

L11: The Gospels: The Gospel of God Pt. 3

Read

Pray

Summary Points:

- The Gospel of God is very comprehensive as it concerns Christ progressively revealed in the scriptures. It starts in Genesis and its' complete, concluding revelation ends with Paul, the apostle.
- The Gospel of God as revealed to Paul, the apostle, is broken into three main times: Adam to Moses, Moses to Christ, and Paul - due time.
- The Gospel of God takes into account various components as progressively and partially revealed and highlighted throughout these times and with certain individuals, such as: Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ.
- The various components revealed and highlighted with these individuals:
 - Adam - Sin, Death, The Problem, The Fall, The Seed
 - Abraham - Justification, Faith, Righteousness, The Seed
 - Moses - Condemnation, Guilt, The Law
 - David - The Son, The Father, The Relationship (Sanctification), Reigning, The Seed
 - Jesus Christ - The Seed, Grace, Redemption
 - Paul - Due Time Testimony of All the Ramifications and Implications of Christ's Crosswork

Lesson Points:

- **Adam - The Problem, The Fall, Sin, The Promise, The Seed**
- **Abraham - The Faith, The Justification, The Seed (justification)**
- **Moses - The Law, Condemnation, Death, Guilt**

Adam - The Problem, The Fall, Sin, The Promise, The Seed

- Romans 1:1-5
- Romans 5:14 - Adam to Moses (atonement - "one man" status)
 - 1 Cor. 15:22 - "in Adam all die"
 - 1 Cor. 15:45 - "first man Adam"
 - :47 - "first man...second man"
- Genesis 3:15 - "the seed"

Abraham - The Faith, The Justification, The Seed (justification)

- Romans 4:1ff
 - Context Romans 3
- Genesis 12:1-4
 - Context Genesis 13 - Abram & Lot
 - Genesis 14 - Battle of the Kings
 - Genesis 15:1ff
- Galatians 3:8, 9, 14-18, 29
- Galatians 4:22

- Allegory - A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words that hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth Psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a supposed history, and an allegory, a figurative description of real facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor.
- Heb. 2:16
- God's has His purpose with Abraham's seed and nation building while having a greater purpose with man when it comes to their blessing in the earth and when it comes to man's need for righteousness.

Moses - The Law, Condemnation, Death, Guilt

- Romans 2:12 - judged by the law
- Romans 3:25 - breaker of the law
- Romans 3:9 - under sin
 - :10-11 = Gentile Iniquity
 - :13-18 = Jewish Iniquity
- Romans 3:19-20 - Final Conclusion
 - Whole world guilty
 - No flesh justified by His sight
 - Knowledge of sin
- Romans 5:20 - the offence might abound (offence of Adam)
 - :21 - sin hath reigned
- Romans 6:14 - dominion of sin
- 1 Corinthians 15:56 - the strength of sin is the law
- 2 Corinthians 3:6 - letter killeth
 - :7 - ministration of death
 - :9 - ministration of condemnation
- Galatians 3:21 - if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law
- Galatians 4:22 - Ishmael allegorical of the flesh
- 1 Timothy 1:9 - law is not made for a righteous man
- Historical Context:
 - Exodus 15:22-26 - proved them
 - Exodus 16:4, 28

- Exodus 19:5-6 - only good end, they already know the consequences from Exodus 15
 - :7 - their response
 - :10-13 - God's response to their response

Off shoots

The gospel of Christ

The gospel of the grace of God

Paul's gospel