

Sunday October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2011  
The Letter to the Hebrews  
Part Twenty Two  
Study Questions

1). Heb 6:18 *that by two immutable things, in which it is impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us.*

- a). What is the purpose of the 2 immutable things?
- b). What is the scriptural definition of the word 'hope' and how might this be different to the way we use the word today?
- c). Exactly what is the 'hope' and what scripture succinctly describes it?
- d). Knowing what we know why does the promise of the Kingdom still remain our 'hope'?
- e). What do the scriptures have to say with regards to hope?
- f). According to Hebrews 6:19 what is our hope? Where is it located? Who is the embodiment of our hope and what scripture describes this?
- g). On what basis has the embodiment of our hope entered into the Holy of Holies?
- h). What is the way that He has provided for us to enter as well?

2). *Ps 110:4 The LORD has sworn And will not relent, "You are a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek."*

a). How many verses are given to the historical account of Melchizedek and where would we find these verses?

b). Where else in scripture is reference made to Melchizedek?

3). *Heb 7:1 ¶ For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God,*

a). What does this verse tell us about Melchizedek?

b). What do the details here form a picture of?

c). What is significant about the use of the word priest?

d). What did we learn previously from Hebrews about the office of priest?

e). What would this teach us about Melchizedek?

4). *Heb 7:3 without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like the Son of God, remains a priest continually.*

a). Was Melchizedek a human being or not?

b). If he was [which he was] how do we explain that which we are told in the first half of v3?

c). In what way was he ‘made like the Son of God’?

d). Why was he not made like the Son of Man?

e). How does he remain a priest continually?

d). What distinction should we make between Melchizedek and the Levitical priests?

e). Why is Melchizedek neither a ‘Christophony’ nor Shem?

f). So who is he?

5). *4 Now consider how great this man was, to whom even the patriarch Abraham gave a tenth of the spoils.* – What does the word ‘consider’ mean?

a). What is to be ‘considered’?

b). By looking at Abraham what does it tell us about the greatness of Melchizedek?

c). What does Abraham do to acknowledge Melchizedek’s superiority and what, historically, do his actions mean?

6). *5 And indeed those who are of the sons of Levi, who receive the priesthood, have a commandment to receive tithes from the people according to the law,*

a). On what basis did the sons of Levi receive tithes and on what basis were those tithes given?

b). How is this different to what happens with Melchizedek?

- c). What does this teach us about Melchizedek's priesthood?
- d). What does it teach us about Abraham's tithe?

7). *7 Now beyond all contradiction the lesser is blessed by the better.*

a). What does this verse teach us?

b). *7 Now beyond all contradiction the lesser is blessed by the better.*

c). Explain what is taught in this verse.

d). *9 Even Levi, who receives tithes, paid tithes through Abraham, so to speak, 10 for he was still in the loins of his father when Melchizedek met him.*

e). What does this verse teach us?

8). Read Hebrews 7:11 – What must we remember about the Levitical priesthood?

a). What does this verse teach us?

b). Why was it not possible for the Levitical priesthood to bring the eternally saved to completion?

c). What do the scriptures teach concerning Christ and the law?

d). What conclusions can we draw from all this?

9). Heb 7:12 *For the priesthood being changed, of necessity there is also a change of the law.* What does the word translated 'changed' mean?

a). Why does there also need to be a change in the law?

b). Read Hebrews 7:15-16 – what is the distinction made between the Levitical priests and Christ?

c). All in all what would you say is the purpose of all the comparisons that are made between the Levitical priesthood and the priesthood of Melchizedek/Christ?

d). Any final thoughts?