Bible Study Hebrews Ch 12

1. Opening Prayer

2. Intro: Hebrews 11:1

KJV: Now faith is the **substance** of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

NIV: Now faith is **confidence** in what we hope for and assurance about what we do not see.

NRSV: Now faith is the **assurance** of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen.

CEB: Faith is the **reality** of what we hope for, the proof of what we don’t see.

*Hypostasis*: from a compound of *Hypo* (under) and *isteimi* (to establish, to stand).
 A setting placing under, foundation, real being, nature, steadfastness of mind
 used only 5 times in NT (1 Co. 9:4, 11:17, Heb. 1:3, 3:14, and 11:1)

“A passive meaning, i.e., ‘faith is the inwrought confidence and assurance that one day we shall possess the things we hope for’, and an active meaning, i.e., ‘faith gives substance to our hopes, turning them into solid realities.’” - David Gooding

This usage of the word for “title deed” was anciently very common… *Hypostasis* can mean “property, effects, agreements of sale, evidence of ownership” and that “...in all cases that there is the same central idea of something that underlies visible conditions and guarantees future possession.” … so we can legitimately translate this verse as “Faith is the title deed of that which we do not see.” - R. Herbert Ph.D

If we were to read the same word, say “reality,” all three times, if we were to begin the letter by reading that the Son is the “imprint of (God’s) reality,” and then to read that we must “hold fast to the first reality,” and finally to read that “faith is the reality of things hoped for,” then we would get, I believe, the same sense of the letter gotten by those who first heard it. - John C. Medaille

How shall we understand faith according to the different translations?

Is it possible to understand faith regarding Hebrews 1:3 and 3:14?
 (Jesus as the exact representation of God’s nature)

3. Let us read Hebrews Ch. 12

a. In verse 1, what kind of sin do you think the author talks about? Or is it just a sin in general?

b. How would people see Jesus as the pioneer and perfecter? (verse. 2)

c. How shall we understand “peaceful fruit of righteousness”? (verse 11)

d. How shall we understand “pursuing peace with everyone” in verse 14, regarding Esau mentioned in verse 16?

e. What does the author talk about in verses 18 through 21?

f. We can’t find out Moses saying, “I tremble with fear” in the Old Testament. But if it is true, when or where do you think he trembled?

4. Closing Prayer