

Hebrews 7:11-25

Mysterious Melchizedek (part 3)

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. 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).
5. The law is broken into three categories—_____ law, _____ law, and _____ (civil) law.
6. 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.*
7. 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.*
8. 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).*

9. Because the priesthood and the Law were _____, they could not _____ forever (vv. 15–19).
10. The word “_____” in Hebrews 7:15 means “another of a _____ kind.”
11. The Levitical priests were made priests by the authority of a _____ and imperfect Law. Jesus Christ was made Priest by a _____ of God.
12. 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).
13. Since Jesus Christ is Priest _____, and since He has a _____ to match that eternal priesthood, He can never be _____.
14. God's oath cannot be _____ (vv. 20–22). No priest in the order of Aaron was ever _____ and _____ based on God's personal oath.
15. The Aaronic priests ministered “after the law of a carnal [_____] commandment” (Heb. 7:16).
16. 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).
17. Jesus Christ's heavenly priesthood was established based on His work on the **cross**, 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).
18. Jesus Christ is the “_____ (guarantee) of a better testament [covenant]” (Heb. 7:22).

19. The word “surety” means “one who _____ that the terms of an agreement will be _____ out.”
20. Judah was willing to be the surety for _____, to guarantee to their father that the boy would return home safely (Gen. 43:1–14).
21. Paul was willing to be the surety for the slave _____ (Phile. 18–19).
22. Example: A bondsman who posts bail for someone under _____ and guarantees that the indicted person will appear in _____ and stand _____.
23. As the _____ between God and man (1 Tim. 2:5), Jesus Christ is God’s great _____.
24. In Hebrews 7:22, we have the first occurrence of the word “_____,” usually translated “_____.”
25. This very important word is used _____ - _____ times in the letter and is the equivalent of “last _____ and _____.”

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