

Christ, His High Priesthood and Eternal Sacrifice

Explanation

The Epistle to the Hebrews drives home the point that Jesus was the greatest High Priest who performed an eternal sacrifice of everlasting covenant with God. Nowhere in the New Testament is the atonement of Jesus Christ more comprehensively taught than in the heart of this important text. Many features of this atonement, which fulfills and transcends the atoning sacrifices previously performed by the Levitical priests under the Law of Moses, are clearly presented here, particularly its compassion, power, sworn certainty, immortal operation, perfection, authority, mediation, sacrificial efficacy, covenantal sealing, and remitting generosity. To the witness of Hebrews, the briefer testimonies of Romans and 1 Peter are also added.

Reference

Craig R. Koester, *Hebrews: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (New York: Doubleday, 2001), 352–62, 393–416.

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Jesus the compassionate High Priest	Heb 4:14–5:10
Melchizedek Priesthood greater than the Levitical	Heb 7:11–14
Melchizedek Priesthood binds with an eternal oath	Heb 7:15–19
Christ’s priesthood operates beyond death	Heb 7:20–26
The perfection of Christ as the heavenly High Priest	Heb 7:27–28
Christ officiates in the divine temple	Heb 8:1–5
Christ is the mediator of a better covenant	Heb 8:6–13
The efficacy of Christ’s sacrifice	Heb 9:11–14
Christ seals the new covenant with his blood	Heb 9:15–28
Christ’s sacrifice brings remission of sins	Heb 10:11–18
Christ died for the ungodly and sinners	Rom 5:6–11
God has bought you back with Christ’s blood	1Pt 1:17–21