

**LESSON 1**  
**THE LETTER TO THE HEBREWS**  
**A BACKGROUND**

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**I. The Author**

**A. Identity**

- The authorship of the letter has \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ who mention this letter identify the writer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has been able to identify the author.

**B. Internal evidence**

- He was \_\_\_\_\_ (Hebrews 2:3).
- The author was probably a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The author seems to rely on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Letter to the Hebrews contains \_\_\_\_\_.
- The author knew \_\_\_\_\_ since he mentions Timothy (Hebrews 13:23).

**C. Early Church positions**

- Those on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea associated the letter with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Those in North Africa held that \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Letter to the Hebrews.
- Those in the west were unanimous in their thought that it was \_\_\_\_\_.
- While the thoughts of the letter are Pauline, the language and grammar is \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Possible candidates**

**1. Paul**

- This is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ reads "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews."
- \_\_\_\_\_ (A.D. 1545-1563) identified Paul as the author.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ between Paul's letters and Hebrews.

**2. Barnabas**

- Barnabas was a Levite who would be familiar with \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Apollos

- Apollos was a Jew, a native of Alexandria, and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Luke

- Some church fathers believed that Luke translated \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Others

- Various members of \_\_\_\_\_ have been proposed.

II. The Date

- The letter must have been written prior to A.D. 95 when \_\_\_\_\_.

- The letter does not mention or refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- The letter was written to \_\_\_\_\_ prior to A.D. 70.

- The letter was probably written in \_\_\_\_\_.

III. The Recipients

- The letter was written to Jewish Christians who were \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. The Purpose

- To present \_\_\_\_\_ to those who were ready to abandon the faith.

- To warn against \_\_\_\_\_.

- To exhort its readers to \_\_\_\_\_.