



G R E A T E R
than

HEBREWS 1:1-14

God Has Spoken (1:1-4)

- Begins like a sermon, with a introduction contrasting Old and New Testament.
- Central theme: “God has spoken” through His Son.
- Two main parts: Divine revelation and the person, work, and status of God’s Son. The Son is highlighted as the heir, creator, sustainer, Savior, and ruler.
- The old revelation was broad but not complete, delivered in many forms and at different times.
- The latest revelation is God’s final message to humanity, delivered through His Son, and is a complete message centered on Christ.
- The author emphasizes Jesus’s unique relationship with the Father and His role in creation and governance.
- The whole incarnation - the person, words, and acts of Christ - communicates God’s ultimate message to His new covenant people.

The Climax of Divine Communication (1:1–2a)

Four areas of contrast: the era of revelation, the recipients, the agents, and the ways in which the revelation was manifested.

	Older Communication	Newer Communication
Era	<i>In the past</i>	<i>In these last days</i>
Recipients	<i>To our forefathers</i>	<i>To us</i>
Agents	<i>Through the prophets</i>	<i>By his Son</i>
Ways	<i>In various ways</i>	<i>In one way (implied)</i>

Seven Descriptions about the Son (1:1-4):

1. "***Whom he appointed heir of all things***"
2. The next description, "***through whom he made the universe,***"
3. The author of Hebrews describes the Son's divine nature as "***the radiance of God's glory and the exact representation of his being.***"
4. The Son also "***sustains all things by his powerful word.***"
5. "***Purification for sins***" is a key concern for the author
6. The author focuses on the ***Son's current status at God's right hand.***
7. As a result of the exaltation, the Son "***became as much superior to the angels as the name he has inherited is superior to theirs.***"