

THE UNITY OF LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSEHOLD OF GOD  
Hebrews 7

OUTLINE

- I. Melchizedek is a type for Jesus Christ (its antitype) (7:1-3)
  - A. Melchizedek's name and position are symbolic of Christ (7:1, 2b)
    - 1. Melki-zedek = King of Righteousness
    - 2. King of Salem = Prince of Peace
  - B. Melchizedek's actions are symbolic of Christ (7:2a)
    - 1. Melchizedek received tithe from Abram
    - 2. Melchizedek gave blessings to Abram
    - 3. Melchizedek brought bread and wine (the Lord's Table?)
  - C. The Bible's record of Melchizedek is symbolic of Christ (7:3)
    - 1. The Bible did not record the origin of Melchizedek
    - 2. The Bible did not record the end of Melchizedek
- II. Melchizedekian priesthood is superior to Aaronic priesthood (7:4-22)
  - A. Melchizedek is greater than Abraham (7:4-8)
    - 1. Melchizedek receive tithe from Abraham (7:4-6a)
    - 2. Melchizedek gave blessing to Abraham (7:6b-7)
    - 3. Melchizedek never lost his priesthood (7:8)
  - B. Melchizedekian priesthood is superior to Aaronic priesthood (7:9-22)
    - 1. Aaron paid tithe to Melchizedek in the loin of Abraham (7:9-10)
    - 2. Aaronic priesthood does not fulfill redemptive purpose (7:11-22)
      - a. Aaronic priesthood and the Law are imperfect (7:11-14)
        - i. Aaronic priesthood not meant to be eternal (7:11)
        - ii. Ceremonial laws not meant to be eternal (7:12-14)
      - b. Melchizedekian priesthood is superior (7:15-19)
        - i. Aaronic priests are mortal; the Melchizedekian priest is eternal (7:15-17)
        - ii. The Law keeps men from God; the Hope draws men to God (7:18-19)
      - c. Jesus' priesthood is by the oath of God (7:20-22)
- III. Christ is the ultimate Melchizedekian priest (7:23-28)
  - A. Jesus' is eternally the high priest (7:23-25)
    - 1. Jesus resurrected and never loses high priesthood (7:23-24)
    - 2. Jesus leads people to God and keeps them in God (7:25)
  - B. Jesus is the perfect high priest (7:26-28)
    - 1. Jesus the sinless (7:26)
    - 2. Jesus only needs to sacrifice once: of himself! (7:27)
    - 3. Jesus' high priesthood supersedes the Law (7:28)

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What is a type? What is an antitype?
2. What are the conditions that make a pair of concepts type and antitype?
3. Can you list a few biblical examples of typology?
4. Why does God separate powers in human society, even the kingdom of God?
5. Why does Christ unite the powers in the household of God?
6. What are the meanings in the name and position of Melchizedek? How do they relate to Christ?
7. What actions of Melchizedek imply the superiority of the priesthood of its order?
8. Have there been any priests of the Melchizedekian order?
9. Why is the Melchizedekian order of priest superior than the Aaronic order?
10. Why does the author of Hebrews argue for this point?
11. Where do the Law and the Aaronic priesthood fail so that they must be changed?
12. What does the Law do to man in relationship to God? What does Jesus do?
13. Why is Jesus the ultimate high priest?
14. What is the application of the above knowledge?

Separation of Powers in the Kingdom of God			
God			
Civil Authorities		Religious Authorities	
Judges	Kings	Priests	Prophets
Representing God to Man	Representing Man to God	Representing Man to God	Representing God to Man
Appointed by Merit	Born of the Tribe of Judah	Born of the Tribe of Levi	Appointed by Character
Jesus is the Judge of Sons of Adam	Jesus is the King as the Son of David	Jesus is a Priest in the Order of Melchizedek	Jesus is the Prophet like Moses
Firstborn as King		Firstborn as Priest	
Christ			
Unity of Powers in the Household of God			

## Type and Antitype

Name	Type	Antitype
Bible	OT	NT
Conditions	Peculiarity	Similarity
	Lesser	Greater
	Purpose	Fulfillment
Examples	Adam	Last Adam
	Ark	Salvation
	Isaac	Only Begotten Son
	Joseph	He who adds
	Benjamin	Right hand of God
	Moses	Prophet like Moses
	David	Son of David
	Melchizedek	Priest of the Order ...