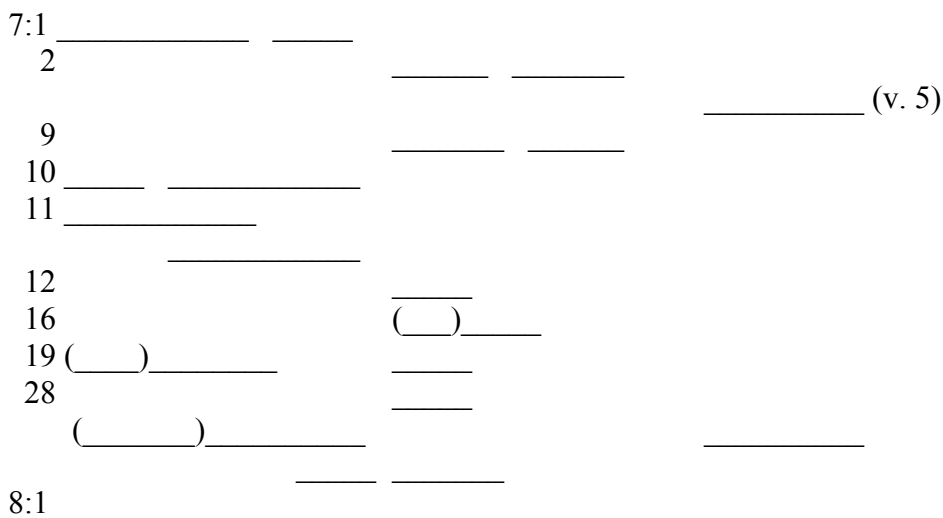


## HEBREWS—HANDOUT 15

### Hebrews 7:1-28

#### Structure



1<sup>st</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 tithes to Melchizedek \_\_\_\_\_  
       Abraham tithes to \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_  
       “children of Abraham” (        ) tithes to \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> Narrative Unit:

What were the problems of the order of “law”-priests?

1. Succession ( )
2. Change ( )
3. Mosaic ( )  
       sarkic            \_\_\_\_\_            zoetic  
       nomic            \_\_\_\_\_            dynamic
4. Mosaic law ( )
5. Could not \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
6. No oath ( )
7. Lesser \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
8. Mortality (    )
9. Could \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
10. Sinful (    )
11. Weak (    )