

# ARE WE SAVED BY THE **BLOOD?**

WEEK 5: “The Old and the  
New Testament”

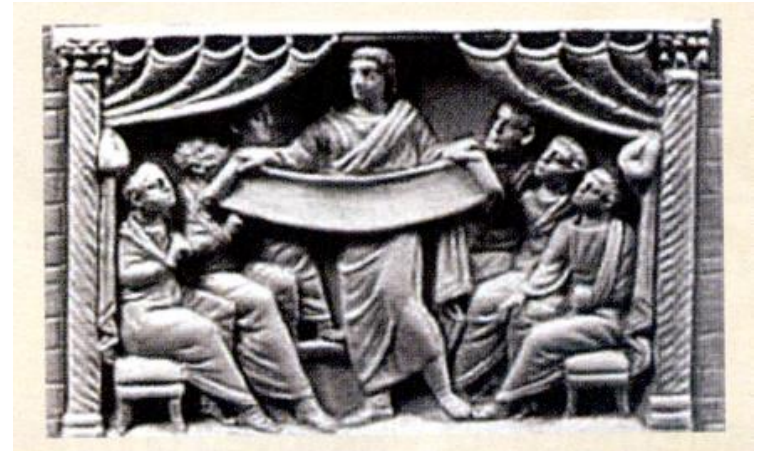
## Overview

# Are We Saved by the Blood?

1. The Pattern for Paradise - What was God's **purpose** in creating humans?
2. The Origin of Sin - How did humans get separated from God's *ideal*?
3. The Sacrificial System - What was the point of **blood** sacrifices?
4. The Law and Jesus - What do we mean by God's **Law**?
5. How does the **New** Testament <relate> to the **Old** Testament?
6. Righteous Judgment - Is God's character really perfect and complete?
7. The Substitutionary Atonement – “Jesus *died* in our place” – what does that mean?
8. The Price of Reconciliation - Was “the precious blood of Christ” a **price** that was paid?

# ..A new or old heresy?

- ❖ Early in the second century a heretic teaching called Gnosticism developed.
- ❖ The Gnostic Marcion claimed that the God of the Old Testament (Jehovah) was malevolent and the God of the New Testament (Jesus) was loving and kind.
- ❖ In our modern world there is again an effort to deny the unity of the biblical revelation.



**To deal with this we must see [how the two testaments relate to one another](#), and understand that God is both loving and kind, and holy and just.**

# The Scriptures

The Bible we have today is a collection of sixty-six writings, held together in two sections – 39 in the Old Testament, and 27 in the New Testament.

The Scriptures claim for themselves divine authorship:

*“We also have the prophetic message as something completely reliable, and you will do well to pay attention to it, as to a light shining in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning star rises in your hearts. Above all, you must understand that no prophecy of Scripture came about by the prophet's own interpretation of things. For prophecy never had its origin in the human will, but prophets, though human, spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit.”*

**2 Peter 1:19-21**

The entire Bible is a revelation of who God is and his plan for humanity. We cannot therefore ignore the Old Testament and devote all our attention to the New Testament.

## Reasons to study the Old Testament.

Old Testament lays the foundation for the teachings and events found in the New Testament.

The Bible is a progressive revelation. If you skip the first half of any good book and try to finish it, you will have a hard time understanding the characters, the plot, and the ending.



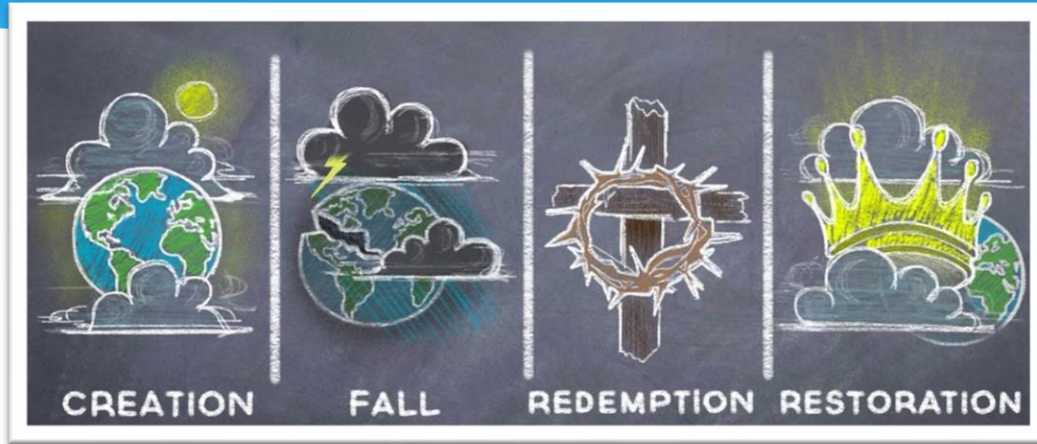
The New Testament is only completely understood when we see its foundation of the events, characters, laws, sacrificial system, covenants, and promises of the Old Testament.”

The Apostle Paul says,



*For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities—his eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that people are without excuse.  
(Romans 1:20)*

## “The Old & the New Testament”

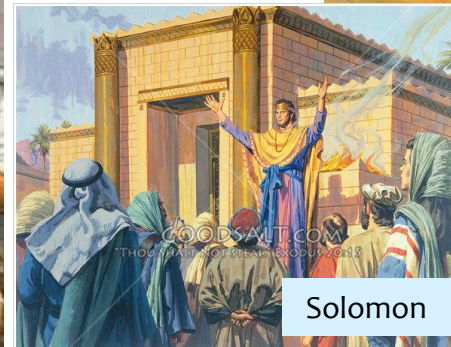
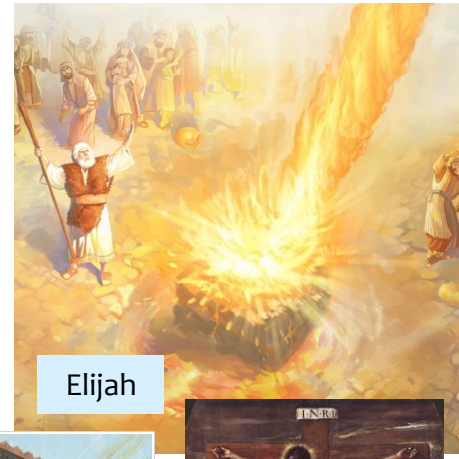
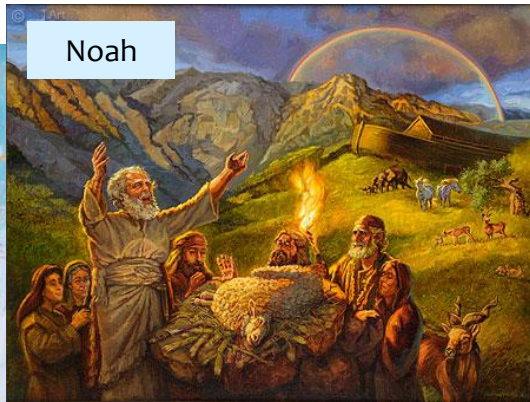


- I. In the Old Testament, we see God revealing himself as Creator of all things. He created man for relationship with him on the basis of independent choice.
- II. Sin sought to destroy the relationship. God formed a basis of return to that relationship through repentance and forgiveness. As a holy God he wanted relationship with a holy people.
- III. The Old Testament reveals the divine attributes of His holiness and demonstrates God’s intolerance of sin. His holiness could not be violated or sidestepped. His laws have to be respected and obeyed.
- IV. Yet, in love He provides a way back to him through the sacrificial system, which leads up to, and finds fulfilment in his Son, Jesus Christ.

# There is a distinct blood line

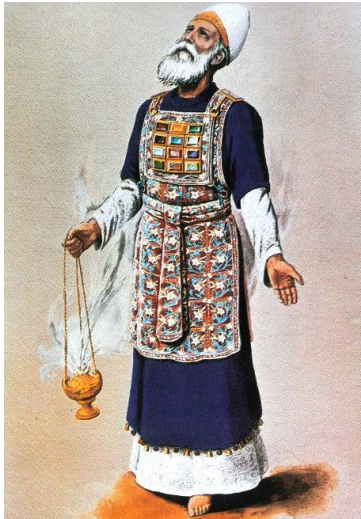
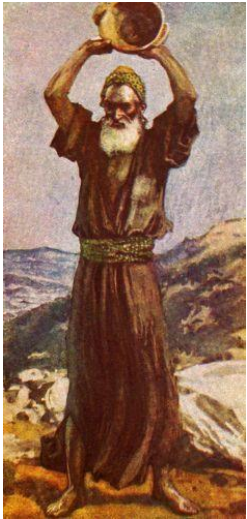
that flows through the Bible, linking both testaments and finding fulfilment in the sacrifice of Christ.

Genesis 3:21, Exodus 24:8, Leviticus 17:11, Luke 22:20, Hebrews 9:19-22, etc.





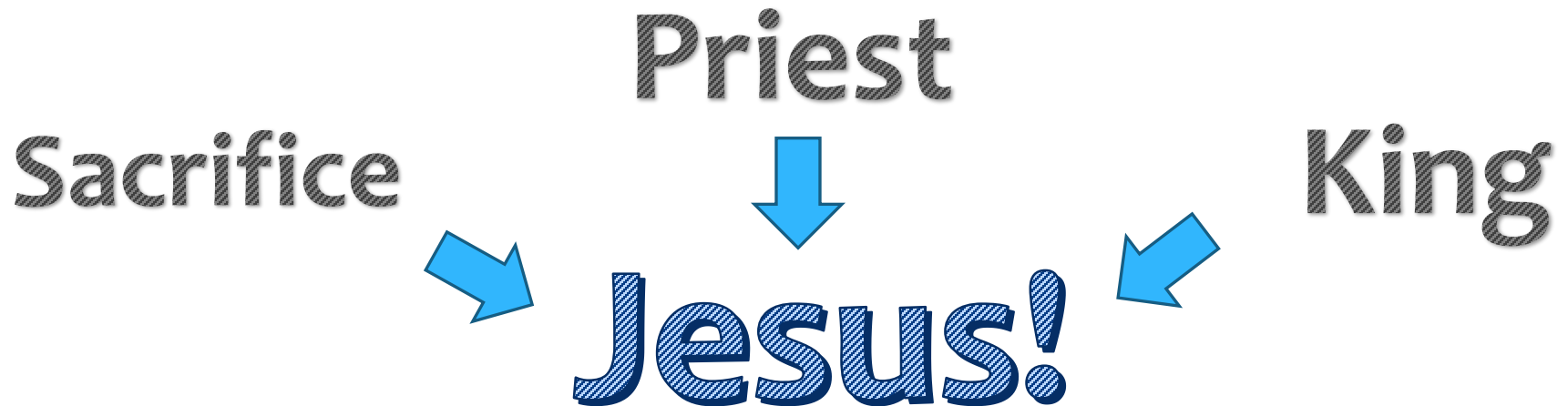
We need the Old Testament to understand the roles of **Prophet** and **Priest**, **Sacrifice** and **Offering**, **Praise and Worship**, the **King** and his **Kingdom**, the people of God and the **discipling of the nations**, which are developed in the New Testament.



For example,  
**the role of the Priest was fulfilled in Christ**

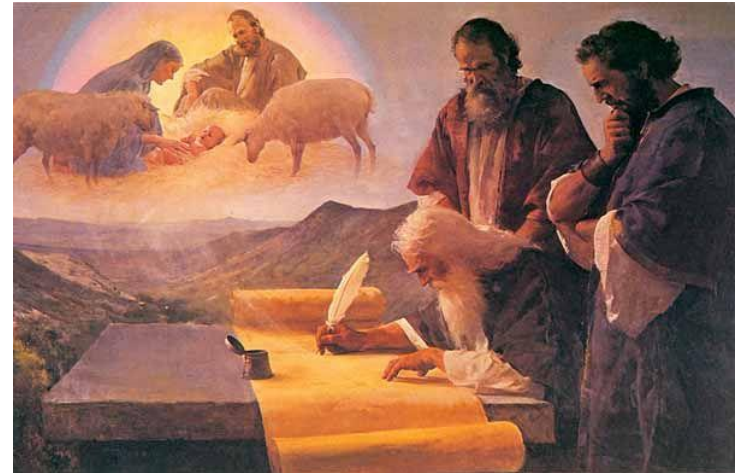
*... Jesus has become the guarantor of a better covenant. Now there have been many of those priests, since death prevented them from continuing in office; but **because Jesus lives forever, he has a permanent priesthood.** Therefore he is able to **save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them.***

(Hebrews 7:22-25)



## Prophetic Revelation

- Progressive prophecies unfold God’s plan for the coming of Jesus;
- His birth, his life and ministry, his death, resurrection and ascension, and his second coming.
- The Old Testament reveals Jesus as both suffering Saviour and King of kings.
- Jesus arrives in literal fulfilment of the prophecies.



*For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.*

**Isaiah 9:6**

*But when the set time had fully come, God sent his Son, born of a woman, born under the law, to redeem those under the law, that we might receive adoption to sonship.*

Galatians 4:4-5

“The Old & the New Testament”

## Jesus used the Old Testament

- When Jesus arrived and ministered on the earth, the only scriptures available were the Old Testament.
- He used these scriptures effectively, in his teaching and his declaration of who he was.



*He said to them, "How foolish you are, and how slow to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Did not the Messiah have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?" And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.*

**Luke 24:25-27**

## The New Testament Confirming the Old

- The New Testament was written after Jesus had been resurrected
- Through the gospel accounts of the life of Christ, the Acts, the Letters written by followers of Jesus, and the Revelation, convey the impact of the life of Christ.
- The New Testament is firmly rooted in the Old Testament, and it continues God’s revelation to man.
- Jesus did not abrogate the Law, he fulfilled it and provided the avenue of grace to man, revealing the qualities of God in tangible form:

*For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ. No one has ever seen God, but the one and only Son, who is himself God and is in closest relationship with the Father, has made him known.*

**John 1:17-18**

**Jesus not only fulfilled the expectation of the Old Testament, he also widened the people of God to include redeemed gentiles, forging a new body of people – the church.**

As Paul explains,

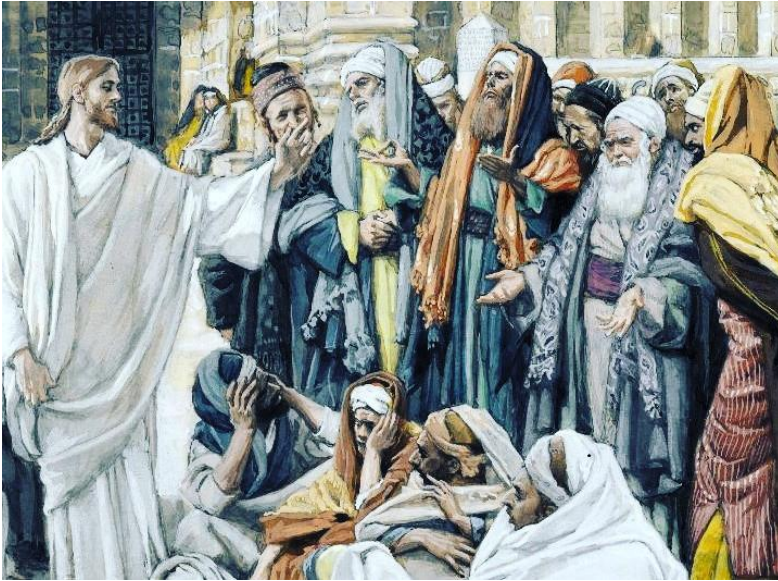
*“In reading this, then, you will be able to understand my insight into the mystery of Christ, which was not made known to people in other generations as it has now been revealed by the Spirit to God's holy apostles and prophets. This mystery is that through the gospel the Gentiles are heirs together with Israel, members together of one body, and sharers together in the promise in Christ Jesus.”*

**Ephesians 3:4-6**

So the law was our guardian until Christ came that we might be justified by faith.

**Galatians 3:24**

Jesus asserted to the Jewish leaders of his day that the scriptures they were reading **spoke of him..**



*You study the Scriptures diligently because you think that in them you have eternal life. These are the very Scriptures that testify about me, yet you refuse to come to me to have life.*

**John 5:39-40**

*“Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfil them. For truly I tell you, until heaven and earth disappear, not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished.”*

**Matthew 5:17-18**



# The Old Testament, in its seven festivals, prepared the Jewish people for **Jesus**



*Passover*

{ Jesus is the sacrificial Passover Lamb who paid the penalty for our sin



*Feast of Unleavened Bread*

{ Christ is our unleavened (sinless) Bread of Heaven



*Feast of First Fruits*

{ Jesus Christ became the first fruits of God, resurrecting from the dead in victory



*Feast of Pentecost (Weeks)*

{ Christ Jesus birthed His Church through the power of the Holy Spirit



*Rosh Hashanah*  
*(Feast of Trumpets)*

{ The righteous will sound the trumpets and announce Jesus' second coming as Messiah and King



*Day of Atonement*

{ Jesus, our High Priest, made atonement for the man's sins through His sacrifice on the cross.



*Feast of Tabernacles*

{ Through Christ, the righteous can dwell in the presence of the Almighty God and will one day reign together with Christ during the Glorious Millennium of Jesus the Messiah

The Jewish feasts are closely related to Israel's spring and fall harvests and agricultural seasons.

They were to remind the Israelites each year of God's ongoing protection and provision.

# The 7 feasts foreshadowed the redemptive work of Jesus Christ.

Not only did they play significant roles in Christ’s earthly ministry but they also symbolize the complete redemptive story of Christ, **beginning with His death on the cross as the Passover Lamb** and ending with **His second coming** after which He will “tabernacle” or dwell with His people forever.”



## NT letters confirming God speaking through Prophets and the OT

- The Book of Hebrews in the New Testament was written to a Jewish-Christian audience and explains very well the relevance of the Old Testament to those who follow Christ.
- The meaning of the various rituals and practices of the Jewish people in the Old Testament gain clarity in the light of these explanations:

*In the past **God spoke** to our ancestors **through the prophets** at many times and in **various ways**, but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, and through whom also he made the universe.*

**Hebrews 1:1-2**

## Hebrews provides details of worship and the tabernacle in the Old Testament, and adds..

- The Holy Spirit was showing by this that the way into the Most Holy Place had not yet been disclosed as long as the first tabernacle was still functioning.
- This is an illustration for the present time, indicating that the gifts and sacrifices being offered were not able to clear the conscience of the worshiper.

*They are only a matter of food and drink and various ceremonial washings—external regulations applying until the time of the new order.*

**Hebrews 9:8-10**

# Jesus, the Passover Lamb

*For what I received I passed on to you as of first importance: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures,  
(1 Corinthians 15:3-4)*



*For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.  
(1 Corinthians 11:26)*

## Paul sees the fulfilment of the Old Testament, in the New

*Get rid of the old yeast, so that you may be a new unleavened batch—as you really are. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.*

*Therefore let us keep the Festival, not with the old bread leavened with malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.*

**(1 Corinthians 5:7-8)**

## What we do and don't practice as Christians today.

We recognize their fulfilment...

- ✓ The weekly Sabbath is replaced by Sunday, the Lord's Day.
- ✓ Passover is fulfilled by Good Friday and Easter.
- ✓ We do recognize Pentecost as the day on which the Spirit was poured out.
- ✓ We include Christmas as a day devoted to commemorating the birth of Christ.



**The Old Testament and New Testament are linked inseparably.**

**We need one to understand the other!**

# “The Old & the New Testament”



# Questions ?