

1. Introduction to the Church in the OT

Summer MNM 2015: The Church Prefigured in the OT

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NOTES:

I. Introduction

A. *Goals*

1. We want to grow in an _____ understanding of God's character, nature, and ways, particularly towards his people.
 - a) "I believe there is scarcely an error in doctrine or a failure in applying Christian ethics that cannot be traced finally to imperfect and ignoble thoughts about God." **A.W. Tozer**
2. We also want to grow in an applied understanding of _____ as God's people. What is our identity, our purpose, our responsibilities?
3. We want to better understand the Bible's _____.
 - a) A metanarrative is a single overarching story which gives _____ and meaning to our lives.

B. *Typology Defined*

1. "Biblical typology involves an analogical correspondence in which earlier events, persons, and places in salvation history become _____ by which later events are interpreted" (EDT 1222).

II. Typology and the Interpretive Task

A. *Question*

1. Is the study of typology an _____ but unnecessary part in the interpretation of Scripture or is it an _____ aspect of understanding God's Word?

B. *What is the Interpretive Task?*

1. The interpretive task could be summed up with the word _____. Exegesis is a method of interpreting the Bible that seeks to draw out of the Biblical text the _____ meaning of the original author.
2. The interpretive task is not to impose my thoughts onto God's word. Rather, it is to hear what God is really saying and to allow _____ that he is saying to confront _____ of my life.

C. *The Difficulty of Dual-authorship*

1. The Bible is a _____ book in that it is written by human authors while at the same time being superintended by God in such a way that it can be said to be God-breathed.
2. So the interpretive task involves a drawing out of the text the intended meaning of both the _____ author and the _____ author of Scripture.
 - a) The intended meaning of the Divine author may at times go _____ the intended meaning of the human author. Put another way, the human author may not have always been aware of all the significance and ramifications of his own words.
 - b) The intended meanings of the Divine and human author will always be organically related and will not stand in _____ to each other. The divine and human authors are not at odds with each other.

D. *Two Levels of Context:*

1. This leads us to consider one of the major principles of interpretation: _____ controls _____. It is in understanding the author's overall purpose that the parts are properly understood. To violate context is to violate the author's intended meaning.
2. With respect to the dual-authorship of Scripture, this principle has two implications:
 - a) With respect to the human author, we seek to interpret a passage in the context of the _____ in which it is found.
 - b) With respect to the Divine author, we seek to interpret a passage in the context of the _____.
 - (1) If we believe that one Divine mind stands behind every book of the Bible, then it is crucial that we interpret passages, not only within their immediate context, but also within the context of the whole Bible.

E. *Conclusion:*

1. Typology is part of the interpretive task because it seeks to understand the _____ meaning of both the human and the divine authors of Scripture. It seeks to understand individual passages within the context of the whole canon while not violating the meaning of the passage in its immediate context.

III. Interpretive Principles for Studying Typology

1. There must be an identifiable Scriptural _____ or correspondence between the OT type and the NT antitype.
2. Preserve the _____ of corresponding typological events.
3. Seek to understand the OT author's intended message for _____ 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 _____. What is similar? What is different?
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. Reasons for Studying the Church in the OT

1. The OT is the understood _____ for the NT. The NT is constantly making use of concepts and imagery that are introduced in the OT. By making use of the OT, the NT repeatedly points us back to the OT.
 - a) **Sidney Greidanus:** "Without the Old Testament we cannot know what the _____ is, for the New Testament describes the church in images from the Old Testament."
2. The NT emphasizes the _____ between Israel (God's people in the OT) and the church (God's people in the NT).
 - a) The church is given the same status and _____ as national Israel. The church is a holy nation, God's own special people, a kingdom of priests. Those are titles that first belonged to Israel.
 - b) The church takes up Israel's _____ of being a light to the nations and the means by which all the nations will be blessed.

Next Week:

In 1 Peter 1:1, 17 and 2:11, Peter addresses the church as strangers and aliens (or sojourners and pilgrims). How does the OT shed light on Peter's depiction of the church?