

1. Notice verse 26-27. You must define the phrase “willful sin” in its context. You must also remain within the historical background of this book and its analysis - and not just place an arbitrary meaning upon the words.
2. Notice that the writer of Hebrews did not say that any of the readers “had” committed the sin he had described.
3. He warned that “if” such a thing did occur - they could anticipate judgment and divine wrath.
(“willful sin” - voluntarily, of one’s own accord, intentional and deliberate)
4. Anyone who rejected the sacrifice of Christ would find no other answer to the problem of sin.
5. The issue addressed in Hebrews 10 resembles what was written in chapter 6.
6. This was a warning for those who professed to be believers and urged them to show their genuine profession by their refusal to abandon the gospel.
7. The writer refers to the readers as brethren. However - he could not see their heart or inward commitment.

NOTE: If the readers left Christ for Judaism, they would show that they had never responded in faith to Christ. (Greek word “epignosis” - knowledge; definite or full knowledge)

8. The writer of Hebrews spoke to them as Christians and urged them to show their real faith by endurance in their commitment. He probably suspected that all his readers would not respond in the same way.
9. He assumed their continuance in commitment to Christ would demonstrate their true relationship with Him. He was concerned about those thinking of returning to Judaism, making sure they understood the serious nature of such action.
10. The sin against which these believers were warned involved a deliberate rejection of the truth of the gospel. Apparently, some were considering leaving Christ to return to Judaism to avoid persecution.
11. The warning was for anyone who rejected the sacrifice of Christ for sins - they would not find any other means of handling sin.
12. Some of the readers of the letter were in danger of rejecting the only way God had provided to remove sin.
13. If they abandoned Christ, they would face only a fearful expectation of judgment and of raging fire. This describes eternal judgment on those who were not believers. No sinner should expect deliverance when they are guilty of trifling with the living God.

14. Verses 28-31 explains the details behind the warning.
15. By trampling “under-foot” the Son of God - they reject God the Father; regarding the blood of the covenant as common/unclean - they reject the Son; and by rejecting the leading of the Holy Spirit - they reject the Spirit.
16. No wonder they deserve much severer punishment. Turning one’s back on God’s grace - there is nothing left that God can offer or do for them.
17. In verses 32-39 the writer urges his readers to take carefully consider where they stood and press on.
18. The believers should consider the past. (v32-34)
19. The early church in Jerusalem ran into persecution almost from the beginning. The sufferings of the believers had been severe. Judaism’s hatred for the infant church exploded.
20. The believers should consider the present. (v35-36)
22. It was boldness that was needed in the face of opposition. (Acts 4:13; Acts 12:24)
23. Finally - the believers should consider the future. (v37-39)
24. He tells them to think of the Lord’s coming return. The clue to boldness and patience.
25. The vital ingredient in the life of the true believer is - walking by faith not by sight. Perdition is not for the child of God.
26. Because of Calvary we have not only a better Savior - but a better security, a better sanctuary, and a better sacrifice - better than the emptiness of the old covenant.
27. The substance in Christ cannot be traded away without severe judgment for the mere shadows of Judaism.