Hebrews 1:5-14

**Digging Deeper in the Word**

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***Hebrews 1:5–14*** (ESV)  
**5** For to which of the angels did God ever say, “You are my Son, today I have begotten you”? Or again, “I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son”? **6** And again, when he brings the firstborn into the world, he says, “Let all God’s angels worship him.” **7** Of the angels he says, “He makes his angels winds, and his ministers a flame of fire.” **8** But of the Son he says, “Your throne, O God, is forever and ever, the scepter of uprightness is the scepter of your kingdom. **9** You have loved righteousness and hated wickedness; therefore God, your God, has anointed you with the oil of gladness beyond your companions.” **10** And, “You, Lord, laid the foundation of the earth in the beginning, and the heavens are the work of your hands; **11** they will perish, but you remain; they will all wear out like a garment, **12** like a robe you will roll them up, like a garment they will be changed. But you are the same, and your years will have no end.” **13** And to which of the angels has he ever said, “Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet”? **14** Are they not all ministering spirits sent out to serve for the sake of those who are to inherit salvation?

1. Hebrews 1 presents numerous reasons that the Messiah is superior to angels. What is the reason in Hebrews 1:5a? This is a quote from Psalm 2:7. Read all of Psalm 2. What is the main point of this Psalm? Why is this quoted in Heb 1:2?
2. Regarding Heb 1:5, the word **begotten** means "for a woman to give birth to a child". Why does the writer compare a created being (Yeshua) to spiritual beings (angels)? Also, how should the word **begotten** be interpreted in this verse?
3. Ps 2:7 is also quoted in Acts 13:33. Read Acts 13:22-39. What is the context here, and what might this tell us about the readers of Hebrew?
4. What reason for Yeshua’s supremacy is given in Heb 1:5b? This is a quote from 2 Sam 7:14. Read 2 Sam 7:8-17. What is the context and relevance of the Samuel passage?
5. Heb 1:6 speaks of “the firstborn of the world.” Do a Scripture word study on “firstborn” in both Hebrew and Greek. Make sure and look at Job 18:13, Is 14:30, Ps 89:26-29, 2 Sam 19:43, Rom 8:28-29, and Col 1:15-20. What can this term mean or imply? How might the author of Hebrews mean it in Heb 1:6?
6. What reason for Yeshua’s supremacy is given in Heb 1:6b? Where does this quote come from, and what the context?
7. When Heb 1:6 reads, "*he says*", what is the author conveying about how God speaks to his people? Also see 2 Tim 3:16-17.
8. Heb 1:7 describes angels by quoting Ps 104:4. What is the context of this quote, and why might it have been used?
9. What reason for Messiah’s supremacy is given in Heb 1:8-9? This is a quote from Ps 45:6-7. What is the context and significance of this quote?
10. Heb 1:10-12 quotes Ps 102:25-27. What is the context and why is this quoted?
11. Heb 1:7 contrasts with all of Heb 1:8-12 in terms of the Messiah's superiority to angels. How are *winds* and *fire* different from *God's throne lasting forever and ever, YHWH laying the foundations of the earth,* and YHWH's *years having no end?* See Mark 4:39-41 and Isaiah 43:2-3.
12. What additional reason for the supremacy of Yeshua is given in Heb 1:13? This is a quote from Ps 110:1. Read all of Psalm 110. What is the meaning and context of this Psalm? Pay special attention to the use of LORD vs. Lord throughout this Psalm.
13. What does it mean to sit at the “right hand” of YHWH? Do a word study on this word, which in Hebrew is יָמִין (*yā·mîn*). Consider also verses such as Job 40:14, Ps 21:8, Ps 45:9, Ps 48:10, Ps 73:23, and Ps 74:11.
14. Ps 110:1 is also quoted in Matt 22:41-46 and Acts 2:22-36. What are the contexts of these accounts?
15. Looking at Heb 1:14, what is the author’s final argument regarding the supremacy of Yeshua over the angels? What is the purpose of the angels?
16. Given the above, how is your view or understanding of angels changed?