

Hebrews 7:1-10

Mysterious Melchizedek

1. Melchizedek appeared _____, in Genesis 14:17–24; and was referred to once more, in _____ 110:4.
2. The Holy Spirit reached back into the Old Testament and used these two passages to present an important _____: the priesthood of Jesus is _____ to that of Aaron because “the order of _____” is superior to “the order of _____.”
3. Christ’s priesthood is superior in its _____ (chap. 7).
4. Christ’s _____ is better (chap. 8).
5. Christ’s _____ is better (chap. 9).
6. Christ’s _____ is better (chap. 10).
7. The Jewish nation was accustomed to the priesthood of the tribe of _____, which was chosen by _____ to serve in the _____ (Ex. 29; Num. 18).
8. _____ was the first high priest, appointed by _____.
9. Despite many _____, the priests had served God for _____; but now the writer has affirmed that their priesthood has _____!
10. Type: “Types, or shadows, are spiritual ‘_____’ shown in the Bible that represent _____ or _____. The fulfillment of a type is referred to as its ‘_____.’”
11. To prove that the order of Melchizedek is _____ to that of Aaron, he presents three arguments.
12. Argument #1: A _____ argument
13. Melchizedek was both _____ and _____ (v. 1).
14. In the Old Testament economy, the _____ and the _____ were separated.

15. The name Melchizedek means “king of _____” in Hebrew (v. 2b).
16. Salem (the Hebrew word shalom) means “_____.” Melchizedek is “king of _____.”
17. The _____ of the city of Salem is uncertain. Some say it was located on the lower spur of the Eastern Hill of _____ in the area later known as the City of David. Others say it was a northern _____ city near Shechem
18. “Righteousness” and “peace” are often found _____ in Scripture.
19. “And this righteousness will bring peace. Yes, it will bring _____ and _____ forever” (Isa. 32:17).
20. “Unfailing love and truth have met together. Righteousness and peace have _____!” (Ps. 85:10).
21. The ultimate _____ of righteousness and peace occurred when Jesus _____ on the cross.
22. “In his days may the righteous _____, and peace _____ until the moon is no more” (Ps. 72:7 AMP).
23. “But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then _____ ... And the _____ of righteousness is sown in _____ of them that make peace” (James 3:17–18).
24. God’s purpose for His people is that they bear “the _____ fruit of _____” (Heb. 12:10–11).
25. Melchizedek received _____ from Abraham (vv. 2a, 4–10).
26. The word “tithe” means “one _____.” Under the Jewish Law, the Jews were commanded to give God one tenth of their _____, _____, and _____ (Lev. 27:30–32).

27. These tithes were brought to the _____ (Num. 18:21ff) at the _____ and later at the _____ (Deut. 12:5ff).
28. If the trip was too _____ for transporting grain, fruit, or animals, the tithe could be converted into _____ (Deut. 14:22–27).
29. Tithing did not originate with _____. Abraham practiced tithing long before the _____ was given.
30. Archeologists have discovered that other _____ also tithed in that day; so the practice is an _____ one.
31. Melchizedek had a different _____ history (v. 3).
32. There is no record of Melchizedek's _____. This is significant because most great people in the Old Testament have their _____ identified.
33. It was especially important that the priests be able to _____ their ancestry (see Ezra 2:61–63; Neh. 7:63–65).
34. As far as the _____ is concerned, he was not born, nor did he die. In this way, he is a _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ, the _____ Son of God.
35. Though Jesus Christ did die, Calvary was not the end; for He _____ from the dead and today lives in “the power of an _____ life” (Heb. 7:16).
36. Since there is no account of Melchizedek's _____, as far as the record is concerned, it seems that Melchizedek is _____ serving as a priest and king. This is another way in which he is _____ the eternal Son of God.
37. Neither Aaron nor any of his descendants could claim to be “without _____” (Heb. 7:3, NASB). They could not claim to have an _____ ministry. Nor could they claim to be both _____ and _____, like Jesus Christ.