

Hello. / Let us begin with the fifth lecture on Hebrews. / The title for chapter five is “High Priest.” / First point, / characteristics of a high priest. / Verses 1-4. / Second point, / how Christ became the high priest. / Verses 5-10. / Third point, young believers / Verses 11-13. / Fourth point, / mature believers. / Verse 14. /

Chapter 5 is about Christ who is superior to Aaron. / Let us compare them. / Let us find out the reasons why Jesus Christ, who became a high priest, / is superior to Aaron. /

On your left, write Christ. / On the right, write Aaron. / First, / Christ/ is glorious in His character. / He is the Son of Man and the Son of God. / This is mentioned in 4:14. / Aaron / was appointed among men. /

Second, / in terms of purity of nature, / Christ is sinless. / 4:15/ Aaron was sinful in nature. / Third, / superiority in ranks. / Aaron followed the order of Melchizedek. / 5:6/ Aaron was a descendent of Adam. / Fourth, Jesus was solemnly made a priest. / Jesus was made a priest with an oath. / Psalm 110:4/ Hebrews 7:20-21. /

Aaron was merely called by God. / Fifth, / in terms of offering sacrifices, / Jesus gave Himself unblemished. / 9:14 / Aaron had blemishes. / Sixth, / in terms of perfection, / Jesus satisfied righteousness, / allowed His people to approach the throne of grace, / and achieved eternal redemption. / Hebrews 7:11/ Verse 25. / However, Aaron was imperfect. /

Seventh, / in terms of everlasting value of their work, / Hebrews 7:24/ Aaron was limited. / To compare this simply, / Jesus is without blemish/ and He is the Son of God. / He fulfilled God’s righteousness / and achieved everlasting redemption. / He is the everlasting high priest. /

Yet, Aaron was with sin, / a descendant of Adam, / with blemishes / and was incomplete. / Thus, he himself had to offer sacrifices every year in the Most Holy Place. /

Here, Jesus was compared with Aaron for the sake of / Hebrew believers / who faced the possibility of returning to Judaism from Christianity because of the persecutions and sufferings they encountered. /

Let us look into the qualities innate in the duties of the priests. / These are priests who were in the order of the Levites. / First, / they were respected by people. /

This means that they shared the same human nature with all other people. / They were called to be priests for the people. / They were the bridge between God and humans. /

Sinners cannot come before God on their own. / This is why when a sinner brought an offering, / the priest took it from him and offered it to God on his behalf. / Here is some additional information. /

In the Old Testament times, there were priests, / offerings, / and those who gave offerings. / All three symbolize Jesus Christ. / Jesus Himself became the offering and sacrifice. / He became the priest and offered sacrifices on our behalf, / and He personally went before God as the one who gave offerings. /

Why do these three symbolize Jesus Christ? / We sinners cannot offer sacrifices to God on our own. / A sinner must die for the price of his sins. / How then could a sinner approach God? /

This was the reason why a priest was appointed among the people who would give offerings on behalf of sinners. / The second innate quality of the duties of priests/ is that they worked for the public. / This means that they did not work for themselves. /

They worked for the glory of God, / according to the requirements of God. / The third quality is that / they went before God with sacrifices. / They offered peace offerings, sin offerings, or guilt offerings. /

They were not forced to give offerings but they did it with gladness. / Priests brought sacrifices on behalf of people, which showed that the coming Jesus would take up our sins and sacrifice Himself. /

Fourth, / priests were weak, and they were able to help those who were weak. / Jesus was weak, but perfect. / In 4:15, it says that Jesus was tempted, but remained without sin. /

If a man / or a priest / is hot-tempered and gets angry easily, he cannot manage the works of God. / In verse 1, it says that every high priest is selected among the people/ and that they represent the people in matters related to God by offering gifts and sacrifices for sins. /

Matters related to God are matters concerning God's glory. / Moreover in verse 2, it says that he himself is subject to weakness. / Verse 3 says, / "This is why he has to offer sacrifices for his own

sins, as well as for the sins of the people.” /

Because man is weak and lacking, / he needs to offer sacrifices for himself as well. / Next, the fifth quality / is that priests are called and approved by God. / This is in verse 4. /

A man became a priest when he was called as Aaron was. / If he was not called by God, he could go before him. / We looked into five qualities that were innate in priest’s duties. / First, he is respected by people. / Second, he works for the public. /

Third, he takes the offerings before God. / Fourth, he himself is subject to weakness. / Fifth, he must be called and approved by God. /

The high priests like Aaron and Melchizedek from the Old Testament / were figures who symbolized the greatness and other works of our high priest Jesus Christ. /

Aaron is a type of Jesus Christ, / and Melchizedek is also a type. / We see in verse 5, / “Christ also.” / All this happened according to God’s will. /

Psalm 2:7 says, / “You are my Son; today I have become your Father.” / “I have become your Father” / shows that Jesus Christ was called to be a high priest. /

It shows that Christ’s authority as Mediator comes from God. / Also, God calls Jesus the Son of God, / which shows that God declared Jesus to be Mediator. / This shows that Jesus the Mediator had a divine nature. /

Because Jesus is the Son of God, / God made Him the high priest. / We see in verse 6, / “he says in another place, / ‘You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek.’”

This was prophesied through David/ in Psalm 110:4. / The author explains who Jesus is / by quoting Psalm 110:4 and saying, “During the days of Jesus’ life on earth.” /

Also, Jesus became a high priest as it says in verse 5. / Thus, there was a reason in quoting Psalm 110:4. /

The author was trying to explain that Christ / was not a high priest who followed the laws and orders of Aaron. /

He was trying to remind believers that there was a high priest who came before Aaron. / Melchizedek lived during Abraham's time. / There was a period of about 1,000 years between Abraham and David. / David was born 1,000 years before Jesus, / and Abraham was born 2,000 years before Jesus. /

He explains who Melchizedek is when describing Aaron, / although Judaism does not think great of Aaron, / and there was a high priest who came before Aaron. / He was Melchizedek. /

Jesus did not come from the line of Aaron. / Jesus came as the real entity of what the shadows were teaching. / Jesus was from a different lineage. / He did not come from a lineage through the law. /

Jesus came from an entirely different line, the order of Melchizedek. / Thus, it is written, "You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek." / It showed the eternal covenant between God the Father and God the Son. /

God entrusted Christ with His calling, / and Christ's calling was to carry out the duties of priests. / We see in verses 4-6 / that Christ was called to carry out the priestly duties by God. /

In verse 7, we see that / Jesus successfully completed the priestly duties. / In verse 7 it says, / "During the days of Jesus' life on earth." / This shows that Jesus had a human nature, which included weaknesses. /

"The days of Jesus' life on earth" refers to the time when Jesus was laid in a manger to His burial. / It refers to the whole time Jesus was here on earth. / Jesus offered up prayers and petitions to God / during His days on earth. /

This was because / the pressure of guilt of man did not leave Christ Jesus. / Thus, Jesus offered up prayers and petitions with loud cries and tears. / Jesus who is both God and man / voluntarily went under the curse of the law. /

The curse of the law / brought pain to Jesus' body and spirit. / We see in Psalm 22:1, it says, / "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" / Luke 22:42/ Matthew 27:46/ In Matthew, it

says, “Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?” /

What we can know from here/ is the amount of suffering Christ encountered. / It teaches us about the amount of pain He felt. / The guilt transferred to Christ / came from God himself, / and Jesus offered fervent tears and cries to God. /

We must follow Jesus’ example / and have hearts of repentance and sorrow. / Verse 7 says, “one who could save him from death.” / Death here /refers to death of the curse of the law. /

This death / was too heavy to bear with a weak human nature. / Hence, Jesus asks for God’s help to offer an unblemished sacrifice to God. / Jesus received God’s help. /

“He was heard because of his reverent submission.” / Jesus was granted strength to endure. / In Luke 22:43, it says, / “And there appeared to him an angel from heaven, strengthening him.” /

Jesus who came in a weak human nature and died the curse of the law / was resurrected with God’s help. /

In seeing how God abandoned his Son, / we learn how scary sin is / and how scary God’s wrath is, / and also how great Christ’s love for us is. /

We should have died as sinners in shame, / but God showed us his love by giving us his one and only Son. / We see in verse 8, / “Although he was a son, he learned obedience from what he suffered.” /

Jesus learned obedience, / which seems as if there is something lacking in Jesus’ character. / Yet, Jesus does not have any sins. / In other words, / Jesus could not defy the law. / Obedience refers to the subjection to other people’s will. / Jesus abandoned His will and obeyed the Father’s will. /

He vouched for His people / and He came to be responsible for His people. / As the representative of His people, Jesus needed to obey God’s law. / As human and through experience, Jesus learned to obey. /

Jesus learned obedience by submitting to His Father’s will. / He learned obedience from what He suffered. / He obeyed to the point of death. / Again, / Jesus did not learn to submit because He

had the free will to defy the law. /

Jesus came to this earth as the representative of sinners. / He came in a human body. / He learned obedience through experience. / We see that Jesus learned obedience, / and we too must learn to be obedient. / Jesus obeyed God to the point of death. /

We see in verse 9, / “made perfect.” / This does not mean that there was a change in Jesus’ character. / Rather, this shows that Christ / took up the duties of a priest / and satisfied the requirements of being an unblemished sacrifice for His people, to be offered to God. /

This was not a change in His being. / This was Jesus completing His atonement ministry as the high priest. / Hence, Jesus became the source of eternal salvation to all who obey Him. /

The verse speaks of eternal salvation. / The most serious problem to a sinner / is the problem of eternal life. / For this problem of eternal life, / Jesus came down to this earth in human body. / Jesus offered loud cries and tears to God to become an unblemished sacrifice to be offered to God. /

Jesus also learned obedience / and became the perfect high priest. / He then became the source of eternal salvation. /

In verse 10, it says, / “and was designated by God to be high priest in the order of Melchizedek.” / After completing the duties of a priest, / that is, after He came our Savior, He became the priest. /

God’s declaration / was fulfilled with the cross and resurrection. / It says in verse 11, / “you are slow to learn.” / “We have much to say about this, / but it is hard to explain because you are slow to learn.” /

There are two meanings to being slow to learn. / First, they are apathetic, / lazy, / and prejudiced. / Prejudice refers to forming a thought before any facts are produced. /

This refers to the side of them that was still caught up in Judaism / and they did not receive Jesus. / Proverbs 19:24 says, / “A sluggard buries his hand in the dish; he will not even bring it back to his mouth!” /

Many people were invited even during the times of Jesus. / The banquet was ready, / but some went to their fields, / to test their cows, / or to get married. / They did not join the feast. / This is similar to “he will not even bring it back to his mouth.” /

The feast that Jesus prepared / was fulfilled through the redemption of the cross. / When we participate in the feast, / we eat the bread of life, / drink the living water, / and enjoy eternal rest. /

However, some are lost in worldly affairs /and are lazy so they do not come before God. / Thus, in order for us to follow the Lord, / we must let go of worldly thoughts /and give ourselves completely to God. /

Only when we meditate on Scripture / and strive / to live by the grace offered to us, we can approach the throne of grace. / The second meaning, / the reason why they do not grow with Scripture is that they are too lazy to listen to God’s word. /

We can know this from verse 11. / It says, “You are slow to learn.”/ They do not strive to understand. / In verse 12, it says / “though by this time.” / Thirty years passed since the public ministry of Jesus. /

Moreover, there were many people who were called during the Pentecost. / When Peter evangelized, 3,000 people repented and believed in Jesus. / After that incident, other apostles evangelized and many people returned to Jesus. / Hence, these Hebrew believers were not new converts. /

They were at a place where they could be teachers. / However, / the verse says that they were still like children. / This shows that they misused their time /and wasted time. /

In the latter part of verse 12, it says, “you need someone to teach you the elementary truths of God’s word all over again.” / “The elementary truths” are referred to as milk. / Because we believed for a long time, we should eat solid food. /

“The elementary truths” / refer to basics of faith. / It refers to the truth of Scripture. / In other words, / they put their hearts into replicas and symbols. / Many systems in the Old Testament are replicas or shadows. /

For example, let’s look at the tabernacle. / The sacrificial system of the Old Testament was very

strict. / A priest died if he entered without blood. / Thus, on the altar, the priest killed an animal for its blood, / washed his hands and feet in a basin, / and lit the lamp. /

The bread of the Presence was placed on the table, / and he ate the removed bread. / He burned the fragrant incense, and / went past the curtain, / and entered the Most Holy Place, which took place once a year. / There was the ark of the covenant and the atonement cover in the Most Holy Place. /

He sprinkled the blood and he met God. / He went before God for his sins and the sins of the people. / Then, the “milk” in the verse refers to the replicas and shadows. /

However, the solid food / refers to the duties of Christ. / It also speaks about the spiritual truth of the Bible. / A child /is ignorant to such knowledge. / It belongs to the flesh. .

Thus, / people under Judaism were children in the spiritual sense. / These spiritual children / had childish knowledge about Christ. / Now they needed to use their senses, / but they did not know how to use it. /

It says they needed to use their senses. / In verse 14 it says, / “solid food is for the mature, who by constant use have trained themselves to distinguish good from evil.” / They have trained themselves, / which means that they behave consistently / with their given strengths / and with confidence. /

It is their habit. / What is this? / This is about meditating and / studying God’s word, / and having faith in God’s word. / When we look at athletes or soldiers, / they continually practice one thing. /

A soccer player practices kicking the ball, / and a basketball player practices throwing the ball. / A baseball player practices hitting the ball. /

It is the same for the table tennis players. / Then eventually, they get used to what they are practicing. / In the same way, / we who are mature in faith, / should consistently meditate, study, and live by God’s word / so that it will become a habit. /

The Hebrew believers were still children in faith, which shows /that they did not stay near God or follow God, / and they did not know God’s will. / Here we see in verse 13, “Anyone who...is not acquainted with the teaching about righteousness.” /



It says “not acquainted.” / Our hearts love God / and trusts and follows God. / We experience and taste the truth / and joy / and other advantages that are in the truth / with our spiritual senses. /

In other words, / we trust the promise /and become aware of the greatness of the subject of our faith. / People who are mature in faith are like this. / Within the knowledge of the mystery of Christ’s gospel, / they expand their understanding of it. / They are at peace in their hearts. /

They are spiritual people. / “Teaching about righteousness” refers to the gospel. / Through the gospel, they know / about Jesus / and His worthiness. / They do not follow the replica or the shadow, / but the real entity of the shadow, Jesus. /

Let’s go over this again. / Here the elementary truths / refer to the surface of the truth. / We spoke of this earlier. / Through various forms of the tabernacle, / we have been taught the surface of the truth. /

On the altar, the calf’s blood was sprinkled. / What is the first truth behind this? / It is that something must bleed in order for the sins of the flesh to be forgiven. / However, this was just a shadow. /

Yet, in order for our souls to receive everlasting forgiveness of our sins, / animals’ blood is not enough. / It is possible only through the blood of Jesus Christ whom the sacrifice offerings symbolized. /

The apostle Paul wanted the Hebrew believers to grow past the elementary truths / and truly know and believe in Jesus/ no matter what difficulties came their way. / He wanted them to grow to follow that Jesus whom they began to know. /

Believers must use their senses / and discern properly. / Moreover, the believers must be disciplined well. / We must follow the Lord until the end / no matter what hardships come our way. /

We will conclude the fifth lecture on Hebrews. / Thank you very much.