

New Testament Analysis of Old Testament Revelation

Hebrews Chapter One, part 2

- I.** The Book of Hebrews has numerous references to Old Testament Scripture.
 1. Bringing new and richer meaning to some passages.
 2. New revelation not known in the Old Testament times (1 Pet. 1:10).
 3. Old Testament revelation about God was progressive, fractional, and accumulative.
 4. During the transition from the Old to the New Testament, the focus changed (Heb. 1:2).
 - 1) To the nature of the His Son.
 - 2) The Son, the heir of all things.
 - 3) The Son framed the ages.
- II.** The deity 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).
- III.** Even in His humanity, the Son's character was better than the angels (Heb. 1:4).
 1. Although in appearance He was lower than the angles (Heb. 2:9; Ps. 8:4-8).
 2. The Son inherited a more excellent name than the angels (Phil. 2:10-11).
 3. He was the Son before His appointment (Ps. 2:7; Heb. 1:2).
 4. Angels were never appointed in this manner (Heb. 1:5 *cf.* John 3:16; Heb. 11:17).
 5. Angels worshiped Him incarnate (Heb. 1:6).