8** By faith Abraham obeyed when he was called to go out to a place that he was to receive as an inheritance. And he went out, not knowing where he was going. **9** By faith he went to live in the land of promise, as in a foreign land, living in tents with Isaac and Jacob, heirs with him of the same promise. **10** For he was looking forward to the city that has foundations, whose designer and builder is God. **11** By faith Sarah herself received power to conceive, even when she was past the age, since she considered him faithful who had promised. **12** Therefore from one man, and him as good as dead, were born descendants as many as the stars of heaven and as many as the innumerable grains of sand by the seashore. **13** These all died in faith, not having received the things promised, but having seen them and greeted them from afar, and having acknowledged that they were strangers and exiles on the earth. **14** For people who speak thus make it clear that they are seeking a homeland. **15** If they had been thinking of that land from which they had gone out, they would have had opportunity to return. **16** But as it is, they desire a better country, that is, a heavenly one. Therefore God is not ashamed to be called their God, for he has prepared for them a city. **17** By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was in the act of offering up his only son, **18** of whom it was said, “Through Isaac shall your offspring be named.” **19** He considered that God was able even to raise him from the dead, from which, figuratively speaking, he did receive him back.

***Hebrews 11:20–40*** (ESV)  
**20** By faith Isaac invoked future blessings on Jacob and Esau. **21** By faith Jacob, when dying, blessed each of the sons of Joseph, bowing in worship over the head of his staff. **22** By faith Joseph, at the end of his life, made mention of the exodus of the Israelites and gave directions concerning his bones. **23** By faith Moses, when he was born, was hidden for three months by his parents, because they saw that the child was beautiful, and they were not afraid of the king’s edict. **24** By faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh’s daughter, **25** choosing rather to be mistreated with the people of God than to enjoy the fleeting pleasures of sin. **26** He considered the reproach of Christ greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt, for he was looking to the reward. **27** By faith he left Egypt, not being afraid of the anger of the king, for he endured as seeing him who is invisible. **28** By faith he kept the Passover and sprinkled the blood, so that the Destroyer of the firstborn might not touch them. **29** By faith the people crossed the Red Sea as on dry land, but the Egyptians, when they attempted to do the same, were drowned. **30** By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they had been encircled for seven days. **31** By faith Rahab the prostitute did not perish with those who were disobedient, because she had given a friendly welcome to the spies. **32** And what more shall I say? For time would fail me to tell of Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah, of David and Samuel and the prophets— **33** who through faith conquered kingdoms, enforced justice, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, **34** quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, were made strong out of weakness, became mighty in war, put foreign armies to flight. **35** Women received back their dead by resurrection. Some were tortured, refusing to accept release, so that they might rise again to a better life. **36** Others suffered mocking and flogging, and even chains and imprisonment. **37** They were stoned, they were sawn in two, they were killed with the sword. They went about in skins of sheep and goats, destitute, afflicted, mistreated— **38** of whom the world was not worthy—wandering about in deserts and mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth. **39** And all these, though commended through their faith, did not receive what was promised, **40** since God had provided something better for us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect.

1. Give a brief review of the Chapter 10.
2. Chapter 11 is all about men of faith. Consider Heb 10:39 as the author’s segue to this topic. What can we gather from this verse about his purpose in writing to them about these men of faith?
3. What is the repeating pattern you notice beginning in verse 1 and repeating consistently up through verse 19?
4. List every “person of old” that the author makes reference to in these 19 verses.
5. How do each of these “persons of old” parallel the Messiah in a unique way?
6. All throughout Hebrews, we’ve been reminded of the author using the Hebrew **kal v’chomer** (light vs heavy argument) saying, “If X, how much more so Y?” What message was the author trying to bring home at the end of Heb 11:4 “And through his faith, though he died, he still speaks.”?
7. In Heb. 11:6, it says that God *rewards* those who seek him. The five people discussed above were *rewarded* (or *commended,* see v. 1, 4, 5*)*. How?
8. In Heb. 11:9, it states that Abraham entered the promised land due to his faith. Where else have we discussed the promised land and faith and what was the outcome? (See Heb. 3:14-19)
9. Heb. 11:13 says that all of these major characters in Biblical history “died in faith”. In making an argument for the Messiah, why does the author keep bringing up that these people died?
10. The people listed were called “exiles” of the earth. More specifically the Greek word is *parepídēmos,* a“temporary resident” or “someone temporarily passing through”. What other passage in this reading speaks of where they are to be permanently residing?
11. The author is not directly exhorting or warning the people here, but over the course of this book he has made two options very clear. Who are the two groups of people the readers can imitate?
12. Consider Heb 11:17-19. Similarly to question five, the author is making another strong point for the readers. Remember, “if X, then even more so Y”. This time he’s using Abraham and Isaac. Explain the author’s motive behind writing this.
13. In Heb 11:19, why does the author say, “figuratively speaking, he did receive him back”? What does that mean?
14. Hebrews 11:20-31 gives further examples of “people of old” who demonstrated faith in the promises of God. List each of these people, and how they showed faith.
15. In Heb 11:26, why does the author say that Moses “considered the reproach of Christ greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt”? What does this mean, especially “the reproach of Christ”?
16. Hebrews 11:32-38 briefly lists further instances of those who showed great faith, some seeing positive results, others enduring persecution. Heb 11:35-37 in particular makes reference to acts of persecution. What situations might these verses be referring to?
17. In Heb 11:38, how does the author summarize his characterization of these men of faith? Why?
18. In Heb 11:39-40, the author summarizes his main point and shows us more of WHY he has taken us down this path of remembering people of faith. What is his main point? What was “promised”? And WHY has the author walked us down this path? What does “***apart from us they should not be made perfect***” mean? What is the implied **kal v’chomer** (light vs heavy argument) in this?