## HEBREWS 10:1-18 THE FINALITY \& LASTING VALUE OF MESSIAH'S DEATH

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Intro: Messiah's sacrificial death for sins is HAPAX - "once \& only once": 9:26 \& 28
Parenthetically: NOTE THE 3 APPEARANCES OF CHRIST IN 9: 24, 26, \& 28
-v 24, He now appears in heaven for us (as our High Priest)
-v 26, He appeared historically (1st Advent) to put away sin by his self-sacrifice
-v 28, He will appear ( $2^{\text {nd }}$ Advent) for our final salvation/deliverance

## I. 10:1-4 The Insufficiency of O.T. Sacrifices

## II. 10:5-18 The Absolute Sufficiency of Messiah's Sacrifice <br> A.v 5-9 Messiah's absolute obedience \& His specially prepared body

## B. v10 The believer's absolute positional sanctification thru Messiah's bodily sacrifice




Perf. T., Passive V. Participle., of $\alpha \gamma\llcorner\alpha \zeta \omega$ Present Tense of $\epsilon \iota \mu \iota$
KJV transl.: By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

NASB transl.: By this will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

THINK THROUGH THE THEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS GRAMMAR

## C. v11-14 The absolute sufficiency of Messiah's one-time sacrifice

## D. v15-18 The Holy Spirit's Witness to the lasting value of Messiah's self-sacrifice

## DOCTRINAL CONCLUSIONS \& SUMMARY, Hebrews 10: 1-18

1. The finality of Messiah's death for $\sin (\mathrm{s})$ is summed up in the repeated use of HAPAX: it is a once and once only, never-to-be-repeated, happening.
-9:26 "...now once (hapax) at the consummation of the ages, He has appeared to put away $\sin$ by the sacrifice of Himself."
-9:28 "...so Christ was offered once (hapax) to bear the sins of many..."
-10:10 "by that will, we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all (ephhapax, an intensified form of hapax)...
(For other uses of hapax in Hebrews, see 6:4; 9:7, 27; 10:2; 12:26, 27)
2. Old Testament sacrifices were non-hapax: they could never deal effectively with $\sin (\mathrm{s})$.
3. The lasting or perpetual value God-ward of Messiah's self-sacrifice for $\sin (s)$ is summed-up in the words "forever" in 10:12:
"But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God..." Forever indicates the efficacy and lasting value of Messiah's death.
4. The lasting or perpetual value man-ward of Messiah's self-sacrifice for $\sin (s)$ is summed-up in the words "forever" in 10:14:
"For by one offering He has perfected forever those who are being sanctified."
This verse and 10:10 assure the believer of his/her eternal security.
(For other uses of for ever in Hebrews, see 7:3 \& 10:1: the construction, unique to Hebrews, is eis to dienekes/ $\epsilon$ €iऽ tò $\delta \iota \eta \nu \in \kappa \in \grave{\epsilon}$, literally, "into the continuous," hence, "forever").
5. We must be continually aware that these value judgments about the death of Messiah are those of God the Father. Christ's redemptive sacrifice needs neither repetition nor supplementation from the Father's point of view.
6. Man can add nothing to the value of Messiah's death for $\sin (\mathrm{s})$ : no act of repentance, contrition, faith, or work(s) can add one iota to the efficacy or value of the death of Messiah!
7. This means that God deals effectively and finally with $\sin (\mathrm{s})$ only in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

## Application: Do you put the same value on the death of Messiah as does the Father?

