The Book of Hebrews Chapter Seven

Melchisedec

I. Chapter Two Memory Verse:

Hebrews 7:19 "For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw nigh unto God."

	the	wh	nich we draw nigh unto God."					
II.	I. Lesson – Chapter Seven							
	A.	A. Who was Melchisedec? (7:1-3)						
			Genesis 14 (Gen 14:18-20) He was the of Salem					
			 a. Salem was an early name for Jerusalem (Ps 76:2) b. Also known as Jebus (Judg 19:10) – city of the Jebusites c. Jebus-Salem later becomes known as Jerusalem 					
		3.	He was the of the Most high God					
			a. A concept of God					
			 The highest God above all gods Nebuchadnezzar had this concept (Dan 3:26) Balaam (Num 24:15-17) Israel usually sinned when they only had this concept of God (2Chron 33:17 2Kgs 17:9; 18:22) Biblically, there is only one God 					
			b. As a priest, Melchisedec					
			 Stood up for sinners before God – in their place Was holy Offered proper sacrifices – not pagan Was appointed by God Yet was a Gentile, NOT a Jew 					
		4. 5.	He met Abraham after his victory against the five kings in Genesis 14 Abraham honoured Melchisedec					
			a to himb. Accepted the blessing of Melchisedec					
		6.	The meaning of Melchisedec's name:					
			a. Melchi – molech, melech					
			 Abi-melech (Gen 20:2) Eli-melech (Ruth 1:2) Ahimelech (1Sam 21:1) Molech (Lev 18:21) – pagan god 					
			b. Sedec – tsedec =					

d. Put together, he is two things:

2) The King of ___

1) The King of ______

	7.	Characteristics of this man – the Bible purposefully fives only enough information so that we can see Melchisedec in the following way:					
		 a. Without father b. Without mother c. Without descent – no pedigree or genealogy d. No beginning – birth, birthplace e. No end of life f. Just like the Son of God (Mic 5:2) g. He still abides a priest – his priesthood is valid 					
B.	How Great Was Melchisedec? (7:4-10)						
		Melchisedec is someone greater than Abraham!!! Abraham to him (7:4-10)					
		 a. Abraham is THE patriarch – the FATHER of the Jewish faith b. Yet Abraham tithed to another man c. This means that all of Abraham's descendents tithed to Melchisedec through Abraham 					
		d(7:9,10)					
		 Levi was already in the loins of Abraham – Sarah Levi's characteristics were already defined We all sinned Adam (1Cor 15:22; Rom 5:12,17,18) – it is in our soul just like physical characteristics are passed on! And we all can be perfectly justified in Christ (Rom 5:12) 					
		 e. Normally, tithes were paid to descendents of Abraham, the Levites f. The Levites are to receive tithes – not any other tribe (7:5) g. Men that die receive tithes 					
		 Under the Old Testament the men were Levitical priests In the New Testament, they are, and that rule well (1Tim 5:17) 					
	3.	Melchisedec blessed Abraham (7:6,7)					
		a. The LESS () is blessed of the greater ()b. All of this is to prove that Melchisedec's priesthood was greater than Aaron's!					
	4.	Melchisedec's death is never recorded (7:3)					
		a. Evidently, Melchisedec never died, or his death is not recorded so that he can be a pattern for Jesus to matchb. It is a tough concept!					
C.	Th	ne Levitical Priesthood was Perfect (7:11-18)					
	 2. 3. 4. 	An obvious question, "If" The Levites received the Law – Moses, Aaron and the tribe of Levites Yet, there OBVIOUSLY was a need for priesthood Or else no one would have been called after the order of Melchisedec If the priesthood is changed, then the had to be changed as well					
		a. Not the total Law needed to be changedb. But the laws relating to worship: the priests, the sacrifices, etc.					
		Jesus is of a totally different tribe – not even Jesus is NOT of Levi, but out of					

		a. "Our Lord" is superior to
		 Moses Levi and Levites
		b. Moses made no room for another TRIBE, so Jesus has to be called according to a king and priest – of a person that PRE-dates Israel!
		Jesus is a priest NOT according to genetics and physical characteristics, but according to His endless life – "a priest!" The Levitical Priesthood AND Law are therefore cancelled (7:18)
		a. Because it is (Rom 8:3)b. And !!! What a thing to say about the law!
D.	Th	e Law madePerfect (7:19)
	2. 3.	It can only point to God, and His holiness and righteousness It can only condemn It can only help us restrain our flesh – never change it It only could offer an IOU through a constant progression of sacrifices
E.	Or	nly a could actually make someone PERFECT (7:19)
		Looking FAITH Melchisedec priesthood offered a better access to God that INCLUDED the Gentiles!
F.	Jes	sus is our – Surety (7:20-28)
	 3. 4. 5. 	Not anyone else, including MARY, or MOHAMMED, or JOSEPH SMITH Jesus was made a priest by an of God – a covenant oath, just as valid as the oaths of the Old Covenant (Gen 22:16; 26:3; Heb 6:17) Jesus is our surety (7:22) – our proof that God keeps His promise There were MANY priests until Jesus, and now He is the only one still around (7:23,24) There are two Covenants, and two Testaments (7:22) – they are not the same thing Jesus has an ever living, never changing priesthood (7:25-28)
		 a. He has no sin, no death, and no limits like a man would b. He is to save, not just pray for, and make sacrifices c. The uttermost mean completely, utterly d. He powerfully intercedes
	7.8.	Why is Christ able to "save them to the uttermost (completely)" who approach God through Him? Unlike the Levitical priests who are subject to death, Christ possesses eternal life and is able to keep interceding for them. KEEP us from falling (Jude 1:24). Jesus is the perfect High Priest (7:26)
		 a. For the Jews – "such an high priest became US" (was right for us) b. As much as also for the Gentiles c. He is holy d. He is harmless e. Undefiled – all other religious beings are defiled in some way! f. Separate from sinners g. Made higher than the heavens h. Needs no daily sacrifices for his own sins i. Does not need to continuously offer sacrifices to pay for the sins of people j. Because He made a perfect sacrifice when He offered up k. The law made weak men priests, but God's oath made God's Son the prefect priest (7:28)

III. Questions from Chapter Seven

A.	In what way is Melchizedek "like the Son of God"?				
В.	In what three ways is Melchizedek shown to be greater than Abraham?				
	1				
	2				
C.	How could Levi had paid tithes to Melchisedec if he wasn't even born yet?				
D.	If there is a change in the priesthood, what also changes of necessity?				
E.	Why were the Levitical priesthood and the Law of Moses set aside by God?				
F.	Why is Christ able to "save them to the uttermost (completely)" who approach God through Him?				