

Death Conquered by Our Best Friend



JEHOVAH THE GRACIOUS GIVER

In the previous three lessons we have studied in some detail seven of the introduction texts of Revelation chapter 1 (Rev 1:1,3,4,5,6,7,19). This has been necessary to build a platform on which to understand the remaining chapters of this amazing book about Jesus our best friend. In this lesson we will look at our Saviour as John saw Him in vision. Christ said to John: “*I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.*” Rev 1:18. The wonderful love shown to us by the Father in raising up Jesus from the dead is the assurance of all men (Acts 17:31). The resurrection of the dead gives us a lively hope (1 Pet 1:3) and gives us that blessed assurance of the resurrection of our loved ones, or even ourselves if something should take our life (Phil 3:10,11). The God of peace brought Jesus from the dead through the blood of the everlasting covenant (Heb 13:20,21). There can be no covenant (also called a testament) without death and the shedding of blood (Heb 9:15-18). Jesus is the mediator or the one who forgives and cleanses us from all sin through the blood of this everlasting covenant (Heb 12:24; 1 Jn 1:7,9). This covenant is the great assurance both to the Seven Churches and to us today. If Jesus had not shed His blood to establish this covenant we would be without God, and without Hope (Eph 2:12,13).

- 1. What three ways did John describe the message given to him by Jesus? Rev 1:1, 2. What does the word John mean?**

Ans: a. and he sent and signified *it* by his angel unto his servant John: Who bare record of the _____ of God, and of the _____ of Jesus Christ, and of all _____ that he saw.

Ans: b “Jehovah is a _____ giver” (refer to note below)

The name John in the original Greek is the word ~~ἰωάννης~~ (Ioannes). It means “Jehovah is a gracious giver.” 1. God the Father was indeed gracious to give us the word of God which is another name for Jesus (Jn 1:1). The Bible is the written form of the will and character of Jesus and His dealings with mankind and sin. Through Christ, the Word, we have life and light (Jn 1:4). If we receive Jesus, the Word, He gives us power to become the sons of God; provided we believe on His name (Jn 1:12). Revelation chapter 19 has a description of Jesus the Word (Rev 19:13) coming to destroy the enemies of God’s people at the Second Coming of Christ. 2. The Father was also gracious to give us the testimony of Jesus Christ. The testimony of Jesus Christ is the spirit of prophecy (Rev 19:10) or the writings of the prophets (Rev 22:9) through which God gives His message to us (2 Pet 1:19-21; 1 Pet 1:9-12). 3. All things that John saw is another way of describing the Word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ which John saw in vision and wrote down for us in the book of Revelation.

2. Why was John in the Isle that is called Patmos? Rev 1:9

Ans: I John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the _____ of God, and for the _____ of Jesus Christ.

Believing the Word of God and the Testimony of Jesus Christ often results in persecution or death (Rev 1:9; 20:4). John said he was a companion in tribulation which is the Greek word ~~τῶν θλίψεων~~ (thlipsion) which word is also translated “affliction, anguish, and persecution” giving us an idea of the suffering that John had gone through for the word of God. The location of the dramatic Revelation of Christ recorded in this book was the island of Patmos, a small island in the Aegean Sea southwest of Ephesus and between Asia Minor and Greece. According to several early church fathers (Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, and Eusebius), John was sent to this island as a prisoner following his effective pastorate at Ephesus. Victorinus, the first commentator on the Book of Revelation, stated that John worked as a prisoner in the mines on this small island. When the Emperor Domitian died in A.D. 96, his successor Nerva let John return to Ephesus.



The seven churches as found along the Roman imperial post road

During John’s bleak days on Patmos, God gave him the tremendous Revelation embodied in this final book of the Bible. John also described himself as a brother in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. Jesus said the kingdom of God is within us (Lk 17:21). When Jesus comes into our hearts at our invitation (Rev 3:20) His kingdom of grace (Heb 4:16) begins in readiness for His kingdom of glory which begins at the Second Coming of Christ (Dan 7:13,14,27; Mt 25:31; Rev 19:16-21).

3. When John was in the Spirit or in vision on the Lord’s day what did he hear? Rev 1:10

Ans: I was in the Spirit on the Lord’s day, and heard behind me a great _____, as of a _____,

4. Whose was this great voice that sounded like a trumpet? Rev 1:11 first part, 12,13

Ans: a. Saying, I am _____ and Omega, the _____ and the last:

Ans: b. And I turned to see the _____ that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks;

Ans: c. And in the midst of the seven candlesticks *one* like unto the _____ of man,

Jesus is the Alpha and Omega, the First and the Last (Rev 1:7,8; 22:12,13,16). He has a voice and shout like a trumpet (Ps 47:5; 1 Thes 4:16,17). Christ is the Son of man (Acts 7:55,56). Therefore John heard and saw Jesus when he was in vision on the isle of Patmos. Jesus, speaking with a great voice as a trumpet, was the first indication to John of his Saviour’s presence. This is also the first voice that John heard at the introduction to the Seven Seals (Rev 4:1). The fact that Jesus reveals Himself to John with His voice like the sound of the trumpet, emphasises the theme of the Second Coming of Christ in the book of Revelation.

5. Which were the seven churches that John was to send the message of Revelation to? Rev 1:11

Ans: and send *it* unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto _____, and unto _____, and unto _____, and unto _____, and unto _____, and unto _____.

The Seven Churches were situated in Asia (Asia Minor); today called Turkey. The churches were situated right next to the Aegean sea. The isle of Patmos was just off the mainland and not far from Ephesus. All the seven churches were found in order, as written by John, on the Roman imperial post road built about 133 B.C. See the map.

JESUS WALKING WITH HIS LOVED ONES

6. Where was Jesus standing? Rev 1:12, 13

Ans: And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden _____; And in the midst of the seven _____ *one* like unto the _____ of _____, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

Jesus walking in the midst of the Seven Golden Candlesticks is His chosen way of introduction to the Seven Churches unto the angel of the church of Ephesus Rev 2:1.



The priest in the earthly sanctuary attending to the candlesticks every day was a symbol of Jesus attending the needs of every church member through the Seven Churches periods

7. What according to Jesus do these seven golden candlesticks represent? Rev 1:20 Who do the seven stars in Jesus’ right hand signify Rev 1:16?

Ans: The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven _____ are the _____ of the seven churches: and the seven _____ which thou sawest are the seven _____.

The Seven Candlesticks represent the Seven Churches that Jesus mentioned by name in Rev 1:11. The Seven Stars are the Seven Angels of the Seven Churches. Stars represent angels. The word translated angel is ἀγγελος (aggelos) a messenger; especially an "angel"; by implication, a pastor. It is translated angel 179 times, and messenger 7 times. Six of the 7 times the word messenger is used it is talking about men. John the Baptist was called a messenger of God to prepare the way before Him (Mt 11:10,11; Mk 1:1-4; Lk 7:27,28). When John sent messengers to Jesus they were also called aggelos (Lk 7:24). Jesus sent messengers before Him and they were called aggelos too (Lk 9:52). The two spies sent by Joshua to spy out the land of Canaan were called aggelos (James 2:25). Therefore 4 clear instances in the New Testament give us examples of men being aggelos. Angels of heaven work along with men to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation (Heb 1:13,14). So Jesus is sending angels, and men to keep the light of truth burning among the Seven Churches, showing His love and concern for each member.

8. What wonderful promise of encouragement does the title of Jesus “Son of man” found in Rev 1:13 bring to us? Rev 14:14-16

Ans: And I looked, and behold a white _____, and upon the cloud *one* sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle. And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him that sat on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe. And he that sat on the cloud thrust in his sickle on the earth; and the earth was _____.



Jesus said He would come as the “Son of man” in the clouds (Rev 1:7; Mt 24:30; Mt 26:64; Mk 13:26; Mk 14:62). Here we see Jesus coming on a white cloud (Rev 14:14). Jesus uses the title “Son of man” here as His first introduction to John. This title is given only one other time in the book of Revelation, and refers to Christ’s Second Coming (Rev 14:14). Therefore the term “Son of Man” gives assurance to all His people, in all the seven periods of the Seven Churches, that He will come again to take them home. This will be our privilege if we overcome as

He overcame (Rev 3:21). The phrase “ Son of man ” is a title used 88 times in the New Testament, and is used exclusively for Jesus with the exception of three texts. Jesus as the “Son of man” came to seek and to save that which was lost (Lk 19:10) a most encouraging message for all. The harvest mentioned here (Rev 14:15,16) is the end of the world, and the reapers are the angels (Mt 13:39). There are two harvests. The harvest mentioned in Rev 14:15,16 is the harvest of the righteous. We will study the harvest in further detail in a later lesson.

9. How was Jesus described to John in vision? Rev 1:13-16. See note below.

Ans: a. And in the midst of the seven candlesticks *one* like unto the Son of man, _____ with a _____ down to the _____, and _____ about the _____ with a golden _____. His _____ and *his* _____ were _____ like wool, as white as snow; and his _____ were as a flame of _____; And his _____ like unto fine _____, as if they burned in a furnace; and his _____ as the sound of many waters. And he had in his right

hand seven stars: and out of his _____ went a sharp twoedged _____: and his _____ was as the _____ shineth in his strength.

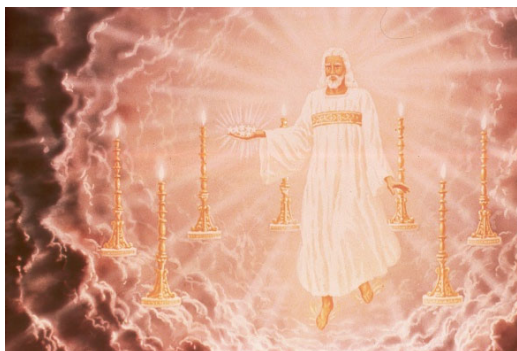
Ans: b. Clothed with a garment down to the foot, And girt about the paps with a golden girdle. This description of Jesus is very similar to the way the angels are pictured in Rev 15:6. There is a portrayal of Jesus, as He appeared to Daniel given in Dan 10:5,6; that is virtually identical with that seen by John. Jesus being clothed in the same manner as His creatures shows the _____ of our wonderful Saviour. In wearing the same clothes as His own subjects the angels, and no doubt like we will be; our King demonstrates how He wants to be _____ with us (Rev 6:11; 7:9,13,14). The garment that Jesus is wearing is the same as those the Jewish priests wore in their Sanctuary services. See note 1 below.

Ans: c. His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; God the Father and Jesus are _____ in appearance and character (Heb 1:1-3; Jn 14:9). God the Father called the “Ancient of days” is depicted as having white hair like wool, and a garment white as snow, just like Jesus (Dan 7:9; Rev 1:13,14). See note 2 below.

Ans: d. And his eyes were as a flame of fire; The picture of Jesus seen in this phrase, is the same as His description at the time of the execution of His judgement at the Second Coming (Rev 19:12-21). Jesus having eyes like unto a flame of fire is portrayed also when He is counselling the church of Thyatira. This was the most wicked of all the seven churches. If the people of this church period did not repent, the judgements of God would fall upon them (Rev 2:21-27). Therefore the eyes of fire speak judgement and _____ to the _____ and unrepentant; but to the righteous, warmth and _____. Both John and Daniel became as dead after seeing Jesus with those eyes of fire (Rev 1:17; Dan 10:5,6,8,9,15,16) but they were comforted and strengthened (Rev 1:17,18; Dan 10:18,19). Daniel was told that he was greatly beloved (Dan 10:19). When Jesus at the Second Coming is seen with the eyes of fire; it will be the time of deliverance for the righteous. See note 3 below.

Ans: e. And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; This symbol of Jesus, the mighty angel (mighty messenger = God Titus 3:4), is very significant. He sets His right foot upon the sea, and His left foot upon the earth. He spreads the wonderful message of the _____, through the whole world, at the time of this prophecy (Rev 10:1,2,5,6,11). The _____ are a symbol of the carrying of the gospel to _____ (Eph 6:15; Isa 52:7). Jesus is responsible for making sure the gospel is spread to every place upon the sea, and on the earth. Jesus wants all to be saved; therefore He personally came down to make sure this very important work was accomplished successfully (1 Tim 2:3,4; Rom 1:16; Eph 1:13). See note 4 below.

Ans: f. And his voice as the voice of many waters In Revelation, waters are a symbol of people (Rev 17:15). In Daniel it says: “the voice of his words like the voice of a multitude” when talking of Jesus. This gives the impression of a harmonious and very loud voice like the voice of a huge _____. In fact the voice of Jesus is so powerful that it will shake the _____ and the earth at the Second Coming (Heb 12:24-26). It will be so loud that it will even wake up the _____ when He comes the second time (Jn 5:28,29; 1 Thes 4:16). The voice of Christ is a great voice as of a trumpet (Rev 1:10,12). But as a gentleman He stands at our heart’s door asking to come in (Rev



3:20). Then when this great voice comes from heaven at the Second Coming we will be ready and He can take us home. See note 5 below.

Ans: g. And he had in his right hand seven stars: This is a wonderful illustration of Jesus _____ for His _____ on earth. He has the _____ and the angels in His hands (see Question 7). Jesus has graven us on the palms of His hands when He was nailed to the cross (Isa 49:15,16). This was a sign to His disciples that it was really Him after His resurrection (Lk 24:39,40). It was seeing those scars in Jesus’ hands that gave Thomas the evidence to believe (Jn 20:26-29). The hand is a symbol of power (Lk 22:69). Jesus has the power to keep us from falling into sin (Jude 24,25). He will keep us, the church, and all that seek Him; until He can take us home with Him to safety. The seven stars in the right hand of Jesus begins the introduction to the message to the church of Ephesus and the church of Sardis (Rev 2:1; 3:1).

Ans: h. And out of his mouth went a sharp twoedged sword: The sharp sword is once again a symbolic description of the _____ of Jesus against His _____ at His Second Coming (Rev 19:15). The judgements of Jesus against the things He hates including the false doctrines in the church of Pergamos (Rev 2:12-16) are very real; ending up in their total _____ (Rev 19:15-21). The word of God is sharper than a two edged sword (Heb 4:12). It will either bring new birth (1 Pet 1:23) and become a spiritual weapon against Satan and his temptations (Eph 6:17) or else it will destroy us because of our turning down of the wonderful love of Jesus (Rev 19:15). This sword, which is the _____ of God, will be the power that destroys the Beast power of Revelation, who is the great enemy of God’s people (Rev 13:10; 19:15,20). See note 7 below.

Ans: i. And his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength. Sun as a symbol of the brightness of Jesus’ _____, or countenance is a parallel symbol used with the _____; that are as burning brass. The light of the sun is a symbol of the _____ (2 Pet 1:19-21; 2 Cor 4:4-6). If we are exposed to the light of the gospel, and learn to love Jesus our Saviour, we will not be blinded by the brightness of His coming (Rev 6:15-17; 2 Thes 2:8) but will be glad and rejoice (Isa 25:9). See note 9 below.

1. Clothed with a garment down to the foot, And girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

This description of Jesus is very similar to the way the angels are pictured in Rev 15:6. There is a portrayal of Jesus, as He appeared to Daniel given in Dan 10:5,6; that is virtually identical with that seen by John. Jesus being clothed in the same manner as His creatures shows the humility of our wonderful Saviour. In wearing the same clothes as His own subjects the angels, and no doubt like we will be; our King demonstrates how He wants to be one with us (Rev 6:11; 7:9,13,14). The garment that Jesus is wearing is the same as those the Jewish priests wore in their Sanctuary services. We will explore this in later lessons.



2. His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; God the Father and Jesus are identical in appearance and character (Heb 1:1-3; Jn 14:9). God the Father called the “Ancient of days” is depicted as having white hair like wool, and a garment white as snow, just like Jesus (Dan 7:9; Rev 1:13,14 see also Dan 10:5,6).

3. And his eyes were as a flame of fire; The picture of Jesus seen in this phrase, is the same as His description at the time of the execution of His judgement at the Second Coming (Rev 19:12-21). Jesus having eyes like unto a flame of fire is portrayed also when He is counselling the

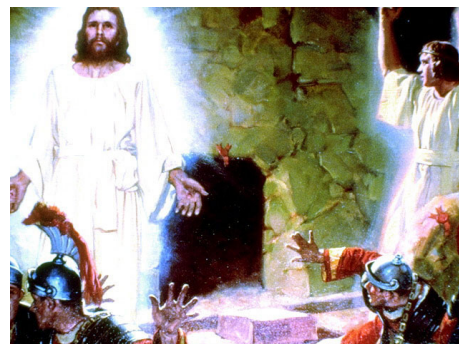
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4. **And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace;** This symbol of Jesus, the mighty angel (mighty messenger = God Titus 3:4), is very significant. He sets His right foot upon the sea, and His left foot upon the earth. He spreads the wonderful message of the gospel, through the whole world, at the time of this prophecy (Rev 10:1,2,5,6,11). The feet are a symbol of the carrying of the gospel to others (Eph 6:15; Isa 52:7). Jesus is responsible for making sure the gospel is spread to every place upon the sea, and on the earth. Jesus wants all to be saved; therefore He personally came down to make sure this very important work was accomplished successfully (1 Tim 2:3,4; Rom 1:16; Eph 1:13).
5. **And his voice as the voice of many water** In Revelation, waters are a symbol of people (Rev 17:15). In Daniel it says: “the voice of his words like the voice of a multitude” (Dan 10:6) when talking of Jesus. This gives the impression of a harmonious and very loud voice like the voice of a huge choir. In fact the voice of Jesus is so powerful that it will shake the heavens and the earth at the Second Coming (Heb 12:24-26). It will be so loud that it will even wake up the dead when He comes the second time (Jn 5:28,29; 1 Thes 4:16). The voice of Christ is a great voice as of a trumpet (Rev 1:10,12). But as a gentleman He stands at our heart’s door asking to come in (Rev 3:20). Then when this great voice comes from heaven at the Second Coming we will be ready and He can take us home.
6. **And he had in his right hand seven stars;** This is a wonderful illustration of Jesus love for His church on earth. He has the leaders and the angels in His hands (see Question 7). Jesus has graven us on the palms of His hands when He was nailed to the cross (Isa 49:15,16). This was a sign to His disciples that it was really Him after His resurrection (Lk 24:39,40). It was seeing those scars in Jesus’ hands that gave Thomas the evidence to believe (Jn 20:26-29). The hand is a symbol of power (Lk 22:69). Jesus has the power to keep us from falling into sin (Jude 24,25). He will keep us, the church, and all that seek Him; until He can take us home with Him to safety. The seven stars in the right hand of Jesus begins the introduction to the message to the church of Ephesus and the church of Sardis (Rev 2:1; 3:1).
7. **And out of his mouth went a sharp twoedged sword;** The sharp sword is once again a symbolic description of the judgements of Jesus against His enemies at His Second Coming (Rev 19:15). The judgements of Jesus against the things He hates including the false doctrines in the church of Pergamos (Rev 2:12-16) are very real; ending up in their total destruction (Rev 19:15-21). The word of God is sharper than a two edged sword (Heb 4:12). It will either bring new birth (1 Pet 1:23) and become a spiritual weapon against Satan and his temptations (Eph 6:17) or else it will destroy us because of our turning down of the wonderful love of Jesus (Rev 19:15). This sword, which is the word of God, will be the power that destroys the Beast power of Revelation, who is the great enemy of God’s people (Rev 13:10; 19:15,20).
8. **And his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.** Sun as a symbol of the brightness of Jesus’ face, or countenance is a parallel symbol used with the feet; that are as burning brass see section 4. Above. The light of the sun is a symbol of the gospel (2 Pet 1:19-21; 2 Cor 4:4-6). If we are exposed to the light of the gospel, and learn to love Jesus our Saviour, we will not be blinded by the brightness of His coming (Rev 6:15-17; 2 Thes 2:8) but will be glad and rejoice (Isa 25:9).

JESUS BECOMES A MAN TO CONQUER SATAN, SIN, AND DEATH

10. How did John react to this amazing vision of Jesus? What wonderful titles did Christ share with John to comfort His beloved disciple? Rev 1:17,18

Ans: a. And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as _____. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not; I am the _____ and the last: I am he that liveth, and was _____; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the _____ of hell and of death.



Jesus conquered death for us

Ans: b. **I am the first and the last:** Four times in Revelation _____ is called the first and the last (Rev 1:11,17; 2:8; 22:13). The first and the last references are related to the Second Coming of Christ (Rev 1:11; 22:12,13). The second and the third references are for _____ those in very trying circumstances (Rev 1:17; 2:8-10). The reason for not needing to fear is because Jesus the redeemer knows the end from the beginning (Isa 44:6-8). Our Redeemer the First and the Last also loves us, and He is the creator, who can deal with His people’s enemies (Isa 48:12-17). Therefore, we have nothing to _____ if Jesus, the First and the Last, is our friend and redeemer. He will look after us until the Second _____ and beyond even through death (Rev 2:8-10). See note below.

Ans: c. **I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.** This is the most powerful and consoling of all descriptions given of Jesus. It is coupled with “ the First and the Last” twice (Rev 1:17; 2:8). Jesus has conquered death and hell, and His people will be _____ out of them (Rev 20:13). Christ will finally _____ them in the fire so that there will be no more _____ or hell (Rev 20:14; Rev 21:4). What an excellent blessing our Saviour has brought us in _____ death and hell. See note below.

Jesus laid His hand on John in love and strengthening power. Then to take away John’s fear Christ told him some reasons not to be afraid: **1. I am the first and the last:** Four times in Revelation Jesus is called the first and the last (Rev 1:11,17; 2:8; 22:13). The first and the last references are related to the Second Coming of Christ (Rev 1:11; 22:12,13). The second and the third references are for comforting those in very trying circumstances (Rev 1:17; 2:8-10). The reason for not needing to fear is because Jesus the redeemer knows the end from the beginning (Isa 44:6-8). Our Redeemer the First and the Last also loves us, and He is the creator, who can deal with His people’s enemies (Isa 48:12-17). Therefore, we have nothing to fear if Jesus, the First and the Last, is our friend and redeemer. He will look after us until the Second Coming and beyond even through death (Rev 2:8-10). **2. I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.** This is the most powerful and consoling of all descriptions given of Jesus. It is coupled with “ the First and the Last” twice (Rev 1:17; 2:8). Jesus has conquered death and hell, and His people will be delivered out of them (Rev 20:13). Christ will finally destroy them in the fire so that there will be no more death or hell (Rev 20:14; Rev 21:4). What an excellent blessing our Saviour has brought us in defeating death and hell.

11. Why are Jesus’ words which comforted John (Rev 1:18) so significant? Heb 2:14

Ans: a. Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might _____ him that had the _____ of death, that is, the _____;

Ans: b. To destroy Satan. Satan had the power over death until Jesus conquered it at His _____. Satan contended the resurrection of Moses (Jude 9), which was before Jesus came to die (Mt 17:1-4). At the Second Coming, all the dead in Christ shall arise, and Satan will not be able to prevent _____ person from being united with Jesus for ever (1 Thes 4:16-18). See note below.

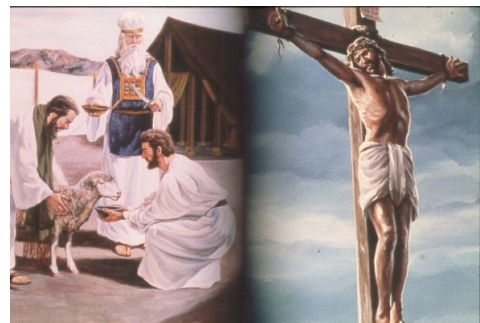
Ans: c. So that He could die. It is impossible for God to _____. The divinity of Christ did _____ die. That is why Jesus could say “Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? But he spake of the temple of his body.” Jn 2:19-21. Jesus tasted death for all of us (Heb 2:9). See note below.

Ans: d. To experience every temptation. Jesus was tempted in all points like we are, yet without sin (Heb 4:15). God cannot be tempted with evil; so, unless He became a man, He would not have been able to be _____ (James 1:13). See note below.

Ans: e. To become our High Priest. Every High priest had to be taken from among _____, and Jesus was no exception (Heb 5:1-5). It was necessary for Him to become a man so that Jesus could be a _____ and faithful High Priest touched with our infirmities (weaknesses) (Heb 2:17,18; 4:15). See note below.

Ans: f. To be our mediator. One of the functions of the High Priest was mediation and reconciliation for the sins of the people (Heb 2:17). Jesus needed to be a man to _____ for us, so that He could understand the power of _____ and sin from fallen man’s perspective, when pleading for us (Heb 4:15; 1 Tim 2:5,6). See note below.

Jesus became a partaker of flesh and blood (He became a man) **1. To destroy Satan.** Satan had the power over death until Jesus conquered it at His resurrection. Satan contended the resurrection of Moses (Jude 9), which was before Jesus came to die (Mt 17:1-4). At the Second Coming, all the dead in Christ shall arise, and Satan will not be able to prevent one person from being united with Jesus for ever (1 Thes 4:16-18). **2. So that He could die.** It is impossible for God to die. The divinity of Christ did not die. That is why Jesus could say “Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? But he spake of the temple of his body.” Jn 2:19-21. Jesus tasted death for all of us (Heb 2:9). **3. To experience every temptation.** Jesus was tempted in all points like we are, yet without sin (Heb 4:15). God cannot be tempted with evil; so, unless He became a man, He would not have been able to be tempted (James 1:13). **4. To become our High Priest.** Every High priest had to be taken from among men, and Jesus was no exception (Heb 5:1-5). It was necessary for Him to become a man so that Jesus could be a merciful and faithful High Priest touched with our infirmities (weaknesses)(Heb 2:17,18; 4:15). **5. To be our mediator.** One of the functions of the High Priest was mediation and reconciliation for the sins of the people (Heb 2:17). Jesus needed to be a man to



Jesus death and ministry as our High Priest frees us from sin through His shed blood

mediate for us, so that He could understand the power of temptation and sin from fallen man’s perspective, when pleading for us (Heb 4:15; 1 Tim 2:5,6).

12. How else can we be comforted by Jesus’ victory over death? Heb 2:15

Ans : And _____ them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to _____.

13. What bondage does Jesus’ death free us from? Jn 8:32-34

Ans: And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. They answered him, We be Abraham’s seed, and were never in _____ to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth _____ is the servant of _____.

14. Can Jesus free us from the bondage of sin? Jn 8:36

Ans: If the Son therefore shall make you _____, ye shall be free _____.

In Revelation there are 8 promises to those who overcome sin (Rev 2:7,11,17,26; 3:5,12,21; 21:17). Faith in Jesus is the victory that overcomes the world, and helps us to keep the commandments of God (1 Jn 5:2-4). With every temptation God will give us a way of escape that we may be able to bear it (1 Cor 10:13). Freedom from sin is the greatest freedom of all (Rom 6:5-7). This is the marvellous freedom Jesus has to offer us (Jn 8:36).

15. Would you like Jesus to help you to be free from sin? _____