

# MELCHIZEDEK AND CHRIST

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**TEXT:** [Psa 110:4](#), "The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek."

## INTRODUCTION:

1. Who was Melchizedek?
2. What did he have to do with Jesus?

## I. MELCHIZEDEK IDENTIFIED AS A BIBLICAL PERSONALITY.

A. We read of a priest who lived before the Levitical priesthood was set up by God.

1. In [Gen 14:18-20](#) he, the king of Salem—which would later become Jerusalem, is shown meeting, blessing, and receiving a tithe of a victorious Abram who is returning from battle with Chedorlaomer.
2. In [Heb 7:1-28](#) he is dealt with considerably.
  - a. [Heb 7:1-2](#) rehearse the Genesis account, but give us two new titles for the man: King of righteousness and King of peace.
  - b. In [Heb 7:3](#) a peculiar statement is made, this man was without father, mother, or descendent; had no beginning nor end; but was, like Christ, a priest continually.
    - (1). Some have speculated he was Deity, or was an angel.
    - (2). These terms are all a way to say that he was not of priestly lineage.
    - (3). This shows his superiority over Abram, and therefore explains Abram's offering to him.
    - (4). Not being a Jew, his line was not destroyed in A.D. 70.
    - (5). One's genealogy is not as important to God as it was to the Jews.

## II. MELCHIZEDEK IDENTIFIED AS A TYPE OF CHRIST.

A. Melchizedek and Christ are tied together in Scripture.

1. [Psa 110:4](#), "The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek."
2. [Heb 5:6](#), [Heb 5:10](#), "As he saith also in another *place*, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec. ... Called of God

an high priest after the order of Melchisedec"; [Heb 6:20](#), "Whither the forerunner is for us entered, *even* Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec"; [Heb 7:11-12](#), [Heb 7:15](#), [Heb 7:17](#), [Heb 7:21](#), "If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need *was there* that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec, and not be called after the order of Aaron? For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law. ... And it is yet far more evident: for that after the similitude of Melchisedec there ariseth another priest, ... For he testifieth, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec. ... (For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, The Lord sware and will not repent, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec:)"

B. What is a type?

1. "A person, event or thing is so fashioned or appointed as to resemble another; the one is made to answer to the other in some essential feature; in some particulars the one matches the other. The two are called type and antitype; and the link which binds them together is the correspondence, the similarity, of the one with the other" (ISBE).
2. "The word 'type' is derived from a Greek term **τύπος**, *túpos*, which occurs 16 times in the New Testament. It is variously translated in the King James Version, e.g. twice 'print' ([Joh 20:25](#)); twice 'figure' ([Act 7:43](#); [Rom 5:14](#)); twice 'pattern' ([Tit 2:7](#); [Heb 8:5](#)); once 'fashion' ([Act 7:44](#)); once 'manner' ([Act 23:25](#)); once 'form' ([Rom 6:17](#)); and 7 t 'example' ([1Co 10:6](#), [1Co 10:11](#); [Phi 3:17](#); [1Th 1:7](#); [2Th 3:9](#); [1Ti 4:12](#); [1Pe 5:3](#))" (ISBE).

### III. CHRIST IDENTIFIED AS AN ANTI-TYPE OF MELCHIZEDEK.

A. Both had unique histories.

1. Unique family.
  - a. [Heb 7:3](#), "Without father, without mother, without descent, ..."
  - b. [Isa 7:14](#), "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel."
  - c. [Luk 1:35](#), "And the angel answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy

thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God."

- d. [Mat\\_12:47-50](#), "Then one said unto him, Behold, thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to speak with thee. But he answered and said unto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? And he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

2. Unique days.

- a. [Heb\\_7:3](#), "... having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; ..."
- b. [Joh\\_1:1](#), "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."
- c. [Joh\\_8:58](#), "Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am."
- d. [Rev\\_1:18](#), "I *am* he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death."

B. Both had authoritative positions.

1. Priests.

- a. [Heb\\_7:1](#), "For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of the most high God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him;"
- b. [Heb\\_2:17](#), "Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto *his* brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people."
- c. [Heb\\_3:1](#), "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;"
- d. [Heb\\_4:14](#), "Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast *our* profession."

2. Kings.

- a. [Heb\\_7:2](#), "To whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace;"
- b. [Mat\\_2:2](#), "Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him."

- c. [Joh\\_1:49](#), "Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."
  - d. [Luk\\_19:38](#), "Saying, Blessed *be* the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest" (cf [Zec\\_9:9](#))
  - e. [Mat\\_27:11](#), "And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest."
- C. Both were superior to other priests.
- 1. In [Heb\\_7:4-11](#) his superiority over the Levitical priesthood is stressed.
  - 2. In [Heb\\_7:12-28](#) the position of Christ as a priest after this man's order is emphasized, and therefore His superiority!
- D. Both had limited dynasties.
- 1. Neither predecessor nor successor.
    - a. [Heb\\_7:3](#), "... made like unto the Son of God;"
- E. Both provided for others.
- 1. Brought.
    - a. [Gen\\_14:18](#), "And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he *was* the priest of the most high God."
    - b. [Mat\\_26:26-28](#), "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed *it*, and brake *it*, and gave *it* to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave *it* to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins."
  - 2. Blessed.
    - a. [Gen\\_14:19](#), "And he blessed him, and said, Blessed *be* Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth:"
    - b. [Gal\\_3:8-9](#), "And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, *saying*, In thee shall all nations be blessed. So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham."
- F. Both received gifts.
- 1. Melchizedek received tithes.
    - a. [Gen\\_14:20](#), "And he gave him tithes of all."
    - b. [Heb\\_7:4](#), "Now consider how great this man *was*, unto whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth of the spoils."

2. Christ must receive more.
  - a. Men's goods ([1Co 16:2](#), "Upon the first *day* of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as *God* hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.").
  - b. Men's obedience ([Joh 14:15](#), "If ye love me, keep my commandments.").
  - c. Men themselves in self-sacrifice ([Gal 2:20](#), "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.").

**CONCLUSION:**

1. We have seen the relationship between Melchizedek and Jesus.
2. Let us recognize the supremacy of the Lord and offer to Him as we are blessed of Him!