

Questions on Hebrews chapter 7

1. Where else in the Bible can we read about Melchizedek and the slaughter of the kings? Verse 1.
2. What two positions did Melchizedek hold? Why did Abraham give Melchizedek a tenth of the spoils of war? Verse 2.
3. Is the description of Melchizedek to be taken literally or does it simply mean his parentage, etc. is not recorded or unknown? What is the meaning of "abideth a priest continually"? Verse 3.
4. How does the fact that Melchizedek received tithes of Abraham show the greatness of Melchizedek as well as the superiority of the priesthood of Christ? Verses 4-6.
5. In the exchange between Melchizedek and Abraham, who is "the less," or "is blessed"? Verse 7.

6. If "here" refers to the Levitical Priesthood, to what does "there" refer? How can it be said that "he," that is, Melchizedek "liveth"? Verse 8.

7. Who was Levi? Why did he receive tithes? How did he pay tithes to Melchizedek? Verses 9-10.

8. Was the law of Moses annexed to the priesthood? Does this verse imply that perfection or completeness did not come through the priesthood? Verse 11.

9. If the priesthood was not perfect and God changed it, what did that do to the law? Why did the law have to be changed? Verse 12. (See Galatians 3:21)

10. Who was "he of whom these things are spoken"? If Moses said nothing about priesthood for the tribe of Judah, did that prohibit their being priests? Is the silence of the Scriptures prohibitive? Verses 13-14.

11. What makes a change of priesthood and a change of law "more evident" in Christ being made a priest after the similitude (or likeness) of Melchizedek? Verses 15-16.

12. Who testified (or witnessed) that "thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek"? Verse 17.

13. What is meant by the "disannulling of the commandment"? Does this teach the same thing as Romans 6:14 and Romans 7:6? Verse 18.

14. What was the weakness of the law? What was it the law could not do? Verse 18. (See Romans 8:3)

15. What was it that the "better hope" or the "New Economy" made perfect or complete? Verse 19.

16. When God made Christ a priest with an oath, what does that say about the immutability or unchangeableness of the priesthood and law of Christ? Verse 20.

17. What does the fact that the Levitical priests were made without an oath say about the nature of their priesthood? Verse 21.

18. What is our surety or security that the New Covenant has been made and sanctioned by God? Verse 22.

19. Why were there so many high priests of the Old Covenant and why were they not suffered to continue? Verse 23.

20. In contrast to the many changes of high priests under the old economy, why is Christ's priesthood unchangeable? Verse 24.

21. What is our ground of consolation in this verse? Verse 25.

22. What five qualities describe Christ as our High Priest? Verse 26.

23. Why did Christ need to offer up sacrifice only once? Verse 27.

24. What were some of the "infirmities" of the high priests of the old economy? Verse 28.