Hebrews 5:1- 10

**Digging Deeper in the Word**

Wyn Laidig & Andrew Warner

June 2019

***Hebrews 5:1–10*** (ESV)  
**1** For every high priest chosen from among men is appointed to act on behalf of men in relation to God, to offer gifts and sacrifices for sins. **2** He can deal gently with the ignorant and wayward, since he himself is beset with weakness. **3** Because of this he is obligated to offer sacrifice for his own sins just as he does for those of the people. **4** And no one takes this honor for himself, but only when called by God, just as Aaron was. **5** So also Christ did not exalt himself to be made a high priest, but was appointed by him who said to him, “You are my Son, today I have begotten you”; **6** as he says also in another place, “You are a priest forever, after the order of Melchizedek.” **7** In the days of his flesh, Jesus offered up prayers and supplications, with loud cries and tears, to him who was able to save him from death, and he was heard because of his reverence. **8** Although he was a son, he learned obedience through what he suffered. **9** And being made perfect, he became the source of eternal salvation to all who obey him, **10** being designated by God a high priest after the order of Melchizedek.

1. Read and summarize Hebrews 4:14-16.
2. In Heb 5:1, does “every high priest chosen from among men” include Yeshua? Or is the author talking about all the high priests except Yeshua?
3. As we’ve discussed earlier in Hebrews, there were sacrifices and offerings for more than just sin. Why does the author emphasize sacrifice and offerings for *sin* in as opposed to other gifts and offerings mentioned in Leviticus 1-7?
4. Why is it important that a high priest was taken from *men* (not an angel or greater spiritual being) to serve as high priest before God?
5. A high priest is supposed to deal gently with the ignorant and wayward, according to Hebrews 1:2.  What are some examples of Yeshua dealing gently with the lost, and how does this contrast with how Jewish leadership acted in this time?
6. The high priest is beset with weakness, such as stated in Heb 5:2.  What does the word weakness (GR *astheneia*) mean in this context?
7. Revisiting Psalm 2, what is the context of God having “begotten” his Son?
8. Why do you think the author emphasizes that Yeshua was appointed as high priest by God? He states this both in Heb 5:5 and Heb 5:10.
9. In Heb. 5:6, a man named Melchizedek is mentioned and compared to Yeshua.  Who is he and what do we know about him from the Old Testament? See Gen 14 and Ps 110.
10. In Heb 5:7, the author seems to be speaking of a very specific event in Yeshua’s life.  Although all of his life was dedicated to prayer and supplication, what event could the author be speaking of here?   See also Psalm 22.
11. What was it that Yeshua had to “learn” in Heb 5:8?  Does he learn in the same way we do?
12. Heb 5:9 reads that Yeshua was “made perfect”.  How can a perfect Messiah be made more perfect?  What is the Greek word here? What does it really mean?
13. To whom is Yeshua the “source of eternal salvation”? What is the author trying to emphasize?