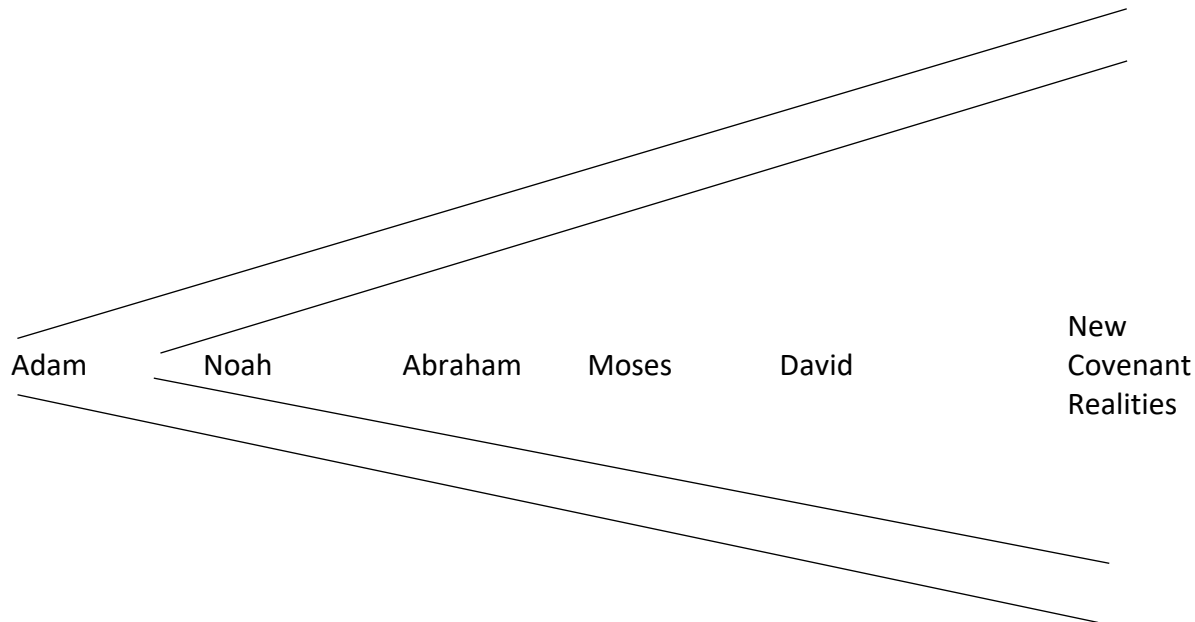


Session 3 - It's All About Jesus

Jesus Christ is the central person in the Old and New Testaments. He is the fulfillment of God's work through the ages and one day he will return to earth in fulfillment of all that the Triune God has promised (2 Corinthians 1:22-23). In the Old Testament, we find the progressive plan of God revealed in covenants made with individuals. These covenants were initiated by God for specific reasons and serve as our guide for understanding God's commitment to his people. Ultimately, each Old Testament covenant points to the coming of Jesus Christ and new covenant realities.

In his book *The Christ of the Covenants*, O. Palmer Robertson **defines covenant as a “bond in blood sovereignly administered.”** A **Bond**- a covenant is a relationship commitment between two parties. **Bond in Blood** – a relationship that is an intense commitment with life and death consequences – not a casual or informal relationship – a life for a life ratification (Lev.17:11; Hebrews 9:22). **Sovereignly Administered** – the Sovereign Lord of heaven and earth dictates the terms. The diagram below, from Robertson's book, illustrates God's purposes for creation and his gracious redemption leading up to the incarnation of Christ!

Watch the teaching video at <https://youtu.be/vT2pp1XgZ8U> Session 3 – It's All About Jesus and fill in the additional descriptions found in the diagram presented on the white board in the video.



Robertson writes: “Scripture clearly testifies to the significance of divine covenants. God has entered repeatedly into covenantal relationships with particular men. Explicit references may be found to a divine covenant established with Noah (Gen.6:18), Abraham (Gen.15:18), Israel (Exodus 24:8), and David (Ps.98:3). Israel's prophets anticipated the coming of the days of the “new” covenant (Jer.31:31) and Christ himself spoke of the last supper in covenantal language (Luke 22:20).”

Small Group Assignment - Read the Scriptures listed with each covenant and note how it describes God's purpose for the relationship. What is the responsibility of the two parties in affirming each covenant?

Adam – covenant of commencement – Genesis 2:15-17; 3:14-24; Romans 5:12-21

Noah – covenant of preservation – Genesis 6:18; 9:1-17; 1 Peter 3:18-22; 2 Peter 2:4-11

Abraham – covenant of promise – Genesis 12:1-3; 15:1-19; Romans 4:18-22; Galatians 3:1-29

Moses – covenant of law – Exodus 20:1-24:9; Deuteronomy 28; Galatians 3:15-25

David – covenant of kingdom – 2 Samuel 7:13-14; Mark 1:11; Acts 13:33; Hebrews 1:1-5

Christ – covenant of consummation – Jeremiah 31:31-34, 32:38-40; Hebrews 7-10

Tonight's Self-study - How does Hebrews 11:1-12:3 summarize, challenge, and encourage you and God's people to live by faith?

Summarize -

Challenge

Encourage

The next section will emphasize three important Old Testament leadership roles for God's people. Each one points to Jesus, who is the fulfillment of the Old Testament Prophet, Priest and King.

Jesus Fulfills the Role of Old Testament Prophet

Old Testament Prophets spoke for God and communicated God's word and covenant purposes to the nation of Israel. Prophets especially addressed the disobedient ways in which God's people were living. God's prophets were revered, as well as despised, when they proclaimed God's Word. In addition, several Old Testament prophets spoke to Gentile nations surrounding Israel due to their impact on Israel. (Jonah, Nahum and Obadiah). When Jesus came, he not only spoke God's Word, He was God's Word (John 1:1-18) and revealed God's plans to Jews and Gentiles

Old Testament Prophet



The Prophet Jesus



Assignment -The following biblical review describes the connection between the Promise to Moses and Jesus fulfillment of it. After *studying it*, write your *Summary Statement on Jesus' role as the fulfillment of Deuteronomy 18:18-20*.

Moses and the promise of One to come. Read Deuteronomy 18:15-20 and identify Moses' words in verse 18:15-16 and God's Word in verse 18:18-20. How do these verses point us to Jesus? Read Acts 3:22-26 and 7:37 and discover how the Apostles saw Jesus as God's prophet.

In the Gospels Jesus is identified and revered as a Prophet.

- Matthew 21:46 – people claimed him to be a prophet
- Mark 6:1-4 - prophet without honor in hometown, relatives and own house
- Luke 7:16 – people claim that a great prophet has appeared among us
- Luke 24:13-27 – Road to Emmaus exchange between Jesus and disciples
- John 3:31-35 – speaks words of God
- John 6:14 – Crowd response to feeding of five thousand

Jesus speaks with a Prophet's authority -

- Matthew 7:28-29 – crowd reaction after sermon on the mount.
- Mark 1:27; 2:12; - authority over evil spirits and ability to forgive sins
- Luke 4:14-30 – Jesus proclaims Isaiah was speaking of him in Isaiah 61:1,2
- John 1:14 – full of grace and truth

Jesus speaks about himself

- Matthew 5:11 – “rejection because of me”
- Matthew 7:24-27 – Hear His words and put into practice
- John 14:6 – I am way, truth and life
- Mark 8:31-32, 9:30-31, 10:32-34 Speaks of his suffering, rejection, death, resurrection

Your Summary Statement-

Jesus Fulfills the Role of Old Testament Priests

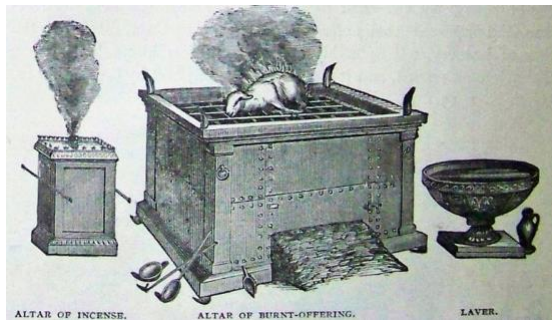
In the Old Testament, God designed the priestly role to represent his people before Himself. Because priests acted as mediators between God and man, they served as “bridge-builders” in repairing one’s damaged relationship with God due to sin. By his grace, God appointed an Old Testament sacrificial system to address one’s sinfulness through appropriate sacrifices. These sacrifices could not remove the people’s sinfulness. While inadequate in substance, they pointed to the need for a greater and more perfect sacrifice because only God could forgive sins. Jesus is our Mediator and through his sacrificial death, God’s wrath was satisfied and redemption was accomplished and applied to all who believe.

Old Testament High Priest

Jesus as Our High Priest

The New Testament book of Hebrews emphasizes the Old Testament priestly role is no longer needed because Jesus is our great High Priest! As the perfect sacrificial lamb, Jesus became our substitute and takes our sin upon himself. That’s why the cross is central to the gospel message and why the final week of our Lord’s life on earth is so important in the gospel story.

Old Testament Sacrifices



Jesus as our Sacrifice



Assignment - Compare the Leviticus passages and the New Testament Scripture about Jesus. How does Jesus fulfill the Leviticus passages?

Leviticus 1–7 gives names of offerings/sacrifices
Leviticus 8-9 explains Aaron’s role as High Priest
Leviticus 9:7 – Aaron needed atonement too

John 3:16; Mark 10:45
Hebrews 8:3-6
2 Corinthians 5:17-21

Now, the Lord is exalted in heaven and serves as our intercessor and mediator (1 Timothy 2:5, Hebrews 6:13-20; 8:1-3).

Application Today – Jesus’ prayer in John 17 illustrates his intercessory work on our behalf.

Read through John 17 and identify how Jesus prayed for his disciples and how he prayed for all who will believe in him through the ages! **What do these verses have to say to you as a leader in God’s Church?**

Future Self-Study – on your own, read through Hebrews and see how many times the writer states that “Jesus is better than....”

Jesus is King and His Kingdom Will Never End!

Old Testament Kings had authority and power. The Scriptures tell of kings that ruled justly and others that were corrupt and idolatrous. In the days of the united kingdom, **Saul** had no heart for God, **David** had a whole heart for God, and **Solomon** had a divided heart for God. When Israel divided into two kingdoms, Israel (the northern 10 tribes) had **NO godly kings**, while Judah (the southern 2 tribe kingdom) had several righteous rulers. The books of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles tell the story of these kings. Old Testament prophecies tell of One who will come as the true and righteous King, whose kingdom will never end. Jesus fulfills those prophecies and is that King who is leading his people into a new society under his authority (1 Peter 2:9-12).

Old Testament King



King Jesus



Assignment - Compare the Old Testament passages about the role of the King with how Jesus fulfills those prophecies through his incarnation and exaltation.

The promise of David's Line

2 Samuel 7:13-14 - a ruler coming

The arrival of King Jesus

Matthew 1 – Born in David's line

Matthew 2:1-12 - Magi searching for King of Jews

Luke 1:32-33 – An angel's message to Mary

Royal Psalms in Old Testament

Psalms 2, 45, 72, 110

Attributing praise to King Jesus

Matthew 21:1-11; Mark 11:9-11; Luke 19:37-44

The promise of a ruler like David

Isaiah 9:6-7

Isaiah 11:1-10

Daniel 7:13-14 – Son of Man authority

Worshiped by all nations

Affirming Jesus as King

Luke 1:31-33

Revelation 5:1-14 global authority and worshipped

by all tribes, nations, languages and people.

The promise of an eternal Kingdom

Micah 5: 1-5 – an eternal king

Matthew 27:11-44 – Are you the King of the Jews?

The Kingdom of God is already here, but not yet fully realized.

Jesus' emphasizes the Kingdom has come – Mark 1:14-15

Jesus preaches good news of the Kingdom – Matthew 4:23-25

Jesus proclaims the attitudes of the Kingdom in the Sermon on the Mount – Matthew 5-7

Jesus explains life in the Kingdom through parables – Matthew 13:11-52; Luke 12:13 – 18:14

Followers of Jesus are witnesses to his kingdom authority and life changing power

Witnesses to the King – Acts 1:6-8; 1 Thessalonians 2:10

Application Question: How does recognizing Christ Jesus as True Prophet, Holy Priest and Reigning King help us in our daily worship?

Jesus and Old Testament Prophecies

Prophecy usually includes two major purposes – “Forth-telling” (speaking God’s Word directly into a particular situation) and “Fore-telling” (pointing to a future fulfillment of God’s purposes). Whether it was understood or not at the time it was given, Old Testament prophecies often pointed to the coming and ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Assignment - How are these Old Testament scriptures fulfilled by Jesus?

Old Testament Scripture

Genesis 3:15

Genesis 12:1-3 & Genesis 22:18

Genesis 49:10

2 Samuel 7:13-14; Isaiah 9:7

Psalms 2:1-2

Isaiah 7:11

Isaiah 40:3-5

Isaiah 40:11-12

Isaiah 42:6, 49:6

Isaiah 52:12-53:12

New Testament Scripture

Matthew 1:20

Galatians 4:4

Matthew 1:1

Romans 9:5

Galatians 3:15-18

Luke 3:33

Hebrews 7:14

Matthew 1:1-17

Luke 1:32-33

Romans 1:3

Matthew 12:14, 26:3-4, 26:47

Matthew 1:21

Luke 3:3-6

John 10:11

Hebrews 13:20

1 Peter 2:25

Luke 2:25-32

Acts 26:23

Jesus life, death, resurrection,
exaltation

Write your comments here:

What Three Ideas have you learned in Seminar 1 that will help you as an Emerging Leader?