

Melchizedek

(Gen 14:17-24 & Heb 5-7)

I. Gen 14:17-24- 1st mention of Melchizedek

A) This event takes place before Abram is “counted righteous” (Gen 15:6)

1) Gen 18:1-8- The next time Abraham encounters “visitors” (after being counted righteous in Gen 15:6) he eats with them instead

B) Abraham has just done battle with the kings of this world and is coming back with the lost spoil

1) King of Sodom is wanting to take the people and not the goods

i. Satan is already the god of this world and has the worlds goods (Luke 4:6)

2) Abram had already determined not to take anything from the king of Sodom lest he should take credit for Abram’s blessings which God bestowed on him, and instead took only what had been necessary to get the job done.

i. In this same manner we ought not to covet the worlds goods, but need only that which is necessary to serve the Lord, which He will provide (2 Cor 9:8)

II. Heb 7:1-3- Melchizedek is a King/Priest

A) Melchizedek = “King of righteousness”

B) Melchizedek is “King of Salem” (peace)

1) Rom 14:17- Kingdom of God is righteousness and peace

2) Psa 76:2- Salem = Jerusalem (“Jebus” + “Salem”)

i. Jud 19:10-11- Jebus (Jerusalem) is a city of the Jebusites in the days of the Judges, nearly 1000 years after Abraham

a) Gen 15:21- Jebusites were there before Abraham

b) Jud 3:5-6- The Jebusites worshipped idols

c) Ex 23:23- The Lord to “cut off” the Jebusites

d) Deut 20:17- Jebusites to be destroyed

1. Therefore, If Melchizedek was King of Salem in Abraham’s day, and Salem is Jerusalem, which was Jebus, then Melchizedek would have been of the people of the land that the Lord ordered killed, if he was a fleshly man

ii. 1 Chr 11:4-9- Israel didn’t take possession of Jebus till David was king

a) Then Melchizedek had to be king of another Jerusalem

1. Gal 4:25-26- Jerusalem which is above

2. Heb 12:22- Heavenly Jerusalem

III. Melchizedek’s priesthood

A) Gen 14:18- Melchizedek is called “the priest” (not high priest) of the Most High God

1) Gal 4:17- Then a priesthood existed before Moses Law

2) Heb 7:3- Melchizedek “abideth a priest continually”

i. Then this priesthood is eternal and therefore must be spiritual and not fleshly

3) Heb 7:3- Melchizedek has no genealogy

i. Acts 17:26- Then he cannot possibly be of Adam’s race

4) Heb 7:3- Melchizedek made like unto the Son of God

i. If he is “made like unto the Son of God” then he isn’t the Son of God pre-incarnate as many say

a) Heb 7:15- Jesus called “another priest” (then He isn’t Melchizedek)

b) Heb 7:3- Melchizedek “abideth (present tense) a priest continually,” therefore his priesthood never ended nor was interrupted, so he can’t be Christ

c) Heb 7:3- Melchizedek never died, therefore he can’t be Christ, nor Shem (Gen 11:11)

ii. So Melchizedek is a created being (“creature”) made like the Son of God

a) Job 1:6 & 2:1- Sons of God

b) Job 38:7- Sons of God

c) Gen 6:1-4- Sons of God

1. 2 Cor 5:17- Any one “in Christ” is a new creature

2. John 1:12- AS MANY AS RECEIVED HIM given power (Eph 1:15-21) to become sons of God (power in them manifested at resurrection)

● Rom 8:19- Sons of God manifested at resurrection

● 1 John 3:1-2- Sons of God will be like Him in resurrection

3. Rom 8:14-17- The saved are the sons of God

4. Gal 4:6-7- Adopted sons of God

5. Phil 2:15- Sons of God

iii. Heb 7:3- Melchizedek has no “end of Life” (eternal life)

a) Heb 7:16- His priesthood is made after the power of an endless life (eternal life)

IV. Psa 110:4- Christ made a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek

A) Heb 5:5-6- This priesthood is in resurrection

1) Acts 13:33- This day have I begotten Thee (resurrection)

i. Col 1:15-18- Jesus Christ the firstborn from the dead

ii. Rev 1:5- Jesus Chris the first begotten of the dead

- B) Heb 7:13-14- Jesus Christ could not have been a fleshly priest before the cross according to Aaron's priesthood
- 1) Gal 4:6- Jesus was made under the law (Moses Law)
 - i. Ex 4:22- Israel the son of God, even the firstborn
 - a) Ex 19:3-6- As the firstborn son, the nation was to be a "kingdom (kings) of priests" ("royal priesthood" in 1 Pet 2:9)
 1. Ex 13:1-2- All the firstborn of Israel to be sanctified unto the Lord
 - b) Gen 35:22- Reuben (firstborn of Jacob) had laid with his father's concubine, a type of Israel's disobedience
 1. Gen 49:3-4- Reuben loses birthright and the duties of firstborn are eventually divided between Levi and Judah
 - ii. Num 8:5-26- The Levites are sanctified to perform the service of God
 - a) Num 3:12- Levites taken instead of the firstborn of all Israel
 1. Mal 2:4-8- The Covenant of Levi
 2. Neh 13:29- The Covenant of the Priesthood
 - iii. 2 Sam 7:4-17- The kings come from Judah according to God's Covenant with David pertaining to the throne and kingship of Israel, as prophesied by Jacob (Gen 49:10)
 - 2) Therefore the office of Priest and King could not be combined under Moses Covenant
 - i. 1 Sam 13:8-14- Saul was rejected by God as king for assuming the role of priest and thus combining the offices of priest and king
 - 3) Heb 7:28- Therefore Jesus priesthood is "since the law"
- C) Heb 6:20- Christ made a High Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek
- 1) Melchizedek is both priest (Gen 14:18) and king (Heb 7:1)
 - i. Jesus Christ was resurrected to be both Priest (Heb 8:1) and King (Rev 19:16)
 - ii. Heb 10:21- Jesus Christ is High Priest over the House of God (spiritual house/kingdom)
 - a) 1 Pet 2:5- The people Peter wrote to are a spiritual house and an holy priesthood to offer spiritual sacrifices (Heb 13:14-16)
 1. 1 Pet 4:17-18- They are also in the House of God by imputed righteousness
 2. Eph 2:19-22- Paul says we are also part of that house with them
 - 1 Tim 3:14-15- The House of God is the Church of God
 - Paul instructs us to offer the fruit of sacrifice and praise to God (Rom 12:1, Phil 5:2, Phil 4:17, Eph 1:6, Eph 1:12-14, Phil 1:11, Rom 7:5, Rom 15:28, Phil 4:17, Col 1:6 etc.)
 3. Rev 1:6 & 5:10- Redeemed to be priests and kings
 4. Rev 20:6- Those of 1st resurrection to reign as priests

- 2 Tim 2:12- Paul also talks of reigning
 - 2 Tim 4:8- Crown of righteousness
 - 1 Pet 5:4- Crown of glory
 - Rom 8:17- Glorified with Him
- 2) Heb 5:5-10- If Christ in resurrection is of the same order as Melchizedek, then this is the same eternal spiritual priesthood, and must also be the same spiritual priesthood Peter mentions in 1 Pet 2:5-9
- i. Heb 8:1-5- Since Christ is a minister and High Priest of the heavenly sanctuary, then Melchizedek must also have been from/of the same heavenly Jerusalem (New Jerusalem)
 - a) Rev 21:3- New Jerusalem the true tabernacle of God
 - 1. Heb 9:23-24- Moses tabernacle was only an example or type of the true heavenly tabernacle of God
- V. Gen 14:17-20- Abraham gave tithes to Melchizedek, who blessed Abraham
- A) Heb 7:4-10- The Melchizedek was of a higher order of Abraham, who was the heir of the world (Rom 4:13)
- 1) Heb 7:4- Abraham was “patriarch”
 - i. Abraham offered sacrifices to God at altar (Gen 12:7, Gen 13:18, Gen 15:9-10, Gen 22:1-10)
 - 2) Heb 2:9- Jesus made a little lower than the angels in flesh. Then angels are a higher order than man
 - i. Heb 1:6- Angels are spirits (spiritual creatures)
 - ii. Heb 1:14- Angels are sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of righteousness
 - a) Rom 4:23-24- Righteousness imputed to ALL believers
 - b) Rom 8:17- Saints are joint heirs with Christ
- B) Gen 14:18-20- Melchizedek brought forth bread and wine
- 1) John 6:48-63- Jesus is the Bread of Life and the words that He spake are Spirit and Life
 - 2) Luke 5:37-39- Jesus compared new wine to his new doctrine (also wine used of false doctrine- Isa 29:9-14, Rev 17:2, etc.)
 - 3) Luke 22:19-20- Jesus used the bread and wine to symbolize His body and blood sacrificed according to new testament (covenant) and seem to be marks of the new priesthood
 - 4) Heb 11:10- Abraham knew of and looked for New Jerusalem
 - i. Heb 11:13- Abraham realized he was a pilgrim on earth
 - ii. Heb 11:16- Abraham desired an heavenly country
 - iii. Heb 11:39-40- Abraham’s expectation tied to new covenant expectation
- VI. The lineages of Jesus Christ

- A) Matt 1:16- Jacob “begat” Joseph (then Jacob is his fleshly father) and this line goes back to Judah
 - 1) Luke 3:23- Joseph called the son of Heli and this line goes back to Judah
 - i. Heli is not another name for Jacob, as the entire lineage is different
 - a) Joseph would be reckoned the “son” (son-in-law) of Heli under Moses Law by marriage
 - b) Luke 1:27- Mary was “of the house of David”
 - 1. Num 27:1-11 & 36:1-13- Daughter’s lineage is reckoned according to her father, thus Mary’s father’s (Heli) tribe is her tribe (Judah)
- B) Luke 1:36- Mary is cousin to Elizabeth
 - 1) Luke 1:5- Elizabeth is “of the daughters of Aaron (Levi) and married to a Levite (Zacharias)
 - i. Since the daughter is reckoned by the tribe of her father, we know Elizabeth’s father is a Levite, and yet her mother also is a Levite (“of the daughters of Aaron)
 - a) Thus she cannot be kin to Mary through her father (a Levite) and Mary’s father (Judah)
 - 1. Thus we can conclude that Mary’s mother was a Levite, and either the sister of Elizabeth’s mother or father, and thereby Mary and Elizabeth cousins.
 - So in the Lineage of Jesus Christ we have Judah and Levi meeting in the person of His mother, and the One born of her to combine the offices of Priest and king