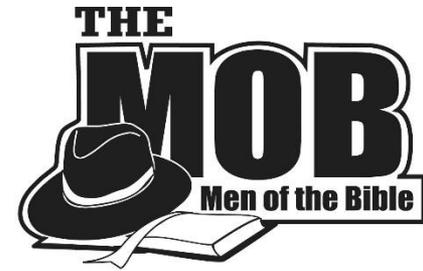




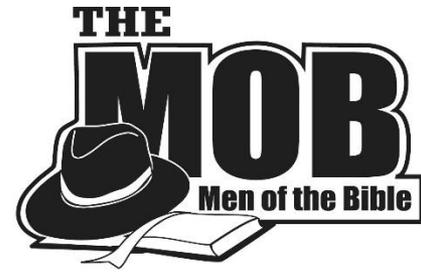
Announcements



- Welcome to the MOB! www.ibcmob.net
- [Washington Area Coalition of Men's Ministries \(WACMM\) Mid-Atlantic Men's Conference on November 12, 2016, 8:30 AM - 3:00 PM at Christian Fellowship Church, Ashburn, VA](#)
- [Season of Service Community Outreach, Saturday, November 19, 2016](#)
- [Christmas by Candlelight, December 8-11, 2016](#)
- [Get the IBC app for your mobile device](#)



Memory Verse



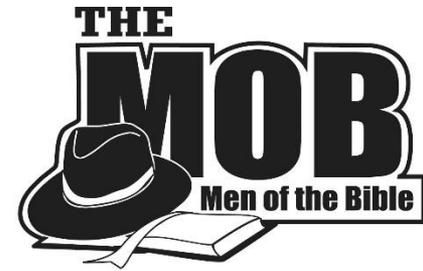
Hebrews 7:24-25 (ESV)

but He holds His priesthood permanently, because He continues forever. Consequently, He is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through Him, since He always lives to make intercession for them.

Hebrews 7:24-25 (ESV)



Last Week



Apostasy and Divine Faithfulness

Review: [Hebrews 1 - 5](#)

Study: [Hebrews 6](#)

[Isaiah 5](#)

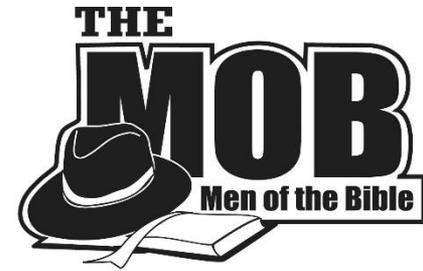
[2 Corinthians 13:5-10](#)

Encountering Chapter 6, pages 89-95



Main Point

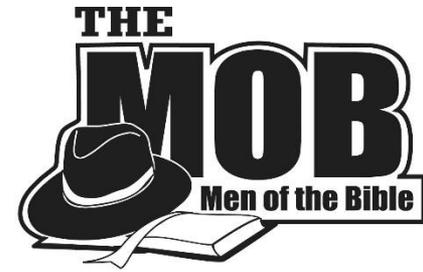
Lowell's Summary



The author gives a stern warning that should be heeded by both believers and unbelievers alike! He specifically appears to affirm the "security" of the believers (in [Hebrews 6:9](#)) with the words: "But beloved, we are convinced of better things concerning you, and the things that accompany salvation." But, he also urges them to, "show the same diligence so as to realize the full assurance of hope until the end...and not to be sluggish, but imitators of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises"!



This Week



Key Thought

By relating Christ to the priestly order of Melchizedek, the author provides the most complete picture of *permanent* substitutionary atonement.

Encountering the Book of Hebrews

Hebrews 7: The Priesthood of Melchizedek

- Abraham and Melchizedek (7:1-10)
- The High Priesthood of Jesus in the Line of Melchizedek (7:11-22)
- The Perfect and Permanent Priestly work of Christ (7:23-28)

Review

- [Hebrews 6](#)

Read

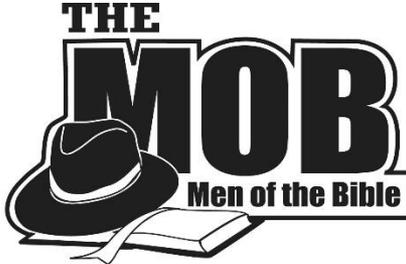
- [Hebrews 8](#)

Supplemental Reading

- [Genesis 14:17-20](#)
- [Psalm 110](#)
- Precept Austin: [Hebrews 7](#)
- *Encountering* Chapter 7, pages 97-107



Hebrews Outline



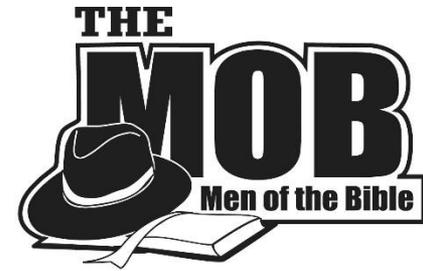
Focus	Christ's Person			Christ's Work			Walk of Faith		
Reference	1:1-3	1:4 – 2:18	3:1 – 4:13	4:14 – 7:28	8:1-13	9:1 – 10:18	10:19 – 11:40	12:1-29	13:1-25
Division	Christ Superior to the Prophets	Christ Superior to the Angels	Christ Superior to Moses	Christ's Superior Priesthood	Christ's Superior Covenant	Christ's Superior Sanctuary & Sacrifice	Assurance of Faith	Endurance of Faith	Exhortation to Love
Topic	Majesty of Christ			Ministry of Christ			Ministers for Christ		
	Doctrine						Discipline		
Location & Time	Place of writing unknown . Probably written around 64-68 AD								





Hebrews 7 (ESV)

The Priestly Order of Melchizedek

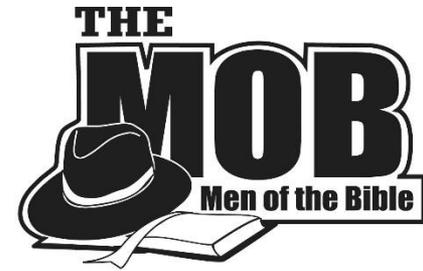


¹ For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God, met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, ² and to him Abraham apportioned a tenth part of everything. He is first, by translation of his name, king of righteousness, and then he is also king of Salem, that is, king of peace. ³ He is without father or mother or genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but resembling the Son of God he continues a priest forever.



Hebrews 7 (ESV)

The Priestly Order of Melchizedek

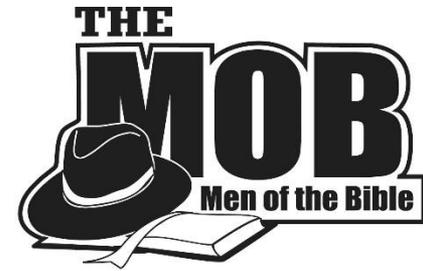


⁴ See how great this man was to whom Abraham the patriarch gave a tenth of the spoils! ⁵ And those descendants of Levi who receive the priestly office have a commandment in the law to take tithes from the people, that is, from their brothers, though these also are descended from Abraham. ⁶ But this man who does not have his descent from them received tithes from Abraham and blessed him who had the promises. ⁷ It is beyond dispute that the inferior is blessed by the superior. ⁸ In the one case tithes are received by mortal men, but in the other case, by one of whom it is testified that he lives. ⁹ One might even say that Levi himself, who receives tithes, paid tithes through Abraham, ¹⁰ for he was still in the loins of his ancestor when Melchizedek met him.



Hebrews 7 (ESV)

Jesus Compared to Melchizedek

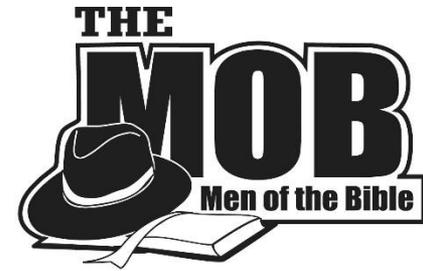


¹¹ Now if perfection had been attainable through the Levitical priesthood (for under it the people received the law), what further need would there have been for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek, rather than one named after the order of Aaron? ¹² For when there is a change in the priesthood, there is necessarily a change in the law as well. ¹³ For the one of whom these things are spoken belonged to another tribe, from which no one has ever served at the altar. ¹⁴ For it is evident that our Lord was descended from Judah, and in connection with that tribe Moses said nothing about priests.



Hebrews 7 (ESV)

Jesus Compared to Melchizedek



¹⁵ This becomes even more evident when another priest arises in the likeness of Melchizedek, ¹⁶ who has become a priest, not on the basis of a legal requirement concerning bodily descent, but by the power of an indestructible life.

¹⁷ For it is witnessed of him,

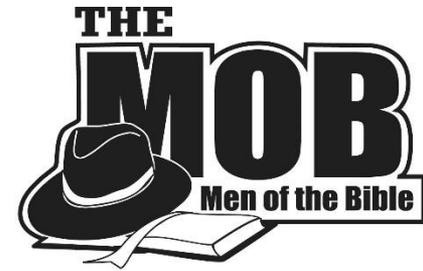
“You are a priest forever,
after the order of Melchizedek.”

¹⁸ For on the one hand, a former commandment is set aside because of its weakness and uselessness ¹⁹ (for the law made nothing perfect); but on the other hand, a better hope is introduced, through which we draw near to God.



Hebrews 7 (ESV)

Jesus Compared to Melchizedek



²⁰ And it was not without an oath. For those who formerly became priests were made such without an oath, ²¹ but this one was made a priest with an oath by the one who said to him:

“The Lord has sworn
and will not change his mind,
‘You are a priest forever.’”

²² This makes Jesus the guarantor of a better covenant.

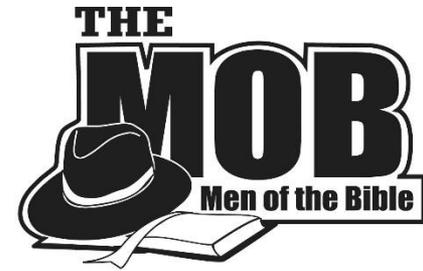
²³ The former priests were many in number, because they were prevented by death from continuing in office, ²⁴ but he holds his priesthood permanently, because he continues forever.

²⁵ Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them.



Hebrews 7 (ESV)

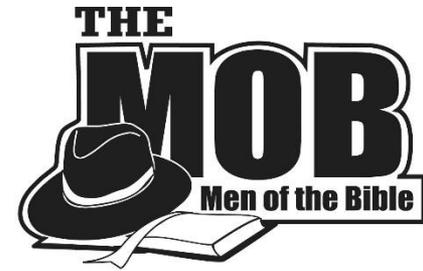
Jesus Compared to Melchizedek



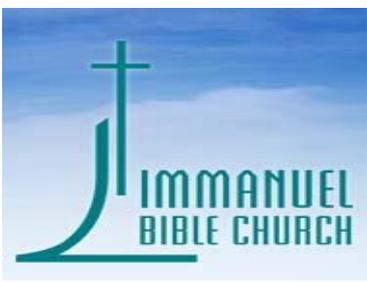
²⁶ For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens. ²⁷ He has no need, like those high priests, to offer sacrifices daily, first for his own sins and then for those of the people, since he did this once for all when he offered up himself. ²⁸ For the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests, but the word of the oath, which came later than the law, appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.



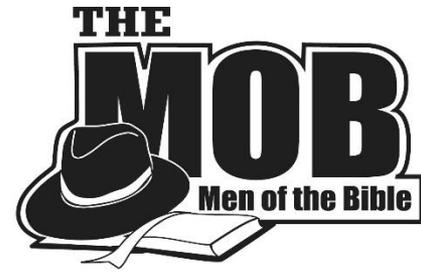
sensus plenior



- A deeper meaning of the passage that goes beyond what the original writer of Scripture intended.
- Old Testament References Introduced:
 - [Genesis 14:17-20](#) – ¹⁸ And Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine. (He was priest of God Most High.)
 - [Psalm 110](#) – ⁴ The Lord has sworn and will not change His mind, “You are a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek.”

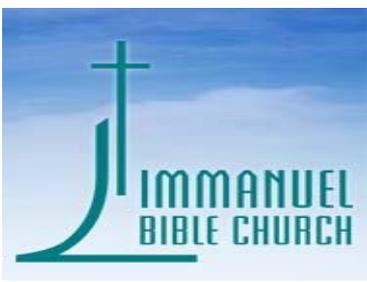


The Superiority of Melchizedek

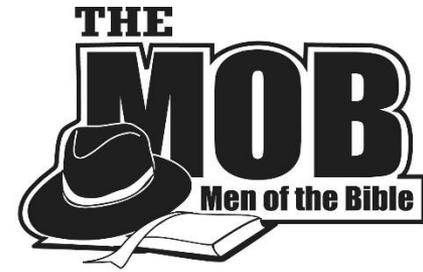


⁴ See how great this man was to whom Abraham the patriarch gave a tenth of the spoils! ⁵ And those descendants of Levi who receive the priestly office have a commandment in the law to take tithes from the people, that is, from their brothers, though these also are descended from Abraham. ⁶ But this man who does not have his descent from them received tithes from Abraham and blessed him who had the promises. ⁷ It is beyond dispute that the inferior is blessed by the superior.

- He introduces the Patriarchal position
 - First time a “priest of the God most high”
 - Established an order of *superior to inferior*



Temporary Nature of the Ceremonial Law



²³ The former priests were many in number, because they were prevented by death from continuing in office, ²⁴ but he holds his priesthood permanently, because he continues forever.

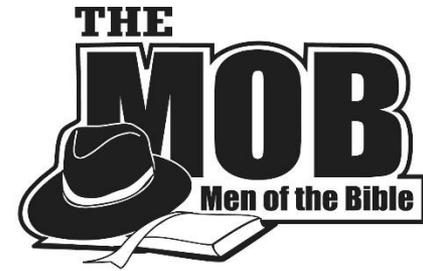
²⁵ Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them.

aparabatos (ἀπαράβατος): inviolable; permanently

- He introduces the temporary / ongoing role
 - Under Mosaic Law priests came from a certain lineage
 - Jesus precluded from taking on that role...why?



Inadequate Nature of the Ceremonial Law



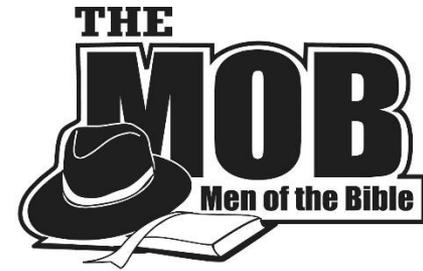
¹¹ Now if perfection had been attainable through the Levitical priesthood (for under it the people received the law), what further need would there have been for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek, rather than one named after the order of Aaron?

Teleiōsis (τελείωσις): completion, perfection

- He introduces the Levitical priesthood position
 - ¹⁶ who has become a priest, not on the basis of a legal requirement concerning bodily descent, but by the power of an indestructible life.
 - ²⁸ For the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests, but the word of the oath, which came later than the law, appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.



Permanent Nature of the ultimate High Priest

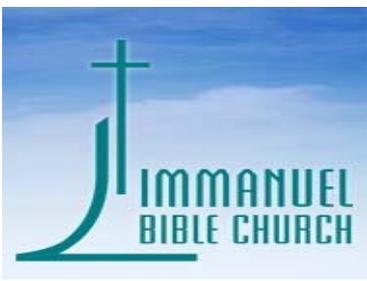


²² This makes Jesus the guarantor of a better covenant.

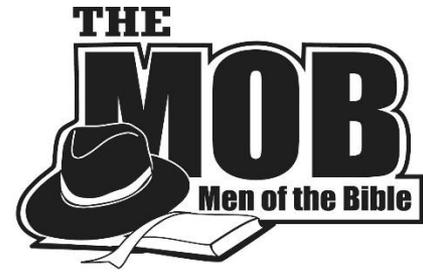
²⁶ For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens. ²⁷ He has no need, like those high priests, to offer sacrifices daily, first for his own sins and then for those of the people, since he did this once for all when he offered up himself.

(from v.25) *sōzō* (from *sōs*, "safe, rescued") – properly, *deliver* out of danger and *into safety*

- He introduces *a better covenant*
 - Five qualities point to Christ and also the pure qualities required of a perfect sacrifice
 - See Romans 8 for intercessory work



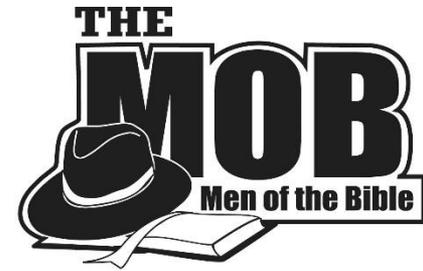
The Solemn Vow of the Oath of the Author of Life



²⁸ For the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests,
but the word of the oath, which came later than the law,
appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.



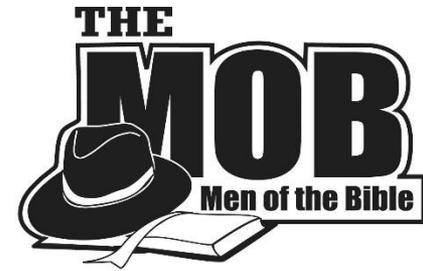
Questions



1. What was the true role of the Levitical priesthood? Discuss Jesus' qualifications for high priesthood and the benefits brought forward by it. How does this even apply to believers who never were under the Levitical law?
2. God has committed His covenant to us. What is the responsibility on our side of this agreement? How does this response (or non-response) compare or relate to the actions taken by Abraham in tithing the spoils to Melchizedek (e.g., what statement did Melchizedek make)?
3. How is the concept of superiority recognized and treated in today's society? How does that impact people's view of Christ? How does that impact our personal view of Christ?
4. How is the *permanent* superiority of Christ demonstrated in your life?



Next Week



The New and Better Covenant

Review: [Hebrews 1 – 7](#)

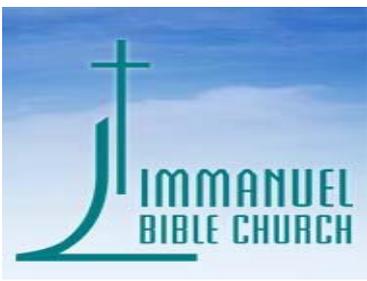
Study: [Hebrews 8](#)

[Exodus 25](#)

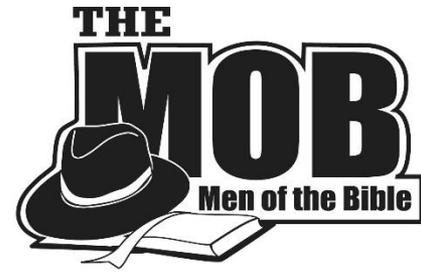
[Mark 13:1- 2](#)

[2 Corinthians 3](#)

Encountering Chapter 8, pages 109 - 116



Closing



- Questions?
- Comments?
- Closing Prayer