

Prophet, Priest and King

These were the major offices among the Israelites during Old Testament times. These roles which God instituted help us understand the coming Lord Jesus, and His work.

What was the work of an Old Testament prophet? Isaiah 44:6

What was the work of an Old Testament priest? Exodus 29:9

What was the work of an Old Testament king? 2 Samuel 5:3

Question: How can understanding these three primary offices set up by God in the Old Testament help us to see Christ? _____

Question No. 2 – after taking the Israelites out of Egypt, why did God have to set these positions up? _____

These officeholders, being fallen humans, performed their duties imperfectly and incompletely, yet we can see, in retrospect, that each of them was a prefiguring of Jesus Christ.

Jesus was the superior _____. Hebrews 3:3, 5-6

Matthew 21:11

Matthew 21:46

The people recognized Jesus spoke differently – Matthew 7:28-29

Why? Hebrews 1:1-3

Jesus served the function of _____. Hebrews 5:1, 4-6

And He perfected the position – why? Hebrews 10:11-14

Does He still perform that role?

Hebrews 9:24-26

1 John 2:1

Jesus consummates the Divine Kingship

Psalm 132:11

Luke 1:30-33

Christ – Creator and Sustainer

Christ the Creator

Genesis 1:26

Colossians 1:15-16

John 1:3

Christ the Sustainer

Colossians 1:17

Titles of and References to Christ in the Old Testament

Christ referenced as “Jehovah”

Zechariah 12:10 – Jehovah is speaking and says “When they look upon ___”

Who is being referenced? _____.

How do you know? _____.

Jeremiah 23:5-6

Who is Jeremiah talking about? _____.

And what is His Name? Lord - - Jehovah

Christ referenced as “Elohim”

Isaiah 40:3 - actually uses both names – “A voice cries: In the wilderness prepare the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God ”

Now, you know this, but to whom is that referring?

Mark 1:2-3

But in case you had any doubt, see Isaiah 9:6

Why is this important?

Compare Joel 2:32 and Romans 10:13

What is the inescapable conclusion? That Jesus is _____. Why is that important? _____.

Compare Isaiah 45:23 to Philippians 2:10

“Me” = _____.

Others

In your study time, find some other names of Christ, such as (and this is not a complete listing):

- Anointed One (Daniel 9:24)
- Immanuel (Isiah 7:14)
- King of Glory (Psalm 24)
- Man of Sorrows (Isaiah 53:3)
- The Stone the builders rejected (Psalm 118:22)

Christophanies

A theophany is a visual manifestation of God to human beings. A “Christophany” is a particular kind of theophany that involves a pre-incarnate appearance of Christ in human form.

Most scholars agree that the most prominent Christophanies in the Old Testament involve the “Angel of Jehovah” or the “Angel of the Lord.”

Let’s take three of the ones that clearly refer to Christ:

Genesis 22:11

Exodus 3:2

2 Kings 19:35

And there are many more.

Old Testament Typology Pointing to Christ

Typology has been defined as:

A method of biblical interpretation by which a person, event, or institution (“type”) in the Old Testament corresponds to another one (“antitype”) in the New Testament within the framework of salvation history.

Friedbert Ninow, “Typology,” *Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible* (2000, p. 1,341).

Lifted Up

Numbers 21:5 – 9

Now, how can you see that as a type of Christ (Note – Don’t cheat and look ahead): _____

John 3:14 – 15

The Lamb

Exodus 12:1-13, 49

1 Corinthians 5:7

Messianic Prophecies

Messianic prophecies are passages in the Old testament that predict a future Messiah. This could be a class in and of itself, and maybe will be one day, but for now, please just refer to Exhibit A, which is a charting of prophecies from the Old Testament and how Jesus fulfilled those prophecies. You will note how many there are. You can review these in your Bible study, but note that most of these are in the Old testament – and they talk about Christ.