

BIBLE TYPES, SHADOWS AND THEIR FULFILLMENT

Lesson 6 – TYPES IN Leviticus

by Beverly McKey

I. INTRODUCTION:

- A. For the past three weeks we have covered all things related to the Tabernacle as a building and as a center of worship for the Israelites
1. We learned that God was the architect of the Tabernacle and He created it as a means of living among His people.
 - a. Since Adam and Eve sinned in the Garden of Eden, mankind (in general) has been separated from God.
 - b. God is holy and cannot commune with sinful, unholy people.
 - c. The ceremonies of cleansing with water and the offering of sacrifices was a way of making the Israelites holy so God could live among them and communicate His will to them.
 - d. Strict obedience to God's instructions was of major importance. No shortcuts or modifications to His plan was acceptable.
 2. Learning these things is important to us today because, while God's law has changed, the nature of God has not.
 - a. We can see that obedience to His will and His specific instructions was and is of paramount importance in our service to God.
 - b. The ceremonies the Israelites were to use could only provide temporary purification and the sacrifices could only cover their sins temporarily
 - c. But these ceremonies and sacrifices were types/shadows of the true atonement of sin provided by Jesus Christ.
- B. When we see how these imperfect Old Testament objects, ceremonies and sacrifices symbolize their more perfect objects, we are convinced that the Bible is truly the word of God and it reveals His plan for the salvation of mankind which was made before the creation of the earth.

II. The Classes and Varieties of the Offerings of Israel, A Type of Christ

A. The Sweet Savor - **Leviticus 1-7**

1. Many burnt offerings were considered a "sweet aroma" to God:
Leviticus 1:9 – *"...And the priest shall burn all on the altar as a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD."*
 - a. An atonement offering (sacrifice) could be from the herd of cattle, the flock of sheep or goats, birds (turtledoves or young pigeons), a grain offering of fine flour with oil and frankincense on it, a grain offering baked (without leaven or honey) in a pan and broken in pieces, – **Leviticus 1:1 through 2:11**
 - b. A Peace offering could be from the herds, the flocks, – **Leviticus 3:1-17**
 - c. The Unintentional Sin offering for individuals was to be a bull. The person offering the bull would lay his hands on the head of the bull to transfer his offenses to the bull, his blood was sprinkled on the alter of burnt offerings and upon the altar of incense and the fat was burned on the altar, then the High Priest would make atonement for the person. Then the rest of the bull was burned outside the camp of Israel. – **Leviticus 4:1-12**
 - d. The Unintentional Sin offering for the whole congregation of Israel the same process would be followed, except that the elders of the

congregation were called together to lay their hands upon the head of the bull to transfer their transgressions upon the bull before it was slain and the blood was sprinkled on the horns of the altar of incense seven times. The fat was burned just as the one for an individual and the High Priest made atonement for the whole congregation. **Leviticus 4:13-21**

2. The sacrifice of Jesus Christ is also referred to as a "sweet-smelling aroma" even though it was not a burnt offering.

Ephesians 5:2 – *"And walk in love, as Christ also has loved us and given Himself for us, an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling aroma."*

 - a. God set up the sacrificial system for the Israelites to teach them that sin and disobedience are loathsome things to God.
 - b. Two-thousand years of sacrificing the very best of their cattle, flocks, grain, spices and wines ingrained the idea that sacrifice brought them back into a proper relationship with God, at least temporarily.
 - c. Without this background of the sacrificial system, the sacrifice of Jesus Christ would not have been so easily understood as the sacrifice to end all sacrifices.
 - d. For those first century Jews who believed that Jesus was the promised Messiah, it was totally understood that the sacrifice of God's only begotten Son was the greatest sacrifice that could ever be offered.
 - e. It is beyond our human ability to understand how such as a painful event as the sacrificing of His only Son could also produce a sweet-smelling aroma to God.
 3. Since the practice of animal sacrifice is not part of the New Covenant with God's people, what does God require of us for a sacrifice?
 - a. Love one another – **Mark 12:28-33** – *"²⁸ Then one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, perceiving that He had answered them well, asked Him, 'Which is the first commandment of all?' ²⁹ Jesus answered him, 'The first of all the commandments is: 'Hear, O Israel, the LORD our God, the LORD is one. ³⁰ And you shall love the LORD your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind, and with all your strength.' This is the first commandment. ³¹ And the second, like it, is this: 'You shall love your neighbor as yourself.' There is no other commandment greater than these." ³² So the scribe said to Him, "Well said, Teacher. You have spoken the truth, for there is one God, and there is no other but He. ³³ And to love Him with all the heart, with all the understanding, with all the soul, and with all the strength, AND to love one's neighbor as oneself, is more than all the whole burnt offerings and sacrifices."*
 - b. A Living Sacrifice – **Romans 12:1** – *"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service."*
 - c. A Sacrifice of Praise – *"Therefore by Him let us continually offer the sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name."*
- B. The Burnt Offering, A Type of the Consecration of Christ and Ourselves to God – **Leviticus 1; 6:9-13**

1. **Leviticus 1:3** – *“If his offering is a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish; he shall offer it of his own free will at the door of the tabernacle of meeting before the Lord.”*
2. The burnt offering was different from the burnt sacrifice, and it was offered directly following the
 - a. The burnt sacrifice was required as an atonement for sin or unintentional transgression of the Law of Moses or as a peace offering.
 - b. It could be taken from the herd (cattle), the flocks (sheep or goats), birds, grain (fine flour with oil) or a baked grain offering of unleavened cakes of fine flour mixed with oil, depending on one’s prosperity.
 - c. The burnt offering was a voluntary sacrifice offered as a gift to God; it is to recognize with thanksgiving His great power, His boundless love and His constant care for His people.
 - d. The burnt offering was not commanded by God, rather it was to be offered willingly by an individual.
 - 1) Notice the wording regarding this offering:
 - 2) **Leviticus 1:2** – “Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: *‘When anyone of you brings an offering to the Lord...’*”
 - e. This voluntary offering was also a way of renewing the consecration of the one offering the sacrifice to God
 - f. God has always wanted the service men offer to Him to be of their own free will; they must choose to worship Him and honor Him or it is meaningless.
 - g. Christ offered Himself to God for the redemption of the world of His own free will.

John 10:17-18 – *“Therefore, doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it gain,”*
 - h. Our consecration to God must be in the same spirit. It must be the voluntary giving of ourselves to God.
3. The animal to be sacrificed in the burnt is a type of Christ’s perfect life.

Leviticus 1:3 – *“Let him offer a male without blemish.”*

 - a. The animal had to be without a flaw because he was a shadow of Christ, the perfect final sacrifice.

I Peter 1:18-19 – *“¹⁸ ...knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, like silver or gold, from your aimless conduct received by tradition from your fathers, ¹⁹ but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.”*
 - b. Jesus Christ lived a perfect life, was a perfect example of willing consecration to God and therefore was a perfect atonement for sin.
 - c. Before the sacrifice was burnt on the altar, the priest made atonement for sin by sprinkling the blood of the sacrifice all around the the altar of burnt offerings. **Leviticus 1:5 & 9**
 - d. In the New Testament we find redemption through the blood of Christ in and then we consecrate the new body to the service of God.
 - 1) This order of events is perfectly given in **Romans 6:4-11** –

“⁴ Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. ⁵ For if we have been

united together in the likeness of His death, certainly we also shall be in the likeness of His resurrection, ⁶ knowing this, that our old man was crucified with Him, that the body of sin might be done away with, that we should no longer be slaves of sin. ⁷ For he who has died has been freed from sin. ⁸ Now if we died with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him, ⁹ knowing that Christ, having been raised from the dead, dies no more. Death no longer has dominion over Him. ¹⁰ For the death that He died, He died to sin once for all; but the life that He lives, He lives to God. ¹¹ Likewise you also, reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

- 2) The order here is significant: first comes cleansing from sin (baptism), then comes the new life/person who is consecrated to God; **vs. 11** – "*the life that He lives, He lives to God.*"
4. The burnt offering was to be wholly consumed by fire and is therefore a type of being wholly consecrated to the service of God.

Leviticus 1:9a – "*And the priest shall burn all on the altar as a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to the LORD."*

- a. None of this sacrifice was to be eaten. It was all burnt and thus given to God.
- b. This is an important issue since a portion of most sacrifices were given to the priests to provide them with food, since they did not receive any land when Israel arrived in Canaan.
- c. The Levites were the tribe of priests and were scattered throughout each of the tribes provided for their welfare through their offerings and sacrifices.

Deuteronomy 18:3-5 – "³ *And this shall be the priest's due from the people, from those who offer a sacrifice, whether it is bull or sheep: they shall give to the priest the shoulder, the cheeks, and the stomach. ⁴ The firstfruits of your grain and your new wine and your oil, and the first of the fleece of your sheep, you shall give him. ⁵ For the LORD your God has chosen him out of all your tribes to stand to minister in the name of the LORD, him and his sons forever.*"

- 1) Since none of the freewill offering was to be eaten by the priest, it was wholly consecrated for the service of God.
- 2) These sacrifices were precious in the sight of God because it was indicative that the giver has chosen to be consecrated for the service of God as well.
- d. Paul used the Macedonian church as an example of such generosity and consecration to the service of God.

- 1) The church in Jerusalem had many very poor members and many of the newly established churches were contributing to their needs.

Romans 15:26 – "*For it pleased those from Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor among the saints who are in Jerusalem.*"

- 2) While the church in Macedonia was among the poorest of all, they committed themselves to contribute to the needs of others.

2 Corinthians 8:1-5 – "¹ *Moreover, brethren, we make known to you the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia: ² that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded in the riches of their liberality.* ³ For I bear witness

that according to their ability, yes, and beyond their ability, they were freely willing,⁴ imploring us with much urgency that we would receive the gift and the fellowship of the ministering to the saints.⁵ And not only as we had hoped, but they first gave themselves to the Lord, and then to us by the will of God."

- 3) The Macedonians Christians were great examples of consecration to the service of God. We should still consider their example as one worthy of imitating.
5. In a **free-will burnt offering** from the herd (cattle) or flocks (sheep/goats), the various parts of the sacrifice are to be laid on the wood in a specific order. **Leviticus 1:5, 8 and 9**
 - a. **Verses 5-6** – It was to be slaughtered by the individual offering it, and it was to be skinned, which is the only part that was not burned. Most likely the priest kept this hide of the cattle or the fleece of the flock which he could use or sell for his family's support.
 - b. **Verse 5** – the blood is to be sprinkled all around the altar of burnt offerings. Blood represents the life.
 - c. **Verse 8** – the head and the fat are laid on the wood first. The head represents the mind and the fat represents the possessions.
 - d. **Verse 9** – the washed entrails and legs are laid on the wood next. The entrails represent the heart or affections (what we treasure). The legs represent the activities of life.
 - e. It is important to note here that the skin of the animal is left on it and it is burned on the altar as well
 - 1) This is not what is done with sin offerings or peace sacrifices.
 - a) For a sin offering, the person must lay his hands on the animal's head to indicate that it is an atonement for the person's sins.
 - b) The priest was to dip his fingers in the of the blood and smeared it on on the on the horns of the altar of incense and the rest of the blood is poured at the base of the altar of burnt offerings.
 - c) Only the fat parts are to be burnt: the fat that covers the entrails, two kidneys and the fat that is on them, the fatty lobe attached to the liver was removed and burned on the altar.
 - d) However, according to **Leviticus 1:11-12** – ¹¹*But the bull's hide and all its flesh, with its head and legs, its entrails and offal (waste parts).¹² the whole bull he shall carry outside the camp to a clean place, where the ashes are poured out, and burn it on wood with fire,"*
 - 2) For the free will offering, the entire animal was to be burned on the altar of burnt offerings indicating that the entire offering was being consecrated to the honor and glory of God.
 - f. We must totally surrender our bodies to God if we would be consecrated Christians.
 - 1) We can see the fulfillment of this free will offering made by the Israelites in Paul's instructions in **Romans 12:1** – *"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service."*
 - 2) From the divine viewpoint Christ is compared to a free will offering as the Son of God offering Himself without spot to God.

- 3) Christ as the divine Son of God offered/consecrated Himself in all His perfection unto God. Hebrews 9:13-14 gives us this picture of the offering: ¹³ *For if the blood of bulls and goats and the ashes of a heifer, sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies for the purifying of the flesh,* ¹⁴ *how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?*
- 4) From the human viewpoint, the one who offers the free will offering is seen as offering his body and all that he has, wholly consecrating them to the service of God.
- g. The fat was considered to be the most valuable part of the animal, which is why it was the part that was burned as a sweet savor to God.
 - 1) Christians also must offer their best in devotion to God.
 - 2) Jesus taught that when our priority is the kingdom of God, all other necessities of life will be supplied by God.
Matthew 6:33 – *“But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you.”*
 - 3) Devoting the best of our talents, our prosperity, our time, and our love to God is something we must all work on to ensure that our priority in life is serving God to the best of our ability.

C. **The Sin Offering**, A Type of Atonement for Sin Resulting in Forgiveness

Leviticus 4:1-5:13; 6:25-30

1. Under the Law of Moses, the sin offering was only for sins of ignorance or “unintentional sins.”
2. **Leviticus 4:1-3** – *“Now the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ² ‘Speak to the children of Israel, saying: ‘If a person sins unintentionally against any of the commandments of the LORD in anything which ought not to be done, and does any of them, ³ if the anointed priest sins, bringing guilt on the people, then let him offer to the LORD for his sin which he has sinned a young bull without blemish as a sin offering.’”*
3. There were no sacrifices for the willful sin or transgression of the Law of Moses.
Hebrews 10:28 – *“Anyone who has rejected Moses’ law dies without mercy on the testimony of two or three witnesses.”*
 - a. For Christians, the only willful sin that cannot be forgiven is the continued rejection of Christ as Savior.
 - b. **Hebrews 6:4-6** – *“⁴ For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted the heavenly gift, and have become partakers of the Holy Spirit, ⁵ and have tasted the good word of God and the powers of the age to come, ⁶ if they fall away, to renew them again to repentance, since they crucify again for themselves the Son of God, and put Him to an open shame.”*
 - c. In **Luke 8:4-15**, Jesus once told a parable about a farmer who went out to sow his seeds.
 - 1) Some seeds fell by the wayside and were eaten by the birds.
 - 2) Some seeds fell on rocky soil and as soon as it sprang up, it withered away because it lacked moisture.
 - 3) Some fell among thorns and the thorns choked it out.
 - 4) Others fell on good ground and sprang up and yielded a crop (fruit).
 - d. Jesus also explained the meaning of this parable.

- 1) The seeds represent the word of God. Verse 11
 - 2) The seeds that fell on the wayside were those who hear the word of God, but the devil comes and takes away the word out of their hearts before they can believe and be saved. Verse 12
 - 3) The seeds that fell on rocky soil are those who heard the word, received it with joy, but they had no root. They believed for a while, but in time of temptation, they fall away. Verse 13
 - 4) The ones that fell among thorns are those who heard the word and believed it. But the cares of the world, riches, and pleasures of life draw them away and they never produce any fruit. Verse 14
 - 5) Only the seeds that fell on good soil are those who have heard the word, believed the word and keep its commandments. Then they are able to grow and bear fruit with patience. Verse 15
- e. **Hebrews 6:4-6** (as we read above) is referring to this person whose seed fell on the rocks. The cares of the world called them back to their previously disobedient life style. They are the ones who have rejected Christ for the pleasures of the world; they have "fallen away".
 - f. As long as they continue to reject Jesus Christ and His sacrifice and pursue worldly pleasures, it is impossible to restore them to repentance.
4. While the New Covenant had one sacrifice offered by Jesus Christ for the sins of the world, His sacrifice does not provide forgiveness to those who reject the Son of God.
 - a. Verse 29 explains that this person has "*trampled the Son of God underfoot*" and "*counted the blood of the covenant by which he was sanctified a common thing*" and "*insulted the Spirit of grace.*"
 - b. The Hebrew writer finds these sins far worse than the rejection of the Law of Moses and are due a more severe punishment.

Verse 29 – "*Of how much worse punishment, do you suppose, will he be thought worthy who has trampled the Son of God underfoot...*"

 - 1) To "sin willfully" means to "choosing persist in sin."
 - 2) The sin offering was not voluntary, but compulsory if punishment were to be avoided.
 - c. So also, sinners must obey the gospel of Christ or suffer eternal judgment.

Hebrews 2:3 – "*How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?*"
 - f. Confession of specific sin was required in connection with the sin offering, and this is true also for Christians under the New Covenant.
 - g. **Leviticus 5:5** – "*And it shall be, when he shall be guilty in one of these things, that he shall confess that he hath sinned in that thing...*"
 - h. The same is required for Christians today. **Leviticus 4:4** – "*If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.*"
 - i. Even the one who has "fallen away" may be reconciled to God IF he realizes his sin and rejects it, repents sincerely, and remains faithful to God will be forgiven.

III. The Ceremony for the Consecration of the Priests, A Type of the Consecration of Christian workers – **Leviticus 8-9**

- A. In Leviticus 8 and 9 we have the ceremonies for the consecration of Aaron as the high priest under the Mosaic Law, and of his sons as ordinary priests.
 1. Aaron, the high priest, is a type of Christ as our great High Priest.

2. **Hebrews 3:1** – *“Therefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our confession, Christ Jesus,”*
3. However, we must always remember that Aaron was not a perfect type of Christ, because he sinned and needed to offer sacrifices for his own sins before he could offer sacrifices for anyone else.
 - a. Christ as our High Priest and the antitype of Aaron represents us before the throne of God.
Hebrews 4:15-16 – *“¹⁵ For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin. ¹⁶ Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.”*
 - b. The ordinary priests are types of Christians serving as priests.
Revelation 1:5b-6 – *“To Him who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, ⁶ and has made us kings and priests to His God and Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.”*
 - 1) Notice that according to the Bible all believers are considered as priests.
 - 2) Our duty as priests is to make God known through teaching the Word, and through intercessory prayer on behalf of the unsaved.
4. From here on, we will limit our study of the consecration of the priests to that of the ordinary priests, which is fulfilled in present-day Christian workers.
 - a. The consecration ceremonies of the priests included washing with water.
Leviticus 8:6 – *“Then Moses brought Aaron and his sons and washed them with water.”*
 - b. This ceremonial washing was representative of purity before God.
 - c. This purity is also required – of Christians today, however, we can only obtain this purity through the water of baptism that “*washes sin away*”.
Acts 22:16
 - d. Paul’s called Christians to be consecrated in **Romans 12:1** – *“I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service.”*
 - a. A consecrated Christian worker must, of necessity, be one who has previously been washed of his sin and is therefore holy.
 - b. The priests’ consecration ceremonies included putting the priestly garments upon them.
 - c. These garments may be compared to the “*armor of God*” spoken of in **Ephesians 6:11-17**
 - 1) Gird your waist with truth
 - 2) Put on the breastplate of righteousness
 - 3) Having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace
 - 4) Holding the shield of faith with which you will be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked one.
 - 5) Wear the helmet of salvation
 - 6) Wielding the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God (and our best weapon).
 - d. When God calls us to do specific work, He always provides us the equipment to do it; our tools are:
 - 1) truth,
 - 2) righteousness,

- 3) preparation (knowledge) of the gospel story,
 - 4) faith strong enough to protect us from the devil's weapons,
 - 5) salvation, which saves our souls,
 - 6) the word of God , which provides the answers to every important issue of life and salvation.
- e. This idea is confirmed in **I Peter 4:11** – *“If anyone speaks, let him speak as the oracles of God. If anyone ministers, let him do it as with the ability which God supplies, that in all things God may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom belong the glory and the dominion forever and ever. Amen.”*
- B. The sin offering was a necessary part of the ceremonies of consecration of the priests, because anything that is consecrated to God must be first purified.
1. **Leviticus 8:14** – *“ And he (Moses) brought the bull for the sin offering. Then Aaron and his sons laid their hands on the head of the bull for the sin offering,”*
 2. In fact, several animals were offered in the consecration ceremony for Aaron and his sons as priests; also they had to stay inside the tabernacle seven days.
 3. Of course, no person can truly serve the Lord as a Christian worker until first the matter of the salvation of his soul has been secured through baptism, which is our purification ceremony.
 4. In the burnt offering the priests were giving God their all. And this is what God demands of every Christian worker.
 5. **Romans 6:13** – *“And do not present your members as instruments of unrighteousness to sin, but present yourselves to God as being alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness to God.”*
 6. Our bodies (every part of our being), as well as all of our earthly possessions must be put on God's altar as belonging to Him.
 7. It is important to note that we cannot “consecrate” ourselves; we can only “dedicate ourselves” to God and what we dedicate to God, God consecrates.

IV. Leprosy, A Type of Sin – Leviticus 13-14

- A. Anyone suspected of having leprosy was carefully examined by the priest.
1. If it was declared to be leprosy, the leper was put outside the camp.
 2. This illustrates the need for the principle of separation from sinners and right companionships for the young, because sin is so terribly contagious.
 3. **Leviticus 13:45, 46** – *“And the leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, Unclean, unclean. All the days wherein the plague shall be in him he shall be defiled; he is unclean: he shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be.”*
 4. Here the principle of quarantine was invoked.
 - a. In like manner, there needs to be a quarantine against sin, especially for our young people today.
 - b. Paul has given us a worthwhile statement when he says in **I Cor 15:33**: *“Do not be deceived: “Evil company corrupts good habits.”*
 - c. Of course, a complete --quarantine is impossible, but the principle should be observed as far as it is possible.
 - d. The ideal situation would be that the children of Christian parents associate as much as possible with other children of Christian parents.

- e. Let our young people have as much as possible of their social life in connection with church activities.
 - f. This is why Christian parents must teach their children to marry Christians.
 - 1) After all, who is the most influential person in your life, if not your spouse.
 - 2) Who is the most influential person in your children's lives, if not their parents.
 - 3) When parents are not in agreement on religious matters, it is very difficult to raise children who will be committed to the truth and to God for a lifetime. **I did not say impossible – but very difficult.**
- B. The separation of the leper from society unless he was cleansed illustrates the necessity of banning unrepentant sinners from Heaven.
- 1. The ceremonies conducted by the priest outside the camp for the leper that had been pronounced clean are a type of assurance of cleansing given the forgiven sinner.
 - 2. The priest took two birds which were probably sparrows, a stick of cedar
 - 3.

V. CONCLUSION:

- A. This study has given us an opportunity to look at the many ceremonial statutes of the Law of Moses in a new light.
- B. It takes a study of both the Old Testament and the New Testament to discover how the first covenant was constantly pointing to the future when a more perfect covenant would be established between mankind and God.
- C. This gives us confirmation that God's plan for the salvation of mankind through the blood sacrifice of one final perfect sacrifice was accomplished through the only begotten Son of God.
- D. It also confirms that this was God's plan from the beginning and was not simply "Plan B" because Jesus was not successful in setting up His kingdom in the first century, as many erroneously teach.
- E. Imagine the patience it required of God to allow all of these events to take place which would eventually lead to the incarnation of God, the Son into a mortal man who was both God and man.
- F. Thank God that He loved us so much that He permitted His only begotten Son to be the perfect and only sacrifice that could reconcile sinful mankind to God.