

**Hebrews 7:11-25**  
*Mysterious Melchizedek (part 2)*

1. To prove that the order of Melchizedek is \_\_\_\_\_ to that of Aaron, he presents three arguments.
2. Argument #1: A \_\_\_\_\_ argument
3. Argument #2: The \_\_\_\_\_ argument
4. Not only is Melchizedek \_\_\_\_\_ than Aaron, but Melchizedek has \_\_\_\_\_ Aaron!
5. It is no longer “the order of \_\_\_\_\_” or “the order of \_\_\_\_\_.” It is forever “the order of \_\_\_\_\_.”
6. Both the priesthood and the Law were \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 11–14).
7. The words translated “\_\_\_\_\_” and “\_\_\_\_\_” are key words in this epistle (Heb. 2:10; 5:9; 6:1; 7:11, 19; 9:9; 10:1, 14). They essentially mean “\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.”
8. The Old Testament priests could not by their ministry \_\_\_\_\_ the work of God in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a worshiper.
9. “For the Law made \_\_\_\_\_ perfect” (Heb. 7:19).
10. The animal sacrifices could not give any worshiper a perfect \_\_\_\_\_ before God (Heb. 10:1–3).
11. The Mosaic system of divine Law was not a \_\_\_\_\_ system. It was “added” to serve as a “\_\_\_\_\_” to prepare the \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming of Christ (Gal. 3:19–4:7).
12. Since the priests received their \_\_\_\_\_ from the Old Testament Law (Heb. 7:28), and since the \_\_\_\_\_ has been changed, there has also been a change in that \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The Law of Moses made no provision for a priesthood from the tribe of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Heb. 7:14).
14. The entire system of Old Testament Law has been \_\_\_\_\_ in Jesus Christ and has  
been taken \_\_\_\_\_ of the way (Col. 2:13–14).
15. The believer has been set \_\_\_\_\_ from the Law (Gal. 5:1–6) and is \_\_\_\_\_  
to the Law (Rom. 7:1–4).
16. This does not mean that a Christian has the right to be \_\_\_\_\_. “Free from the  
Law” does not mean “free to \_\_\_\_\_.” Rather, it means that we are free to do the  
\_\_\_\_\_ of God.
17. We obey, not because of outward \_\_\_\_\_, but because of inward \_\_\_\_\_ (2  
Cor. 5:14; Eph. 6:6).
18. The indwelling Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ us to fulfill the “righteousness of the Law” as  
we \_\_\_\_\_ to Him (Rom. 8:1–4).
19. The law is broken into three categories—\_\_\_\_\_ law, \_\_\_\_\_ law, and  
\_\_\_\_\_ (civil) law.
20. The moral laws, or mishpatim in Hebrew, relate to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and  
are often translated as “\_\_\_\_\_.” These are based on God’s holy \_\_\_\_\_, and  
as such, the ordinances are holy, just, and \_\_\_\_\_. The moral law does not point  
people to \_\_\_\_\_; it merely illuminates the \_\_\_\_\_ state of all mankind.\*
21. The ceremonial laws are called hukkim or chuqqah in Hebrew, which literally means  
“\_\_\_\_\_ of the nation”; the words are often translated as “\_\_\_\_\_.” These  
laws focus the adherent’s \_\_\_\_\_ on God. They include instructions on regaining  
right \_\_\_\_\_ with God (e.g., sacrifices and other ceremonies regarding  
“uncleanness”), \_\_\_\_\_ of God’s work in Israel (e.g., feasts and festivals),

specific regulations meant to \_\_\_\_\_ Israelites from their pagan neighbors (e.g., dietary and clothing restrictions), and signs that point to the coming \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., the Sabbath, circumcision, Passover, and the redemption of the firstborn). Christians are not \_\_\_\_\_ by ceremonial law.\*

22. Judicial or civil laws were specifically given for the \_\_\_\_\_ and place of the Israelites and encompass all the moral law \_\_\_\_\_ the Ten Commandments. This includes everything from \_\_\_\_\_ to restitution for a man gored by an ox and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the man who dug a pit to rescue his neighbor's trapped donkey (Exodus 21:12-36).\*

23. Because the priesthood and the Law were \_\_\_\_\_, they could not \_\_\_\_\_ forever (vv. 15–19).

24. The word “\_\_\_\_\_” in Hebrews 7:15 means “another of a \_\_\_\_\_ kind.”

25. The Levitical priests were made priests by the authority of a \_\_\_\_\_ and imperfect Law. Jesus Christ was made Priest by a \_\_\_\_\_ of God.

26. Because the Law was “\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_” (Heb. 7:18), it could not continue forever. But because Jesus Christ is the \_\_\_\_\_ Son of God, He lives by “the \_\_\_\_\_ of an endless life” (Heb. 7:16).

27. Since Jesus Christ is Priest \_\_\_\_\_, and since He has a \_\_\_\_\_ to match that eternal priesthood, He can never be \_\_\_\_\_.

28. God's oath cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 20–22). No priest in the order of Aaron was ever \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ based on God's personal oath.

29. The Aaronic priests ministered “after the law of a carnal [\_\_\_\_\_] commandment” (Heb. 7:16).

30. Their \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ fitness was not examined. The important thing was that a priest belonged to the right \_\_\_\_\_ and met the right \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ requirements (Lev. 21:16–24).
31. Jesus Christ’s heavenly priesthood was established based on His work on the \_\_\_\_\_, His \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 2:10; 5:5–10), and the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. “You are a Priest forever in the order of Melchizedek” (Heb. 7:21; Ps. 110:4).
32. Jesus Christ is the “\_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) of a better testament [covenant]” (Heb. 7:22).
33. The word “surety” means “one who \_\_\_\_\_ that the terms of an agreement will be \_\_\_\_\_ out.”
34. Judah was willing to be the surety for \_\_\_\_\_, to guarantee to their father that the boy would return home safely (Gen. 43:1–14).
35. Paul was willing to be the surety for the slave \_\_\_\_\_ (Phile. 18–19).
36. Example: A bondsman who posts bail for someone under \_\_\_\_\_ and guarantees that the indicted person will appear in \_\_\_\_\_ and stand \_\_\_\_\_.
37. As the \_\_\_\_\_ between God and man (1 Tim. 2:5), Jesus Christ is God’s great \_\_\_\_\_.
38. In Hebrews 7:22, we have the first occurrence of the word “\_\_\_\_\_,” usually translated “\_\_\_\_\_.”
39. This very important word is used \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ times in the letter and is the equivalent of “last \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.”

\* <https://www.gotquestions.org/ceremonial-law.html>