

# Lesson 7: Hebrews 7:1–28

## Discussion Questions

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What did you notice about these verses when you heard Cliff tell them?

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### Introduction

Cliff suggests that Hebrews 7–10 offers a second “sermon-within-a-sermon” in Hebrews (after a digression in Hebrews 5–6). The first “sermon-within-a-sermon” is Hebrews 3–4, which explores comparisons between the Israelites wandering in the wilderness and the audience of Hebrews, and the link between the two sermons is in 4:14: “Since, then, we have a great high priest, . . . let hold fast to our confession.”

- Given this structure, how would you explain the connection between the discussion of Jesus as high priest and the discussion of Israel struggling to be faithful in the wilderness?

### Part 1: 7:1–10

Cliff offers a brief explanation of “typology,” the idea that patterns in God’s salvation history repeat. He also notes that in typology, the two events that echo one another also illuminate one another.

- With that in mind, what does the typology between Melchizedek and Jesus illuminate about Jesus? How does this comparison help us to understand the identity and work of Jesus more deeply?

### Part 2: 7:11–28

- Why do you think that early Christians appeal to Psalm 110 so often?

Cliff takes another shot at explaining what it means for the Son “to be made perfect.” It helps to remember that word translated as “perfect” can also be accurately translated as “complete.”

- What does Jesus “complete” when he offers himself as a sacrifice?

Cliff reminds us that the author Hebrews intends for his theological exploration of the priesthood of Jesus to have practical implications. It’s not meant to be merely theoretical.

- Do you think much about Jesus being a priest?
- How would an awareness of Jesus’s priestly identity and priestly work influence your daily life?