



Jesus On Every Page

Information for this lesson (except for Christ's Promises) taken from *Jesus on Every Page* by David Murray.

Christ's Prophets: Discovering Jesus in the Old Testament Prophets

Steps to finding Jesus in the Old Testament prophets.

1. Find the original message. Micah 5:2; Ezekiel 47:1
2. Consider the fulfillment.
 - a. Explicit fulfillment. Zechariah 9:9
 - b. Implicit fulfillment. Numbers 24:17; Revelation 22:16
 - c. Hindsight fulfillment. Matthew 13:35; Psalm 78:2
 - d. Theological fulfillment.
 - e. Combined fulfillment. Matthew 21:13; Isaiah 56:7; Jeremiah 7:11
 - f. Summary fulfillment. Matthew 2:23
 - g. Single fulfillment. Micah 5:2
 - h. Multiple fulfillments.
 - i. Staged fulfillment. Isaiah 61:1-2
 - j. Essential fulfillment.
 - k. Symbolic fulfillment. Joel 2:28-29
3. Apply the message to the heathen and to the church of Christ.
 - a. The message to the heathen is judgment on the nations and salvation for the nations.
 - b. The message to Old Testament Israel must be heard by the church since the church is the continuation of the true people of God.
 - i. God speaks an unchanging word.
 - ii. God requires faith and repentance.
 - iii. God chastises his people.
 - iv. God preserves and comforts a remnant.
 - v. God will send salvation.
 - c. The message to Israel is ultimately fulfilled, not in the church, but in Jesus. Four ways Jesus fulfills Israel's history.
 - i. The exodus of Jesus.
 - ii. The exile of Jesus.
 - iii. The kingdom of Jesus.
 - iv. The day of Jesus.

Christ's Pictures: Discovering Jesus in the Old Testament Types

A type is a picture of a truth found in Scripture. The antitype is the New Testament truth pictured by the type.

A type is a real person, place, object, or event that God ordained to act as a predictive pattern or resemblance of Jesus' person and work, or of opposition to both.



- A type is real, that is, it is not made-up. This means an allegory is not a type because an allegory may be fictional.
- A type is ordained by God to resemble the person or work of Jesus. The resemblance is not by coincidence but by divine plan.
- A type being predictive means the same truth is found in the Old Testament type and the New Testament fulfillment.
- The truth pictured in the type is enlarged, heightened, and clarified in the New Testament fulfillment.
- There are also types or pictures of the enemies of Jesus.¹

The typology course uses the terms historical, correspondence, predictiveness, and escalation.

- Historical means both the type and antitype must have really happened in history.
- Correspondence means the type must relate to the antitype.
- Predictiveness mean the type must predict a future fulfillment or reality to come.
- Escalation means the type must be lesser than the antitype.

Some examples of different types are

- Person – Adam as our representative was a type of Jesus.
- Place – Jerusalem was a type of the church and of heaven.
- Object – The tabernacle was a type of God’s dwelling with man through Jesus.
- Event – The great flood was a type of the final judgment and salvation.
- Office – The prophet, priest, and king typified Jesus.

There are explicit and implicit types. Reasons for recognizing implicit types:

- Even though typology is prophecy in pictures, no one limits Old Testament prophecy to only what the New Testament explicitly says is a prophecy.
- The author of Hebrews presents Melchizedek as a type, but it is not even hinted anywhere else that Melchizedek is a type.
- If we limit ourselves to only explicit types then we can have minor characters such as Melchizedek and Jonah as types since they are explicitly identified as types, but we cannot have major characters such as Joseph and Joshua be types since they are not explicitly identified as types.
- The purpose of types, which was to prepare God’s people for the coming of Jesus, would be greatly diminished if we were limited to only explicit types.

Questions to ask about types:

1. What was the type designed to teach the original audience?
2. What light did later Old Testament revelation cast upon the type?
3. What were the inadequacies of the type?
4. How did an Old Testament believer use of relate to the types by faith?
5. Are both the type and the fulfillment of the same moral quality?

¹ Ibid., 138.



6. What are the essential resemblances?
7. Does the type present the same truth in a simpler way?
8. Does the fulfillment present the same truth enlarged, clarified, and heightened?
 - a. Enlarged – The truth existed as a flower bud in the type but it comes to full flower in the fulfillment.
 - b. Clarified – The truth was unclear because it was a shadowy truth, but the fulfillment shines brightly in its clarity.
 - c. Heightened – The earthly type points to a greater heavenly fulfillment.
9. What extra light does the New Testament shed on the type?
10. What light do the types cast on the New Testament?
11. Does the type ever have more than one fulfillment?

Christ's Promises: Discovering Jesus in the Old Testament Covenants

The Old Testament covenants are

- The Covenant of Works
- The Noahic Covenant
- The Abrahamic Covenant
- The Mosaic Covenant
- The Davidic Covenant
- The Covenant of Grace

Covenant of Works

Just as Adam was mankind's representative, Jesus is redeemed mankind's representative. Jesus succeeds where Adam failed. The dominion of Christ is expanding throughout the earth and will reach its ultimate fulfillment when he returns.

Noahic Covenant

The Noahic covenant shows God's common grace in that God promises not to destroy the earth again with water, and he promises to continue the normal seasonal cycles. However, the events of Noah also show God's special grace in the salvation of Noah from the flood, a type of the salvation we have in Christ, and the flood is also a type of the final judgment that Christ will bring.

Abrahamic Covenant

All of the promises given to Abraham, the promise his descendants would be as numerous as the stars and the promise of the land, are fulfilled in Christ. There will be a multitude that no one can count in the ultimate land, which is the new heavens and the new earth.



Mosaic Covenant

All of the blessings for obedience to the covenant are found in Christ, and all of the curses for disobedience to the covenant were placed on Christ.

Davidic Covenant

Jesus is the Son of David. Jesus is the king promised in the Davidic Covenant.

Covenant of Grace

The key to the covenants is Jesus. All are fulfilled in him. All of the covenants have a gracious character to them, even the Covenant of Works, because God was not obliged to covenant with man. These gracious covenants come to fruition in the New Covenant.

Christ's Proverbs: Discovering Jesus in the Old Testament Proverbs

Ten principles for finding Jesus in Proverbs.

1. Proverbs is an exhibition of Christ's character.
2. Proverbs is an exhibition of Christ's life. Proverbs 27:5-6
3. Proverbs is an example of the teaching of Jesus. Proverbs 27:1
4. Proverbs is an examination in the light of Jesus.
5. Proverbs gives an explanation of the death of Jesus.
6. Proverbs shows the extent of the death of Jesus.
7. Proverbs show the execution of the judgment of Jesus.
8. Proverbs shows the enjoyment of the presence of Jesus.
9. Proverbs shows an entrance into the home of Jesus.
10. Proverbs shows the exaltation of the glory of Jesus.

In Proverbs we find wisdom revealed in

1. A wise son.
2. A wise teacher.
3. A wise host.
4. A wise creator.

Christ's Poets: Discovering Jesus in the Old Testament Poems

Three ways we find Jesus in the Psalms.

1. We sing to Jesus with the Psalms.
2. We sing of Jesus in the Psalms.
 - a. The New Testament quotes from Psalms more than from any other Old Testament book.
 - b. Forty-one percent of the Old Testament quotes in the New Testament are from Psalms.
 - c. The Psalms are used more than fifty times in the Gospels to allude to Jesus.
 - d. The author of Hebrews used at least seven quotes from the Psalms to prove Jesus was God.



We find in the Psalms what we find in the rest of the Old Testament.

- a. God saves by grace, not works.
 - b. God will send a deliverer.
 - c. The Deliverer will reveal God in a new way.
 - d. The Deliverer will be a sacrifice for sin.
 - e. The Deliverer will reign for ever and ever.
3. We sing with Jesus in the Psalms.