

1. Introduction to Typology

Summer MNM 2014: Christ Prefigured in the OT
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NOTES:

I. Introduction

A. Goals

1. **Christ:** We want to observe, understand, and _____ the person and work of Jesus Christ through the lens of the OT.
2. **Sanctification:** We not only want to know who God is in the person of Jesus Christ, we want to grapple with what such an understanding of God _____ for us today.
3. **History:** We want to observe the Triune God as being the Lord of _____.
4. **Bible:** We want to better understand the relationship between the Old and New Testament.
 - a) The fundamental relationship between the OT and NT is that of _____ to _____ centered in God's redemptive plan accomplished through Jesus Christ.

B. *How important is the OT to our understanding of Jesus?*

1. **Christopher Wright:** "The deeper you go into the Old Testament, the closer you come to the _____ of Jesus."
2. The OT points to Jesus in such a way that a failure to understand the OT results in a _____ to understand who Jesus is and what he came to do.

II. Typology Defined

1. "Biblical typology involves an analogical correspondence in which earlier events, persons, and places in salvation history become patterns by which later events are _____" (EDT 1222).
2. Types are "persons, institutions, and events of the Old Testament which are regarded as divinely established _____ or prerepresentations of corresponding realities in the New Testament salvation history" (Walther Eichrodt).

III. A Method for Studying Typology

A. *Why do Typology?*

1. What gives us the right to connect two events typologically? What warrant do we have in studying the OT in this way?
 - a) **The authority of _____**. The authors of the NT, under the inspiration of the Spirit of God, connected certain OT events to Jesus.
 - b) **The authority of _____**.

B. *Interpretive Principles*

1. There must be an _____ Scriptural pattern or correspondence between the OT type and the NT antitype.
2. Seek to preserve the _____ of corresponding typological events.
3. _____ from the OT to the NT. Seek to understand the OT author's intended message for Israel before drawing parallels to Christ or the church.
4. Keep to the _____ message of the text and be careful of searching for types in every detail of a passage.
5. Be aware, not only of the continuity between a type and its antitype, but also the _____.
6. Look for _____ from type to antitype. Genuine types are marked by an escalation of the lesser to the greater; from the material to the spiritual; the earthly to the heavenly.

IV. Basis of Typology

A. *History and the Word of God*

1. **False Dichotomy:** If the Bible did not magically fall from the clouds, then it is _____, uninspired, and without authority. If the Bible is connected to history and human beings it is false.
2. But there is a third option:
 - a) _____ **Book:** Inspired, Inerrant, Authoritative, Universal

b) _____ **Book:** Tied to human language, history, culture

3. Christianity is unique in that it is a faith rooted in history. **A denial of its historicity completely undermines the _____ of its message.**

B. *Presuppositions of Typology (adapted from Fred Zaspel)*

1. *God is the _____ of history.* God sovereignly is arranging and directing events and people with his own purpose and goal in mind.
2. *God _____ himself through history.* God doesn't just reveal himself in words, but in and through historical events and actions. Typology is ultimately about how God orchestrates redemptive history in such a way that it points to who he is and what he has done to save us.
3. *God orders history in such a way that it points _____ itself.* There is a prophetic aspect to certain historical events and patterns that indicate how God will yet work in history.
4. *History is _____ in purpose and in design.* "God is working in history toward the goal of his gracious saving purpose that culminates in Christ."
5. *Christ is at the _____ of salvation history and revelation.* All history and revelation culminates in Jesus Christ. As Ephesians 1:10 says, God's plan is to unite all things in Christ.

NOTES:

Next Week:

Read Genesis 3. How does Genesis 3:15 inform our reading of the OT?