

## The Epistle to the Hebrews

Hebrews 7:1-25

- Questions

1. Who was Melchizedek, what two offices did he hold, and what did he do for Abraham (7:1-2)?
2. What do the names “Melchizedek” and “Salem” mean (7:2)?
3. How was the priesthood of Melchizedek like the priesthood of Jesus (compare 7:3,8 with 7:16,24,25,28; compare 7:6 with 7:13-14)?
4. How is the greatness and superiority of Melchizedek over Levi (and the Levitical priesthood) demonstrated by Abraham paying tithes to Melchizedek (7:4-10)?
5. What word is mentioned in Hebrews 7:7 that goes along with the theme of the book up to this point (see also 1:4; 6:9; 7:19,22)?
6. What OT institution was changed and why (7:11)?
7. Why did a change in priesthood make necessary a change in the law (7:12-13)?
8. What tribe did Jesus come from which made his priesthood different (7:14)?
9. How is Jesus’ genealogy like that of Melchizedek (7:6 and 7:13-14)?
10. What comparison is the author making between Jesus and Melchizedek (7:15-17)?
11. Why was the Old Law “disannulled” or removed and what took its place (7:18-19,22)?
12. What do brethren have that is “better” (7:19)?
13. How did God confirm the priesthood of Christ differently from the OT priests (7:20-21)?
14. Jesus is the “surety” (guarantee) of what (7:22)?

15. How is Jesus different from OT priests and why is he able to hold his priesthood permanently (7:23-24)?

16. What is Jesus able to do for Christians because of his eternal priesthood (7:23-25)?

- Digging Deeper

1. Where in the book of Hebrews has the author already mentioned the priesthood of Jesus?

2. Where in the OT do we read about the story of Melchizedek and Abraham (7:1-10)?

3. How does “King of righteousness” and “King of peace” apply also to Jesus (7:2; Heb. 1:8; Eph. 2:14; Isa. 9:6-7)?

4. How is Melchizedek “without father, without mother” (7:3)?

5. Where in the OT were the priests commanded to take tithes from the people (7:5)?

6. What OT scripture teaches that the priesthood would come from Aaron (7:11)?

7. What “perfection” was the Old Law not able to accomplish (7:11, 18-19; see 9:9; 10:4,11)?

8. What is the force of the argument in Hebrews 7:14 with reference to the “silence of the scriptures”?

9. What OT scripture is quoted in Hebrews 7:17 and 7:21 (see also 5:6,10; 6:20)? What two words in Psalm 110:4 does the author focus on to make his argument (7:16,17,21,24,25,28)?

- Applications for Today

1. Christians have a “better hope” based upon a “better covenant” (7:19,22; Eph. 4:4; Col. 1:5).

2. Christians can “draw near unto God” in prayer (4:16; 7:19,25; 10:22; James 4:8).

3. Jesus serves as a mediator and intercessor for his brethren daily (7:25; Rom. 8:34).