

## All Scripture Leads to Christ

We will be exploring the following ways that the Old Testament points to the person and work of Jesus Christ:

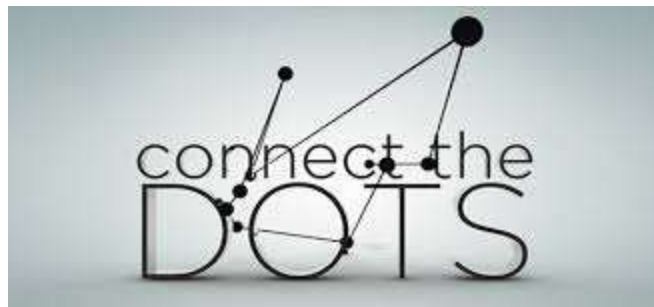
- God's Plan
- Covenant Fulfillment
- Old Testament Offices
- Creator and Sustainer
- Titles of and references to Christ in the Old Testament
- Christophanies
- Typology
- Messianic prophecies
- And finally, a Book-By-Book Treasure Hunt.

## Sound Challenging?

Look like a daunting task? Feel like you are looking for a needle in the haystack? Wrong analogy!

It's not a matter of trying to find Christ under every rock but it's a matter of connecting the dots – the dots that run from the periphery of the Old Testament to the center of God's revelation in Jesus Christ.

Sidney Greidanus, *Preaching Christ from Ecclesiastes: Foundations for Expository Sermons* (William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2010, p. 5).



## Whetting Your Appetite – Connect the Dots

Let's do an exercise to see how exciting this can be....

Genesis 4:3-7 – What was the acceptable sacrifice, and what was required?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Genesis 22:8 & 13 – Who provided the Lamb? \_\_\_\_\_

Exodus 12:1-8 – What had to happen to the Lamb in order to protect the Israelites? \_\_\_\_\_

Leviticus 22:21 – Describe the Lamb? \_\_\_\_\_.

Isaiah 53:6-8 – What progression does this verse show. In all other verses, the lamb was an \_\_\_\_\_ but now we learn that the Lamb God provides is a \_\_\_\_\_.

John 1:29 – Who is the Lamb? \_\_\_\_\_

Acts 8:30 – 35 – What verses was the eunuch reading, and not by coincidence by the way? He was reading about a \_\_\_\_\_. Verse 35 tells us that Philip explained this was about who? \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Peter 1:18-21 – what kind of Lamb was this Jesus? \_\_\_\_\_.

Peter looks both backward and forward in this Scripture

*Backwards* - he reaffirms the necessity of the Lamb, the provision of the Lamb, the slaying of the Lamb and that the Lamb was a person.

*Forwards* – he tells of the resurrection of the Lamb and that wonderful four letter word which results – what is it? \_ \_ \_ \_

Revelation 5:6-8 – What happens to the Lamb? \_\_\_\_\_.

Revelation 22:3-5 – The Climax.

This is known as The Doctrine of the Lamb. But, here's the question – is it stretching? No! It's just connecting the dots by walking someone through the Old Testament talking about the Lamb, and explain God's *progressive revelation* about this Lamb. We just don't make the effort to do it sometimes.

There are other themes that pervade Old Testament writings that see fulfillment in the Person or Work of Jesus Christ. We will not do this exercise for every one of them, but you can. For instance, as you read the Old Testament, think about what

God says about His “remnant.” I will give you two verses to get you started: Isaiah 10:21 and Romans 11:5. We’ll touch on some others too, but as you read, remember to look for that unifying theme.

You might also try “rock”. Start at 1 Corinthians 10:4, and go backwards and forwards.

### God’s Plan

If we understand that God’s central promise of a coming, redeeming Messiah is the focal point of the Old Testament, we can begin to see Christ in its pages in a way we never considered. It becomes the glue that holds all of the Scripture together. Think about the Messianic prophecies. We can look at them individually and be dazzled by how accurate God is, or we can see them as one all embracing, salvation related promise from God.

Genesis 3:15

1 Peter 1:19-21

But, how did God bring about this plan? To answer that, let’s look at how Christ fulfills the Old Testament covenants God made, and tie those covenants to Christ.

The Adamic Covenant - Genesis 3:15 - God’s first promise of a \_\_\_\_\_.

See Romans 16:20

The Noahic Covenant – Genesis 6:5-18; 9:8-17 – God promises that He will \_\_\_\_\_ mankind. How does this point to Christ?

Pointing to Christ - The pitch was a substance used to waterproof the ark. The Hebrew word used for pitch, *Kopher* (Strong’s #3724), is from the root word used for “atonement” or “covering.” The ark is symbolic of how people “enter the door” - one door, by the way - to be saved by Jesus. Jesus atoned, or “covered” our sins on the cross, just like the pitch covered the ark and protected the people and animals inside from the judgment of God.

The Abrahamic Covenant – Genesis 12:2 – How does this point to Christ?

Pointing to Christ – Galatians 3:14 How does the Scripture point to Christ? \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Mosaic Covenant – Exodus 19:4-6

How does this Covenant build on the Abrahamic Covenant? Hint: Exodus 19:4-6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

See Romans 1:16

Leviticus 17:11 – a key element of the Mosaic law is the \_\_\_\_\_.

Hebrews 9:22

Was the Law given as a means of Salvation? \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_ No. If you said, yes, cite your source.

What was the role of the Law?

Galatians 3:19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Galatians 3:24 \_\_\_\_\_.

But, wait you say – what was the mechanism of salvation in the Old Testament? Read Genesis 15:6. What did Abraham do in order to be considered righteous? How many rules did he follow? He \_\_\_\_\_ God.

## The Davidic Covenant

2 Samuel 7:16

Luke 1:32-33

This idea gets carried through the Scripture all the way to Revelation 5:5 – Jesus is described as the \_\_\_\_\_

Tying these all together:

Genesis 49:8-12

## The New Covenant

Who established the new covenant? \_\_\_\_\_ Luke 22:20

**Jeremiah 31:31-34**

**Isaiah 59:20-21**

**The New Covenant is the consummation of the predecessor covenants and is the capstone of salvation history.**

**Think about it:**

**Romans 5:12-21**

**Hebrews 9:13-15**

**Galatians 3:26-29**