

Lesson Eighty-six

OLD TESTAMENT TYPES OF JESUS

Scripture Reading: Luke 24: 44-49, Heb. 10: 1-10.

Scriptures to Memorize: "For the law having a shadow of the good things to come, not the very image of the things, can never with the same sacrifices year by year, which they offer continually, make perfect them that draw nigh" (Heb. 10: 1). "And beginning from Moses and from all the prophets, he interpreted to them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself" (Luke 24: 27).

66. Q. What is a type, in Scripture?

A. A type is defined, in Scripture, as a "shadow" of some "good thing to come."

Heb. 10: 1—"for the law having a shadow of the good things to come," etc. Col. 2: 17—"which are a shadow of the things to come." Rom. 5: 14—"who is a figure of him that was to come." A *type* is, then, a shadow, a figure, an *outline-picture*, of some person, institution, or event in the future. The *antitype* is that which is prefigured by the type. The relation between antitype and type may be described as that of *substance* to its *shadow*. From these definitions it is apparent: (1) that there is always a resemblance or analogy between type and antitype; (2) that this resemblance is but partial; (3) that the points of resemblance were designed and preordained; (4) that every type is a sort of prophecy.

67. Q. What is the primary design of all Old Testament types?

A. They are designed primarily to attest the divine origin of their corresponding New Testament antitypes.

"The testimony furnished in this way respecting the truth of Christianity is very strong and convincing. For observe, 1. That these types must have all been ordained by one who perfectly understood the corresponding antitypes.

But God alone could have had this knowledge; and consequently, they are all of God. 2. We see that the Jews were all their lives engaged in setting up types and printing documents that they themselves could neither read nor understand. Hence they could never have invented their own system of religion; and hence, moreover, the Bible is all of God." (Milligan, *Scheme of Redemption*, p. 71).

68. Q. List the various Old Testament types that have their antitype in Jesus of Nazareth.

A. They may be listed as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Adam</i> (Rom. 5:14):</p> <p>(1) came by miracle of creation, Gen. 1:27, 2:7.</p> <p>(2) "image of God," Gen. 1:27.</p> <p>(3) head of physical creation, Gen. 1:28.</p> <p>(4) tempted by the devil, Gen. 3:1-8.</p> <p>(5) united in marriage with Eve, his bride. Gen. 2:18-25.</p> <p>2. <i>Melchizedek</i></p> <p>(1) a royal priest, "king of Salem" and "priest of God Most High," Gen. 14:18.</p> <p>(2) "King of righteousness," Heb. 7:2.</p> | <p>1. <i>Jesus</i></p> <p>(1) came by miracle of incarnation, John 1:1-3, 1:14; Gal. 4:4; I Tim. 3:16, Matt. 1:18-25, Luke 1:30-38.</p> <p>(2) "very image" of God. (Heb. 1:3).</p> <p>(3) head of new or spiritual creation, Eph. 1:22, Col. 1:18, I Cor. 15:47.</p> <p>(4) tempted by the devil, Matt. 4:1-11.</p> <p>(5) united in spiritual marriage with His bride, the church. Eph. 5:22-33.</p> <p>2. <i>Jesus</i></p> <p>(1) our High Priest "after the order of Melchizedek," i.e., both King and Priest of His people. Heb. 6:20, 7:1-3; I Tim. 6:15.</p> <p>(2) King of righteousness, Isa. 9:6-7, Acts 17:31, 2 Tim. 4:8.</p> |
|--|---|

(3) "King of peace,"
Heb. 7:2.

3. Isaac

(1) child of promise,
Gen. 17:15-21, Heb. 11:9.

(2) "only begotten son"
of Abraham and Sarah, Gen.
22:2, Heb. 11:17.

(3) offered typically on
Mount Moriah, Gen. 22.

(4) carried the wood for
his own altar, Gen. 22:6.

(5) was raised up from
the dead "in a figure," Gen.
22:11-14, Heb. 11:19.

(6) was three days com-
ing to his typical resurrec-
tion, Gen. 22:4.

4. Jacob

(1) went into a far coun-
try for his bride and labored
there as a servant to secure
her, Gen. 29-30.

(2) later named Israel,
meaning "prince of God."
Gen. 32:28—"thou hast
power with God and with
men."

(3) King of peace, Prince
of Peace, etc. Isa. 9:6-7,
Luke 2:14, Eph. 2:14.

3. Jesus

(1) The Child of Prom-
ise, Gen. 3:15, 22:18; Isa.
7:14, 11:1-2, 9:6-7; Micah
5:2; Matt. 1:18-25, Luke
1:30-38, etc.

(2) Only Begotten Son
of God, John 1:14, 1:18,
3:16, etc.

(3) offered literally on
Calvary, Matt. 27:33-56,
etc.

(4) bore His own cross,
John 19:17.

(5) was raised up from
the dead literally, Mark
16:9, Acts 2:24.

(6) was three days com-
ing to His literal resurrec-
tion, I Cor. 15:4.

4. Jesus

(1) came into the far
country of the world, and
labored here as a servant to
secure His bride, the church.
John 1:1-3, 1:14; Phil. 2:5-
8; Heb. 2:14-15; Matt. 20:
26-28; Eph. 5:22-33, etc.

(2) our Savior and In-
tercessor who has power
with God and with men,
John 11:42, 12:32; Heb.
7:25.

5. Joseph

(1) much beloved by his father, Gen. 37:3-4.

(2) his humiliation in Egypt, Gen. 39-40.

(3) his exaltation to the right hand of Pharaoh, Gen. 41:37-46.

6. Moses

(1) the great leader of Israel, Exo. 3:1-10, Heb. 11:23-29, 3:1-6, etc.

(2) the great Lawgiver of Israel, Exo. 31-18, Neh. 9:13-15.

(3) the deliverer of his people from Egyptian bondage, Exo. 3:7-10.

(4) a great prophet of Jehovah, Deut. 18:15-16.

(5) the mediator of the old covenant, Gal. 3:19, Exo. 20:19, Deut. 5:5.

7. Aaron

(1) the high priest of Israel, Exo. 28:1.

(2) offered substitute atonements for his people, Lev. 16:15.

8. Joshua

(1) God was with him.

5. Jesus

(1) the beloved Son of God, John 1:18, 17:24.

(2) His condescension and humiliation, Heb. 2:9-10, 2:14-16; Phil. 2:6-8.

(3) His exaltation to the right hand of God the Father, Acts 2:33, Phil. 2:9-11, Eph. 1:20-23, I Cor. 15:24-28.

6. Jesus

(1) the divine Leader, Heb. 2:10, 12:1-2.

(2) the divine Lawgiver, Matt. 7:24-27, John 6:63, 8:31-32, etc.

(3) the Deliverer of men from the bondage of sin and death, Heb. 2:14-15, John 3:17, 36.

(4) the divine Prophet "like unto Moses." Deut. 18:17-19, Acts 3:22-26.

(5) The Mediator of the new covenant, I Tim. 2:5, Heb. 12:24.

7. Jesus

(1) the High Priest of His people, Heb. 4:14.

(2) offered Himself as the all-sufficient Atonement for the sins of the world, Heb. 9:13-14, 9:23-26.

8. Jesus

(1) God was with Him.

Josh. 1:5—"as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee."

(2) the Captain of his people, Josh. 1:1-9.

(3) led his people into Canaan, their earthly inheritance, Josh. 11:23.

9. *David*

(1) king over earthly Israel, 2 Sam. 8:15.

(2) "executed justice and righteousness to all his people," 2 Sam. 8:15.

10. *Solomon*

(1) His great wisdom, I Kings 3:5-28, 4:29-34; Matt. 12:42.

(2) His earthly glory, Eccl. 2:1-11, Matt. 5:29.

11. *Jonah*

(1) was three days and three nights in the belly of the big fish, Matt. 12:40, Jonah 1:17.

(2) came forth from the belly of the sea-monster,

John 8:29—"he that sent me is with me." John 10:30, 14:11, 17:20-21.

(2) the Captain of our salvation, Heb. 2:10, 2 Tim. 2:3.

(3) leads His people into Heaven, their eternal inheritance. Heb. 2:10, 9:15; I Pet. 1:4, etc.

9. *Jesus*

(1) King over spiritual Israel, Ezek. 37:24, Phil. 2:9, Matt. 28:18, etc.

(2) executes justice and righteousness throughout His kingdom, John 18:36-37, Isa. 9:6-7; Acts 10:42, 17:31; 2 Tim. 4:8.

10. *Jesus*

(1) His perfect wisdom, John 4:29, 7:46; John 14:6—"I am . . . the truth."

(2) His heavenly glory, John 17:5, Matt. 17:1-2, I Tim. 6:15-16, Rev. 1:12-18, etc.

11. *Jesus*

(1) was three days and three nights "in the heart of the earth" (*i.e.*, in Hades, the grave, the unseen world, etc.). Matt. 12:40.

(2) was raised up from the dead, Acts 2:32; I Cor.

Jonah 2:10.

(3) preached God's message to the Gentiles, Jonah 3:1-10.

12. Zerubbabel

(1) finished the building of the house of God, Zech. 4:7-10.

13. *Jacob's Ladder* (Gen. 28:12); typical of Jesus, the Mediator between God and man, the spiritual Ladder connecting earth with heaven (John 1:51, I Tim. 2:5, Heb. 7:25).

14. *The Paschal Lamb* (a firstling of the flock, without blemish, Exo. 12:5; a bone of it should not be broken, Exo. 12:46; to be slain "between the two evenings," Exo. 12:6, i.e., between noon and sunset); typical of Jesus, the Lamb of God, John 1:29; "our Passover," I Cor. 5:7 ("a lamb without blemish and without spot," I Pet. 1:19; not a bone of whose body was broken, John 19:32-36; who died on the Cross between noon and sunset, Luke 23:44-46. "The ninth hour" was about three o'clock in the afternoon).

15. *The Heavenly Manna* in the wilderness (Exo. 16:13-15; typical of Jesus, the Bread of Life (John 6:32-35, 6:51; Rev. 2:17).

16. *The Smitten Rock* (Exo. 17:1-7); typical of Jesus, the Rock of our salvation, and Fountain of living water (I Cor. 10:4, John 4:13-14).

17. *The First Fruits* offered to Jehovah (Exo. 22:29); typical of Jesus, "the firstfruits of them that are asleep" (I Cor. 15:20,23), "the firstborn from the dead" (Col. 1:18, Rev. 1:5).

18. *The Burnt Offerings* (Lev. 1:3-4); typical of the body of Jesus which was offered for us (Heb. 10:10).

15:4. His resurrection "the sign of Jonah the prophet," Matt. 12:39, Rom. 10:9.

(3) authorized the proclamation of His gospel "to the whole creation." Mark 16:15, Matt. 28:19-20.

12. Jesus

(1) "the author and perfecter of our faith," Heb. 12:1-2.

19. The *Peace Offerings* (Lev. 3:1-17); typical of Christ who is "our peace" (Eph. 2:14-18).

20. The *Sin Offerings* (Lev. 4); typical of Jesus who offered Himself as "the propitiation for our sins" (Lev. 16:15-16; Rom. 3:23; I Pet. 2:24; I John 2:2, 4:10).

21. The *Scapegoat* (Lev. 16:20-22); typical of Jesus upon whom hath been laid "the iniquity of us all" (Isa. 53:6, Heb. 9:28, I Pet. 2:24).

22. The *Brazen Serpent* (Num. 21:8-9); typical of Jesus, the Great Physician of souls (John 3:14-15, 12:32).

23. The *Cities of Refuge* (Num. 35); typical of Jesus, our Refuge from the guilt and consequences of sin (Heb. 6:18).

24. The *Partition Veil* of the Tabernacle and the Temple (Exo. 40:20-21); typical of the "new and living way" into heaven itself, "that is to say, his flesh" (Heb. 10:20, Matt. 27:51). This Veil hung between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies.

25. The *Sacrifices offered on each Day of Atonement* were all typical of the sacrifice of Jesus, the Lamb of God (Lev. 16; John 1:29; Heb. 9:11-14).

REVIEW EXAMINATION OVER LESSON EIGHTY-SIX

66. What is a type, in scripture?
67. What is the primary design of all Old Testament types?
68. List the various Old Testament types that have their antitype in Jesus of Nazareth.