

The Priesthood of Jesus Christ:  
What It Means to the Law of  
Moses

# Hebrews

- Is written to encourage Jews who had believed in Jesus to continue that faith, in spite of the persecutions they suffered.  
Hebrews 6.11-12
- The “promises” (6.12) are what God promised to Abraham. 6.13

- God made a promise—and swore by Himself. 6.13-16
- To the promise, He added an oath, 6.17-19
- The promise is proximity. 6.19-20
- Jesus the High Priest is the first to enter. 6.20

# Hebrews 7.1-28: The Priesthood of Jesus

- Like that of Melchisedek. 7.1-10
- Unlike that of Aaron/Levi. 7.11-17
- Christ's priesthood is superior. 7.18-28

# Hebrews 8: Jesus the Priest is the Mediator of a New Covenant

- 8.1-5 summarize chapter 7
- The old covenant (Law of Moses) was faulty (Hebrews 8.7) because it was only a shadow—a representation (8.5)
- The Old and New covenants are contrasted 8.6-12
- Therefore, the Old is obsolete, 8.13

# Hebrews 9.1-10.18: The ordinances of the Covenants

- Ordinances: righteous deeds and judgments. Romans 2.26
- Old Covenant ordinances: Hebrews 9.1-10
- New Covenant ordinances. 9.11-14
- Notice that righteous deeds are the expectation, 9.14

- This new result (9.14) is WHY Jesus is the Mediator of the New Covenant (9.15)
- Christ is superior, because He shed His blood to seal the covenant.  
9.16-28
- His offering was one time, sufficient eternally.
- Under the Old Covenant, the blood offerings were constant. 10.1-18

- Their repetition bearing witness to their ineffectiveness, 10.18



# Application of the teaching: 10.19-39

- Draw near, 10.19-22
- Hold fast, 10.23
- Minister to each other to good, 10.24-31
- How can 10.24-31 ever leave anyone believing that, under grace, God's attitude about sin has changed?
- Don't faint, 10.32-39