HEBREWS—HANDOUT 15

Hebrews 7:1-28

Structure

7:1 __________   _____
    2   __________   _______ (v. 5)
    9   ___________   _____
    10 _______   ____________
    11 ____________
    12   __________
    16   (__)____
    19 (__)________   ___
    28   (______)________   _______
     8:1   _______   _______

1st Narrative unit:

Redemptive-historical paradigm (linear/horizontal):

Eschatological-transcendental paradigm (vertical):

Genesis 14
    1. Invasion (vv. 1-3)
    2. Insurrection (vv. 4-5)
    3. Retaliation (vv. 5-7)
    4. Humiliation (vv. 13-17)
    5. Benediction (vv. 18-20)

v. 2—Melchi from Hebrew melek (“king”); zedek from Hebrew zedek (“righteousness”)
Salem from Hebrew shalom (“peace”) = Jerusalem (cf. Ps. 76:2)
Uru-salim (Akkadian) “city of peace” (attested 14th c. B.C. in the Amarna Letters)
“tenth part” = _________

v. 3—What do you make of this?
Reading “perpetually” (NASB) instead of “forever” (Greek word is not aiona).

Protological Melchizedek → Eschatological Melchizedek
Eschatological Melchizedek → Protological Melchizedek
Ontological Melchizedek → Historical Melchizedek
v. 4—Abraham gave tithes __________________

v. 5—The Levites received tithes __________________

v. 6—Whose genealogy?

v. 7—The lesser is _________________

v. 8—“mortal men” is _________________
   “lives on” is _________________

V. 9—Levi tithes to Melchizedek in ________
   “seed” of Abraham tithe to Melchizedek ________________
   Abraham tithes to ________________ and to ________________
   “children of Abraham” (________) tithe to ____________

2nd Narrative Unit:
What were the problems of the order of “law”-priests?

1. Succession ( )

2. Change ( )

3. Mosaic ( )
   sarkic ___
   nomic ___
   zoetic ___
   dynamic ___

4. Mosaic law ( )

5. Could not ______ _____ ___ ( )

6. No oath ( )

7. Lesser _________ ( )

8. Mortality ( )

9. Could _____ ______ ( )

10. Sinful ( )

11. Weak ( )