

New Testament Analysis of Old Testament Revelation

Hebrews Chapter One

- I.** Revelation regarding God in the Old Testament (v. 1).
 - 1. Old times, *i.e.*, the Old Testament.
 - 2. Revelation came:
 - 1) In part: not all at once: progressive.
 - 2) In different ways: visions, dreams, history, *etc.*
 - 3) By means of the prophets (1 Pet. 1:20-21 *cf.* 2 Tim. 3:16).

- II.** This same God of the Old Testament spoke (v. 2).
 - 1. During the last days of the Old Testament.
 - 2. The Father changing the focus of revelation from the Old Testament.
 - 3. The progression of revelation continues to unfold.
 - 4. Spoke revelation concerning the character, nature of His Son (Jn. 14:5-7; 2 Cor. 4:5).
 - 5. The Father appointed His Son heir of all things (Ps. 2:7; *cf.* Rom. 8:7).
 - 6. The Father had the ages crafted through His Son (Is. 9:6; Heb. 11:3).

- III.** The qualifications of the Son (v. 3).
 - 1. He has the same radiance as the Father (Phil. 2:7; Ps. 104:1-2; 1 Tim. 6:16; Acts 7:54-56).
 - 2. He is superior to the prophets.
 - 3. He upholds all things by a verbal utterance (Col. 1:17 *cf.* 2 Pet. 3:10-11; Eph. 5:26).
 - 4. He, Himself, paid for sins (Heb. 10:12).
 - 5. He sat Himself on the righthand of the Father's Throne (Ps. 110; Eph. 1:19-21; 4:10).