**Lesson 10 Genesis 14**

**Abraham’s Meeting With Melchizedek**

1 When Amraphel king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer king of Elam, and Tidal king of Goiim

2 made war on Bera king of Sodom, Birsha king of Gomorrah, Shinab king of Admah, Shemeber king of Zeboiim, and the king of Bela (that is, Zoar),

3 all the latter kings joined forces in the Valley of Siddim (that is, the Salt Sea\*).

4 For twelve years they had served Chedorlaomer, but in the thirteenth year they rebelled.

1. List the names of the four conquerors from the East.

2. Give the names of the five Siddim Valley kings.

3. Where did the “lesser kings” (vs.4) live?

4. What close connection does Genesis 14:11-12 have with Genesis 13, and with Lot’s choice?

11 The victors seized all the possessions and food supplies of Sodom and Gomorrah and then went their way.

12 They took with them Abram’s nephew Lot, who had been living in Sodom, as well as his possessions, and departed.

5. Give three points from Genesis 14:13-16 that reveal three traits in Abram’s personality that are also connected with his victory.

13A survivor came and brought the news to Abram the Hebrew,\* who was camping at the oak of Mamre the Amorite, a kinsman of Eshcol and Aner; these were allies of Abram.

14 When Abram heard that his kinsman had been captured, he mustered three hundred and eighteen of his retainers,\* born in his house, and went in pursuit as far as Dan.

15 He and his servants deployed against them at night, defeated them, and pursued them as far as Hobah, which is north of Damascus.

16 He recovered all the possessions. He also recovered his kinsman Lot and his possessions, along with the women and the other people.

6. A. From 2 Corinthians 10:3-5 and Ephesians 6:17-18, list some of the weapons of which Paul speaks

 that we can use in our spiritual battles.

2 Corinthians 10:3-5

3 For, although we are in the flesh, we do not battle according to the flesh,\*

4 for the weapons of our battle are not of flesh but are enormously powerful, capable of destroying fortresses. We destroy arguments

5 and every pretension raising itself against the knowledge of God, and take every thought captive in obedience to Christ

Ephesians 6:17-18

17 And take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.

18 With all prayer and supplication, pray at every opportunity in the Spirit. To that end, be watchful with all perseverance and supplication for all the holy ones

 B. Which one of these is particularly important to you.

7. On what basis does Abram select some allies and reject others?

8. Describe Abram’s meeting with the two kings, Melchizedek and the King of Sodom and his attitude towards each one. Give verse.

9. *Challenge Question:*  Read Psalm 110. “The Messiah” is the subject of this Psalm. In what ways does

 this Psalm prophesy that the Messiah will be like Melchizedek of chapter 14?

1A psalm of David. The LORD says to my lord: “Sit at my right hand, while I make your enemies your footstool.”

2 The scepter of your might: the LORD extends your strong scepter from Zion. Have dominion over your enemies!

3 Yours is princely power from the day of your birth. In holy splendor before the daystar, like dew I begot you.

4 The LORD has sworn and will not waver: “You are a priest forever in the manner of Melchizedek.”

5 At your right hand is the Lord, who crushes kings on the day of his wrath,

6 Who judges nations, heaps up corpses, crushes heads across the wide earth,

7 Who drinks from the brook by the wayside and thus holds high his head.

10. Can you find five points in Hebrews 7:1-5 that show that Melchizedek foreshadows or symbolizes Christ?

***Melchizedek, a Type of Christ.***

1 This “Melchizedek, king of Salem and priest of God Most High,”\* “met Abraham as he returned from his defeat of the kings” and “blessed him.”

2 And Abraham apportioned to him “a tenth of everything.” His name first means righteous king, and he was also “king of Salem,” that is, king of peace.

3 Without father, mother, or ancestry, without beginning of days or end of life,\* thus made to resemble the Son of God, he remains a priest forever.

4 See how great he is to whom the patriarch “Abraham [indeed] gave a tenth” of his spoils.

5 The descendants of Levi who receive the office of priesthood have a commandment according to the law to exact tithes from the people, that is, from their brothers, although they also have come from the loins of Abraham