

According to the Order of Melchizedek
What is the Significance?
Hebrews 5 & 7

Introduction:

- A. The concept of Jesus being a high priest according to the order of Melchizedek
 - 1. Is d_____
 - 2. Is not t_____ - since God inspired it
 - 3. Is the subject of two chapters
- B. The priesthood under the law of Moses
 - 1. Qualifications
 - a. Had to be of the tribe of L_____
 - b. Had to be a m_____
 - 2. Divisions of the priesthood
 - a. H_____ priest – position passed down to the eldest son from Aaron’s line
 - b. P_____ - descendants of Aaron (focused on performing the various sacrifices)
 - c. L_____ - descendants of Levi but NOT of Aaron (Aaron was the great-grandson of Levi – Ex 6:16-20; these were assistants to the priests).
- C. The two chapters show how Jesus’s work brought an end to the original purpose of the priesthood.
 - 1. Flow of thought in chapter 5
 - a. Priestly duty – to offer gifts and sacrifices for the people’s s_____ (v. 1)
 - b. Priestly condition – every priest was i_____ and had to offer a sacrifice for himself (vv. 2, 3)
 - c. God b_____ upon Aaron the position of high priest (v. 4)
 - d. God called Jesus to be both K_____ and priest, the priesthood being according to the order of Melchizedek (vv. 5, 6)
 - 2. Flow of thought in chapter 7
 - a. Tells us about Melchizedek
 - 1) He was both a priest and a k_____ (v. 1)
 - 2) He was king of S_____ (which eventually became known as Jerusalem).
 - 3) There is no r_____ of his ancestry nor his birth or death (v. 3)
 - b. Calls Melchizedek a t_____ of Christ (made like the Son of God – v. 3)

- c. Shows Melchizedek to be g_____ than Abraham (vv. 4-10)
 - 1) Abraham gave him a t_____ (1/10 of the spoils)
 - 2) Melchizedek gave Abraham a b_____
- d. Because of the imperfection of the priesthood from the tribe of Levi, a greater priesthood was necessary
 - 1) A priesthood according to the order of Melchizedek (vv. 17-19a)
 - 2) A priesthood that would have only _____ priest, Jesus Christ, since He rose from death forever (vv. 22-24)
 - 3) A priesthood who would have a sinless priest who would offer up Himself as the sacrifice for sins (vv. 26-28)

D. Comparison chart

OLD COVENANT PRIESTS NEW COVENANT PRIEST (JESUS)

Imperfect – guilty of sin (5:3; 7:28)	Perfect – without sin (4:15; 7:28)
Numerous (7:23)	Only one (7:24)
Mortal - died and replaced (7:23)	Immortal - died but rose forever (7:24)
Offered sacrifices often (7:27a)	Offered Himself once and for all (7:27b)
Could not change hearts (7:11,19)	Changes the heart (5:9; 7:25).

E. The meaning of the order of Melchizedek

- 1. S_____ priesthood – Jesus replaces the old priestly system (7:11,12)
- 2. P_____ priesthood – Jesus lives forever, never to be replaced (5:6; 7:24)
- 3. P_____ priesthood – Jesus is the source of our salvation

There is only one Savior

- A. False teaching says there are many w_____ to God
 - 1. The way is based on a person's g_____ (contradicts Is 64:6 and Eph 2:8,9)
 - 2. Some reason that Jesus is in all r_____, just called by a different name
 - a. Contradicts Old Testament (God's classifies all other religions as following o_____ gods)
 - b. Contradicts New Testament (i_____ is listed as a sin in several places (e.g. 1Cor 5:11; Eph 5:5; Rev 21:8).

- B. False teaching says that some can be saved who have never heard the gospel message (as long as they did the best they could with the knowledge they had)
 - 1. This makes the savior a person's s _____ or their best.
 - 2. This contradicts Rom 10:13-17 (f _____ comes by hearing the gospel message about Christ)
- C. God's word is the authority on salvation (Acts 4:12)
 - 1. Jesus is the o _____ Savior.
 - 2. Who or what is your Savior?

There is only one Mediator

- A. There are m _____ intercessors
 - 1. We are called to p _____ for one another (Jms 5:16; Eph 6:18,19)
 - 2. When we pray, we become intercessors
- B. The difference between an intercessor and a mediator
 - 1. An intercessor represents _____ party (the one being prayed for)
 - 2. A mediator represents _____ parties (God and people)
- C. There is only one mediator (1Tim 2:5)
 - 1. Believers in Christ have a d _____ line to God
 - 2. You draw close to God by praying through J _____ (4:16; 7:19,25).
 - 3. Jms 4:8 promises that if you draw near to God, He will draw near to you. Are you drawing close to God?