

Concepts of the

# CHRIST



A Ten Lesson Course  
Describing Important Elements  
of God's Plan for the Messiah

*"...that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me." Luke 24:44*

Annandale church of Christ  
Spring Quarter (March – May) 2008

This material was created by Marty Broadwell for a course he taught at Embry Hills in Atlanta, Georgia.

This course is intended to describe important aspects of the Messiah in God's plan of salvation. Many of these aspects of the Messiah were prophesied about and pointed-to for thousands of years prior to the Messiah's arrival. It is hoped that through the study of these aspects of the Messiah our faith in Jesus as the Messiah will be strengthened. Fulfilled prophecy is a powerful testament to the truth that Jesus is the Messiah – it is no accident of history that he fulfills the many prophesies given long ago concerning the annointed one. In addition, it is hoped that during the course of this study we will develop a deeper understanding of the nature and purpose of the Christ.

*Spring 2008*

### *Schedule of Classes*

<b>CLASS PERIOD</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>TEACHER</b>
1	3/12/08	Lesson 1: Introduction and Historical Background	Wade Norman
2	3/19/08	Lesson 2: Blessing to All Nations	Wade Norman
3	3/26/08	Lesson 3: Prophet	Bill Wilder
4	4/9/08	Lesson 4: Covenant Maker	Wade Norman
5	4/16/08	Lesson 5: Priest and Mediator	Brent Romine
6	4/23/08	Lesson 6: Sacrifice	Bill Wilder
7	4/30/08	Lesson 7: Suffering Servant	Wade Norman
8	5/14/08	Lesson 8: Deliverer, Savior	Wade Norman
9	5/21/08	Lesson 9: Ruler, King	Bill Wilder
10	5/28/08	Lesson 10: Review and Quiz	Bill Wilder



## **Concepts of the Christ**

### **Course Description**

#### ***Purpose***

1. To define and illustrate prominent concepts used to predict and describe the nature and work of Jesus the Messiah.
2. To provide a foundation of Old Testament teaching as a preparation for a study of the Life of Christ.

#### ***Approach***

1. Provide an overview of Biblical History and Revelation. (Lesson 1)
2. Define prominent concepts present in the Old Testament, using Old and New Testament teaching, and illustrate these concepts by giving Old and New Testament Examples of events and characters that typify them. (Lessons 2-9)
3. Show how Jesus' life and/or work, including the establishment and teaching of the early church, and the events at the end of time are the fulfillment of each Messianic Concepts. (Lessons 2-9)



## Lesson Content Summaries

1. ***Introduction and Historical Background***
  - Explanation of the purpose and organization of the course
  - Definition of Terms
  - Introduction of Timeline of Bible History, including major periods, events, and characters
  - Description of God's plan and preparatory role of the Old Testament
  - The Value of the Old Testament to us today.
2. ***Blessing to all Nations***
  - Definition and Examples of God's Blessings to men
  - God's promise to Adam & Eve concerning the "Seed of Woman"
  - God's promise of Blessing in the Seed of Abraham
  - Jesus as the fulfillment of the Blessing promises
3. ***Prophet***
  - The Role of Prophets: Spokesmen for God
  - Examples of God's prophets and their tasks
  - God's Promises of the Great Prophet to come
  - Jesus, the promised Prophet of God
4. ***Covenant Maker***
  - Definition of Covenants, and associated phenomena
  - Illustrations of God's Covenants : Circumcision, Land Promise, Law of Moses
  - Prophetic Descriptions of the New Covenant to Come
  - Jesus the Mediator of the Better Covenant
5. ***Priest and Mediator***
  - The Definition of Priesthood and Role of the Priests
  - Examples and duties of Old Testament Priests: Melchizedek, Israel, Levites, High Priest
  - The better Priesthood to Come
  - Jesus, the New High Priest
6. ***Sacrifice***
  - Definition and purposes of sacrifices
  - Examples of sacrifices and forgiveness: Cain & Abel, Job, Israelites
  - The great Atonement to come
  - Jesus, the final sacrifice for sin
7. ***Suffering Servant***
  - Definition of a suffering servant
  - Examples of righteous, but persecuted servants of God: Abel, Joseph, David, Jeremiah
  - The Suffering Servant to come
  - Jesus, the Suffering Servant
8. ***Deliverer, Savior***
  - Definition of Deliverer and Redeemer
  - Examples of God's Deliverers: God Himself, Judges
  - The great Deliverer to come
  - Jesus, the Savior of the World
9. ***Ruler, King***
  - Definition of Kingship, and duties of a King
  - Kings of the Old Testament: God, Saul, David, Omri & Josiah
  - The great king to come
  - Jesus, our King; the Message of the Kingdom; the Subjects of the Kingdom
10. ***Review & Quiz***



## Lesson 1 - Introduction and Historical Background

### A. *Definition of Terms and Course Introduction*

1. The Greek word *Christ*, and the Hebrew word *Messiah*, both mean anointed: selected and designated by God. What types of people were anointed in the Old Testament? (Is 61:1; Ex 40:15, I Sam 15:17)
2. What were some of the things that had to be accomplished by the Christ? Were specific qualifications required to fulfill these roles? Give examples. Would there have to be preparation and teaching for mankind to understand the nature and significance of His work? In what ways could these concepts be communicated by God to man?
3. In this study we will look at some of the concepts or principles that underlie the work of Christ, as they are taught in the Old Testament. Each lesson will be organized to: a) Define the role or concept of the Messiah's work, b) give Bible examples of the concept (not necessarily Messianic), c) describe the qualifications or conditions which had to be met by the Christ, and d) show that Jesus fully met the qualifications and accomplished the work. The course is intended to be a preparation for the Life of Christ.

### B. *Major Periods of Bible History*

1. At first examination, the Bible contains some of the history of some of the people of the earth--along with some of their literature (poetry & prophecy). What are the major periods of this history? List some of the major characters of each major period. What time span is covered?
2. Did God influence the course of history? Give examples. Were these all supernatural events?

### C. *God's Plan Throughout History*

1. Is God able to predict the future? Does He merely predict the future or are His statements the causes of history? (see Gen 1:3; II Pet 3:5,6; Heb 1:3)
2. When did God formulate the plan which was fulfilled in Jesus?
  - a. I Pet 1:19,20
  - b. Acts 2:23
  - c. II Tim 1:9,10
  - c. Eph 1:4
  - d. Matt 25:34

3. Is it not likely that, with this plan in His mind as the primary purpose for history, that the events, laws, and inspired literature of every period would be filled with hints, similarities, preparations, etc. for the culmination of the plan?

***D. The Purpose of the Old Testament (for us)***

1. The Old Testament had meaning for people of the time in which it was written. Was it intended to endure and be used by others? (Is 40:6-8; Matt 5:17,18) Were there some portions that were not understood by those who wrote or read them? (Dan 12:8; I Pet 1:-10-12) Who was being served by these prophets?
2. What parts of the Old Testament had a role in teaching about the Christ? (Luke 24:44)
3. What specific purposes are served for us by the Old Testament ?
  - a. John 5:39, 46; Acts 17:2,3; Luke 24:45,46
  - b. Gal 3:24; Heb 10:1; Heb 8:1-5, 9:23
  - c. Heb 12:18-25
  - d. I Cor 10:11; Rom 15:14



## Lesson 2 - Blessing to all Nations

### A. *Blessings Defined*

1. The term "blessing" has many shades of meanings, including:
  - a. to praise or speak well of, as in Rev 5:12
  - b. to consecrate (ask God's blessings on a thing), as in I Cor 10:16
  - c. to bestow benefit, to cause to prosper, as in Eph 1:3
2. God's promises of blessings may be unconditional or conditional (requiring something of the recipient). Examples of each are found in Matt 5:45 and Joshua 8:34.

### B. *Examples of God's Blessings*

1. Who was the source of the first blessings upon men? (see Gen 1:29-31) What is the ultimate source of all blessings? (Jas 1:17)
2. Is it possible for man to spoil or reject the blessings of God?
3. Does God sometimes remove or withhold blessings from those who are disobedient? (I Sam 13:13,14)
4. Are some blessings conditional? (see Dt 30:19; Eph 6:2,3)

### C. *God's Promise through the Seed of Woman*

1. How was the first blessing (the garden of Eden) spoiled by man? What consequences resulted? (see Gen 3:16-19, Rom 5:12)
2. Describe the enmity of Satan and the Seed of Woman (Gen 3:15). Does it continue to today? How does it manifest itself today?
3. What was the specific conflict that would take place between a specific descendant of the woman? (Gen 3:15) Who would be victorious? How would this benefit mankind?
4. What qualifications are implied by: the seed of woman who would bruise the head of the serpent.

#### ***D. God's Promise of Blessing in the Seed of Abraham***

1. Match the promises to Abraham with the references given. (more than one match for some)
  - a. make of thee a great nation Gen 12:2,3
  - b. bless thee, make thy name great, be thou a blessing
  - c. in thee all the families of the earth blessed
  - d. unto thy seed I will give this land Gen 12:7
  - e. thou shalt be the father of a multitude of nations
  - f. kings shall come out of thee
  - g. establish an everlasting covenant Gen 17: 4-8
  - h. give the land of Canaan as an everlasting possession
  - i. thy seed as the stars of the heavens & sands of the sea-shore
  - j. thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies Gen 22:17-18
  - k. in thy seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed
2. Which of the above promises were fulfilled in the nation of Israel? Which were not?
3. Hosea refers to the nation promise, and expands its meaning (Hos 1:10,11)

#### ***E. Jesus: The Fulfillment of the Blessing Promises***

1. How was Jesus the "Seed of woman"? What is the significance of His humanity? (see Gal 4:4; Heb 2:14; Heb 5:7-9; Phil 2:7,8; John 1:14; I John 1:1-3)
2. How did Jesus most frequently use to refer to Himself? (Mk 2:10; Mk 9:31, Mat 10:23; etc)
3. How did Jesus conclude the conflict with Satan? (Col 2:15; Rom 8:32,33; I Cor 15:54-57)
4. How was Abraham's seed a blessing to all the nations? (Acts 3:24-26; Gal 3:8,16)
5. In what way is Abraham the "father of many nations" (Rom 4:16-18; Gal 3:6,7)
6. How did the seed of Abraham come to be a larger group than physical Israel? (Rom 9:24-26)
7. How can we benefit from the promises through the seed of Eve and Abraham? (Rom 4:7-9;12)



## Lesson 3 - Prophet

### A. *God's Prophets*

1. What purpose did God's prophets serve? (Hag 1:12; II Kings 17:22,23; II Kings 21:10; Ezek 7:26) What other names were given to the prophets (see I Kings 17:24, I Sam 9:9; Hag 1:13)
2. List some of the notable prophets of the Old Testament (see Matt 16:14). What other notable characters were called prophets? (Gen 20:7; Ex 7:1; I Sam 10:11,12) Why were they?
3. What enabled the prophets to fulfill their tasks? (Ezek 11:4,5; Micah 3:4-8; & see I Sam 10:5-10). Did they have a choice about what (or when) they would speak? (see, for example Num 23:7,8,26)

### B. *God's Promises of the Prophet to Come*

1. **Deut 18:15-18** describes a prophet that would be raised up for Israel to hear and obey.
  - a. What would be His origin? (v 15)
  - b. What service (like Moses) would He provide the people? (v 16,17);
  - c. What would be the source of the Prophet's words? (vs 18)
  - d. What would be the responsibility of them that heard Him? (vs 19)
2. In **Isaiah 11:1-4** there is a discussion of the restoration and prosperity of a remnant of Israel, established in Jerusalem, secure from their enemies, and judged by a representative of God.
  - a. What was to be His origin? (v 1)
  - b. What would empower Him? What qualities would He possess? (v 2)
  - c. What would be the source of His judgement? (v 3)
  - d. Who would be the primary beneficiaries? (v 4)
3. In **Isaiah 61:1-3**, Isaiah describes a glorified Zion which welcomes and heals the afflicted (60:14).
  - a. What empowers this prophet? (v 1)
  - b. What has Jehovah done to Him? (v 2) What does He preach? To whom?

- c. What is accomplished by this preaching? (v 3,4)
4. Another messenger was to come first to prepare the way of the Lord (**Isaiah 40:3-5 & Mal 2:17- 3:4**). What conditions that would require this coming? (Mal 2:13-17) What was required of the people in this condition? Who would come into His temple (3:2) What else is He called? (3:2) What will be His work? (3:3) and the result? (3:4) What other name is he called (4:5)

### ***C. Jesus, the Prophet of God***

1. The Jews asked John if he were the Prophet (Jno 1:21). On what basis did they ask him? (Jno 1:25) What was John's role? (Mk 1:2-4; Luke 7:26,27) Who was "Elijah"? (Matt 17:11-13)
2. What expectation did they (even the Samaritans) have about the Messiah? (Jno 4:19, 25,26) What did they call Jesus at the height of His ministry? (John 6:14) Why? (see also Matt 21:11)
3. How does Jesus meet the qualifications listed in Part B above? Find NT references for each.
 

• From among Israel	• A "shoot" from Jesse
• Like Moses in His work	• Rescuer of the downtrodden
• Listened, then spoke God's Covenant	• Preacher of good tidings
• Filled with the Spirit of God	• Purifies the people
4. Whom did Jesus assert was the prophet foretold in Isaiah 61:1? (see Luke 4:16-21)
5. What was Peter's proof that Jesus was the Christ in Acts 3:19-26?
6. What similarities between Jesus and Moses does Stephen mention? (Acts 7:36-39, and see 52)

### ***D. Thought Questions and Applications***

1. List three instances from the New Testament where Jesus functioned as a prophet?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

2. In what ways did Jesus function as a prophet in a superior or better way than all the prophets that had come before?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  
3. What has Jesus, as a prophet, done for YOU?
  - a.
  
4. Think about how Israel and the nations around them responded to God's prophets throughout the ages. Cite three examples (some good, some bad) that see particularly characteristic of typical responses.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  
5. How should / can you respond to God's prophet: Jesus? Name three ways.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.



## Lesson 4 - Covenant Maker

### A. *Covenant*

1. A Covenant is an agreement or promise made between two people (see, for example I Sam 18:3). God made many covenants with many different people in the Old Testament, beginning with Adam and Eve (Hos 6:7). His covenants were both unilateral, such as Gen 9:9-11, and bilateral, as the covenant of circumcision with Abraham. (Gen 17:11-14, esp v 14)
2. There were other things associated with the making of covenants, such as a written record, mediators, tokens or sacrifices, and repetitions of the agreement between the parties.

### B. *Old Testament Covenants*

1. Describe the **Covenant of Circumcision** with Abraham? (Gen 17:1-21)
  - a. Who set the conditions of the agreement? Could Abraham have rejected it? (v 1) How?
  - b. What was the token of the covenant? (v 11)
2. The **Land Covenant** in Gen 15, illustrates several aspects of covenant making.
  - a. What conditions had Abraham met? (v 6)
  - b. What did God have Abraham do before an assurance of the covenant was given? (vs 8-11)
  - c. Was it clear from the events that followed that God had spoken to Abraham (vs 12-18)
3. How did Moses refer to the agreement made at **Mt Sinai**? (Ex 19:5,6; 34:28)
  - a. What were the conditions? (30:16-20) Who set the conditions? (see Dt 29:29) What were the blessings? (Dt 30:7,9) Describe the hearts of those who kept the covenant. (Dt 30:6)
  - b. What service had Moses provided to the people (Ex 20:18-21) What did Moses say about the difficulty of knowing and obeying the law? (Dt 30:11-15) How were they to know and remember the law?
  - c. With what ceremony was the covenant sealed? (Ex 24:5-8)

### C. *The New Covenant to Come*

1. **Jer 31:31-34** describes a new covenant that God was to make with His people.

- a. Who would make it? (vs 31) Was it the same as the one made at Sinai?
  - b. Would the New Covenant involve a Law? (vs 33) Where would it be written?
  - c. Were those who shared in the covenant born into it (so that they had to be taught about God and His law) or were those in the covenant relationship already aware of God (v 34)
  - d. What other great blessing was promised under this Covenant? (v 34)
2. **Ezek 36:23-27** further describes those brought into a new relationship with God.
    - a. From where were they taken? (v 24) How were they changed? (v 25)
    - b. What change (and where was the change that) took place? (v 26-27)
3. **Isaiah 42:6,7** - To whom was the chosen one of God to “be a covenant”?
4. Remember the “Messenger of the Covenant” in **Mal 3:1**.

#### ***D. Jesus the Mediator of a Better Covenant***

1. With what does the Hebrew writer identify the New Covenant of Jeremiah? (Heb 8:6-13)
  - a. Who is the new mediator? (Heb 12:24) Why is it better? (Heb 9:15; Rom 11:27)
  - b. With what similar “ceremony” was the new covenant sealed? (Heb 9:14-20)
  - c. How do we participate in the agreement of this covenant? (Matt 26:26-28)
2. What service, similar to Moses, has Jesus provide? (Rom 10:6-8)
3. What lesson of obedience may be learned from Israel’s disobedience to the covenant, and the value place on the New Covenant? (Heb 10:28, 29)



## Lesson 5 - Priest

### A. *Priesthood Defined*

1. A priest is a person who has been selected for special functions of worship. specifically, he stands as a go-between: representing God to Man, and Man to God.
2. Several priests of God appear throughout Old Testament history. Who was the first priest to appear? (Gen 14:18) What other priests of Jehovah also appear (Ex 18:1)? Who was the first non-Jehovah priest to appear? (Gen 41:45; 47:26) What did they do? (I Sam 6:2; II Kings 10:19)
3. Heb 5:1-4 summarizes the selection, qualifications and duties of a High Priest.

### B. *Examples and Duties of Old Testament Priests*

1. **Melchizedek** (Gen 14:17-20) is the first “priest of God Most High” to appear in the Bible. What other office did he hold (v 18)? Did he offer some service to Abram and his company? (vs 18,19) What token of respect did Abram pay to Melchizedek? (v 20)
2. The **Nation of Israel** itself was described as a kingdom of priests (Ex 19:3-6). What qualified them to be this (v 4)? What additional conditions were set down to maintain this role (v 5)? How were they (or could they have been) priests to the entire world?
3. The **Sons of Levi** (specifically, sons of Aaron) were chosen for special service to God. (Ex 28:1) What were some of the qualifications, besides lineage? (Lev 21:1-4, 7, 17-23) What duties are described in Dt 10:8 and Dt 33:8-11 (and see Mal 2:7; Ezek 7:26)? What oil was used in anointing the sons of Aaron? (Ex 40:9-15) What does this imply?
4. The **High Priest**, beginning with Aaron, had additional responsibilities above the ordinary priests. What were these? (Ex 30:10; Lev 16:1,2, 11-13, 34 and see Heb 9:2-7) The high priest also had civil and supervisory responsibilities. How was he designated? (Lev 21:10) Were there special requirements for purity above that of the other priests? (Lev 4:3, and see ex 28:35,36)

### C. *The Priesthood to Come*

1. **Psalm 110:1-7** describes a powerful ruler of God’s people. Who wrote this Psalm? What is this future ruler called (v 1)? What is His position with respect to God? (v 1) What kind of a priest is he? (v 4) How was His appointment to priesthood made? (v 4) What other responsibilities and actions does He perform? (v 3,5,6)

2. The prophet described in **Isaiah 61:1-3** (see Lesson 3) was to restore a remnant from captivity. What additional blessings would this remnant enjoy? (Is 61:6 and see also 66:20-22)
  
3. **Jer 33:14-22** also describes restoration of God's people. What ties this prophecy to the messianic hope? (v 14,15,22) Who will lead, and do what is right and just? (v 14,15) If the lineage of David's kingship is restored forever, what other service will be restored forever? (v 18, 21)

***D. The New High Priest (Heb 3:1,2)***

1. To change the priesthood, what other change is required? Was a change planned? (Heb 7: 11,12)
2. What was the priestly order that Jesus entered? (Heb 6:20-7:17) What other role is also included? (v 1) What other unique elements of this order are there? (v 3, 4, 16,17)
3. What qualifications did Jesus fulfill to be priest? (Heb 4:14-5:2, 5; Heb 5:8,9)
4. What duties (or accomplishments) does Jesus have? (Heb 9:11,25; 10:11-13)
5. Why is our high priest is Superior? (Heb 7:1-3; 7:15-19; 7:23-25; 7:26-28; 8:1-7; 8:8-13; 9:11-14)
6. In addition to Jesus as our high priest, what additional priests are now serving? (Rev 1:6) What are our duties (1 Pet 2:5,9)

***D. Thought Questions***

1. Historically, priests have stood as a go-between: representing God to Man, and Man to God. As a priest (and in particular our High Priest), name some specific ways that Jesus fulfills this function.

Stand Before God on Behalf of Man	Stand Before Man on Behalf of God
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

2. Based on your answer to question C.6, what are similar ways that these priests are now fulfilling similar functions, if at all.

Stand Before God on Behalf of Man	Stand Before Man on Behalf of God
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

3. If you are interested in a challenge: Determine from the Old Testament whether Samuel was a priest or not. Determine his lineage, what functions he served, etc. (I Sam 3:1; II Chron 35:18). Due to time constraints and the fact that it is only tangentially related, we won't discuss this in class, but I'll be happy to discuss with you outside of class.

\_\_\_\_\_ (I Sam 3:20), \_\_\_\_\_ (I Sam 7:15) \_\_\_\_\_ (I Sam 10:17), \_\_\_\_\_ (I Sam 10:1).



## Lesson 6 - Sacrifice

### A. *Sacrifice Defined*

1. Sacrifice is giving something to God by killing it and/or transferring it to God's representative.
2. A Sacrifice involves offering something to God, primarily as an appeasement to Him for sinning against Him (Num 15:22-31), but it should be an outward sign of the condition of the heart: of repentance, gratitude, fear & respect, adoration, etc. (Ps 51:17, 19; Micah 6:6-8)
3. Other reasons for sacrifice include: purification (Lev 12:1-8), cleansing disease (Lev 14:1-32), consecration (Lev 8,9), and celebration & thanksgiving (Ex 13).

### B. *Examples of Sacrifices and Forgiveness*

1. **Cain and Abel** are the first example of "offerings" recorded. (Gen 4:3-5) Were both a "sacrifice" on the part of the givers? Were both acceptable? Why not?
2. **Job** offered periodic sacrifices to God (Job 1:4,5). For what purpose did he offer these sacrifices?
3. As they left Egypt, **the Israelites** sacrificed a Lamb (Ex 12) What was to be the condition of the lamb? (v 5) What did they do with the blood? (v 7) For what purpose? (vs 12,13, 23) What was the purpose of the continuation of the sacrifice and feast later in Israel's history? (vs 25-27)
4. Under the **Law of Moses** many Sacrifices were offered (Num 28). With what frequency were they offered? What was their primary purpose? (Num 15:22-25) Describe the sacrifice procedure. (Lev 1:3-5; 3:2) Why do you think this procedure was followed?
5. Describe the events of the **Day of Atonement** (Lev 16) What was its purpose (v 30) Could the high priest enter into the Holy Place anytime he wished? (v 2) Could anyone else enter? (v 17) What personal condition was he to be in? (v 4) For whom did he first offer a sacrifice (vs 6,11) How was the holy place prepared? (vs 12,13) What was the purpose of the bull sacrifice and the use of its blood? (vs 15,16) What was done with the goat that was not sacrificed? (vs 21,22)

### C. *The Great Atonement to Come*

1. In David's **Psalm 40:4-8**, trust in God is described as the important element of acceptability to God. What was not desired? (v 6) What is the significance of the phrase "my ears thou hast pierced?" (v 6, and see alternate rendering in Heb 10:5) In place of the burnt offerings and sin offerings, what is presented? (v 7) With what motivation (v 8)
2. **Isaiah 53:4-12** describes someone afflicted by God. What was the cause? (vs 5, 8); What was the result of His punishment (v 5); What was "laid on Him"? (v 6) What was His death like? (v 7) What were His qualifications? (v 9) For what was His life given? (v 10,12) What was accomplished? (vs 11) [What Old Testament fulfillment could there be for this prophecy?]

3. **Zech 2:10-3:9** describes a restored Jerusalem with God dwelling in the midst of His people (v 10). Who is included? (2:11) Joshua, a newly cleansed high priest was told that someone was to come. Who was He (v 8)? What would be accomplished “in a single day”? (v 9)

#### ***D. The Final Sacrifice for Sin***

1. Who is our Passover? (I Cor 5:7) How does Jesus accomplish the work of the passover lamb?
2. Heb 10:1-14 describes the fulfillment of Psalm 40:6 in Jesus. How did He replace the sacrifices and burnt offerings of the Law (make them not required)? What other great advantage is there in His sacrifice for our sins? (v 10ff) 3. What qualifies Jesus to be our sacrifice? (I Pet 1:19; 2:22-25)
4. Whom did Philip identify as the subject of Isaiah 53, who was the “lamb led to the slaughter” for others’ sins? (Acts 8:32-35) What was the result of the preaching of Jesus? (v 36) What is the connection between Jesus’ sacrifice for sins and baptism? (see Rom 6:3)



## Lesson 7 - Suffering Servant

### A. *Those Persecuted for Righteousness*

1. Since the Fall, in which Adam & Eve suffered as a consequence of their own sins, there have been others who suffered, despite their own righteousness, at the hands of evil men.
2. When those who are doing God's will suffer at the hands of the wicked, Satan appears to be winning. However, Old Testament examples teach us that God is working His plan, and will set things right by vindicating and rewarding the faithful and punishing the wicked.

### B. *Examples of Righteous, but Persecuted, Servants of God*

1. In Gen 4:3-10, **Abel** is murdered. Was he killed for his own sins? (v 4) Why did Cain kill Abel? (vs 5-7) What did God say about Abel's blood? (v 10, and see Heb 11:4) Did God vindicate Abel?
2. **Joseph**, who was chosen by God to be a leader (Gen 37:5-10), was mistreated by his brothers. What did they do to him? What was their motive? (37:11) What additional difficulties did he face from other unrighteous men (and women)? Was he finally vindicated? What had been accomplished by his ordeal? (Gen 45:5-8) Who had really been directing events? (Gen 50:19,20)
4. **David**, though chosen to be king because of the good condition of his heart (I Sam 16:7), was pursued by Saul continually (I Sam 18:29). What was Saul's motive? (I Sam 18:7-9) Describe some of the hardships he endured. Because of Saul's opposition, were there others who joined in the persecution? (see, for example, I Sam 25:9-11) As David finally began to despair for his life, to what did he resort? (I Sam 27:1) Was David vindicated? Was God's will brought about?
5. **Jeremiah**, while profesying the coming destruction of Judah and Jerusalem, suffered often at the hands of those to whom he was preaching. What were some of his ordeals? (20:1,2; 26:21; 32:2; 37:14-18; 38:3-6) Was he innocent? (37:18) Did he continue to do God's bidding? (see 20:7-10) To what depths of discouragement did he sink? (20:14-18)

### C. *The Suffering Servant to Come*

1. **Isaiah 52:13-53:3**, describing the messiah to come, pictures a servant of God who is rejected by His peers. Describe His righteousness (52:13; 53:9; 53:11) Despite His righteousness, how is He treated? (52:14; 53:2; 53:3) Who was really behind the suffering? (53:4,5)
2. **Psalms 69** describes a faithful man in the middle of his persecution. To whom does He call? (vs 1,3, 13-18) What is His request for others who see Him? (v 6) Describe His mistreatment. (vs 4,7,8,12,) Describe His zeal. (v 9) Whose punishment is He bearing? (v 9) What is He given for "relief" (v 21) Does the psalmist hope for vindication, and restoration of justice? (v 29)

3. **Psalm 22**, another Psalm of David, also describes someone enduring intense persecution. How far away does God seem to Him? (v 1) Describe some of the details of His persecution. Despite His fate, what is the confidence of this Servant of God? (vs 3, 11, 19) What should those who observe His suffering learn (vs 23,24) What will finally come about? (vs 27-31)
4. **Psalm 16**, also from David, describes the security and strength that comes from the Lord. Even in death, what is his confidence? (vs 8-11)

#### ***D. Jesus, the Suffering Servant***

1. Jesus' life was the ultimate in innocence persecuted by evil. What (nearly) happened to him at his birth? (Matt 2:16) In His ministry, How was he treated by his hometown? (Lk 4: 28,29); by the Jewish leaders (Jno 5:16,18); and finally by the multitudes (Matt 27:22,23). What was Jesus' description of the events at the end of His life? (Mk 8:31) Who else deserted Him? (Mk 14:50)
2. What was one purpose for the specifics of His suffering? (Mt 26:52-54; Lk 24:45,46; Jno 19:24,28)
3. What other details of Jesus' suffering and death are foretold by the prophecies in part C above?
4. How was Jesus vindicated? (Acts 2:24-36)
5. What is the message of Stephen's sermon to the Jewish Council? (Acts 7:9, 51,52)
7. What purpose did the public suffering of Jesus serve? (I Pet 2:21-25; Rom 15:1-4)

#### ***E. Applications***

Read 1 Peter to aid you in answering these questions!

1. Do you expect to have to suffer?
2. Name five specific types of persecution that Christians may suffer?
3. What are some possible reasons for this suffering?
4. With what attitude are we to endure suffering and what makes it possible for Christians to have this attitude?
5. When we endure suffering, in whose suffering do we partake? (Lk 9:23; Mt 20:22; Mk 13:9 and see II Cor 1:5,6)



## Lesson 8 - Deliverer, Savior

### A. *Deliverer, Redeemer*

1. A Deliverer, or Savior is one who rescues another from calamity when it is not within their power to help themselves. Examples of the various types of deliverance are found in the Psalms. They include: deliverance from enemies (106:10), battle (55:18), death (56:13), Sheol (86:13), persecutors (142:6), hand of aliens (144:11), etc..
2. Redemption is a related term in the Old Testament: also referring to God's actions (e.g. Deut 7:8).

### B. *Examples of God's Deliverance.*

1. **God** was given credit for delivering people on many occasions:
  - a. Gen 45:6,7
  - b. Dt 3:2,3
  - c. I Sam 17:37
2. **Judges** are the best example of God's deliverers. From Judges 2:11-18, what caused their problems? Could they help themselves? (v 15) How did the Lord bring deliverance? (vs 16,18)
3. In I Sam 12:11,12 Samuel lists four **judges** who delivered Israel. In spite of these examples, why did Israel want a **king**? Later, who did they say saved them from their enemies? (II Sam 19:9)
4. Who was really behind all of these deliverances? (see for example II Chron 32:16-22).

### C. *The Great Deliverer to Come*

1. **Isa 1:4-8** describes sinful conditions of Israel. What hope is there? (v 9, and see Rom 9:27-29)?
2. **Hos 1:7-11** tells of the rejection of Israel and the salvation of Judah. Yet the "Israelites" were to be restored (v 10). What would happen to the two nations? (v 11) Who were to be called "sons of the living God"? (also see 2:23 and Rom 9:25,26)
3. **Psalm 72** pictures a great king who defend and protects. Who are those whom he defends? (v 4, 12-14) What is the extent and duration of His reign? (vs 5, 8, 11)

5. In **Isaiah 49** a servant is chosen to "...bring back those of Israel I have kept." Who also will benefit from this salvation? (v 6 and see Acts 13:47) How is Jehovah described? (v 7) How is this servant perceived by the world? (v 7) How will He eventually be treated? (v 7) When will he be helped to deliver the people (v 8 and see II Cor 6:2)?
  
6. **Psalm 110** describes a victorious leader from God. How does David refer to Him? (v 1 and see Matt 22:41-45) Where does He rule (v 2) Describe the attitude of His troops (v 3) What is the final scope of His victory? (vs 5,6)

**D. *Jesus, The Savior of the World***

1. What expectation did Jesus seem to fulfill to the Samaritans? (Jno 4:42); What expectation seemed not to have been fulfilled for those on the road to Emmaus? (Luke 24:21)
  
2. What were some of the inspired descriptions of Jesus: by Mary (Lk 1:47-54); by Zacharias (Lk 1: 68-79); by the angels at His birth (Lk 2:11), and by [unwitting] Caiaphas (Jno 11:49-52)?
  
3. How did Jesus describe His responsibility toward His sheep? (Jno 10:9, 14-16)
  
4. What did Peter say would happen in the day prophesied by Joel? (Acts 2:21)
  
5. On what basis did Paul and Barnabas turn to the Gentiles to teach in Antioch? (Acts 13:46,47)
  
6. How were we "not His people," yet saved to be his people? (Rom 9:23-30; Titus 3:3-5; 2:14)
  
7. What "light" (see Is 9:2) has been brought to save us; what enemy destroyed? (II Tim 1:10)
  
8. From what have we been delivered? (Gal 1:4; I Thes 1:10; Col 1:13; I Cor 15:24)



## Lesson 9 - Ruler, King

### A. *Kingship*

1. A King is a male ruler of a city, region, or nation(s). Often kings are identified with deity, or are seen as representatives chosen, guided and empowered by God (Dt 17:14,15; I Sam 9:16; 16:13).
2. What are some of the duties and activities of a king?
  - a. I Sam 11:5-7
  - b. I Sam 8:10-16
  - c. I Kings 4:1,2
  - d. Dt 17:16-20
  - e. II Sam 15:2-4

### B. *Kings of the Old Testament*

1. **God** is very often pictured as a king (see Ps 145:1,11-13). Over what, and how, does He reign?
  - a. I Chron 29:11,12
  - b. Dan 4:25
  - c. I Sam 8:7
2. The earliest kings are found in Gen 14, as **kings of city-regions**. What other king is also mentioned in that time? (v 18)
3. Early in Israel's history as a nation, how were they unique from other nations? (Dt 33:1-5) Who should have been their king (I Sam 8:7)
4. The first king **Saul** was chosen by God (I Sam 9:21), but eventually rejected (13:7-15). What does this illustrate about the role of God in selecting and sustaining a king?
5. **David** was, in many ways, Israel's ideal king. What qualities did he possess? (I Sam 13:14; I Sam 16:12,13; I Kings 11:4; I Sam 18:5; I Sam 17:45,46)
6. What kinds of moral influences were exerted by **Omri** (I Kgs 16:25,26) and **Josiah** (II Kgs 23:3)?

### C. *The Great King to Come*

1. In **Gen 49:8-10**, Jacob describes future of Judah. What animal is pictured? Who will submit to Judah's descendant's rule? (vs 8,10) What was to come from Abraham's seed? (**Gen 17:6**)
2. In **II Sam 7:10-16** Nathan reports God's promises of the rule of David's offspring. While some of this refers to Solomon (e.g. vs 14), some points to a greater kingdom to come. What blessings will the people enjoy? (vs 10,11) How long will the house and the kingdom last? (vs 13,15,16)
3. **Isaiah 9:1-7** describes an end to distress and darkness. What will the people see? (v 2) Where, in particular, is the "honor" of the great light to be? (v 1) Is the future ruler human? (v 6) What other titles is He given? (v 6) What is the extent of this rule? (v 7)
4. **Ps 2:1-12** describes the installation and rule of God's king despite the opposition of the world. Who do the kings of the earth oppose? (v 2) Is His rule ever in jeopardy? (vs 4-6) What is His relationship to the Father? (v 6) What is the extent of His rule? (v 7) What advice is given concerning submission to Him? See also **Ps 45:6,7**, and remember the priest-deliverer of **Ps 110:1-4** (Lessons 5 and 8). What combined offices are represented in the order of Melchizedek?
5. In **Jer 23:5-8** and **33:14-26**, the Branch of David will reign. Describe His reign (23:5,6) What is His title (23:6 and 33:16)? Who comprises the kingdom? (23:6) How numerous are they? (33:22)
7. In **Dan 2:44,45** Daniel interprets the vision of the four-part statue as a description of the coming world kingdoms. Another kingdom is described. During what kingdom does it come? (v 43) Who sets up this kingdom? (v 44) How long will it last? What will be its strength compared to the other kingdoms (v 44,45)?
8. In **Dan 7:13,14** a vision of a coming ruler is given. What does He look like? (v 13) In whose presence is He? (v 13) Over what people does He reign? What respect is shown Him by His subjects? How long is his reign?
9. Despite His power and relationship with God, **Micah 5:2-4** and **Zech 9:9,10** describe a more humble side of the King. What will be the ruler's origin? Upon what will He ride?

### D. *Jesus, our King*

#### *The King*

1. Through whose seed did Jesus come? (Matt 1:1) What were the wise men seeking (Matt 2:1,2) Where did the Jewish scholars direct them and why? (Matt 2:3-6)
2. Why did Jesus enter Jerusalem on a donkey? (Matt 21:1-6) How did the people interpret the event? (Mk 11:10) Did He claim to be a king? (John 18:33-37) What did He assert was the origin of His Kingdom? What was written above the cross (John 19:19)

3. How was Jesus begotten, or “become God’s Son,” as in Ps 2:7? (see Acts 13:33; Heb 1:5a; 5:5) When did the coronation occur? (Acts 2:33-36, and see Ps 110:1-4) Who was referred to as God’s Son in II Sam 7:14 (Heb 1:5b) Whom does the Hebrew writer say is addressed in Ps 45:6? (Heb 1:8,9)
  
4. How does the Jesus deserve the title “the Lord Our Righteousness” (from Jer 23:6 and 33:16)? (See II Cor 5:21.)
  
5. Examine Paul’s sermons in Antioch of Pisidia in Acts 13:16-47. How is Jesus first introduced? (vs 22,23) Notice the references to prophecies in vs 27, 33, 35, 47. What was his approach to convincing the Jewish leaders in Rome? (Acts 28:23)

### ***The Message of the Kingdom***

6. What was John’s (remember Is 40:3-5) message? (Matt 3:2; and see 4:17) Where did the light of Jesus’ ministry shine most brightly? (Matt 4:12-17) For what were His disciples to pray? (Matt 6: 10) How soon was the son of man (cf Dan 7:13) come in His kingdom (Matt 16:28)?
  
7. What was the message that Philip preached in Samaria? (Acts 8:12) What did the early disciples take as the fulfillment of Ps 2:1,2 (see Acts 4:23-27)?

### ***The Subjects of the Kingdom***

8. Who did Jesus say would be included in His kingdom? (Matt 8:10,11 and remember Is 49:12)
  
9. From what dominion are we translated into Jesus’ kingdom? (Col 1:12,13) Where is our real citizenship? (Phil 3:20) Is there a requirements placed on our behavior as kingdom citizens? (II Thes 1:5; Phil 1:27)



## Lesson 10 - Review Quiz

**A. *Definitions.*** Give a brief definition of the following terms.

1. Messiah, Christ
2. Blessing
3. Prophet
4. Covenant
5. Mediator
6. Priest
7. Sacrifice
8. Savior
9. King

**B. *Characters.*** Name the characters who fit the brief descriptions.

1. To be the father of many nations
2. The greatest prophet before Jesus
3. A priest and a king
4. A priest, prophet, judge, and civil leader
5. Persecuted by his brethren in order to bring about their salvation
6. The first righteous man to suffer at the hands of an evil man
7. Moses' prophet
8. The prophet who was greatly persecuted by leaders of Judah, yet still prophesied
9. [Bonus] A patriarch, king, and prophet

**C. *Firsts.*** List the first Bible occurrence of the Following:

1. Blessing
2. Prophet
3. Covenant
4. Priest
5. Sacrifice
6. Suffering Servant
7. King

**D. *References.*** Match the references with the summaries below

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Gen 3:15             | a. A new covenant with Israel & Judah, remembering their sins no more.          |
| 2. Gen 12: 2-7          | b. God's servant killed, like a lamb, with our iniquities "laid on him".        |
| 3. Gen 17:4-8           | c. Abram's name great, his seed a great nation, he would be a blessing.         |
| 4. Gen 22:17,18         | d. The scepter would not depart from the "lion tribe," Judah.                   |
| 5. Deut 18:15-18        | e. The seed of woman to bruise the head of the Serpent.                         |
| 6. Isaiah 61:1-3        | f. Bethlehem to be the origin of the future Ruler.                              |
| 7. Is 40:3-5, Mal 3:1-4 | g. A messenger to prepare the way for the "Messenger of the Covenant".          |
| 8. Jer 31:31-34         | h. Abram's sacrifice and vision which confirmed the land covenant.              |
| 9. Gen 15:12-20         | i. A prophet, like Moses, to come from among His brethren: must be heard.       |
| 10. Psalm 110:1-7       | j. "I delight to do Thy will," takes the place of unsatisfactory sacrifices.    |
| 11. Psalm 40:4-8        | k. Four world kingdoms, and one more, which is eternal, set up by God.          |
| 12. Isaiah 53           | l. Abram the father of a multitude of nations, with kings to come from him.     |
| 13. Psalm 22            | m. Ridiculed sufferer feels God has forsaken him; his agonies described.        |
| 14. Dan 7:13,14         | n. In Abram's seed (1 person, Gal 3:16) all nations of the earth to be blessed. |
| 15. Gen 49:8-10         | o. David's descendant to be set on a throne eternally; God to be His father.    |
| 16. II Sam 7:10-16      | p. The spirit of the Lord on His anointed to preach good tidings to the meek.   |
| 17. Dan 2:44,45         | q. Vision of a ruler coming on the clouds, looking like a son of man.           |
| 18. Micah 5:2-4         | r. Jehovah's servant to restore Israel, Judah, & "be a light to the Gentiles".  |
| 19. Isaiah 49:5-7       | s. Priest, after the order of Melchizedek, called to sit at God's right hand.   |

## ***E. Concepts***

1. What types of people were anointed in the Old Testament? What does anointing signify?
2. Describe at least three uses to which Christians should put the Old Testament.
3. What parts of the Old Testament have a role in pointing to Jesus as the Christ.
4. How is Abraham the father of many nations? How can we be Abraham's children?
5. How would the seed of Abraham be a blessing to all the earth?
6. What purpose was accomplished in the hearts of the people by the forerunner of the "messenger of the covenant"?
7. List two similarities between Moses and Jesus.
8. List two differences between the New Covenant to be made with Israel & Judah and the Old.
9. List two proofs that Melchizedek was superior to Abraham (and therefore also Levitical priests).
10. List two ways in which Jesus is a Melchizedekian priest.
11. What was the purpose served by the affliction God placed upon His servant in Isaiah 53?
12. How do we come in contact with this forgiveness? What New Testament preacher began with this text and taught baptism?
13. What was to be the lineage of the Messiah-King?
14. How would the kingdom set up by the Messiah differ from earthly kingdoms?
15. Describe at least three elements of the ultimate restoration of the kingdom spoken of by Isaiah, Jeremiah, and others, which were not fulfilled by the returning remnant in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah.

