

Hello. / Let us begin with the sixth lecture on Hebrews. / The title of chapter 6/ is “Jesus who entered the curtain.” / First point, / move beyond the elementary teachings and reach maturity. / Verses 1-3.

Second point, / falling away and repentance. / Verses 4-8. / Third point, / God remembers those who remain in faith. / Verses 9-12. / Fourth point, / trust the promise and keep moving forward. / Verses 13-20.

The theme of the Book of Hebrews / is the superiority of Christianity to Judaism. / Hebrew believers / converted to Christianity from Judaism. / After their conversion, / they thought all would be good if they believed in Jesus. / They thought that Jesus would come soon, /

and that they would not experience any hardships. / However, reality was, after believing Jesus / there were sufferings, / persecutions, / and difficulties. / They thought about leaving Christianity/ and returning to Judaism. / The elementary teachings/

refer to symbols and models of Christ. / They were called to leave the elementary teachings. / The Old Testament / is the prophecy of the coming Christ. / It is also / the models and symbols of the works Christ is to accomplish. /

As you all know, / the lamb of the Passover/ symbolized Jesus Christ. / The symbols of Judaism were fulfilled when Jesus came down to this earth. / Thus, following Jesus/ was the same as keeping all the ceremonies of the Old Testament. /

/However, it is wrong to return to Judaism, the model, / when there are persecutions and hardships /after following the true Jesus. /Thus, it says, do not follow those instructions. /These instructions are about Judaism. /

/When they follow the instructions, they will throw away what is true. /This refers to turning away from Christianity and returning to Judaism. /They are told not to follow it, / but move forward to maturity. /Mature faith /is understanding of God’s revelation manifested through Christ. /

It also refers to the state of being spiritually filled through the Holy Spirit, / and complete knowledge of faith. / This is proper understanding of Christ through the Holy Spirit. / However, / the believers are told to move forward to maturity, and not follow other instructions. / It speaks of some of them here. / Repentance from acts that lead to death,/

faith in God, / instruction about baptisms, / the laying on of hands, / the resurrection of the dead, / and eternal judgment. / We must have proper notions about these. / What does “repentance from acts that lead to death” mean? /

If we look at Hebrews 9:13-14, / it says, “The blood of goats and bulls and the ashes of a heifer sprinkled on those who are ceremonially unclean sanctify them so that they are outwardly clean.” / It clearly says here, “so that they are outwardly clean.” / This has nothing to do with the soul. / It is related to a physical body. /

It says it cleanses the body. / Thus, this can be said to be acts that lead to death. / Such acts / refer to ceremonies and rituals. /

Why are they dead acts? / It is because acts that lead to death are performed by those belonging to the flesh, / and they do not give life of the Holy Spirit. / It does not satisfy God’s requirements. / How can the blood of animals satisfy God’s requirements? /

Repentance of acts that lead to death are not what is important, / but the repentance of sins. / What is faith in God? / Israel knew God nationally. / However, they were ritualistic / in their lives of faith. / Matthew 15:8-9. /

Faith that comes from Christ / is more important / than faith in God. / Next, what is baptism? / This is not baptism of the Holy Spirit, / but the cleansing of the body under the leadership of Moses. / Mark 7:4-5 / Hebrews 9:10. /

The Jews cleansed bowls and bodies. / Next, what is the laying on of hands? / Leviticus 16:21. / Aaron the high priest performed the laying on of hands. / It is important for us to receive the Holy Spirit / through the work of the Holy Spirit / than the laying on of hands. /

To digress from this subject, / the laying on of hands on animals / means that the sacrifice / and the one giving the sacrifice / have become one. / When the sacrifice died, / the one giving the sacrifice died as well. /

When the laying on of hands was performed on a goat, / the goat died / and the one offering the goat died as well. /

Next, what is the resurrection of the dead? /The Pharisees believed in resurrection. /This was a general resurrection. /However, we believe in the resurrection of believers. /

What is eternal judgment? /Hebrews 12:14 / speaks of a universal judgment. /Now, the Hebrew Christians properly confessed their faith. /They left the shadow and began following what was true. /

However, when their hopes were slow in being fulfilled, /their faith became weak / and their fervor dried up. /They tried to leave Christianity and return to Judaism. /Returning to Judaism / was to return to the elementary teachings. /

They were not to return. /They were to stop repenting of acts that led to death / and begin repenting of acts that led to life. /Acts 11:18. /

Instead of having national faith in God, / they were to believe in the glorious Savior. /Instead of cleansing themselves with the ineffective law,/ they were to take the blood of the lamb. /Instead of receiving the laying on of hands of the Jewish priest,/ they were to choose Christ who cleansed the sins of all believers. /

Instead of resurrection of the dead, / they were to believe in resurrection among the dead. /Instead of eternal judgment, /they were to look upon Christ's throne of judgment. /

They were not to be confined to Judaism,/ they were to stop following the shadow,/ stop considering the model important, / but now follow Christ. /

It says in verse 3, / "And God permitting, we will do so." / This means to move on to maturity. / Verse 4 says, / "those who have once been enlightened, / who have tasted the heavenly gift, / who have shared in the Holy Spirit." /

Verse 5 says, / "who have tasted the goodness of the word of God / and the powers of the coming age." / It seems as if these people / participated in God's grace.

/However, verse 6 says, / those who fell away after tasting this grace / cannot be made new or brought back to repentance. /

/Can true people of God fall? / To fall away / does not mean to temporarily leave Christ. / Peter once denied Jesus three times. / David defiled Uriah's wife. /

They did not completely fall away, / but sinned temporarily. /Also, their spirits were born again. / The passage says that they cannot be made new or be brought back to repentance. / Think about what it means / to fall away. / It is intentional, /

thorough, / and ultimately, / it is the act of denying Christ. / This is what it means to fall away. / Some people /say that this is an external confession of faith. / Some say it is a formal confession of faith. / Those who confess formally or externally / do not believe. /

They have fallen because they did not believe. / These people have nowhere else to fall. / They have already fallen, and so how can they fall again? / Hence, the fallen can be seen as people who completely deny Christ. /

Even those who do not believe / can be enlightened once. / This can refer to a teaching of the gospel./ Numbers 23:4 says, / people like Balaam tasted the word of God. /

Balaam was a false prophet./ He tasted grace from above. /He did not eat it, but he tasted it. / Matthew 13:21 speaks of / seed that fell on rocky ground, / and it symbolized one who first received God's word with joy. /However, it did not have roots and it died. /

There are some who participate in the Holy Spirit, / and there are some who participate in the works of the Holy Spirit. / Matthew 7:22-23 says / that not everyone who says "Lord, Lord" will enter into heaven. /There is says that people acted as prophets in the name of the Lord, /

healed the sick, / and performed miracles. /However, the Lord said, / "I do not know you." / It also says in today's passage, "who have tasted the heavenly gift." / This is God's promise of the Messiah. /Those who repent /

enjoy blessings that come from the fulfillment of the promise. / Jeremiah 29:10 / Mark 6:30. / It also says, "who have tasted...the powers of the coming age." / This means that believers have tasted the new age through the coming Messiah /as was prophesied in the Old Testament. /It is the promise of the new age / that would come through the Messiah. /

To fall away / refers to complete abandonment of all truths of Christianity. / These people cannot

be made new through repentance. / To be brought back to repentance / is a symbolic expression of changing to be good / in greater degrees. /

The fallen / are equal to those who nailed Jesus to the cross. / The latter half of verse 6 says, /“to their loss they are crucifying the Son of God all over again and subjecting him to public disgrace.” /

This shows that not all who hear the gospel are saved. / In the parable of the sower, / there is the path, the rocky places, and thorns. / There is also good soil. / Only the seed that fell on good soil bore fruit and pleased the farmer. /

Not all the Israelites were saved. / The nation of Israel /symbolized God’s people. / However, not all Abraham’s descendants believed in Jesus, / but only those who had Abraham’s faith became people of God. /

In verse 7, it says, /“Land that drinks in the rain often falling on it /and that produces a crop useful to those for whom it is farmed receives the blessing of God.” /

The land here refers to the land of Judah / or God’s vineyard. / Isaiah 5:7-8. / God’s word rains on the land. / There is good fruit and bad fruit. /

False believers / will bear bad fruit, / and they will produce thorns and bushes. / These belong to the flesh, / are religious, / and are products of the physical. /

Verse 9 says, / “Even though we speak like this.” / This refers to / those who abandon their faith in verses 6-8. / However, the believers who received the epistle to the Hebrews / were confident / of better things, /things that accompany salvation. /

The better things / refer to fruits of regeneration. / Thus, regeneration and salvation cannot be separated. / Those who are saved bear good fruit. /

Just as the sun has light, / they obey the commands / for God’s glory. / They received salvation. / Verse 10 says, /God is not unjust; /he will not forget your work and the love you have shown him /as you have helped his people and continue to help them./

Our God is a faithful God. / He is not unjust. / Because he is faithful, God surely fulfills his promise. /

What promise does God keep? / God surely saves those who believe in Jesus. / God does not forget them. / God acknowledges the fruit of the Holy Spirit. / God does not forget our work. /

Works of faith took place through the Hebrew believers, / and their service of love was displayed. / Living faith / has works. / This is living faith that bears fruit. /

How can we know this? / We can know through the service of believers / and their future services. /

/Verse 11 says, / “We want each of you.” / This shows / a fervent desire for something. / When we serve God, / we must serve God with fervor. /

If any of us are preachers, / we must preach with fervor / as preachers. /

Next, verse 11 speaks of a same diligence. / This same diligence / refers to encouragement that all people / from children to the elderly / need. /

1 Timothy 4:15 /tells us to be diligent. / People of the world work hard in their works. / We believers / must work hard in spiritual things. / No one can escape / from a battlefield during war. /

Those who have been called to fight the good fight / are not given rest. / 1 Timothy 6:12 says, / “Fight the good fight of the faith. / Take hold of the eternal life / to which you were called when you made your good confession in the presence of many witnesses.” /

Verse 11 says, / “Flee from all this.” / This means that we must not chase after money or greed. / We must instead pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, endurance, and gentleness. / Thus, we must continuously fight the good fight. /

After showing the same diligence, we want to make our hope sure. / We must have the zeal of when we first believed in Jesus. / We must submit to God, / worship God, / put our hope in Christ, / and we must leave ourselves in God’s hands. /

We must continue to keep our faith / in trusting the work of the precious blood of the Lord / and by relying on the sovereignty of God. /

We must grow closer to Christ. / Verse 12 says, /“We do not want you to become lazy, / but to imitate those who through faith and patience / inherit what has been promised.” /

We followers of Jesus / must be diligent. /We must have faith and be patient. /Faith / is obedience. / God is pleased when we have faith and are obedient. /

There are people with such faith / like Abraham. /Verse 13 speaks of Abraham. / When we made a promise with Abraham, / God swore by himself / because there was no one greater for him to swear by. /

God swore / because if God did not fulfill his promise, / he would stop being God. / Again, God would fulfill his promise no matter what. /

The promise was not made certain / because God swore on it. /It simply / made the promise more certain / by giving Abraham a deeper understanding of it. / God is faithful and keeps his promises. /

To make an oath / on a promise / makes the promise more certain. / God swore to himself / so that Abraham / would have absolutely certainty about God’s blessings for him. /

It was proof and a guarantee / of God’s will / concerning Abraham’s promised descendants, / and not only for Abraham’s certainty of the promise. /

God’s thoughts and will / for his chosen people / were the same as his thoughts and will for Abraham. / Romans 4:23-24 says, /“The words ‘it was credited to him’ were written not for him alone,/but also for us, to whom God will credit righteousness—/ for us who believe in him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead.” /

Abraham was made righteous by faith. / However, this was not only for Abraham alone. / Anyone with faith like Abraham / is credited righteous by God. /

God gave Abraham this promise. /Verse 14 says, /“I will surely bless you and give you many descendants.” / Other passages for reference are / Galatians 3:14 / and Galatians 3:29. /

It says, “Anyone with faith like Abraham belongs to Christ.” / Believers of Jesus are Abraham’s descendants. /Here it says that God would bless Abraham. /God said, your offspring will be as numerous as the stars in the sky. /

“Your offspring” refers to Christ. /Abraham received blessings. / Verse 15 says, / after waiting patiently, Abraham received what was promised. / Isaac was born when Abraham was a hundred years old. /

When Isaac was old enough to carry wood, God told Abraham to sacrifice him. /Abraham waited from when he was called at the age of seventy-five. /Abraham waited until he was a hundred years old, / and then until he was about a hundred and fifteen years old. /

Though Abraham could not comprehend this with human reason, / he trusted God’s promise. / It says, “And so after waiting patiently, Abraham received what was promised.” /

Sometimes God’s promises seem to be slow in being fulfilled. / In man’s eyes, / God’s promises seem slow in being fulfilled. / God told Abraham to sacrifice his only son. / However, Abraham / did not trust in his own thoughts / but held onto God’s promise. /

God guaranteed the promise with an oath. / We see in verse 16 that God swore by himself. / When there are different views, / there is conflict, / but when an oath is made, / the conflict is put to an end. /

It is also necessary for us to restrain ourselves. / Let’s go over this again. / An oath / grants certainty / to a promise made between two people. / We already spoke of Abraham, so we will omit that part. /

In verse 17, / God makes his purpose very clear to the heirs of what was promised. / It says, “his purpose.” /What is God’s purpose? / It refers to the covenant made with Christ in the eternal covenant. /

God gave his people / to Christ. /Jesus came from heaven to this earth to save the people. /



God did not only make a promise / to fulfill the covenant / he made with Christ, / but also made an oath. / Thus, verse 18 says, / “God did this so that, by two unchangeable things in which it is impossible for God to lie.” /

The two unchangeable things / refer to the promise and the oath. / God did not have to make an oath. / God made an oath to make his promise more certain. /

God is faithful, and what oath would he need? / One promise would be enough. / However, / God confirmed the promise of blessings he gave to Abraham. /

God also wanted the heirs of faith who would follow the faith of Abraham to know that / “God loves us, / and we have been guaranteed of it.” / We flee from the things of the world / because of these two things. /

It says, “fled.” / This means to flee from worldly things and sexual desires. / God would keep us safe when we flee from these things. / It also says in verse 19, / “We have this hope / as an anchor for the soul.” /

“An anchor for the soul” / refers to something where our soul is fixed. / Jesus Christ / can fix our souls. / John 10:28 says, / “I give them eternal life, / and they shall never perish.” /

Now, we enter into the curtain. / The Most Holy Place was behind the curtain. / The Most Holy Place was a model of heaven. /

In verse 20, it says, / “where Jesus, who went before us, has entered on our behalf. He has become a high priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek.” /

Our Jesus went to heaven as the eternal high priest. / He went / in the order of Melchizedek. / When we hear the office of the high priest, we generally think of Aaron. /

However, Jesus went in the order of Melchizedek. / Jesus became the eternal high priest. / Jesus went for us. /

We must have faith like Abraham / and hope in Jesus Christ, our high priest. / We must look forward to the day we will unite with Him in heaven. /

We will conclude the sixth lecture on Hebrews. /Thank you. /

<The following is for reference. There is another interpretation for Hebrews 6:4-8. Verse 6 in the passage says, “if they fall away, to be brought back to repentance.” This refers to a doctrinal corruption. For example, if one who was saved by the correct truth and lived a life of faith fell to new theologies or Roman Catholicism because they believed it was correct, they cannot return to the correct truth.

If the chosen, who has been born again, believes in Jesus but falls because he believes that a different doctrine is true, he cannot return to the correct truth. Such a believer has received salvation, but he has received salvation that is like one received in fire. He is like a seed that has fallen among thorns (verse 8; Matthew 13:22; 1 Corinthians 3:15, 1 Corinthians 5:5).>