

New Testament Priesthood

- I.** What is a priest?
 - a. One who has access to God.
 - b. One who sacrifices to God.
- II.** Old Testament priesthood
 - a. A birthright (Ex. 28:1, 43).
 - b. Limited access to God (Heb. 5:1; 9:7).
 - c. Offered sacrifices.
- III.** The changes with the New Testament.
 - a. New order of High Priest (Heb. 5:7; 9:11).
 - b. The separation of the veil (Mt. 27:51).
 - c. New unlimited access (Heb. 4:15-16).
- IV.** New Testament priesthood given at new birth a result of regeneration.
- V.** Our priestly birthright (1 Pet. 2:4-5, 9).
 - a. A family expectation to continued spiritual growth (1 Pet. 2:1-3).
 - b. Living stones (1 Pet. 2:5; Tit. 3:5; 1 Jn. 5:11-12; Eph. 3:20-21).
 - c. To “offer up”.
 - d. Spiritual sacrifices.
- VI.** New Testament priests’ spiritual sacrifices.
 - a. Presenting, or yield, your bodies a living sacrifice (Rom. 12:1).
 - b. Priestly service from the faith (Phil. 2:16-17).
 - i. Holding fast the concept of life eternal.
 - ii. Running your course.
 - iii. Acting in view of the Bema Seat rewarding.
 - c. Praise (Heb. 13:15).
 - d. Giving (Phil. 4:18; Heb. 13:16).
 - e. Doing good, since giving is a type of doing good (Heb. 13:16).