

**THE BOOK OF HEBREWS: BLESSINGS FROM THE BLOOD**  
**HEBREWS 9:1-14**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. The book of Hebrews reminds us that Jesus is on our side and is always there to help us when we are struggling. (Heb. 13.22)
2. In Old Testament times, sacrifices were offered on the Day of Atonement, but had no effect on removing sins. (Heb. 10.4; 9.9)

**I. THE BLESSING OF REDEMPTION**

- A. **HEBREWS 9.12:** “with His own blood...having obtained eternal redemption.” (cf. Acts 20.28; 1 Pet. 1.18,19)
- B. The blood of Christ redeems us from our spiritual prison.
  1. God is both just and merciful. (2 Thess. 1.6; Luke 6.36)
  2. **ROMANS 3.26:** God is both “just and the justifier”

**II. THE BLESSING OF PURIFICATION**

- A. **HEBREWS 9.14:** “how much more the blood of Christ...cleanse your conscience” (v. 22).
- B. The blood of Christ purifies us from the filth of the world.
  1. The world is filthy. (2 Cor. 7.1; 2 Pet. 2.7)
  2. Obeying the gospel cleanses us. (1 Pet. 2.20,21)
  3. The blood of Jesus makes that possible. (1 John 1.7)

**III. THE BLESSING OF REMISSION**

- A. **HEBREWS 9.22:** “without the shedding of blood there is no remission.” (Aphesis: “forgiveness”)
  1. Forgiveness means God forgets our past. (Heb. 8.12)
  2. Forgiveness means we forget our past. (Heb. 10.3)
- B. The blood of Christ give us remission. (Eph. 1.7; 4.32)

**IV. THE BLESSING OF INTERCESSION**

- A. **HEBREWS 9.24:** “into heaven itself now to appear in the presence of God for us.” (cf. Heb. 7.25)
- B. Jesus is the perfect intercessor. (Heb. 2.18; 1 John 1.7)

**V. THE BLESSING OF PROPITIATION**

- A. **HEBREWS 9.27,28:** “He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.” (cf. Heb. 2.17)
- B. The blood of Jesus makes it possible for Jesus to turn away the wrath of God. (Rom. 5.9)

**CONCLUSION:** Because of His blood, we are at one with God.

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“Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature”  
-Mark 16.15

**March 14, 2021**

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**MEETING TIMES:**

**SUNDAY MORNING BIBLE CLASS : 9:00 AM**  
**SUNDAY MORNING WORSHIP: 9:50 AM**  
**SUNDAY EVENING WORSHIP: 6:00 PM**  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING BIBLE CLASS 7:30 PM**

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## GOD IS ALWAYS TRUE TO HIMSELF

God cannot deny Himself. He cannot act in any way that is contrary to His nature and character. In order to satisfy both His requirement for justice as well as His merciful and gracious nature, God sent forth Jesus. By His death on the cross, sin was punished and justice prevailed. By His resurrection, grace and mercy was extended allowing us to be saved. Therefore through Christ, God is able to be “just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus” (Rom. 3.26).

To Timothy Paul wrote, “If we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself” (2 Tim. 2.13). We have a promise from God that we will be saved when we are obedient to the gospel (2 Tim. 2.11). However, that promise is conditional as it will be based on whether or not we will remain faithful. For “if we deny Him, He will also deny us.” (2 Tim. 2.12). To emphasize the above point, Paul then concluded, “if we are faithless, He remains faithful; He cannot deny Himself” (2 Tim. 2.13). What does that mean? Namely, if we fall away from God, He will be true to His nature of justice, and we will be lost.

Because God is unchanging never going against His nature, we have confidence that when God makes a promise He will keep it (Heb. 6.17-19). CLP

## HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE

### MARK 2:17

#### INTRODUCTION:

1. In 1936, Leon Shimkim transcribed a series of classes taught by Dale Carnegie and published the now popular book.
2. Every day people are influenced by what they see in your life.
3. Jesus impacted the lives of those around Him, and from Jesus we can learn to be a positive influence. [Read Mark 2.13-17]

#### I. UNFOLDING THE TEXT

- A. Jesus encounters Levi, the tax collector.
  1. **MARK 1.13,14:** *“He saw Levi the son of Alphaeus sitting at the tax office.”*
  2. In the days of Jesus, tax collectors were known as legal extortioners and defrauders. (Luke 3.13; 19.8)
  3. **MARK 1.14:** *“Follow Me.”* (cf. Luke 5.28)
- B. Jesus encounters tax collectors and sinners.
  1. **MARK 1.15:** *“As He was dining at Levi’s house, many tax collectors and sinners also sat with Jesus”*
  2. Sinners did not refer to anyone who sinned, but to the worst offenders. Specially, prostitutes. (Matt. 21.31,32)
- C. Jesus encounters the scribes and Pharisees.
  1. **MARK 1.16:** *“When the scribes and Pharisees saw Him eating and drinking...”*
  2. The scribes and Pharisees kept their distance from the ungodly. (Luke 18.11,13)
  3. **MARK 1.17:** *“I did not call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.”* Jesus came to help the sick and sinful.

#### II. APPLYING THE TEXT

- A. We are to see each individual as important.
  1. Jesus focused on one individual. (Mark 2.13,15)
  2. The importance of one. (Luke 15.7,10,32)
- B. We are to ignore the criticism of guilt by association.
  1. The scribes and Pharisees criticized Jesus. (Mark 2.16).
  2. We are to be separated, but not isolated. (Luke 7.34)
  3. Beware of prejudging. (James 2.1)
- C. We are to believe that anyone can change. (1 Tim. 1.13,15)

**CONCLUSION:** Are you influencing other to live like Christ?

## IS IT WRONG TO FOLLOW TRADITIONS?

Do you have any family traditions? Do you celebrate the holidays the same way your parents and grandparents did? Traditions can be a wonderful, but what about religious traditions? We are very quick to dismiss and even condemn religious beliefs and practices that are based on tradition. Some may even call our beliefs into question because they were passed down from previous generations.

The very concept of tradition is to pass down a practice from generation to generation. In fact, there are many religious practices that should be rejected because they were based on the teachings of scripture but on the traditions of men. But to reject traditions as a whole is both unwise and unbiblical. Would it surprise you to learn that the Bible not only encourages traditions, but also commands that we follow traditions?

All throughout the Old Testament, the nation of Israel were commanded to pass on the laws of God and the experiences of the patriarchs to future generations. For example, we can read in Deuteronomy 4 how Moses commands the nation of Israel to remember the scene of Mount Horeb and *“teach them to your children and grandchildren...that they may teach their children”* (Deut. 4.9,10).

In the New Testament, Paul tells us to *“keep the traditions just as I delivered them to you”* (1 Cor. 11.2). In the letter to the Thessalonians, Paul wrote to *“hold the traditions which you were taught, whether by word or by epistle”* (2 Thess. 2.15). Then later in the same epistle, Paul wrote about one who was disorderly because he did not walk *“according to the traditions which he received from us”* (2 Thess. 3.6).

The Bible concept of keeping traditions is to hold on to the Biblical teachings that were passed on to us from previous generations. If our parents and grandparents taught us from the Bible, we are to hold on to those teachings. To ignore those teachings is to violate the will of God. (2 Thess. 2.15).

Why then is there such negativity attached to traditions? Many traditions are not rooted in Biblical doctrines but are contrary to the teachings of scripture. Jesus warns of those who *“transgress the commandments of God because of your tradition”* (Matt. 15.3). Paul says to *“beware...the traditions of men”* (Col. 2.8).

Traditions are not by themselves sinful. When traditions are based on the teachings of man in contradiction to the Bible, they must be rejected. But if previous generations have passed on the commandments of God as taught in scripture, they must be upheld and passed on to future generations.

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