

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE

SESSIONS #10, #11, #12

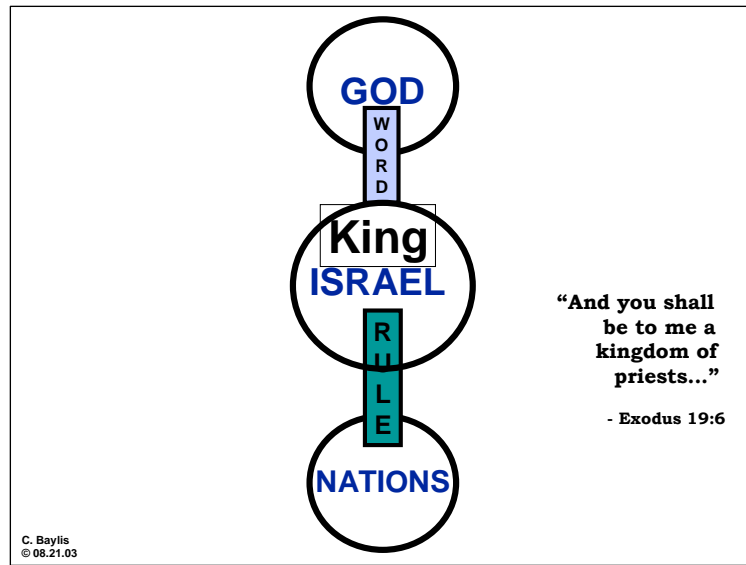
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN;

THE GOSPELS:

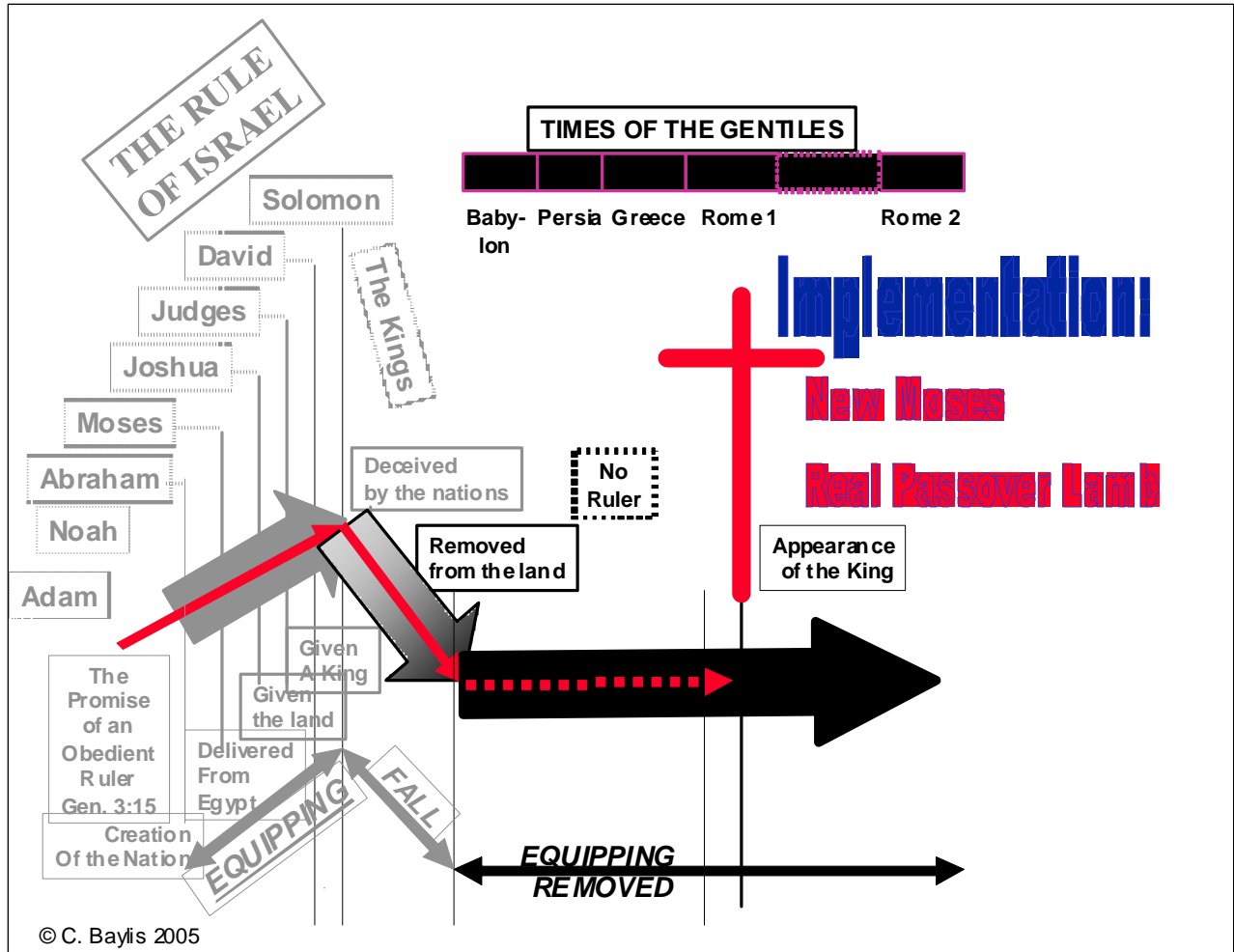
The Appearance of the Messiah of Genesis 3:15

As the Gospels begin, one is struck by the fact that God is going to implement the Abrahamic Covenant through His Genesis 3:15 Seed, Jesus Christ.

The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham. (Matthew 1:1)



Thus, the Seed of the Woman (Genesis 3:15), the Messiah (Psalm 2:2) will appear in this final kingdom to reveal Himself, be the Passover Lamb, and prepare those who will believe in Him for the New Exodus when He returns.

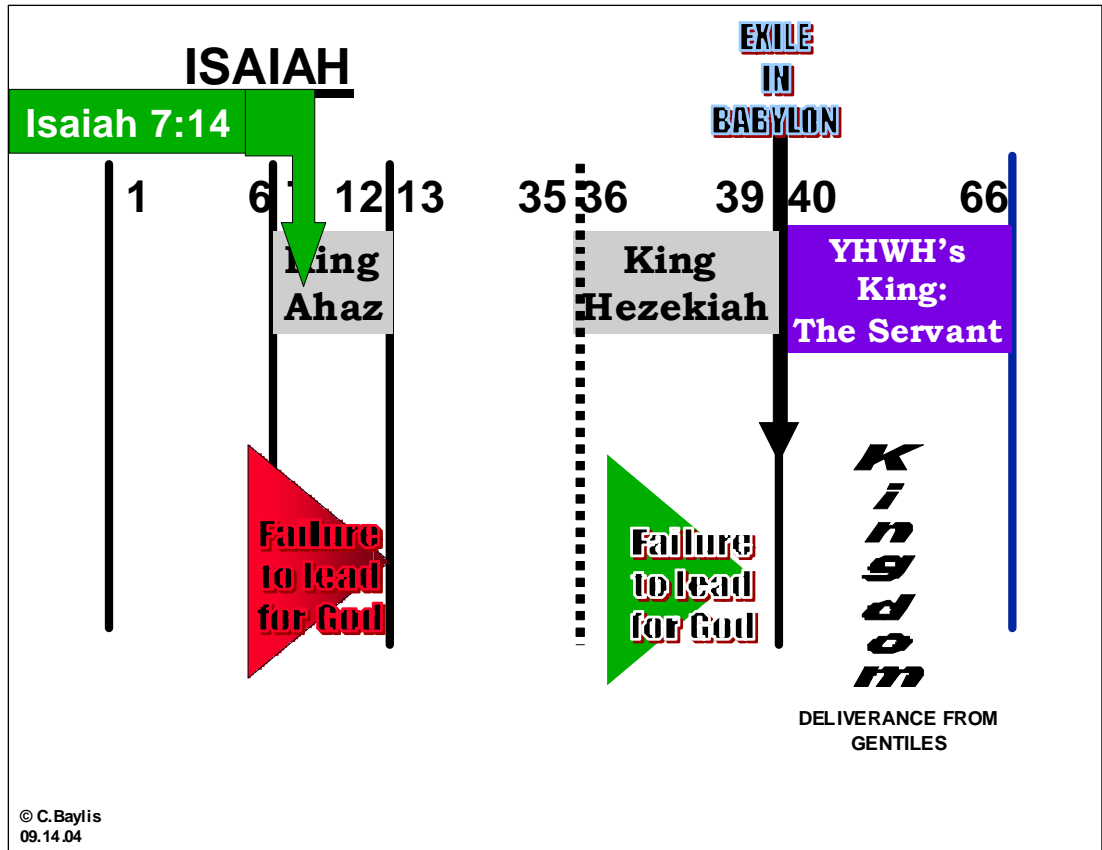


I. **The Great Davidic King:**

A. **The appearance of the Great Davidic King of Isaiah 7:14, 9:6 and 40—66.**

¹⁸ Now the birth of Jesus Christ was as follows. When His mother Mary had been betrothed to Joseph, before they came together she was found to be with child by the Holy Spirit.

²¹ "And she will bear a Son; and you shall call His name Jesus, for it is He who will save His people from their sins." ²² Now all this took place that what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet might be fulfilled, saying, ²³ "Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and shall bear a Son, and they shall call His name Immanuel," which translated means, "God with us." (Mat 1:18-23 NAS)



B. The Psalm 2 “Christ” (2:2) and “Son of God” (2:7) who will conquer the world.

1. The Temptation of Christ: Psalm 2 and Matthew 4

Satan refers to Jesus as the “Son of God” (title from Psalm 2:7) asking Him each time to prove it. Ultimately, he tells Him that He can have all the kingdoms of the world if Jesus will bow down to him.

⁸ Again, the devil took Him to a very high mountain, and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world, and their glory; ⁹ and he said to Him, "All these things will I give You, if You fall down and worship me." (Mat 4:8-9)

This is exactly what God had promised the Son in Psalm 2:8. Now Satan offers the same thing, hoping that Jesus, like the first Adam, would fail God.

⁸ 'Ask of Me, and I will surely give the **nations** as Thine inheritance, And the very ends of the earth as Thy possession. (Psalm 2:8)

Thus Jesus answers that according to Psalm 2, He would serve only God.

2. **The Baptism of Jesus (Matt. 3:17)**

At the baptism of Jesus, God announces that this is the "Son" of Psalm 2:7, the One who would smash the enemy like pottery.

¹⁷ and behold, a voice out of the heavens, saying, "**This is My beloved Son**, in whom I am well-pleased." (Matt. 3:17)

⁷ "I will surely tell of the decree of the LORD: He said to Me, '**Thou art My Son**, Today I have begotten Thee. ⁸ 'Ask of Me, and I will surely give the nations as Thine inheritance, And the very ends of the earth as Thy possession. ⁹ 'Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron, Thou shalt shatter them like earthenware.'" (Psalm 2:7-9)

3. **The Trial at the High Priest (Matt. 23:63)**

The High Priest is certainly fearful as He asks Jesus if He is the mighty conqueror of Psalm 2:2 (The Christ) or Psalm 2:7 (the Son of God). Jesus responds to Him from Psalm 110:1 and Daniel 7:13 indicating that He is the Psalm 2 fulfillment as well as that of a "Son of Man" who will conquer the world and the Psalm 110 Davidic Ruler for God who will conquer God's enemies.

⁶³ But Jesus kept silent. And the high priest said to Him, "I adjure You by the living God, that You tell us whether You are the **Christ**, the **Son of God**." (Matthew 26:63).

4. **The Resurrection proves Jesus is the Psalm 2:7 Son of God. He will return and conquer the enemy.**

When one reads Romans 1:5 it is clear that the resurrection showed that Jesus was the "Son of God" would come and conquer the Romans in His Second Coming.

⁴ who was declared the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead, (Romans 1:4)

- II. **The New Exodus:** The announcement of the end of the exile ("The Times of the Gentiles") as the Great Davidic Servant King has arrived in the last Gentile kingdom.

John the Baptist arrives on the scene and quotes Isaiah 40:3 which is that there would be one who would announce the Great Davidic King who would eliminate the Roman rule. Thus, when John the Baptist says,

"Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand" (Matt. 3:2)

he means that this Great King has arrived and is going to eliminate the rule of Rome and re-establish the rule of the Christ for God in Israel. It is time for Israel to repent (which is why they went into exile in the first place) and then Jesus will restore their kingdom.

- III. **The Passover Lamb:** When Jesus appears on the scene, John the Baptist announces that Jesus is the Passover Lamb, God's real sacrificial lamb. Recall that the original Passover Lamb was the forgiveness of sins so that Israel could be delivered from Egypt. Now the real sacrifice has appeared and He also will forgive their sins so they can be delivered from Rome.

²⁹ The next day he saw Jesus coming to him, and said, "Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world! (John 1:29)

At His crucifixion, the comparison between Jesus and the original lamb is clear as no bone of Jesus was broken, just like the command on the sacrifice of the original lamb (Exodus 12:46).

³³ but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs; . . . ³⁶ For these things came to pass, that the Scripture might be fulfilled, "Not a bone of Him shall be broken." (John 19:33, 36)

- IV. **The Book of John: The Greater Moses:** John seeks to establish that Jesus is the Great Davidic King Deliverer of Psalm 2; the Greater Moses who would deliver them from Rome in a New Exodus: The Book of John develops Jesus as the New Moses.

- A. **Like the Old Moses, the New Moses comes from God.** Like Moses came from meeting with God at the burning bush (Exodus 3:2), so God comes from God (John 1:1) to deliver Israel from Rome.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ² He was in the beginning with God. (John 1:1-2)

- B. **Like the Glory in the Tabernacle, Jesus is the Glory with Israel.** In addition, Jesus is the Glory of God that was in the tabernacle and led them from Mount Sinai to the Land of Canaan and has now reappeared, but God in person.

¹⁴ And the Word became flesh, and dwelt (lit.: “tabernacled”) among us, and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father, full of grace and truth. (John 1:14)

C. Like the Passover Lamb, Jesus will be the sacrifice.

The original Passover Lamb forgave their sins and delivered them from Pharaoh’s army, so now Jesus appears to die for sins and deliver them from Rome.

²⁹ The next day he saw Jesus coming to him, and said, “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world! (John 1:29)

D. Sign of the New Exodus: Like Moses changed water into blood (Ex. 7:19), Jesus changes it to wine (2:1-11)

Originally, Moses appeared to Pharaoh in the first Exodus and judged him with the plague of turning the water into blood (Exodus 7:19). Now, to show Israel that He can deliver them from Rome, He changes water to the wine of celebration to show He can deliver the celebration of the ultimate Kingdom.

E. Sign of the New Exodus: Jesus heals the lame (5:1-15) and the blind (9) to show He can deliver them according to Isaiah 35:5.

Isaiah 35:5 described the New Exodus and stated that the lame and blind would be healed. Jesus heals a lame man (Chapter 5) and a blind man (Chapter 9) to show that He can deliver them from Rome and they should trust Him.

F. Sign of the New Exodus: Like Moses brought the manna in the wilderness (Ex. 16:35), Jesus multiplies the bread (6:1-14).

Moses had implemented God’s provision of manna in the wilderness on the way to Canaan. Now Jesus multiplies the bread to show that He can sustain them as they trust in Him to deliver them to the Kingdom. Notice very clearly that the people respond and say, “This must be the Prophet!” referring to the fulfillment of Deuteronomy 18:15.

G. Sign of the New Exodus: Like Moses walked on dry land through the Red Sea (Ex. 14), Jesus walks on water (John 6:16-21).

In order to show that Jesus could deliver them from the Romans, Jesus surpasses Moses as He crosses the Sea of Galilee walking on water. Following this, Jesus gives a discourse on how He is greater than Moses as He gives them living bread (eternal life) while the Israelites ultimately died even though they had manna.

H. Sign of the New Moses (Lazarus raising: John 11): As Daniel 12:1-2 prophesied that the righteous dead would be raised for the kingdom,

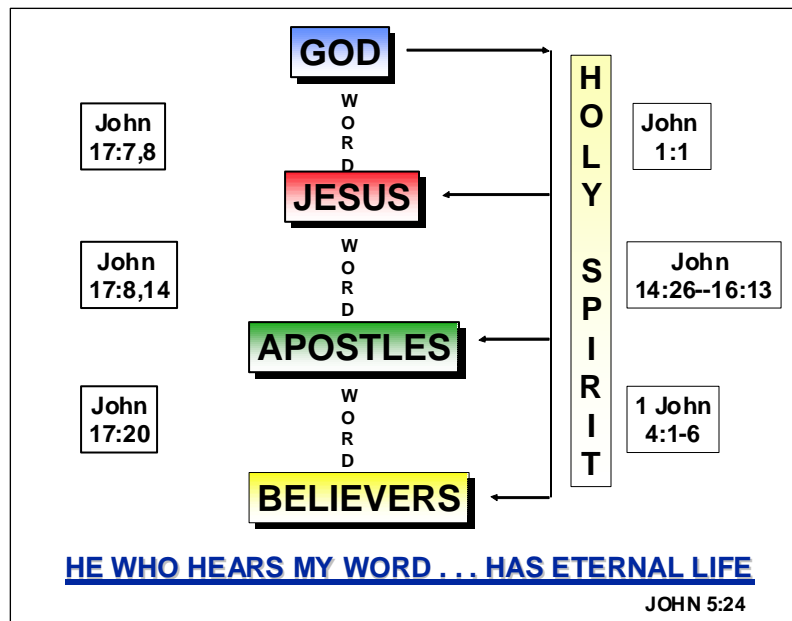
Jesus raises one dead Israelite to show that He will raise the dead into the kingdom.

Following the raising of Lazarus, some believe in Him but some try to kill Him as well as Lazarus. The reason that they are trying to kill Him is that they are afraid that He is a false prophet (not the Greater Moses) and will raise up a rebellion against Rome and Rome will come and kill them.

But as the Triumphal Entry begins, the people who witnessed Jesus raise Lazarus realize that He can raise the dead, and so join the procession to make Him king (John 12:17), obviously wanting to follow Him so they could be raised from the dead.

V The Book of John: The Upper Room Discourse (13—17).

Jesus prepares the 11 apostles to record His words so that they can be given to future generations that they might have eternal life. This, of course, is the record of Jesus in the Bible that makes it inspired and inerrant.



VI. The Resurrection: The sign of the 2nd Coming.

The proof that Jesus is coming back to conquer the Romans and resurrect the believers from the dead is the resurrection.

A. Body restored: Conquering the Romans and death.

The evil empire that ruled over Israel both attempted to stop Jesus from becoming king. Thus they killed Him. Yet their attempts failed miserably as He was raised by God from the dead. Thus, in getting His body back, He can return as it shows that they could not kill Him shows that He will be the victor. In addition, they tried to keep His dead body in the tomb, but He showed He was much more powerful than they were. Thus He can conquer them when He returns.

B. Sacrifice is acceptable to God

Had He been a normal man, His death would not have accomplished anything and He would have been left in the ground. However, the Passover Lamb sacrifice was accepted by God and thus He deserved to live and reign, so God resurrected Him.

C. Believers will also be resurrected – BODILY

Since God resurrected Him because He was righteous, those who believed in Him have received His righteousness. Thus, if He is resurrected, now God will resurrect all His followers as well.

VII. Summary: The Apostolic Doctrine

A. Imputed Righteousness.

In the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ, God imputed His perfect righteousness to the believer the moment he trusts in Jesus. This righteousness is the very character of God, which is perfect, cannot sin, and responds to God by obedience to the Word of God.

B. Forgiveness of sins

As the Passover Lamb forgave sins so the nation of Israel was able to move out of the dominion of Rome into the Kingdom in the Land of Canaan. So now the sacrifice has been completed and believers now have the complete forgiveness of sins and guaranteed entry into the Kingdom.

C. The Delay of the Kingdom

In the time until the return of Christ, there will be a delay. During this delay, Satan will continue to rule, but believers have the guarantee of the Kingdom. They are to operate on loyalty to their King in His absence. He will sit at the Right Hand of the Father until it is time to return. He will then conquer the world and reward believers by sending them into the joy of the eternal kingdom on earth.

D. The Return of the King to Judge the Word and establish the Kingdom.

As sure as Jesus was resurrected bodily, He guarantees that He will return and dominate the world. He will resurrect the bodies of the believers for the kingdom (as well as the unbelievers and send them to the Lake of Fire).

Assignment #10, #11, #12

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN;

THE GOSPELS:

The Appearance of the Messiah of Genesis 3:15

Reading:

John 6:1-21

John 11

Study Questions: Give answers from the Notes

1. When John the Baptist says, "Behold the Lamb of God (1:29)," what is He saying Jesus will do with respect to the New Exodus?

2. When Jesus makes water into wine, what event in the Exodus is to be recalled?

3. When Jesus multiplies bread, what event in the Exodus is to be recalled?

4. When Jesus walks on water, what Exodus event is to be recalled?

5. When Jesus raises Lazarus, what Old Testament prophecy is Jesus showing He can fulfill?

6. What three things does Jesus' resurrection show?

7. What four things are the apostolic doctrines to be taught to the churches?
