

May 31, 2020

**Order of Melchizedek**  
**Hebrews 7**  
**Pastor Kirk Gambrell**

Vol. 10 Num. 22

## Using This Study

### ❶ EXAMINE His Word

What does God SAY? Open your time with prayer. The words God uses to communicate matters, so go back and pay close attention to the details that are emphasized or repeated in the passage.

### ❷ EXPLORE His Word

What does God MEAN? Asking questions of the text helps surface how the details relate to the message God wants to communicate.

### ❸ EMBRACE His Word

Why does it MATTER to me? Embrace God by responding to what you discover in His word in faith and obedience.



In Hebrews 7 the author returns to his description of Jesus as the Great High Priest. The priestly line has been through the line of Aaron but Jesus is not of the line of Aaron He is from the tribe of Judah. Hebrews connects Jesus with a greater priest by stating that He is from the order of Melchizedek. The Jews have always depended on the priest to help facilitate their relationship with God. Now Jesus has come as the greater priest to connect all believers to God. He is both King from the tribe of Judah and the line of David and He is uniquely priest at the same time in the order of Melchizedek. Join us this week as we see how our great high priest is flawless in facilitating our relationship with God.

Therefore he is able to save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them.

Hebrews 7:25

## Hebrews 7 (NASB)

**7** For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God, who met Abraham as he was returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, <sup>2</sup> to whom also Abraham apportioned a tenth part of all *the spoils*, was first of all, by the translation of *his name*, king of righteousness, and then also king of Salem, which is king of peace. <sup>3</sup> Without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like the Son of God, he remains a priest perpetually.

<sup>4</sup> Now observe how great this man was to whom Abraham, the patriarch, gave a tenth of the choicest spoils. <sup>5</sup> And those indeed of the sons of Levi who receive the priest's office have commandment in the Law to collect a tenth from the people, that is, from their brethren, although these are descended from Abraham. <sup>6</sup> But the one whose genealogy is not traced from them collected a tenth from Abraham and blessed the one who had the promises. <sup>7</sup> But without any dispute the lesser is blessed by the greater. <sup>8</sup> In this case mortal men receive tithes, but in that case one *receives them*, of whom it is witnessed that he lives on. <sup>9</sup> And, so to speak, through Abraham even Levi, who received tithes, paid tithes, <sup>10</sup> for he was still in the loins of his father when Melchizedek met him.

<sup>11</sup> Now if perfection was through the Levitical priesthood (for on the basis of it the people received the Law), what further need *was there* for another priest to arise according to the order of Melchizedek, and not be designated according to the order of Aaron? <sup>12</sup> For when the priesthood is changed, of necessity there takes place a change of law also. <sup>13</sup> For the one concerning whom these things are spoken belongs to another tribe, from which no one has officiated at the altar. <sup>14</sup> For it is evident that

our Lord was descended from Judah, a tribe with reference to which Moses spoke nothing concerning priests. <sup>15</sup> And this is clearer still, if another priest arises according to the likeness of Melchizedek, <sup>16</sup> who has become *such* not on the basis of a law of physical requirement, but according to the power of an indestructible life. <sup>17</sup> For it is attested *of Him*,

“YOU ARE A PRIEST FOREVER  
ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK.”

<sup>18</sup> For, on the one hand, there is a setting aside of a former commandment because of its weakness and uselessness <sup>19</sup> (for the Law made nothing perfect), and on the other hand there is a bringing in of a better hope, through which we draw near to God. <sup>20</sup> And inasmuch as *it was* not without an oath <sup>21</sup> (for they indeed became priests without an oath, but He with an oath through the One who said to Him,

“THE LORD HAS SWORN  
AND WILL NOT CHANGE HIS MIND,  
‘YOU ARE A PRIEST FOREVER’”);

<sup>22</sup> so much the more also Jesus has become the guarantee of a better covenant.

<sup>23</sup> The *former* priests, on the one hand, existed in greater numbers because they were prevented by death from continuing, <sup>24</sup> but Jesus, on the other hand, because He continues forever, holds His priesthood permanently. <sup>25</sup> Therefore He is able also to save forever those who draw near to God through Him, since He always lives to make intercession for them.

<sup>26</sup> For it was fitting for us to have such a high priest, holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners and exalted above the heavens; <sup>27</sup> who does not need daily, like those high priests, to offer up sacrifices, first for His own sins and then for

the *sins* of the people, because this He did once for all when He offered up Himself. <sup>28</sup> For the Law appoints men as high priests who are weak, but the word of the oath, which came after the

Law, *appoints* a Son, made perfect forever.

**● EXAMINE His Word (Observation)** (For personal preparation)

**What does God SAY? Prayerfully note significant details and terms emphasized in the foregoing passage.**

1. Who is involved in the text? Author, audience, main characters.
2. Where and when is this taking place? Geography and timeline.
3. What actions are carried out or commanded? Look for the verbs.
4. Is there anything repeated?
5. What is emphasized?
6. Is there anything in these passages that is related to other areas of scripture?
7. Are there things to be noted that are alike or unlike such as similes and metaphors?

**2 EXPLORE His Word (Interpretation)** (For Community Group discussion)  
**What does God MEAN?**

8. Who is Melchizedek?

9. Why is Jesus called a priest of the order of Melchizedek?

10. Why is Melchizedek considered greater than the line of Aaron?

11. What does Melchizedek's name mean?

12. Why is there a need for another priest to arise that is not of the order of Aaron?

13. When the priesthood changes what else changes?

14. Why is the new priest able to save forever?

**③ EMBRACE His Word (Application)** (For Community Group discussion)  
Why does this MATTER to me?

15. How does the new order of priesthood benefit us?

16. What changes with our relationship with God under a new high priest?

17. Why does the new high priest give us confidence in our relationship with God?

Summarize your thoughts on the passage

Write about what God wants you to **KNOW**, to **FEEL**, and to **DO**...

*Sermon Notes*