

THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHIZEDEK, PART 1:
WHAT WE KNOW
(Hebrews 7:1-3)

- I. Introduction: Background summary of the Levitical Priesthood
- A. Priesthood was _____
 - B. Priests could not _____, but were _____ of the _____
 - C. Priestly _____ was only _____
 - D. Priestly _____ was only _____
- II. Melchizedek's _____ (Heb. 7:1a; Gen. 14:18)
- A. Identified as _____ of _____ (cf. Josh. 10:1)
 - 1. _____ a _____ city
 - 2. Probably _____, but not especially _____
 - B. Identified as _____ of "the _____," whom he calls "_____ of _____ and _____" (cf. Gen. 14:22)
 - 1. Emphasizes God's _____
 - 2. Indicates Melchizedek's _____
- III. Melchizedek's _____ with _____ (Heb. 7:1b-2a; Gen. 14:19-20)
- A. Occurred following a _____
 - B. Pronounced a _____ upon _____

- C. Received _____ from _____
- IV. Melchizedek's _____ (Heb. 7:2b-3)
- A. Name means " _____ of _____ "
- B. Regency means " _____ of _____ "
- C. A person "without _____, ... _____, ... or _____ "
1. His priesthood _____ of _____
 2. Therefore, his priesthood neither _____ nor _____
- D. Had neither " _____ of days nor _____ of life"
1. Possibly an _____
 2. Possibly a _____ of _____
- E. Was " _____ the Son of God" in his _____ priesthood
- V. Melchizedek's _____
- A. If Hebrews 7:3 is (mostly) _____
1. May have been an _____ (Dan. 10:13, 20)
 2. May have been a _____ of _____
- B. If Hebrews 7:3 is (mostly) _____, may have been a _____ as a _____ of Christ (Num. 21:8 with John 3:14; John 1:29 with Rev. 5:6, etc.)
1. A "type" is _____ and _____
 2. A "type" is _____ and _____
 3. A "type" is _____ of an "anti-type" to come

4. A "type" is _____ of the "anti-type"