

For the Week Beginning February 22, 2026

“Melchizedek”

✦ Hebrews 7:1-10

¹This Melchizedek was king of Salem and priest of God Most High. He met Abraham returning from the defeat of the kings and blessed him, ²and Abraham gave him a tenth of everything. First, his name means “king of righteousness”; then also, “king of Salem” means “king of peace”. ³Without father or mother, without genealogy, without beginning of days or end of life, like the Son of God he remains a priest forever.

⁴Just think how great he was: Even the patriarch Abraham gave him a tenth of the plunder! ⁵Now the law requires the descendants of Levi who become priests to collect a tenth from the people — that is, their brothers — even though their brothers are descended from Abraham.

⁶This man, however, did not trace his descent from Levi, yet he collected a tenth from Abraham and blessed him who had the promises. ⁷And without doubt the lesser person is blessed by the greater. ⁸In the one case, the tenth is collected by men who die; but in the other case, by him who is declared to be living. ⁹One might even say that Levi, who collects the tenth, paid the tenth through Abraham, ¹⁰because when Melchizedek met Abraham, Levi was still in the body of his ancestor.

Write down 5 significant observations. Raise 2 significant questions and try to answer them.

Observations	Interpretation (Questions)	Applications

✦ Opening Question:

- When you think of a truly ‘great’ person, what makes them great—not famous, but truly great?

✦ The Living Word: Please read our text for this week.

- Highlight words or phrases that stand out to you.
- Please narrate using your own words.

Verses 1-3

1. What can we learn about Melchizedek from verses 1–3?

Make a list.

2. What happens in Genesis 14?

Contrast the two kings Abraham meets in the *King’s Valley* (verses 17–24).

3. What is the meaning of his name and the significance of “Salem”?

Why is it significant that he is both king and priest?

4. Why does the author emphasize the absence of Melchizedek’s genealogy?

In what ways is Melchizedek “like the Son of God”?

How does Melchizedek point to Christ?

Verses 4-7

5. Why is Abraham’s tithe significant?

What does it reveal about Melchizedek’s status?

6. What principle does verse 7 establish?

Why would this have shocked Jewish readers?

Verses 8-10

7. How are the Levites contrasted with Melchizedek (verse 8)?

What does it mean that Melchizedek “lives on,” in contrast to “men who die”?

8. What is the point of saying that Levi paid a tithe to Melchizedek, given that Levi was a descendant of Abraham?

9. How does Melchizedek help explain Jesus’ priesthood?

In what ways is Jesus greater than Melchizedek?

✦ Living the Word/Application:

- Where do you need to surrender control and acknowledge that Christ is greater?
- What’s one specific response God may be prompting in you?