

Jesus, Our Superior Priest

(He is Able!)

Text: Hebrews 7:20-28

Main Idea: Unlike the weak Levitical priesthood, Christ's priesthood is superior because it is guaranteed, permanent, perfect and sufficient!

1. Because God swore an oath Christ's priesthood is _____.
(v. 20-22, Ps 110:4)
2. Because Christ abides forever His priesthood is _____.
(v. 23-25)
 - Living forever as our high priest He is able to _____
forever those who draw near to God through Him.
 - Living forever as our high priest He is able to _____
_____ for us continually.
3. Because Christ's life was holy and separated from sinners
His priesthood is _____. (v. 26)
 - Christ is _____.
 - Christ is _____.
 - Christ is _____.
 - Christ is _____ from sinners.
 - Christ is _____ above the heavens.
4. Because Christ's sacrifice was perfectly made once for all it
is eternally _____. (v. 27-28)

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Application Question:

1. Two times now in the book of Hebrews, the author tells us that God has actually taken an oath or “sworn” by Himself (see 6:13-18, and 7:20-21). Identify what two things God has sworn to do? How is Jesus the fulfillment of both of those promises? What does this tell us is the very heart of God’s purpose through history from the very beginning? Can you see the whole of the Bible story unfolds around both of these promises?
2. Last week we saw in the previous paragraph (7:11-19), that God purposefully intended on designing the old covenant & Levitical Priesthood to be weak, and obsolete. The old covenant did not fail, because it was never intended to ultimately save anyone. What makes the new covenant fail proof? If the last covenant was weak and useless as a shadow, how can we be sure that this new covenant will not also fall short? (see 7:20-22) What does it mean that Jesus is our guarantor?
3. The Levitical priesthood was characterized by a continual turnover in priests due to death. In contrast to that shadowy system, what makes Jesus a high priest who is permanent? (See end of v. 16) Since Jesus never dies, what does this imply about future high priests?
4. As a result of his permanent priesthood, what 2 glorious blessings is Jesus capable of doing for sinners (v. 25)? Is there any mention of Jesus needing help doing what He does for sinners? Is His saving work based on works or grace? What does this verse say is required of sinners?
5. Can you identify in v. 26 the 5 characteristics of Jesus that make Him a “fitting” high priest? Being the most perfect High Priest, unlike the Levitical Priests, what did Jesus offer as a sacrifice for sinners? (v. 27)
6. The word perfect in verse 28 (& 7:11, 19) does not mean “without fault.” It rather means “able to accomplish.” What is it that Jesus was able to accomplish that the Levitical priesthood was unable to accomplish & thus be “made perfect *forever?*” (See 7:19 & 25)

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