

Foundation for Living

Lesson #06

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Dean Bible Ministries

www.deanbibleministries.org

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Prayer

- **BASIC SKILLS**
- **PRIESTLY DUTIES**
- **AMBASSADOR RESPONSIBILITIES**
- **FOUNDATIONAL FUNDAMENTALS**

1. A priest is a member of the human race who represents a portion of the human race to God. This may be a person, a family, a clan, or a nation.

2. A priest is a mediator, as such he must be of the same nature as those he represents. (Heb. 7:4–5, 14, 28, 10:5, 10–14.)

Heb. 5:1, “For every high priest taken from among men is appointed for men in things *pertaining* to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins.

Heb. 5:2, “He can have compassion on those who are ignorant and going astray, since he himself is also subject to weakness.

Heb. 5:3, “Because of this he is required as for the people, so also for himself, to offer *sacrifices* for sins.”

Heb. 5:4, “And no man takes this honor to himself, but he who is called by God, just as Aaron was.

Heb. 5:5, “So also Christ did not glorify Himself to become High Priest, *but it was He who said to Him: ‘You are My Son, Today I have begotten You.’*

Heb, 5:6, “As *He* also says in another *place: ‘You are a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek’;*”

Patriarchal priests represented their families or clans

**Melchizedekian priesthood was a Gentile
order of Royal or King-Priests.
(Gen. 14:18015019; Heb. 7:1–3)**

Aaronic High Priesthood, and the Levitical priesthood were based on tribal affiliation and natural birth rather than regeneration and spiritual qualifications. (Lev. 6–8; 21–22)

4. Responsibilities of the priests included:

sacrifices and offerings related to the confession of sin of the people and the nation;

administration of the tithes and freewill offerings to God

**teaching and instructing and preserving
the text of Scripture,**

service in the Temple,

**participation in public and corporate
worship and**

**prayer in the sense of the ceremonial
presentation of petitions before the Lord.**

5. In the New Testament every believer is a priest unto God and represents himself to God.

6. Thus the duties of the New Testament priest relates to confession of sin, administration of his resources in a way that honors God (Eph. 5:16 “redeeming the time because the days are evil”)

Participation in public and corporate worship especially communion, prayer, and Bible reading, study, application and preservation in the sense of passing that on to the next generation of the family.