

Resources:

John Miles. *Doctrine 2 Notes*. FSB. Pg. 9

Michael Meysenburg. *Bible Interpretation*. FSB. Pg 62

What I intend for us to learn tonight is this:

THE OLD TESTAMENT FORESHADOWED AND ANTICIPATED THE LORD JESUS CHRIST AND HIS WORK THROUGH MANY DIFFERENT TYPES.

Question #1 - What do we mean by the term "type"?

A type, in the Bible, is an Old Testament picture, or illustration, that foreshadows something or someone to come in the New Testament. In regards to Christ, when we look at what is written in the people, events, and things in the Old Testament, we find connection after connection with the life and work of Jesus Christ described in the New Testament.

According to Webster's, a type is *a person, thing, or event that foreshadows another to come: Token, Symbol, Model, Example.*

Typical means *being or having the nature of a type*. In other words, if someone does something typical of their character, that person is fitting in line with what the past foreshadowed them to be doing today. People who have lied much in the past often lie much in the present. That is typical of liars.

Typify means *1: to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. 2: to embody the essential or common characteristics of*. In other words, if I say that Melchizedek typified Christ, that means that Melchizedek, in his office and character, gave us an image in our head of the one who would come to be Christ, Jesus of Nazareth.

Antitype means to fulfill the type. In the Bible, the prefigurement in the Old Testament is the type, and the fulfillment in the New Testament is called the antitype.

Question #2 - If a type is something in the OT that foreshadows something else in the NT, what is the difference between a type and prophecy?

I'll read to you what Mike Meysenburg wrote in our Bible Interpretation notes. I think he quoted a man named Donald K. Campbell. "Prophecies and types both point to things future and are predictive in their natures. Types, however, are to be distinguished from prophecies in their respective forms. That is, a type prefigured coming reality; a prophet verbally delineates the future. One is expressed in event, persons, and acts; the other is couched in words and statements."

The difference between prophecy and types is that prophecy is direct statements of the future while types are past events, people, and things that picture the future. Now that brings us to

Question #3 - What are the views regarding what is a type and what is not a type?

There are four main views regarding types that we should be aware of.

(View #1) - The Liberal View.

This view sees everything as a type. This view attempts to find types in every detail of the Old Testament, even though it has no merit in the New Testament.

(View #2) - The No Types View.

In response to the liberal view, some people refuse to see any typology in Scripture. This view is heretical because the Bible does clearly express specific types (Romans 5:14).

(View #3) - The Strict View.

This view says that nothing can be considered a type unless it is explicitly stated to be one in Scripture. This strict view can protect someone from being too liberal, but the problem with it is that the Bible does not teach anything regarding a specific formula a person must follow to determine types.

(View #4) - The Moderate View. (Preferred view)

This view allows for more flexibility than the strict view. It certainly includes everything the strict view would have, but it also includes places where Scripture makes it obvious but does not use the exact term of a type.

This view accepts types when:

1. The Scripture explicitly states that a type exists (Romans 5:14).
2. There is an interchange of names such as "Christ our Passover" (1 Corinthians 5:7).
3. There is some evidence of divine affirmation (John 3:14-15; Numbers 21:8-9).

Question #4 - What are the principles of determining a type?

1. There must be resemblance, similarity or correspondence between the OT type and the NT antitype. If there is no resemblance, there is no type.
2. Do not look for hidden meanings in the OT text. Attempting to find hidden meanings in the Bible will only lead someone to miss the plain and clear understanding of the text, which is the object for the reader - to understand the plain meaning (Revelation 1:3).

3. A type must look forward to and anticipate the antitype. There is no evidence that hinges on a temple door were looking forward to the two natures of Christ.
4. Look for a heightening of the type. The antitype must be greater than the type itself, just like Christ is superior to Melchizedek.
5. There must be evidence that the type was appointed by God to represent the thing typified. It must show that ultimately the fulfillment of the type was planned by God in His progressive revelation.
6. Scripture must indicate in some way that an event, person, object or institution is a type. If you cannot back up a type in some way with Scripture connecting the dots, you should not claim it to be a type.

Following those principles will be helpful for us regarding types.

Question #5 - What are some of the types of Jesus listed in the OT that anticipated Him?

Lewis Sperry Chafer said, "the field both in typology and prophecy is vast, there being upwards of one hundred legitimate types, fully one-half of which concern the Lord Jesus Christ alone, and there being even a greater field of prophecy wherein there are upwards of three hundred detailed predictions concerning Christ which were fulfilled by His first Advent."

We won't take time to analyze every possible type tonight. We will look at 12 clear and straightforward types regarding our Lord Jesus Christ.

1. Melchizedek is a type of Christ's perpetual priesthood. **Hebrews 7:3, 15-17**
2. Adam is a type of Christ. Adam represents the head of fallen and dead humanity, while Jesus represents the head of redeemed and living humanity. **Romans 5:12-21**
3. Aaron is a type of Christ's priestly ministry and appointment. **Hebrews 5:4-5**
4. The Nation Israel at the time of the Exodus is a type of Christ. Jesus came out of Egypt just like the nation came out of Egypt. **Exodus 13:9; Hosea 11:1; Matthew 2:15**
5. The Passover Feast is a type of Christ's sacrifice. **Exodus 12:14-16; 1 Corinthians 5:7**
6. The Day of Atonement is a type of Christ's sacrifice on the cross. **Hebrews 9:19-28**
7. Jonah's three days and nights in the belly of a fish was a type of Christ in the tomb. **Matthew 12:40**
8. The Tabernacle was a type of Christ - in Christ, a believer has access to God and fellowship with God. **Hebrews 8:2, 5; 9:23-24**
9. The Tabernacle Veil was a type of Christ, being the believers' access to God. **Hebrews 10:20**
10. The Burnt Offering was a type of Christ's offering of Himself as the perfect sacrifice for sins. **Leviticus 1:3-5; Hebrews 10:5-7; Ephesians 5:2**
11. The Bronze Serpent was a type of Christ's death on the cross. **Numbers 21:8-9; John 3:14**
12. The Passover Lamb was a type of Christ being the final sacrifice to take away sin. **Exodus 12:3; Isaiah 53:6-7; John 1:29**