

The Book of Hebrews: Introduction

- Contents are deep & challenging ...
 Readers are:
 - Reminded of how blessed they are to have trusted in Christ
 - Impressed with the superiority of Christ
 - Warned of the dangers of apostasy



The Book of Hebrews: Introduction

- "Better" in the Epistle:
 - 1) Christ **BETTER** than angels **1:4**
 - 2) Confident of **BETTER** things concerning you **6:9**
 - 3) The lesser is blessed by the **BETTER** 7:7
 - 4) A **BETTER** hope **7:19**
 - 5) Surety of a **BETTER** covenant **7:22**
 - 6) Mediator of a **BETTER** covenant **8:6**
 - 7) Established on **BETTER** promises **8:6**
 - 8) BETTER sacrifices 9:23
 - 9) A **BETTER** and enduring possession ... in heaven **10:34**
 - 10) A BETTER, that is, a heavenly country 11:16
 - 11) A **BETTER** resurrection **11:35**
 - 12) Something **BETTER** for us **11:40**

The Book of Hebrews: Outline

- Theme: The Superiority of Christ!
 - Superior to angels 1:1–2:4
 - Superior as a Redeemer 2:5 2:18
 - Superior to Moses 3:1 4:13
 - Superior to Aaron 4:14 5:10
 - Warnings of apostasy 5:11 6:20
 - Jesus, Priest forever 7:1 7:28
 - Better covenant & tabernacle 8:1 9:12
 - Better Sacrifice 9:13 10:18
 - Better life 10:19 13:25

This Melchizedek

(7:1-3)

- Introduced in 5:6 (quotation of Ps. 110:4)
 - "You are a priest forever, after the order of Melchizedek."
- Discussion teed up in 5:10
 - "being designated by God a high priest after the order of Melchizedek."
 - But the "lazy listeners" weren't ready for it
- Re-introduced in 6:20
 - "where Jesus has gone as a forerunner on our behalf, having become a high priest forever after the order of Melchizedek."
- Comparison is between the priesthoods not the men

This Melchizedek

<u>(7:1-3)</u>

- 1 For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God, met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him,
- 2 and to him Abraham apportioned a tenth part of everything. He is first, by translation of his name, king of righteousness, and then he is also king of Salem, that is, king of peace.
- 3 He is without father or mother or genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but resembling the Son of God he continues a priest forever.

This Melchizedek

(7:3)

- "without father or mother or genealogy"
 - His priesthood was "apart from" his ancestry
 - His priesthood was not hereditary, inherited or dependent upon his direct line of descent
- "having neither beginning of days nor end of life"
 - His priesthood was neither preceded nor succeeded
- "but resembling the Son of God...
 - he continues a priest forever."
- Comparison is between the priesthoods not the men
- Jesus's priesthood (like Melchizedek's) is eternal

(7:4-6)

ABRAHAM PAID TITHES TO HIM (4-6a)

- The "Patriarch" founding father of Israel
- Gave him "a tenth part of everything" (2)
- Paying of a tithe honors the one to whom it is paid
 - Later <u>compelled</u> in the Law of Moses (5)
- Proves that Abraham believed he was in the presence of someone worthy of greater honor than himself
- The greatness of the priest Melchizedek should be acknowledged in Jesus, a priest after the order of Melchizedek

(7:6-7)

HE BLESSED ABRAHAM (6b-7)

- to call down God's beneficent power upon another
- "it comes from one who had the status and authority to impart benefit from God..." - McClister
- "him who had the promises" reminds/affirms the great status of Abraham
 - God had chosen Abraham from among all the people of the earth and made him the Father of God's own people
 - "yet without dispute the lesser is blessed by the greater"

(7:8-10)

HE IS THE TYPE OF THE UNDYING PRIESTHOOD (8)

- Not that Melchizedek did not literally die (he did)
- Tithes to Levitical priests go to a succession of men
 - Limited by "beginning of days" and "end of life" (3)
- But a "Melchizedekian" priesthood is perpetual

LEVI PAID TITHES THROUGH ABRAHAM (9-10)

- Representative of the priesthood of Levi's descendants
- In a sense acknowledges the superiority of Melchizedek
 - Paying of a tithe honors the one to whom it is paid

(7:11-14)

THERE WAS A "NEED" FOR ANOTHER PRIEST LIKE MELCHIZEDEK (11)

- Levitical priesthood did not arrive at the intended goal
 - "the inadequacy of the system had to do with its inability to remove sin." - Willis
- It had been prophesied (Ps. 110:4)
- Required a change in the law (12)
- Because the Law of Moses was silent on priests from the tribe of Judah (13-14)
 - > We know how the Holy Spirit views God's silence (14)

The Book of Hebrews

Stand by for parenthetical preacher aside...

(Gary said it was okay last week)

How Can We Become "dull of hearing"?

- "lazy listeners" had to be reminded of the basic principles
- The basic principles "of the oracles" of God
 - "In the N. T. spoken of the words or utterances of God... of the substance of the Christian religion, Hebrews 5:12; of the utterances of God through Christian teachers, 1 Peter 4:11." [Thayer]
- The doctrine of Christ (6:1) is based upon what God has said through inspired teachers
- The doctrine of Christ does <u>not</u> include things about which God has "said nothing"!

How Can We Become "dull of hearing"?

- Sometimes the "dull of hearing" among us must be reminded of basic principles of the doctrine of Christ
 - Like the clear point in Heb. 7:14 (1 Pet. 4:11; Acts 15:24)
 - Cyclically revisit the work and worship of the church
- "Lazy listeners" among us still make arguments from silence
 - As if they have never heard Heb. 7:14 or 5:12; 1 Pet. 4:11...
- Let's consider the <u>structure</u> & <u>language</u> of Heb. 7:14 as we "lay again the foundation" of some basic principles about the work and worship of the church

How We Can Become "dull of hearing"?

For it is evident that our Lord was descended from Judah, and in connection with that tribe Moses said nothing about priests.

- An established fact
- A specific subject
- The authoritative source
- An unauthorized practice

The inspired argument: No one from the tribe of Judah could be a Levitical priest because the law was silent!

How Can We Become "dull of hearing"?

For it is evident that the early church sang, and in connection with congregational worship the New Testament says nothing about mechanical musical instruments.

For it is evident that the early church generously provided for needy saints, and in connection with how the church spent its money the New Testament says nothing about non-Christians.

For it is evident that the early church was engaged in a spiritual war, and in connection with the work of the church the New Testament says nothing about social outreach or political activism.

The Book of Hebrews

We now return to our regularly scheduled programming

(7:15-25)

BASED UPON AN INDESTRUCTIBLE LIFE (15-19)

- Now evident that "another priest" has arisen
- Introduced a "Better Hope"

HE WAS MADE A PRIEST WITH AN OATH (21)

The sovereign Lord has sworn!

HE HOLDS HIS PRIESTHOOD PERMANENTLY (24)

- Because He is eternal (continues forever)
- And... because He is eternal (25) He is is able to:
 - save completely or at all times (NASB)
 - always make intercession

Jesus, the High Priest We Needed

(7:26-28)

26 For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens.

27 He has no need, like those high priests, to offer sacrifices daily, first for his own sins and then for those of the people, since he did this once for all when he offered up himself.

28 For the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests, but the word of the oath, which came later than the law, appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.

Jesus, High Priest Forever

(7:1-28)

So if we have a <u>better</u> High Priest... We have a <u>better</u> covenant!!

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Next Week: Chapter 8