

"The Tithe"  
Genesis 14

v. 1 – "At this time..." (Review chpt. 13)

Amraphel, King of Shinar also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Arioch, King of Ellasar = old Chaldean town of \_\_\_\_\_, between Ur and Erech on the Euphrates.

Kedorlaomer, King of Elam = southwest \_\_\_\_\_.

Tidal, King of Goiim = ( )

v.2 The above 4 kings went to war against:

Bera, King of \_\_\_\_\_, (lit. = be \_\_\_\_\_).

Bersha, King of \_\_\_\_\_, (lit. = be \_\_\_\_\_).

Shinab, King of \_\_\_\_\_ = one of the cities of the \_\_\_\_\_

Shemeber, King of \_\_\_\_\_ = Valley of \_\_\_\_\_ (in the plain area, the Salt Sea, cf. v. 3).

King of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

v. 3 Q. Where did these five kings assemble?

A.

v. 4 Q. What was the source of conflict?

A. They were under heavy \_\_\_\_\_ for almost 13 years and could not bear the \_\_\_\_\_ strain any longer.

vv. 5-7 The 4 kings came from the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ and circled back up toward the other kings.

vv. 8-10 Q. What was the result of the conflict?

A.

vv. 11-12 Q. What were the spoils?

A.

1.

2.

v. 13 Q. Notice what name is associated with Abram. (Remember the association with Eber, cf. 10:21).

A.

Q. What is unique about the alliance?

A.

1. Cp. Genesis 15:16

2. Cp. Proverbs 16:7

v. 14 Q. What does this verse tell you about Abram?

A.

1.

2.

Note: Regarding "Dan," remember that Moses is writing this \_\_\_\_\_ . There is no tribe of Dan yet and wouldn't be for almost 400 years. When Joshua entered the land and distributed the land, the Danites could not conquer their land in the south and went to the

north to \_\_\_\_\_ and conquered it calling it, "Dan." So, this city may have been called "Dan" because it was a place where civil suits were \_\_\_\_\_ in the area. "Dan" means "one who judges."

vv. 15-16 Q. What was the result of the pursuit?

A.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ them.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ all the goods stolen.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ Lot and his family.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ all that were taken captive.

Note: This was no small feat. They were probably \_\_\_\_\_ and...they pursued them north of Damascus, Syria (Hobah) which is nearly \_\_\_\_\_ miles. At an average distance of 15-20 miles a day, it would have taken them over a \_\_\_\_\_ of constant travel and then fighting.

v. 17 Q. Who came out to meet him?

A.

v. 18 Q. Who came out to meet him next?

A.

Q. What did he bring Abram?

A.

Note: This was not a precursor to \_\_\_\_\_.

Q. Who was he? What is so striking about this? What does this imply?

A.

1. Melchizedek means, "\_\_\_\_\_."

Note: There are some scholars who try and make this an Old Testament \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus because he is called by this name.

However, this cannot be true because he is a real, \_\_\_\_\_ person that Jesus is likened to in Hebrews 7. It also violates the clear human \_\_\_\_\_ that is given for Jesus.

Note Hebrews 7:1-17 (a new system)

Note Psalm 110 (the combination of priest and king)

2.

Note Psalm 76:1-2

"Salem" was another name for "\_\_\_\_\_" or "Yerushalaim" in Hebrew.

Yeru =

Shalaim from shalom or salaam =

Together it may mean, "That which flows or points to \_\_\_\_\_ or completion."

3. God Most High =

Note: "El Elyon" emphasizes God's \_\_\_\_\_ and sovereignty.

Note: There are many scholars who believe that this could very well be “\_\_\_\_\_” – Noah’s promised line son.

Note: A \_\_\_\_\_ explanation is that he is identical with Shem, son of Noah (Nedarim 32b). [Rashi]

vv. 19-20a Q. What did he do for Abram?

- A.
- 1.
  - 2.

Note: The fact that Melchizedek ‘blesses’ Abram is an indication that he is of higher \_\_\_\_\_.

v. 20b Q. How did Abram respond? Cf. Heb. 7:4

A.

Note: This is the first mention of a “\_\_\_\_\_” – a tangible/visible aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ and worship.

Note: This precedes the “\_\_\_\_\_” by hundreds of years. “Tithing” is therefore connected to “\_\_\_\_\_” not the “Law.”

Note: The New Testament teaching found in 2 Corinthians 8-9 is very clear that we are to be “\_\_\_\_\_ givers,” “\_\_\_\_\_ givers,” realizing that everything belongs to the Lord not just ten percent.

v. 21 Q. What did the King of Sodom attempt to do?

A. It was a cultural attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ Abram to him and \_\_\_\_\_ God of His glory.

vv. 22-24 Q. How did Abram respond?

A.

Application Questions:

Q. How do we subtly offer our allegiance to others or things instead of God?

A.

Q. What example does Abram give us toward those caught up in the results of a bad decision?

A.

Q. How does Abram give us an example of not robbing God of his glory, especially when we might gain financially from his blessings?

A.

Q. Should a New Testament believer tithe?

A.

Q. How do the name and title of Melchizedek help us to understand Jesus better?

A.