

Part 3: The Supreme Son Who Perfects Our Faith and Strengthens Our Endurance (Hebrews 10:32-13:25)

Sermon Guide

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This Sermon Guide is intended to help you meaningfully participate in a preaching series and gain a better handle on God's Word. For maximum utility, don't skip parenthetical references—all of Scripture is God's interconnected special revelation. Some of the best insights are often found in wrestling though the references. Following an introduction to the book, series, or sermon, each week contains:

- Sermon Title and Passage, and space for Sermon Notes
- Passage's Main Points: Exegetical Focus, Theological Principles, Redemptive-Historical Focus
- Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary (i.e., Scott's "Dad's Daily(ish) Devos," available at fccgreene.org/ddd.)
- Daily Bible Readings accompanying sermon themes.
- Life Group Discussion Guide: Summary and Questions[1]
- *New!* > Parent Pages/Kids Lessons. The L-E-A-D framework helps parents LEAD their children through God's Word in a simple, repeatable way that forms understanding, engagement, reflection, and lasting faith.
    - *Learn the Lesson* – Introduces the main truth of God's Word so children can understand what God has said (Deuteronomy 6:6; Nehemiah 8:8).
    - *Engage your Child* – Helps children interact with God's truth through shared activities and everyday conversations (Deuteronomy 6:7; Proverbs 22:6).
    - *Ask the Questions* – Encourages children to think carefully, respond personally, and grow in wisdom and discernment (Deuteronomy 6:20; Proverbs 2:1-5).
    - *Deposit the Word* – Focuses on storing God's Word in children's hearts through repetition and memory so it shapes their lives over time (Psalm 119:11; Proverbs 7:1-3; Colossians 3:16).

[1] We've done our best to plan sermon titles, passages, points, etc. but such synchronicity between plans and execution rarely happens perfectly. Main differences might be: (1) Passage's Main Points, which will at least be similar to eventual sermon points, and (2) Sermon Titles, which are planned thematically in the Series Guide but may be changed by the preacher, who chooses a representative phrase from the passage as the eventual title.

Additional Resources: Sermon Guide, Manuscript, Parents Pages (for Middle/High School), Podcast, Fridge Magnet

- Sun Sermon Guide/Manuscript are on the app under "Home" and at fccgreene.org/sermonguide. For additional study, Scott's manuscripts typically have extensive footnotes.
- Parent Pages (for Kids and Middle/High School students) and the Worship Guide are on the app under "Study Guides" and at fccgreene.org/studyguides.
- The Weekly Bible Study Podcast, posted every Thursday, helps prepare for next Sun. Available on the app under "Watch" > "Media," on YouTube (youtube.com/fccgreene), or fccgreene.org/wbsp.
- Don't forget to pray with/for your church! 2026 Fridge Magnets available at The Hub and fccgreene.org/2026fridgemagnet.



Pillar Young Adults Breakouts

Pillar often syncs with Sunday mornings via this Series Guide. (Be done by 8:30p. When done, be respectful of groups still going).

(1) How is everyone doing?
(2) What stuck out from the text? Thoughts or questions?
(3) What is one next step or takeaway for your life?
(4) Pray for one another.

Hebrews: The Supremacy of Christ, Part 3: The Supreme Son Who Perfects Our Faith and Strengthens Our Endurance (Hebrews 10:32-13:25)

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Introduction to Hebrews[2]

Overview

The book of Hebrews is one of the most theologically rich and pastorally urgent writings in the New Testament. Though its author remains unnamed, he was clearly well-educated, deeply versed in the Old Testament, and closely associated with Timothy (13:23). Early Christians proposed authors such as Paul, Barnabas, Luke, or Apollos, but no consensus emerged. Origen famously concluded, "Who wrote the epistle, only God knows."

The recipients were likely Jewish Christians—"Hebrews"—who had endured public persecution, loss of property, and imprisonment (10:32-34). Now wearied by opposition, they were tempted not to abandon Christ outright but to drift gradually back into familiar rituals and comforts of the old covenant. Hebrews was written to call them back to steady, persevering faith. Its message is clear: endurance is possible only when rooted in the supremacy and sufficiency of Jesus Christ. True perseverance is not self-powered determination but faith sustained by the One who holds His people fast.

The letter likely dates before AD 70, since it speaks of temple worship as if still ongoing (9:6-10). Though framed like a letter at the end (13:22-25), Hebrews reads as a theological sermon—a "word of exhortation" meant to fortify endurance by showing that Christ is better than all else. It offers the most sustained argument in Scripture for both the supremacy of Christ and the necessity of persevering faith.

Theme and Purpose

At its heart, Hebrews proclaims that Jesus is better. He is better than angels (1:4), better than Moses (3:3), better than the priests (7:26-28), and the mediator of a better covenant built on better promises (8:6). Through His once-for-all sacrifice, He has opened the way to God, fulfilling everything the old covenant could only foreshadow.

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[2] Content adapted from *The ESV Study Bible*. Crossway Bibles, 2008, pp. 2357-60.

The purpose of Hebrews is both theological and pastoral: to ground endurance in Christ's finished work. It warns believers against drifting into unbelief (2:1-4; 3:12-15; 6:4-8; 10:26-31) and calls them to persevere in confident faith until they enter God's eternal rest (4:9-11). Such perseverance does not earn salvation but demonstrates genuine faith sustained by God's preserving grace. Again and again, Hebrews exhorts readers to "hold fast," "draw near," and "consider Jesus," forming a rhythm of gospel endurance for believers tempted to grow weary.

Hebrews also bridges the old and new covenants. Every priest, sacrifice, and sanctuary in the Mosaic system was a copy and shadow of the heavenly reality now fulfilled in Christ (8:5; 10:1). To return to the old order would be to abandon substance for shadow. Endurance is found not by clinging to the past, but by holding fast to the living Savior who fulfills every promise of God.

The Big Story of Salvation

Hebrews stands at the summit of Scripture's redemptive story. From its opening line—"in these last days [God] has spoken to us by his Son" (1:2)—it declares that God's plan of salvation has reached its climax in Christ. The Son of God became fully human to destroy death, bear sin, and bring His people into God's presence (2:14-17). As the great High Priest, He offered Himself as the once-for-all sacrifice for sin and now reigns at the right hand of the Father (10:12; 12:2). Because His work is finished and His intercession unending, believers can endure suffering, temptation, and loss with unshakable hope.

Literary Structure

Hebrews alternates between exposition and exhortation, blending deep theology with urgent pastoral appeal. Its argument unfolds in four major movements:

1. 1:1-2:18 – The Son is Superior to Angels – The eternal Word became man to redeem us and lead many sons to glory.

2. 3:1-10:31 – The Son is Superior to Moses and the Priestly System – He mediates a better covenant and offers a perfect, enduring sacrifice.

3. 10:32-12:29 – The Son Calls Believers to Persevere in Faith – The redeemed must not shrink back but endure by faith, looking to the unseen reward.

4. 13:1-25 – The Son Shapes the Life of His People – Enduring faith expresses itself through love, worship, and holy perseverance.

Each section builds toward a climactic call to endurance: since Christ's work is complete and God's promises are sure, believers must hold fast and press on in faith.

Key Themes

1. The Superiority of Christ – Jesus surpasses angels, Moses, the priesthood, and every old covenant shadow (1:4-2:18; 3:1-6; 7:23-28; 8:6). Endurance begins with seeing Christ clearly.

2. The Once-for-All Sacrifice of the True High Priest – Christ's final and effective atonement secures eternal redemption and continual access to God (9:11-14; 10:10-18).

3. Faith That Perseveres – True faith endures because it rests on God's promises, looking to unseen realities and fixing its eyes on Jesus (11:1; 12:1-2).

4. Warning and Assurance: The Call to Continue – Hebrews balances serious warnings with strong assurances of God's faithfulness, urging believers to continue in faith rather than drift (2:1; 6:17-20; 10:23).

5. The New Covenant Fulfilled in Christ – The old covenant pointed forward to its fulfillment in Jesus (8:1-13; 9:23-28). Through His finished work, believers receive forgiveness and confident access to God (10:19-22).

6. The Unshakable Kingdom and Enduring Worship – Because believers receive a kingdom that cannot be shaken, they are called to lives of grateful, enduring worship (12:28; 13:15-16).

In Short
Hebrews is a sermon to weary saints. It reminds believers that salvation in Christ is secure, but faith must keep pressing on in endurance. The same Christ who saves also sustains, giving grace to persevere until the end. Every shadow of the old covenant finds fulfillment in Him. Its timeless exhortation remains: Don't drift from the gospel—not because salvation can be lost, but because Christ is worth holding fast to forever. Fix your eyes on Jesus, the supreme Son who perfects your faith and strengthens your endurance, until He brings you home to God.

Introduction to Part 3: The Supreme Son Who Perfects Our Faith and Strengthens Our Endurance (Hebrews 10:32-13:25)

Hebrews 10:32-13:25 calls weary believers to endure by fixing their faith on the finished work and unchanging person of Jesus Christ. Flowing out of the warning and encouragement of Hebrews 10:32–39, the letter traces how true faith perseveres through suffering (ch 11), runs with discipline and hope (ch 12), and expresses itself in distinct, Christ-centered living within the church and the world (ch 13). The unifying theme is that Christ not only secures our salvation but actively perfects our faith, anchoring endurance in better promises, a better covenant, and an unshakable kingdom that cannot be lost.

Memory Verse – Hebrews 10:36

For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.

Wk 26 – Sun, Jan 11, 2026 – "Don't Throw Away Your Confidence, Which Has A Great Reward" (Hebrews 10:32-39)

Hebrews 10:32-39

32 But recall the former days when, after you were enlightened, you endured a hard struggle with sufferings, 33 sometimes being publicly exposed to reproach and affliction, and sometimes being partners with those so treated. 34 For you had compassion on those in prison, and you joyfully accepted the plundering of your property, since you knew that you yourselves had a better possession and an abiding one. 35 Therefore do not throw away your confidence, which has a great reward. 36 For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised. 37 For, "Yet a little while, and the coming one will come and will not delay; 38 but my righteous one shall live by faith, and if he shrinks back, my soul has no pleasure in him." 39 But we are not of those who shrink back and are destroyed, but of those who have faith and preserve their souls.[3]

Exegetical Focus

- Remembering past endurance strengthens believers to persevere in present trials (vv 32-34; cf Hebrews 6:10).
- Confidence refers to bold access to God secured by Christ's sacrifice, not personal optimism (vv 19, 35; cf Hebrews 4:16).
- Faith lives toward God's promise while waiting patiently for Christ's return (vv 36-38; cf Habakkuk 2:3-4).

Theological Principles

- Saving faith perseveres because God faithfully preserves His people (v 39; cf John 10:28-29).
- Endurance is the evidence of genuine faith, not the basis of salvation (cf Hebrews 3:14).

Redemptive-Historical Significance

- God's people have always lived by faith while awaiting fulfillment of His promises (v 38; cf Romans 1:17).

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[3] Scripture quotations are from *The Holy Bible, English Standard Version*, copyright © 2001 by Crossway Bibles, a publishing ministry of Good News Publishers. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

- Christ is the promised Coming One anticipated throughout the Old Testament (v 37; cf Psalm 96:13).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary[4]

We are strengthened for endurance when we remember we have grace behind, eternal reward ahead, and Christ with us today—the same Christ whose once-for-all finished work as High Priest secures our perseverance. The preacher calls us to recall the early days of faith, when believers were "publicly exposed to reproach" (v 33), thrown "in prison" (v 34), and even "joyfully accepted the plundering of [their] property" (v 34)—for they knew they had "a better possession and an abiding one" (v 34). So Hebrews encourages believers: "do not throw away your confidence" (v 35), for "you have need of endurance" (v 36) to forever enjoy their heavenly reward. This call echoes the book's larger theme that Jesus' superior priesthood and once-for-all sacrifice (Hebrews 9:11–14; 10:10–14) have already secured what our endurance proves. Redemptive-historically, the citation "my righteous one shall live by faith" (v 38) anchors perseverance in the one, unified, and unfolding story of Scripture where God justifies and preserves His people by faith alone in Christ's finished work (Habakkuk 2:3–4; Romans 1:17; Galatians 3:11), the same faith that looks ahead to "receive what is promised" (v 36) and runs with endurance after Jesus (Hebrews 11:1; 12:1–2). So today practice ordinary, unspectacular faithfulness—identify with suffering believers, accept losses without panic, pray, gather, obey—trusting that such faith "preserve[s the] soul" (v 39) because the Coming One "will not delay" (v 37).

Daily Bible Readings:

- Mon – Hebrews 10:19-25
- Tue – Habakkuk 2:1-4; Romans 1:16-17
- Wed – Romans 8:16-25
- Thu – Galatians 3:10-14
- Fri – Hebrews 6:17-20
- Sat – Hebrews 11:1-7 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary

This passage calls believers to persevere by remembering God's past grace, guarding gospel confidence, and living by faith as we wait for Christ's return. Emphasize that endurance is not

[4] Adapted/Taken from "Dad's Daily(ish) Devos," available at fccgreene.org/ddd.

self-generated grit but faith-fueled trust rooted in Christ's finished work and future promise. Encourage honest discussion about suffering, drifting, and how community helps sustain persevering faith.

Life Group Discussion Questions

(1) What verbs describe the readers' past endurance and present need in verses 32-36?

(2) How does the quotation from Habakkuk in verses 37–38 shape the meaning of faith in this passage?

(3) Why does the author connect remembering grace to persevering confidence?

(4) What does it mean that the righteous "live by faith," and how does that define Christian perseverance?

(5) Where might you be tempted to "throw away your confidence," and how can you resist it?

(6) How can your group help one another endure with joy while waiting for the Coming One?

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: God helps His people keep going when life is hard. These believers remembered earlier suffering and were told, "do not throw away your confidence" (Hebrews 10:35). They trusted Jesus, believed God had a reward, and learned they had "need of endurance" (v 36) to keep obeying Him.

Engage Your Child: Try a short endurance activity together (wall sit, careful walk, puzzle). Say, "Jesus helps us keep going." Share one hard thing God helped your family through and thank Him together.

Ask The Question: What can you do when something feels really hard instead of giving up and walking away?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Christians keep trusting Jesus when life gets hard. These believers remembered past suffering and were urged not to "throw away" their confidence (Hebrews 10:35). Their hope rested in Jesus and God's promises. Endurance means continuing to obey God faithfully while waiting for what He has promised to give (v 36).

Engage Your Child: Talk about a time your child had to keep going (schoolwork, sports, friendships). Ask what helped them finish. Pray together for one hard situation they are facing this week.

Ask The Questions:
1. What does confidence in Jesus look like during hard times?
2. Why does remembering past hardship help us endure now?
3. What is one hard situation you are facing right now?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 27 – Sun, Jan 18, 2026 – "Faith Is the Assurance of Things Hoped For... By It the People of Old Received Their Commendation" (Hebrews 11:1-7)

Hebrews 11:1-7
1 Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of
things not seen. 2 For by it the people of old received their
commendation. 3 By faith we understand that the universe was
created by the word of God, so that what is seen was not made
out of things that are visible. 4 By faith Abel offered to God a
more acceptable sacrifice than Cain, through which he was
commended as righteous, God commending him by accepting his
gifts. And through his faith, though he died, he still speaks. 5 By
faith Enoch was taken up so that he should not see death, and he
was not found, because God had taken him. Now before he was
taken he was commended as having pleased God. 6 And without
faith it is impossible to please him, for whoever would draw near
to God must believe that he exists and that he rewards those who
seek him. 7 By faith Noah, being warned by God concerning
events as yet unseen, in reverent fear constructed an ark for the
saving of his household. By this he condemned the world and
became an heir of the righteousness that comes by faith.

Exegetical Focus
- Faith treats God's unseen realities and future promises as more decisive than visible circumstances (v 1; cf 2 Corinthians 4:18).
- God Himself testifies to what true faith looks like (vv 2, 4; cf Genesis 15:6).
- Obedient worship flows from trusting what God has spoken (vv 3-7; cf Romans 10:17).

Theological Principles
- Faith rests on God's revelation rather than what human sight can verify (v 3; cf John 20:29).
- Pleasing God requires drawing near with trust, not merely outward religious activity (v 6; cf Hebrews 10:22).

Redemptive-Historical Significance

- Creation itself is understood through faith in God's word (v 3; cf Genesis 1:1-3).
- Early acts of worship point forward to Christ's perfect and final sacrifice (v 4; cf Hebrews 9:14).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Having just urged his hearers not to "throw away your confidence" (10:35) but to endure, "so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised" (10:36), the preacher defines what endurance looks like—faith that lives by God's revealed word rather than being ruled merely by what we perceive. This faith is "the assurance of things hoped for" and "the conviction of things not seen" (v 1): the kind of steady, obedient confidence that takes God's promises as more certain than visible circumstances. From creation "by the word of God" (v 3)—the visible universe bearing witness to His unseen power (Romans 1:20; Psalm 19:1-2)—to redemption through Christ, Hebrews shows that divine revelation, not human observation, defines reality. In the broad sweep of salvation history, Abel's "better sacrifice" (v 4), Enoch's walk that "pleased God" (v 5), and Noah's obedience to "events as yet unseen" (v 7) are a trajectory of righteousness by faith that anticipates and culminates in Christ, the truly righteous One who "endured the cross" and now "rewards those who seek him" (v 6; 12:2). To read Hebrews well is to see that faith is not blind belief but covenant trust in the God who has already proven Himself in creation, revelation, and redemption. So today, when God's promises feel distant, remember that the same word that spoke the universe into being sustains every unseen promise still to come—like these forebears, live by faith and not by sight.

Daily Bible Readings:
- Mon – Genesis 1:1-5; Psalm 33:6-9
- Tue – Romans 4:17-25
- Wed – 2 Corinthians 4:16-18
- Thu – Hebrews 11:8-10
- Fri – Hebrews 4:14-16
- Sat – Hebrews 11:8-22 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary
This passage teaches that true faith treats God's unseen promises as present realities because it trusts the God who speaks, creates, and rewards. Hebrews 11:1-7 shows faith's nature, its foundation in God's word, and its fruit in God-pleasing worship and obedience, illustrated by Abel, Enoch, and Noah. Guide your

group to connect this faith to Christ's fulfilled work and to examine where they are living by sight rather than by trusting and drawing near to God through Jesus.

Life Group Questions

(1) What pairs or contrasts in 11:1-7 (seen/unseen, faith/pleasing, warned/obeyed) stand out?

(2) How does the "by faith" repetition shape the flow from definition to examples?

(3) According to Hebrews 11:1, how does faith give believers assurance about what they hope for and certainty about what remains unseen?

(4) In what ways do Abel, Enoch, and Noah model distinct facets of faith's fruit?

(5) What "not yet seen" obedience is God calling you to begin this week?

(6) Which tabernacle-to-Christ connection most strengthens your confidence to draw near, and how will you use it in prayer?

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: Faith means trusting God even when we cannot see everything yet. The Bible says faith is "the assurance of things hoped for" (Hebrews 11:1). Abel, Enoch, and Noah trusted God's word, obeyed Him, and pleased God because they believed what He said was true.

Engage Your Child: Play a simple trust game together (eyes closed, follow my voice, gentle guiding). Say, "Faith trusts God's word." Thank God aloud for being trustworthy and always telling the truth.

Ask The Question: What is one thing God wants you to trust Him about today?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Faith means trusting God's promises more than what we see. Hebrews says faith is "the conviction of things not seen" (Hebrews 11:1). Abel worshiped God in faith, and Noah obeyed before results appeared. Faith believes God's word and lives like it is true.

Engage Your Child: Go outside and observe creation together (sky, trees, animals). Talk about trusting God's word. Pray together for faith to obey God even when answers or results are unseen.

Ask The Questions:
1. How does Hebrews describe what faith truly is?
2. Why did Noah obey God before seeing results?
3. Where can you trust God more this week?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 28 – Sun, Jan 25, 2026 – "He Has Prepared For Them a City" (Hebrews 11:8-22)

Hebrews 11:8-22

8 By faith Abraham obeyed when he was called to go out to a
place that he was to receive as an inheritance. And he went out,
not knowing where he was going. 9 By faith he went to live in the
land of promise, as in a foreign land, living in tents with Isaac and
Jacob, heirs with him of the same promise. 10 For he was looking
forward to the city that has foundations, whose designer and
builder is God. 11 By faith Sarah herself received power to
conceive, even when she was past the age, since she considered
him faithful who had promised. 12 Therefore from one man, and
him as good as dead, were born descendants as many as the
stars of heaven and as many as the innumerable grains of sand
by the seashore. 13 These all died in faith, not having received the
things promised, but having seen them and greeted them from
afar, and having acknowledged that they were strangers and
exiles on the earth. 14 For people who speak thus make it clear
that they are seeking a homeland. 15 If they had been thinking of
that land from which they had gone out, they would have had
opportunity to return. 16 But as it is, they desire a better country,
that is, a heavenly one. Therefore God is not ashamed to be
called their God, for he has prepared for them a city. 17 By faith
Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had
received the promises was in the act of offering up his only son,
18 of whom it was said, "Through Isaac shall your offspring be
named." 19 He considered that God was able even to raise him
from the dead, from which, figuratively speaking, he did receive
him back. 20 By faith Isaac invoked future blessings on Jacob and
Esau. 21 By faith Jacob, when dying, blessed each of the sons of
Joseph, bowing in worship over the head of his staff. 22 By faith
Joseph, at the end of his life, made mention of the exodus of the
Israelites and gave directions concerning his bones.

Exegetical Focus

- Faith obeys God's call even when the outcome is not yet visible (v 8; cf Genesis 12:1).
- God's promises shape a pilgrim way of life in a world that is not our final home (vv 9-10; cf Hebrews 13:14).

- Hope is fixed on a better future grounded in God's power to raise the dead (vv 13-16; cf Romans 4:17).

Theological Principles
- Faith reshapes identity from settled resident to faithful sojourner (v 13; cf 1 Peter 2:11).
- God's promises extend beyond individual lifetimes and generations (vv 13, 20-22; cf Psalm 105:8-11).

Redemptive-Historical Significance
- The patriarchs lived between promise and fulfillment, anticipating Christ's coming (cf Galatians 3:16).
- Christ fulfills the better city and inheritance they longed for from afar (v 16; cf Hebrews 12:22).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Faith here is a pilgrimage of trust that lives according to God's promise of a heavenly city: Abraham "went out, not knowing where he was going" (v 8), living "in tents" (v 9) and looking to "the city that has foundations" (v 10), as if a "stranger and exile" who desired "a better country... a heavenly one" (vv 13, 16). Notice the pattern: God speaks, His people obey amid impossibilities—Sarah "received power to conceive" (v 11), Abraham "offered up his only son" while nonetheless believing God was "able even to raise him from the dead" (vv 17, 19)—and then they act in faith for those who come after them like Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph (vv 20-22). In the storyline of redemption, the patriarchs are signposts to Christ, the promised "offspring" who secures the inheritance (Genesis 12:1-3; Galatians 3:16), and models of promise-before-possession and resurrection-through-testing (Romans 4:17-21; Hebrews 13:14). So today, practice ordinary pilgrim obedience—go where God calls, hold possessions loosely, gather with the saints, and thereby bless those who come after you—trusting that God "is not ashamed to be called [your] God" and "has prepared... a city" (v 16).

Daily Bible Readings:
- Mon – Genesis 12:1-7
- Tue – Genesis 15:1-6
- Wed – Genesis 22:15-18; Romans 4:18-25
- Thu – Hebrews 6:13-20
- Fri – Revelation 21:1-4
- Sat – Hebrews 11:23-31 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary
Hebrews 11:8-22 presents Abraham and the patriarchs as examples of faith that obeys God without full sight, lives as pilgrims in the world, and trusts God to bring life from death. They die still believing, longing for a better heavenly homeland, and entrusting future generations to God's promises. Their faith rests not on visible outcomes but on God's faithfulness and resurrection power, ultimately fulfilled in Christ.

Life Group Questions

(1) What repeated words or themes stand out in Hebrews 11:8-22, and what do they reveal about the main point of the passage?

(2) How are the patriarchs described in their way of life, and what does that show about their identity and priorities?

(3) Why does the author emphasize that they died without fully receiving the promises, and what does that teach about faith and timing?

(4) How does Abraham offering Isaac demonstrate trust in God's power over death, and how does this point forward to the gospel?

(5) Where might God be calling you to obey without knowing the outcome, and what would a step of faith look like right now?

(6) In what ways are you tempted to treat this world as home, and how can your group help you live more like a pilgrim seeking a better country?

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: Abraham trusted God even when he did not know where he was going. He obeyed God's call and lived like a traveler, "looking forward to the city" (Hebrews 11:10) God promised. He trusted God to keep His promises, even when waiting took a very long time.

Engage Your Child: Build a small tent or fort together (blankets, pillows, chairs). Say, "Abraham waited for God's home." Talk about heaven as God's forever home with Jesus.

Ask The Question: What helps you trust God when you have to wait patiently?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Faith obeys God and keeps hoping. Abraham followed God without knowing the destination and lived as a traveler. He was "looking forward to the city" (Hebrews 11:10) God promised. Faith trusts God's promises, even when fulfillment feels far away, because God always keeps His word.

Engage Your Child: Create a simple promise timeline together (draw or write). Share a family story about waiting. Pray together for patience and trust while waiting on God's promises.

Ask The Questions:
1. Why did Abraham live like a traveler instead of settling?
2. What future promise was Abraham trusting God for?
3. Where is God calling you to obey now?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 29 – Sun, Feb 1, 2026 – "Faith... Looking to the Reward" (Hebrews 11:23-31)

Hebrews 11:23-31
23 By faith Moses, when he was born, was hidden for three months by his parents, because they saw that the child was beautiful, and they were not afraid of the king's edict. 24 By faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, 25 choosing rather to be mistreated with the people of God than to enjoy the fleeting pleasures of sin. 26 He considered the reproach of Christ greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt, for he was looking to the reward. 27 By faith he left Egypt, not being afraid of the anger of the king, for he endured as seeing him who is invisible. 28 By faith he kept the Passover and sprinkled the blood, so that the Destroyer of the firstborn might not touch them. 29 By faith the people crossed the Red Sea as on dry land, but the Egyptians, when they attempted to do the same, were drowned. 30 By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they had been encircled for seven days. 31 By faith Rahab the prostitute did not perish with those who were disobedient, because she had given a friendly welcome to the spies.

Exegetical Focus
- Faith resists fear by trusting God's purposes over powerful threats (v 23; cf Exodus 1:22).
- God delivers His people through substitutionary blood received by faith (v 28; cf Exodus 12:13).
- Obedience trusts God's word rather than visible circumstances (vv 29-30; cf Joshua 6:2).

Theological Principles
- Faith values eternal reward over worldly status and security (vv 24-26; cf Matthew 16:26).
- Salvation depends on God's provision, not human effort or ingenuity (v 28; cf Hebrews 9:22).

Redemptive-Historical Significance
- The Exodus points forward to Christ's greater deliverance from sin and death (cf Luke 9:31).

- Gentile inclusion through faith is already anticipated in Rahab (v 31; cf Matthew 1:5).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Faith here is costly allegiance to God's promises that acts on His word before the outcome is clear: Moses "refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter" (v 24), chose "to be mistreated with the people of God" rather than enjoy "the fleeting pleasures of sin" (v 25), and counted "the reproach of Christ"—the Christ-patterned shame that comes with siding with God's promises over the world's approval—as "greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt" because he looked "to the reward" (v 26). In the wider story of redemption, the Passover blood that ensured the Destroyer "might not touch them" (v 28) and crossing the sea "as on dry land" (v 29) foreshadow Christ our Passover (1 Corinthians 5:7) and God's saving deliverance that defines His people (1 Corinthians 10:1-2), while Jericho's fall and Rahab's rescue—"by faith" she did not perish (v 31)—anticipate how God topples strongholds and grafts believing outsiders into His covenant family (Joshua 2; Matthew 1:5; James 2:25). Hermeneutically, we read these events through the Bible's promise-trust-fulfillment pattern: God speaks, His people trust and obey, and He brings His word to pass (Hebrews 6:13-18; Romans 4:20-21). So live as one "seeing him who is invisible" (v 27)—practice ordinary courageous obedience that identifies with God's people when it costs, trusts Christ's blood when you're afraid, and takes the next step that seems foolish to the world—and watch God keep His word.

Daily Bible Readings:
- Mon – Exodus 12:1-13
- Tue – Exodus 14:10-14; Isaiah 43:16-19
- Wed – Joshua 2:8-14
- Thu – 1 Corinthians 10:1-4
- Fri – Hebrews 2:14-15
- Sat – Hebrews 11:32-40 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary
Hebrews 11:23-31 shows faith operating in moments of danger, identity crisis, costly obedience, and impossible circumstances. Moses' parents resisted fear; Moses rejected privilege; Israel trusted God's saving blood; Israel and Rahab obeyed God's call into deliverance. Faith sees the unseen God, embraces Christ's

reproach, and obeys even when obedience appears risky or countercultural. These examples call us to persevere, trusting that God rewards those who seek Him and delivers His people through paths only He can open.

Life Group Questions

(1) What patterns or actions in Hebrews 11:23-31 show what faith does in real circumstances?

(2) What dangers or threats faced by Moses' parents, Moses, Israel, or Rahab stand out most clearly?

(3) How does Moses' rejection of Egyptian privilege clarify what it means to choose God's identity over the world's?

(4) How do Passover, the Red Sea, and Rahab together deepen your understanding of faith acting on God's word?

(5) Where is fear tempting you to avoid obedience, and how is God calling you to trust Him instead?

(6) What specific step of courageous, countercultural obedience is God prompting you to take this week?

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: God saved His people when they trusted Him. Moses chose God's way instead of an easy life and was "not afraid" (Hebrews 11:27). God rescued His people through the Passover and the sea, showing He protects those who trust Him and follow His ways.

Engage Your Child: Mark a doorway with paper or a sticker (Passover reminder). Explain how God rescued His people. Thank Jesus together for saving and protecting your family.

Ask The Question: Who can you trust when you feel scared or unsure about what to do?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Faith chooses God over comfort. Moses gave up an easy life to follow God and was "not afraid of the anger of the king" (Hebrews 11:27). God rescued His people through the Passover and the sea. Faith may feel risky, but God keeps His people safe.

Engage Your Child: Talk about choosing what is right instead of easy (school, friends, honesty). Pray together for courage to obey God, even when obedience costs something.

Ask The Questions:
1. What comfort did Moses give up to follow God?
2. How did God rescue Israel from danger?
3. What right choice feels hardest for you now?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 30 – Sun, Feb 8, 2026 – "Of Whom the World Was Not Worthy" (Hebrews 11:32-40)

Hebrews 11:32-40
32 And what more shall I say? For time would fail me to tell of Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah, of David and Samuel and the prophets— 33 who through faith conquered kingdoms, enforced justice, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, 34 quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, were made strong out of weakness, became mighty in war, put foreign armies to flight. 35 Women received back their dead by resurrection. Some were tortured, refusing to accept release, so that they might rise again to a better life. 36 Others suffered mocking and flogging, and even chains and imprisonment. 37 They were stoned, they were sawn in two, they were killed with the sword. They went about in skins of sheep and goats, destitute, afflicted, mistreated— 38 of whom the world was not worthy—wandering about in deserts and mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth. 39 And all these, though commended through their faith, did not receive what was promised, 40 since God had provided something better for us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect.

Exegetical Focus
- Faith may result in remarkable victories or intense suffering under God's providence (vv 32-38; cf Psalm 44:22).
- Hope is anchored in a better resurrection rather than temporary relief (v 35; cf Daniel 12:2).
- God gathers all His people into one shared future of completion (vv 39-40; cf Hebrews 12:23).

Theological Principles
- Faithfulness is measured by trust in God, not by outward success (cf Hebrews 3:14).
- Hope of resurrection strengthens believers to endure loss and reproach (cf Romans 8:18).

Redemptive-Historical Significance
- Old and new covenant believers await final fulfillment together in Christ (v 40; cf Ephesians 2:19-22).

- Christ secures the better resurrection toward which all faithful suffering points (cf Hebrews 12:2).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Our bold and enduring faith flows from Christ's own perseverance in becoming our sacrifice. And while such faith doesn't always win in the here and now, the same faith that "conquered kingdoms" (v 33) will also endure being "sawn in two" (v 37) because it is fixed on God's promises, not visible outcomes. That's why Hebrews calls such saints those "of whom the world was not worthy" (v 38). In the sweep of redemptive history, their unfinished stories—since they "did not receive what was promised" (v 39)—will be completed in the consummation of Christ's once-for-all work that brings a single people to perfection, and that includes we who believe ("something better for us... not be made perfect" apart from us, v 40; cf Hebrews 10:14; 12:23; 1 Peter 1:10-12). Hermeneutical nugget: Read life's triumphs and tragedies through Scripture's promise-fulfillment pattern centered in Christ—present deliverances preview the "better resurrection" (v 35) and present losses are "not worth comparing with the glory" to be revealed (Romans 8:18; cf 2 Corinthians 4:17). So today, practice courageous obedience whether God grants rescue or calls you to endure—trusting that the same Lord who "made strong out of weakness" (v 34) will keep His word and finish your story alongside the ancient faithful in the city to come.

Daily Bible Readings:
- Mon – Daniel 3:16-18
- Tue – Psalm 44:17-26
- Wed – Romans 8:31-39
- Thu – 2 Corinthians 4:7-12
- Fri – 1 Peter 1:3-9
- Sat – Hebrews 12:1-17 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary
Hebrews 11:32-40 shows that faith is not a spiritual shortcut to a painless life but a God-given grip on his promises that holds through both victory and suffering. Judges, kings, prophets, women, and martyrs trusted God "through faith" as they conquered enemies, saw miracles, endured torture, and wandered homeless. None received the final promise before us, because God planned "something better" in Christ so that all his

people together will be made perfect. This passage calls us to reject cheap versions of faith that equate blessing with comfort, and instead to live as those who measure everything by the better resurrection and shared perfection we will receive with all God's people.

Life Group Questions

(1) In Hebrews 11:32-35a, which victories stand out to you, and what do they show about how faith works in both ordinary and risky situations?

(2) In Hebrews 11:35b-38, which suffering descriptions affect you most, and how does "of whom the world was not worthy" reshape our view of such believers?

(3) How does the "better resurrection" (v 35) clarify what Christians ultimately hope for and challenge comfort-driven assumptions?

(4) How does the shared perfection of all God's people in Hebrews 11:39-40 shape the way you view your own small acts of obedience and endurance?

(5) Where are you most tempted to compromise or "play it safe," and what would persevering faith look like in that area this week?

(6) Close in prayer: share one place you need future-focused faith, then pray for one another to trust God through both victories and sufferings.

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: Some people trusted God and won great victories. Others trusted God while suffering and hurting. All were commended for their faith, even though they "did not receive what was promised" (Hebrews 11:39). Faith means trusting God no matter what happens, believing He is faithful.

Engage Your Child: Look at family photos or draw your family together. Talk about people who trust God. Thank God for believers long ago and believers today who follow Him.

Ask The Question: How can you keep trusting Jesus when something hurts or feels unfair?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Faith is not only for happy times. Hebrews shows believers who experienced victories and believers who suffered greatly. Though they "did not receive what was promised" (Hebrews 11:39), God had something better planned. Faith continues trusting God's promises even when life is painful or confusing.

Engage Your Child: Make two lists together (rescued, strengthened). Talk about current struggles. Pray for endurance and hope in one hard situation your family is facing.

Ask The Questions:
1. Why does Hebrews include both victories and suffering?
2. What better promise were believers waiting for?
3. Who needs encouragement from you this week?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 31 – Sun, Feb 15, 2026 – "He Disciplines Us For Our Good, That We May Share His Holiness" (Hebrews 12:1-17)

Hebrews 12:1-17

1 Therefore, since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of
witnesses, let us also lay aside every weight, and sin which clings
so closely, and let us run with endurance the race that is set
before us, 2 looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our
faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross,
despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the
throne of God. 3 Consider him who endured from sinners such
hostility against himself, so that you may not grow weary or
fainthearted. 4 In your struggle against sin you have not yet
resisted to the point of shedding your blood. 5 And have you
forgotten the exhortation that addresses you as sons? "My son,
do not regard lightly the discipline of the Lord, nor be weary
when reproved by him. 6 For the Lord disciplines the one he
loves, and chastises every son whom he receives." 7 It is for
discipline that you have to endure. God is treating you as sons.
For what son is there whom his father does not discipline? 8 If
you are left without discipline, in which all have participated,
then you are illegitimate children and not sons. 9 Besides this, we
have had earthly fathers who disciplined us and we respected
them. Shall we not much more be subject to the Father of spirits
and live? 10 For they disciplined us for a short time as it seemed
best to them, but he disciplines us for our good, that we may
share his holiness. 11 For the moment all discipline seems painful
rather than pleasant, but later it yields the peaceful fruit of
righteousness to those who have been trained by it. 12 Therefore
lift your drooping hands and strengthen your weak knees, 13 and
make straight paths for your feet, so that what is lame may not
be put out of joint but rather be healed. 14 Strive for peace with
everyone, and for the holiness without which no one will see the
Lord. 15 See to it that no one fails to obtain the grace of God; that
no "root of bitterness" springs up and causes trouble, and by it
many become defiled; 16 that no one is sexually immoral or
unholy like Esau, who sold his birthright for a single meal. 17 For
you know that afterward, when he desired to inherit the blessing,
he was rejected, for he found no chance to repent, though he
sought it with tears.

Exegetical Focus

- Endurance requires fixing our attention on Jesus rather than our circumstances (vv 1-2; cf Colossians 3:1-4).
- God lovingly disciplines believers as His children for their good (vv 6-8; cf Proverbs 3:11-12).
- Grace strengthens weary believers toward holiness and peace (vv 12-14; cf Isaiah 35:3).

Theological Principles

- Discipline is evidence of belonging to God's family, not rejection (v 8; cf Romans 8:15).
- Holiness is formed through persevering trust under God's loving care (v 10; cf 1 Peter 1:15-16).

Redemptive-Historical Significance

- Jesus perfectly endured suffering in obedience to God's will (v 2; cf Isaiah 53:11).
- God has always shaped His people through loving discipline (cf Deuteronomy 8:5).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
After showcasing the witnesses to faith in chapter 11, the preacher exhorts us to "run [our race] with endurance" by "looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter" who "endured the cross" and now reigns (vv 1-2). And because we only cross the finish line fueled by Christ's finished work rather than self-effort, we must learn how God's fatherly love is training us for hardship—for "the Lord disciplines the one he loves," and He does so "for our good, that we may share his holiness," which "yields the peaceful fruit of righteousness" for those "trained by it" (vv 6, 10-11). In the wider story of redemption and our lives, God's fatherly discipline flows from the same gracious covenant relationship that secured our justification—it's not contrary to grace but one of its ongoing expressions. It isn't punitive coercion meant to force our obedience—as though we have to earn God's favor—but fatherly training that confirms our belonging and cultivates holiness in us. The same Father who perfected us in Christ (cf Hebrews 10:14) is now perfecting us through His discipline, shaping us to live as His holy people. So when we

“lift… drooping hands,” “make straight paths,” “strive for peace… and… holiness,” and guard the church from a “root of bitterness” and from being “unholy like Esau” who traded future blessing for present appetite (vv 12-16; cf Proverbs 3:11-12; 2 Corinthians 4:17), we are participating in His covenant work of sanctification—proof that grace is still at work in and among us. We must therefore learn to read life’s hardships through Scripture’s promise-fulfillment pattern—Jesus’ joy-through-the-cross interprets our pain—so that the ordinary obedience of endurance, peacemaking, and purity is faith’s way of seeing the unseen (11:1) and finishing the race “so that what is lame may… be healed” (vv 2-3, 13-14).

Daily Bible Readings:

- Mon – Proverbs 3:11-12
- Tue – James 1:2-4
- Wed – Romans 5:1-5
- Thu – Isaiah 40:28-31
- Fri – Hebrews 5:7-9
- Sat – Hebrews 12:18-29 (tomorrow’s sermon passages)

Life Group Summary

Hebrews 12:1-17 moves from examples of faith to a direct call to endurance. Believers must run the race set before them, fixing their eyes on Jesus and interpreting hardship as Fatherly discipline for their good. The community is responsible to strengthen struggling believers and pursue peace and holiness together. Esau’s example warns against trading eternal blessing for temporary relief. This passage reframes suffering, community life, and obedient endurance around our identity as God’s children and the joy set before us.

Life Group Questions

(1) What part of the race imagery in Hebrews 12:1-3 best describes your current walk with Christ?

(2) How does seeing Jesus as “founder and perfecter of faith” reshape your view of weariness and perseverance?

(3) What hardship might the Father be using right now as training for holiness rather than punishment?

(4) Where do you see weak or weary believers in our church, and what would “making straight paths” look like for them?

(5) What modern “single meal” temptations most often lure believers to trade long-term faithfulness for momentary relief?

(6) Close in prayer by sharing an area where you need endurance or holiness; then pray specifically for one another to run with faith and joy.

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: Jesus helps us keep going when we feel tired. The Bible says we should "run with endurance" (Hebrews 12:1) by looking to Jesus. God is a loving Father who trains His children, using hard things to help us grow stronger in faith and obedience.

Engage Your Child: Run a short race together (hallway or yard). Say, "We keep going by looking to Jesus." Talk about how practice and training help us grow stronger.

Ask The Question: Who helps you keep going when you feel tired of doing what is right?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Christians are called to "run with endurance" (Hebrews 12:1) by fixing their eyes on Jesus. God disciplines His children because He loves them. Hard things are not punishment but training. God uses discipline to help His children grow holy, strong, and faithful in following Jesus.

Engage Your Child: Compare discipline to training (sports, music, school). Share a personal example. Pray together for God's help in one hard area of obedience.

Ask The Questions:
1. Why should believers keep their eyes fixed on Jesus?
2. How does discipline show God's loving care?
3. What weight might God want you to lay aside?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 32 – Sun, Feb 22, 2026 – "Let Us Be Grateful for Receiving a Kingdom That Cannot Be Shaken" (Hebrews 12:18-29)

Hebrews 12:18-29

18 For you have not come to what may be touched, a blazing fire
and darkness and gloom and a tempest 19 and the sound of a
trumpet and a voice whose words made the hearers beg that no
further messages be spoken to them. 20 For they could not
endure the order that was given, "If even a beast touches the
mountain, it shall be stoned." 21 Indeed, so terrifying was the
sight that Moses said, "I tremble with fear." 22 But you have come
to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly
Jerusalem, and to innumerable angels in festal gathering, 23 and
to the assembly of the firstborn who are enrolled in heaven, and
to God, the judge of all, and to the spirits of the righteous made
perfect, 24 and to Jesus, the mediator of a new covenant, and to
the sprinkled blood that speaks a better word than the blood of
Abel. 25 See that you do not refuse him who is speaking. For if
they did not escape when they refused him who warned them on
earth, much less will we escape if we reject him who warns from
heaven. 26 At that time his voice shook the earth, but now he has
promised, "Yet once more I will shake not only the earth but also
the heavens." 27 This phrase, "Yet once more," indicates the
removal of things that are shaken—that is, things that have been
made—in order that the things that cannot be shaken may
remain. 28 Therefore let us be grateful for receiving a kingdom
that cannot be shaken, and thus let us offer to God acceptable
worship, with reverence and awe, 29 for our God is a consuming
fire.

Exegetical Focus

- New covenant access replaces fear with confidence through Christ's mediation (vv 18-24; cf Exodus 19:16-19).
- God now speaks most clearly through His Son (v 25; cf Hebrews 1:1-2).
- Kingdom hope calls for grateful and reverent worship (vv 28-29; cf Psalm 95:6).

Theological Principles

- Grace provides access to God without diminishing His holiness (v 29; cf Isaiah 6:1-5).
- God removes what is temporary so that what is eternal may remain (v 27; cf Haggai 2:6).

Redemptive-Historical Significance

- Mount Zion fulfills the hopes anticipated at Mount Sinai (vv 22-24; cf Psalm 48).
- God's unshakable kingdom defines Christian hope across history (cf Daniel 7:27).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Hebrews contrasts two mountains of access to God—one marked by fear, the other by fellowship—so that we'll run to the right one. In Christ, we have not come to what "may be touched," that is, to Mount Sinai with its "blazing fire... darkness and gloom... and a voice" that made Israel beg God to stop speaking and even Moses say, "I tremble with fear" (vv 18-21; cf. Exodus 19–20). Instead, we have come instead to "Mount Zion... the heavenly Jerusalem," filled with "innumerable angels in festal gathering," "the assembly of the firstborn," "God, the judge of all," "the spirits of the righteous made perfect," and "Jesus, the mediator of a new covenant," whose "sprinkled blood... speaks a better word than the blood of Abel" (vv 22-24). At Sinai, God's holiness kept sinners away; at Zion, His grace—won at Calvary—brings sinners near, into the very city of God. So "do not refuse him who is speaking," for the voice that once shook earth will "yet once more" shake heaven and earth, removing what can be shaken so that we receive "a kingdom that cannot be shaken" (vv 25-28). In the story of redemption, read Sinai→Zion as law→gospel, distance→access, shadow→substance, all fulfilled through Jesus, whose cross grants entry to the heavenly Zion (Hebrews 10:19-22; Haggai 2:6-7). Therefore offer "acceptable worship, with reverence and awe," grateful that in Christ holy fear has become the joy of perfect intimacy with God forever. And yet, never let nearness become flippancy—"for our God is a consuming fire" (vv 28-29).

Daily Bible Readings:

- Mon – Exodus 19:16-25
- Tue – Psalm 48; Isaiah 2:1-4
- Wed – Haggai 2:6-9
- Thu – Revelation 21:9-27
- Fri – Hebrews 4:14-16
- Sat – Hebrews 13:1-17 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary

Hebrews 12:18-29 contrasts two mountains to help believers understand how they now relate to God. Mount Sinai represents fearful distance under the old covenant—God revealed His holiness but access was restricted, producing terror even in Moses. Mount Zion represents joyful access under the new covenant—believers have already come to God through Jesus, whose blood speaks forgiveness rather than condemnation. Because revelation and access are greater in Christ, the warning is sharper: do not refuse the One who speaks. God promises a final shaking that will remove everything temporary so that only what is eternal remains. Since believers are receiving a kingdom that cannot be shaken, the proper response is gratitude, careful listening to God's Word, and reverent worship. Grace has changed our access to God, not His holiness; therefore, our lives should be marked by awe-filled obedience rather than casual familiarity.

Life Group Questions

(1) In Hebrews 12:18-24, what differences do you notice between Mount Sinai and Mount Zion, especially in how people experience God's presence and access to Him?

(2) Why does the author say believers "have come" to Mount Zion already, and how does that shape how we understand our present standing before God through Christ?

(3) What does it mean to “refuse him who is speaking” in verses 25-27, and why is rejecting God’s voice more serious now than it was under the old covenant?

(4) How does the promise that God will “shake” everything help expose what we truly trust in, and what temporary things are most tempting for people today to cling to?

(5) According to verses 28-29, what does grateful, reverent worship look like in everyday life, and how is that different from casual or self-centered worship?

(6) Close in prayer by sharing one area where your trust has been shaken or challenged, and pray together for grateful hearts, careful listening to God’s Word, and reverent worship as citizens of His unshakable kingdom.

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: God is holy and powerful, which can feel scary. But Jesus brings us close to God. We are told we have received "a kingdom that cannot be shaken" (Hebrews 12:28). Because of Jesus, we can worship God with joy, thankfulness, and confidence.

Engage Your Child: Build block towers and knock them down. Say, "God's kingdom cannot fall." Thank Jesus together for bringing us safely close to God.

Ask The Question: Who makes it possible for us to come close to God without fear?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Hebrews shows the difference between fear and grace. Because of Jesus, believers can come near to God. We have received "a kingdom that cannot be shaken" (Hebrews 12:28). Since God's kingdom lasts forever, Christians respond with gratitude, reverence, and obedience in worship.

Engage Your Child: Name things that change or fail (grades, money, popularity). Thank God together for His kingdom that never changes or fades away.

Ask The Questions:
1. How does Jesus change how we approach God?
2. What things in life can be shaken?
3. How should God's kingdom shape our worship?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 33 – Sun, Mar 1, 2026 – "Let Us Go to Him Outside the Camp and Bear the Reproach" (Hebrews 13:1-17)

Hebrews 13:1-17

1 Let brotherly love continue. 2 Do not neglect to show hospitality to strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares. 3 Remember those who are in prison, as though in prison with them, and those who are mistreated, since you also are in the body. 4 Let marriage be held in honor among all, and let the marriage bed be undefiled, for God will judge the sexually immoral and adulterous. 5 Keep your life free from love of money, and be content with what you have, for he has said, "I will never leave you nor forsake you." 6 So we can confidently say, "The Lord is my helper; I will not fear; what can man do to me?" 7 Remember your leaders, those who spoke to you the word of God. Consider the outcome of their way of life, and imitate their faith. 8 Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever. 9 Do not be led away by diverse and strange teachings, for it is good for the heart to be strengthened by grace, not by foods, which have not benefited those devoted to them. 10 We have an altar from which those who serve the tent have no right to eat. 11 For the bodies of those animals whose blood is brought into the holy places by the high priest as a sacrifice for sin are burned outside the camp. 12 So Jesus also suffered outside the gate in order to sanctify the people through his own blood. 13 Therefore let us go to him outside the camp and bear the reproach he endured. 14 For here we have no lasting city, but we seek the city that is to come. 15 Through him then let us continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of lips that acknowledge his name. 16 Do not neglect to do good and to share what you have, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God. 17 Obey your leaders and submit to them, for they are keeping watch over your souls, as those who will have to give an account. Let them do this with joy and not with groaning, for that would be of no advantage to you.

Exegetical Focus

- Endurance is expressed through everyday obedience shaped by love and faithfulness (vv 1-6; cf Romans 12:9-13).

- Grace strengthens hearts rather than external religious rules (vv 9-10; cf Colossians 2:20-23).
- Following Christ often requires bearing reproach and loss (v 13; cf John 15:18-20).

Theological Principles
- The unchanging Christ provides stability for faithful Christian living (v 8; cf Malachi 3:6).
- Worship now includes praise, generosity, and humble submission (vv 15-17; cf Romans 12:1).

Redemptive-Historical Significance
- Jesus fulfills the Day of Atonement by suffering outside the camp (vv 11-12; cf Leviticus 16:27).
- Hope in the coming city shapes present obedience (v 14; cf Hebrews 11:10).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Hebrews 13 calls believers to follow Jesus "outside the camp" (v 13), a phrase that reaches back to Israel's wilderness days when God's presence dwelled in the tabernacle at the center of the camp, and anything unclean was sent outside (Leviticus 16:27; Numbers 5:2-3). On the Day of Atonement, the bodies of sacrificed animals were burned there, "outside the camp," as a symbol that sin had been removed from God's people. Hebrews is using this image to call us to emulate the pattern of Christ, who "suffered outside the gate in order to sanctify the people through his own blood" (v 12). To "go to him outside the camp and bear the reproach he endured" (v 13) is therefore to identify with the crucified Christ, leaving behind any dependence on ritual, approval, or worldly security to find true holiness in His grace. That same grace—grounded in "Jesus Christ [who] is the same yesterday and today and forever" (v 8)—turns everyday obedience into worship. The "sacrifice of praise... the fruit of lips that acknowledge his name" (v 15) is the believer's whole life confessing Christ through both word and deed, just as we are called to "present [our] bodies as a living sacrifice" (Romans 12:1) and to "offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ" (1 Peter 2:5). So the closing exhortations—"let brotherly love continue," "show hospitality," "honor marriage," "keep your life free from love of money" (vv 1-2, 4-5), and "do good and share what you have" (v 16)—aren't empty moral duties but

grace-infused acts of worship. In Christ we go outside the camp, bearing His reproach now while looking for "the city that is to come" (v 14), confident that its lasting joy far surpasses the fleeting rewards of this world.

Daily Bible Readings:

- Mon – Leviticus 16:27-28
- Tue – Psalm 118:19-24
- Wed – Romans 12:1-13
- Thu – Philippians 3:7-11
- Fri – Hebrews 10:19-25
- Sat – Hebrews 13:18-25 (tomorrow's sermon passage)

Life Group Summary

Hebrews 13:1-17 brings the sermon to ground level by showing what persevering faith looks like in everyday life after all the warnings, promises, and theology of the letter. Because Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever (v 8), the Christian life is not driven by fear, novelty, or self-protection, but by grace that strengthens the heart (v 9). That grace reshapes ordinary relationships and decisions: love continues within the church and moves outward toward strangers and sufferers (vv 1-3); holiness and contentment guard us from being ruled by desire, anxiety, or greed (vv 4-6); and doctrinal stability keeps us anchored to Christ rather than drifting into safer or trendier substitutes (vv 7-10). All of this leads to the central call of the passage: to go to Jesus outside the camp (vv 12-13), willingly bearing reproach now because we are seeking a lasting city that is still to come (v 14). Life Group discussion should help participants see that these commands are not disconnected moral duties, but the natural shape of life for people who have already received an unshakable kingdom.

Life Group Questions

(1) Which phrase in Hebrews 13:1-3 (v 1-3) confronts you most, and what concrete obedience would it require this week?

(2) What would “show hospitality” (v 2) look like in your home, schedule, or budget without turning it into performative spirituality?

(3) How do v 4-6 connect sexual purity, money, and fear, and what promise in the text most strengthens you today?

(4) What are some modern “varied and strange teachings” (v 9) that pull Christians away from grace, and how does v 8-10 recalibrate you?

(5) Where do you feel pressure to avoid reproach (v 13), and what would it look like to seek “the city that is to come” (v 14) in that situation?

(6) Share one specific need, then pray for one another to live out v 15-16 with courage, contentment, and love this week.

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: Jesus makes His people a loving family. Because Jesus is "the same yesterday and today and forever" (Hebrews 13:8), we can love others, share what we have, obey God, and trust Him even when following Jesus feels hard or uncomfortable.

Engage Your Child: Choose one loving action together (make a card, share a toy, help someone). Pray together before doing it and ask God to help you love like Jesus.

Ask The Question: How can you show Jesus' love to someone today in a real way?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: Faith shows up in everyday life. Hebrews teaches believers to love others, practice contentment, obey leaders, and share generously. Jesus is "the same yesterday and today and forever" (Hebrews 13:8), so Christians can trust Him and follow Him faithfully, even when obedience brings difficulty.

Engage Your Child: Pick one command from the passage to practice this week. Make a simple plan together and pray for courage to follow Jesus faithfully.

Ask The Questions:
1. Which command from this passage feels most challenging?
2. Why does Jesus never changing give believers confidence?
3. How can you pursue generosity this week?

Deposit The Word: See above.

Wk 34 – Sun, Mar 8, 2026 – "Grace Be With All of You" (Hebrews 13:18-25)

Hebrews 13:18-25
18 Pray for us, for we are sure that we have a clear conscience, desiring to act honorably in all things. 19 I urge you the more earnestly to do this in order that I may be restored to you the sooner. 20 Now may the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, the great shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the eternal covenant, 21 equip you with everything good that you may do his will, working in us that which is pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen. 22 I appeal to you, brothers, bear with my word of exhortation, for I have written to you briefly. 23 You should know that our brother Timothy has been released, with whom I shall see you if he comes soon. 24 Greet all your leaders and all the saints. Those who come from Italy send you greetings. 25 Grace be with all of you.

Exegetical Focus
- Final encouragement rests on God's faithfulness rather than human strength (v 21; cf Philippians 2:13).
- God equips His people to live out His will through Jesus Christ (v 21; cf Ephesians 2:10).
- The closing benediction intentionally gathers the letter's warnings, exhortations, and comforts under the single theme of sustaining grace (v 25; cf Hebrews 4:16).

Theological Principles
- God brings to completion the work He begins in His people (cf Philippians 1:6).
- Prayer participates in God's ongoing care and direction for His church (vv 18-19; cf Colossians 4:2).

Redemptive-Historical Significance
- Jesus is the risen Shepherd promised throughout Scripture (cf Ezekiel 34:23).
- The church is sustained by grace until final glory (v 25; cf Jude 24).

Sermon Notes

Hermeneutical-Devotional Commentary
Hebrews 13:18-25 closes the sermon-turned-letter by showing that the Christian life depends not on self-effort but on the ongoing grace of the risen Shepherd. The preacher asks readers to "Pray for us," confident that ministry with "a clear conscience" flows from the conscience cleansed by Christ's priestly work (Hebrews 9:14; 10:22). Then he blesses them with one of Scripture's richest benedictions: "May the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, the great shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the eternal covenant... equip you with everything good that you may do his will" (vv 20-21). This "eternal covenant" recalls Jeremiah 31's promise—God writing His law on hearts and forgiving iniquity forever, sealed by Christ's blood. The resurrected "great Shepherd" fulfills what Israel's failed shepherds could not (Ezekiel 34; John 10), gathering and sanctifying His people. The God who "brought again" Jesus is the same who "works in us that which is pleasing in his sight" (v 21; cf Philippians 2:12-13). Even closing requests to "bear with my word of exhortation" and "greet your leaders" (vv 22-24) show that ordinary prayer and fellowship are means of grace.
Hermeneutical nugget for Scripture and life: read biblical benedictions not as polite conclusions but as effectual gospel pronouncements—divine promises that God finishes what He began (1 Thessalonians 5:23-24). The last word sums up Hebrews: "Grace be with all of you" (v 25)—grace that saves, sustains, and sanctifies until we see our Shepherd face to face.

Daily Bible Readings:
- Mon – Ezekiel 34:11-16
- Tue – John 10:11-18
- Wed – Philippians 1:3-11
- Thu – 1 Peter 5:10-11
- Fri – Jude 24-25
- Sat – Romans 5:12-21; Genesis 8:20-22; Matthew 5:44-45; Romans 2:14-15 (tomorrow's sermon passages)

Life Group Summary
Hebrews 13:18-25 concludes by gathering the letter's message under sustaining grace. The author asks for prayer, reminding the church that faithful leadership depends on God-appointed

means. He blesses them by pointing to the God of peace who raised Jesus, the great Shepherd, and equips believers through the blood of the eternal covenant. The closing exhortations show that perseverance is communal, lived through encouragement and mutual care. The final word, grace, reinforces that everything Hebrews commands rests on what God supplies in Christ.

Life Group Questions

(1) In verses 18-19, what does the author's request for prayer reveal about the relationship between leaders, congregations, and God's work?

(2) How do verses 20-21 connect Christ's resurrection and covenant blood to everyday obedience in the Christian life?

(3) Why does the author emphasize exhortation, greetings, and shared news in verses 22-24, and how do these function as means of perseverance?

(4) How does the final emphasis on grace in verse 25 shape how we understand the warnings and commands throughout Hebrews?

(5) Where do you personally struggle most with relying on self-effort instead of God's equipping grace?

(6) Close in prayer by asking God to help each person trust his sustaining grace, support one another faithfully, and persevere together under the care of the risen Shepherd

Kids Lessons

Early Childhood
Learn The Lesson: God helps His people by His grace. Jesus is our "great Shepherd of the sheep" (Hebrews 13:20) who lovingly cares for us. God gives us everything we need to obey Him and follow Jesus faithfully, even when we feel weak or unsure.

Engage Your Child: Pray together for a church leader (pastor, teacher, group leader). Thank Jesus for caring for you like a shepherd who protects and guides His sheep.

Ask The Question: How does Jesus help you when you feel weak or unsure about obeying God?

Deposit The Word: Hebrews 10:36 – *For you have need of endurance, so that when you have done the will of God you may receive what is promised.* (hand on heart for "need," jogging arms for "endurance," open hands for "God's help")

Elementary
Learn The Lesson: The Christian life depends on God's grace, not our effort. God raised Jesus from the dead, and Jesus is our "great Shepherd" (Hebrews 13:20). God promises to "equip you with everything good" (v 21) to do His will, showing obedience flows from grace.

Engage Your Child: Pray together for church leaders and ask God for help obeying Him in one specific way this week.

Ask The Questions:
1. Why should Christians pray regularly for church leaders?
2. What does it mean that Jesus shepherds His people?
3. Where do you need God's grace most right now?

Deposit The Word: See above.



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