Bible Study BREAKTHROUGH



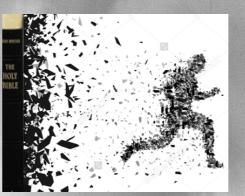
Bible Study BREAKTHROUGH



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The easiest way to bridge the gap from Bible times to today







ATTITUDE



ATTITUDE PREPARE for Study



ATTITUDE PREPARE for Study ANALYZE the Text



ATTITUDE PREPARE for Study ANALYZE the Text EXPLORE What You Find



ATTITUDE PREPARE for Study ANALYZE the Text EXPLORE What You Find EXPLAIN What You Discover

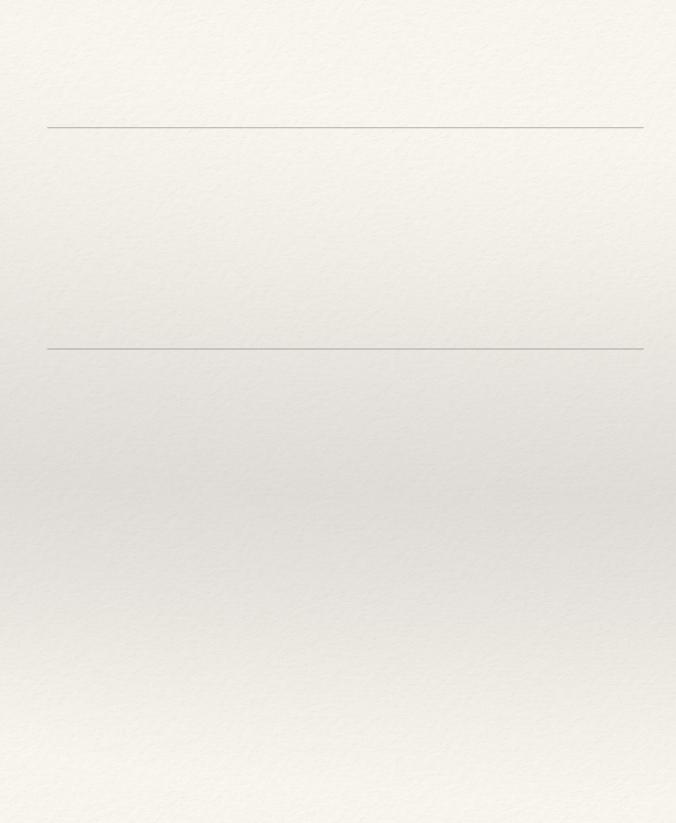


ATTITUDE PREPARE for Study ANALYZE the Text EXPLORE What You Find EXPLAIN What You Discover APPLY its Lessons to Life



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Explain Discoveries

• Write out brief versions of each verse based on what you've learned so far



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- Submit your study to the LORD



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 - Use a concordance to search for verses that share the same subjects, actions, or experiences with verses in your passage



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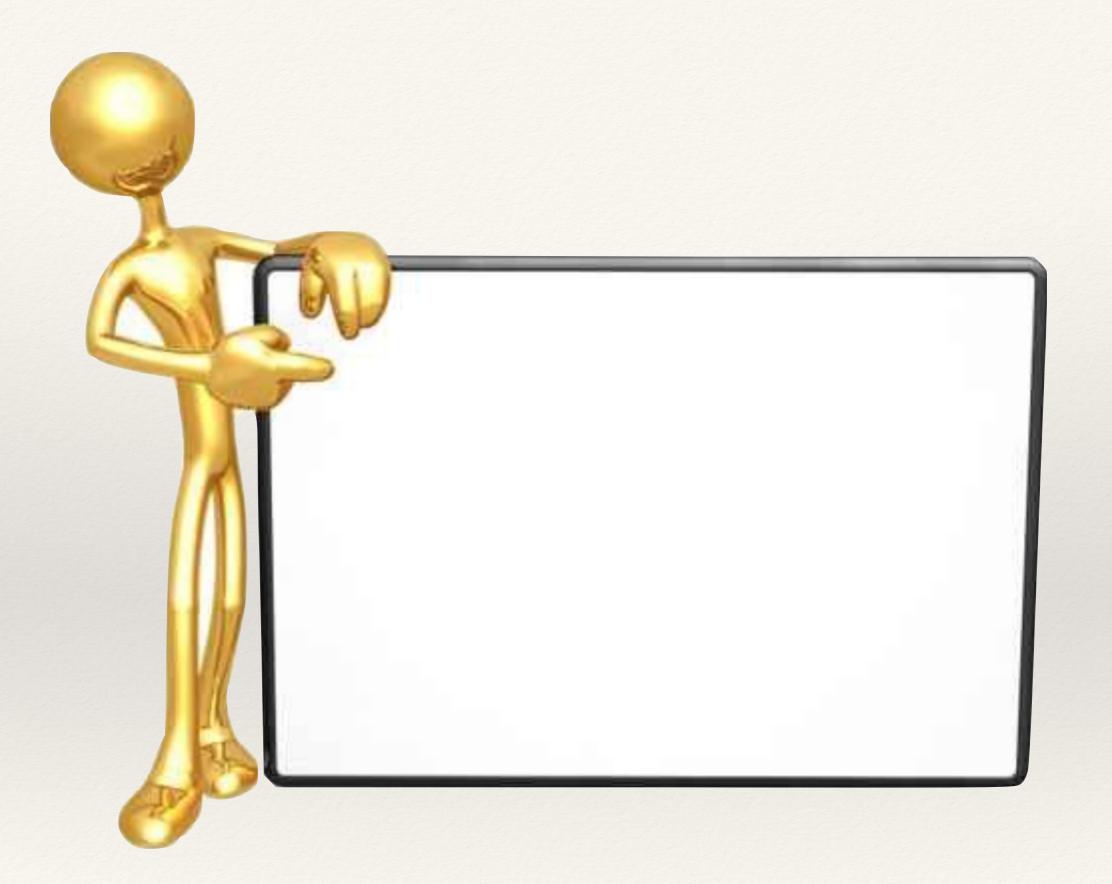


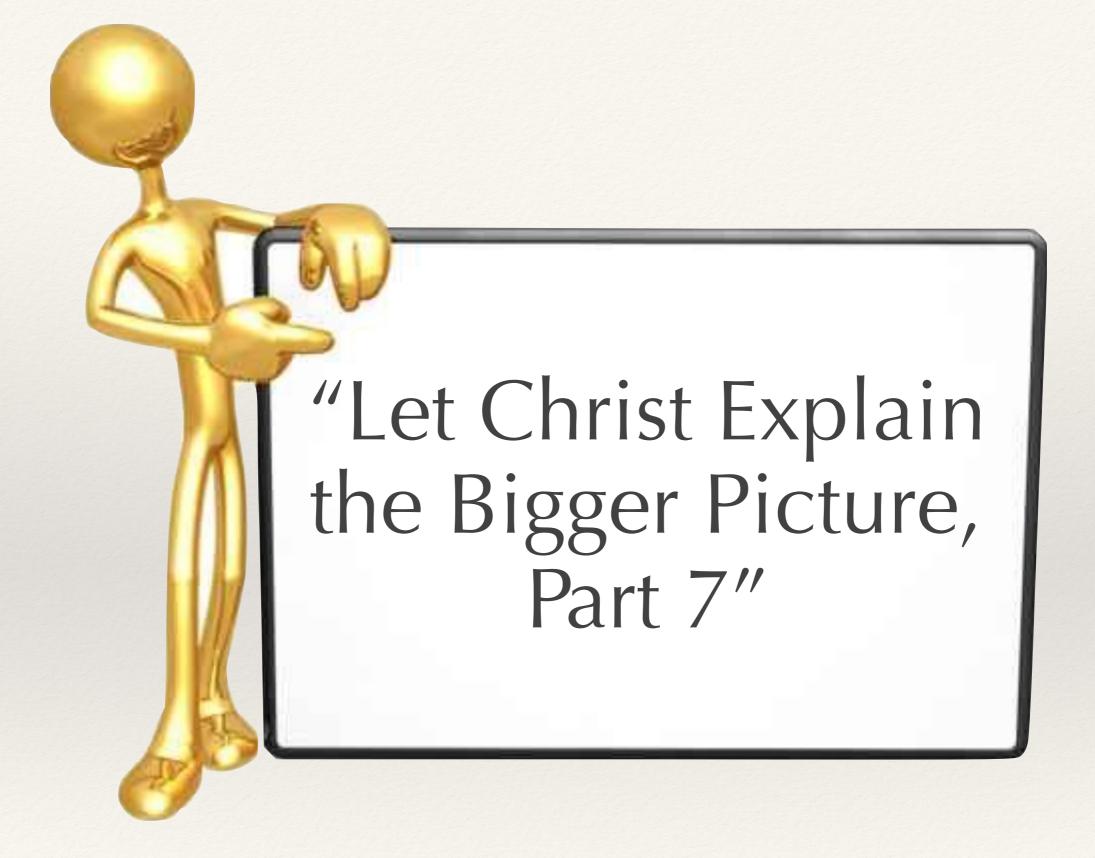
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 - Let Christ explain the Bigger Picture



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Vertical Typology

Vertical Typology Typology's Supernatural Dimension

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Question: What happens when two forces pull on an object in directions perpendicular to each other? Which way will the object move?

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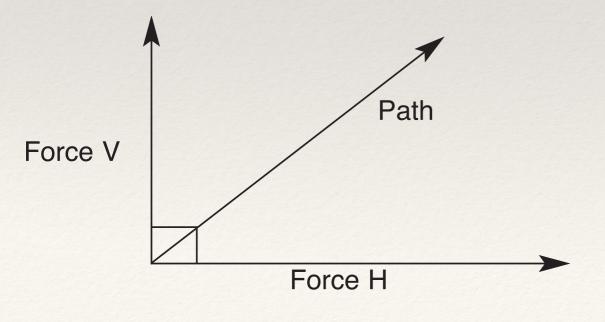
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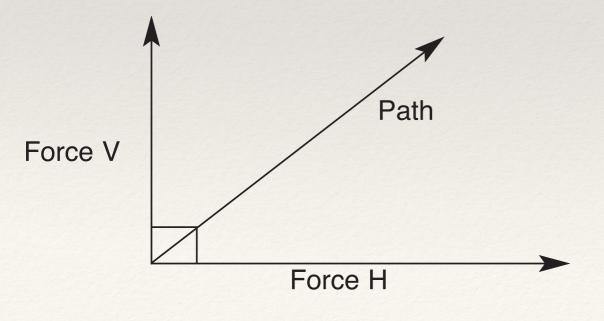
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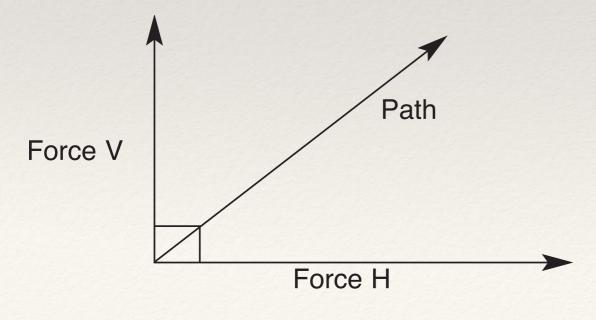


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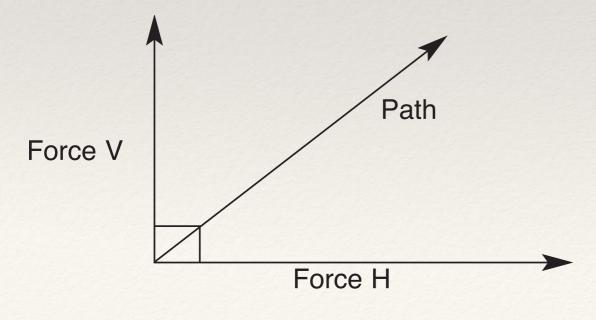
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Answer: When we trace the path of development of symbols-turned-types, something very similar happens, because in addition to moving along a horizontal, historical time-sequence, typology also has "a strong vertical (earthly-heavenly) dimension" (Davidson, p. 352). In other words, types do not move exclusively on a straight historical, horizontal line from the Old Testament into the New Testament, because heaven exerts an upward influence on them like this:

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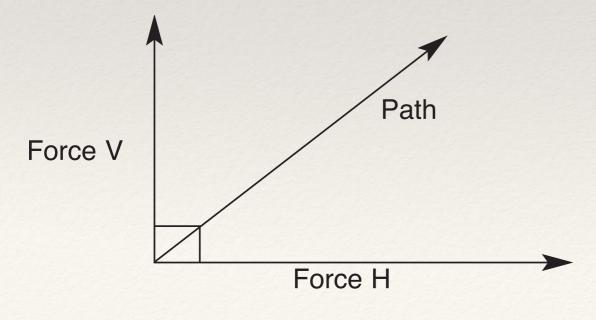
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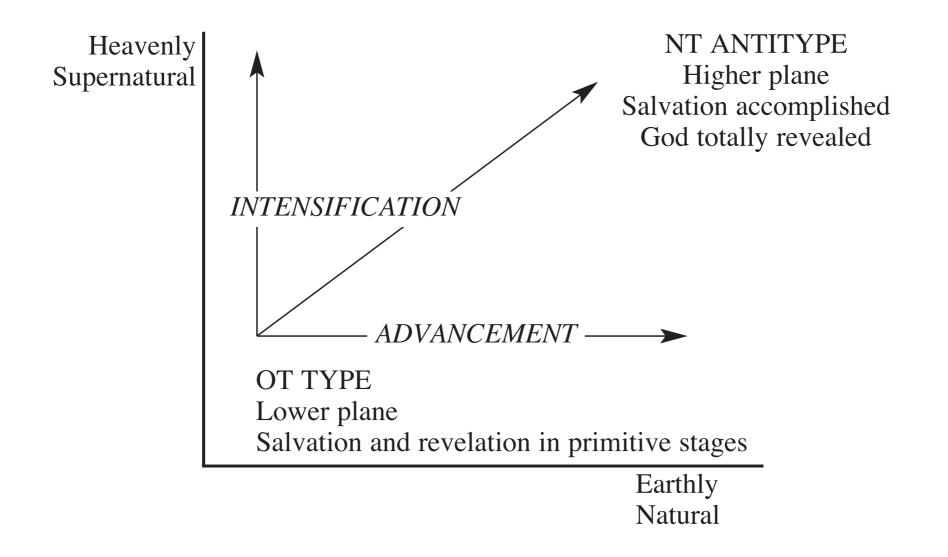
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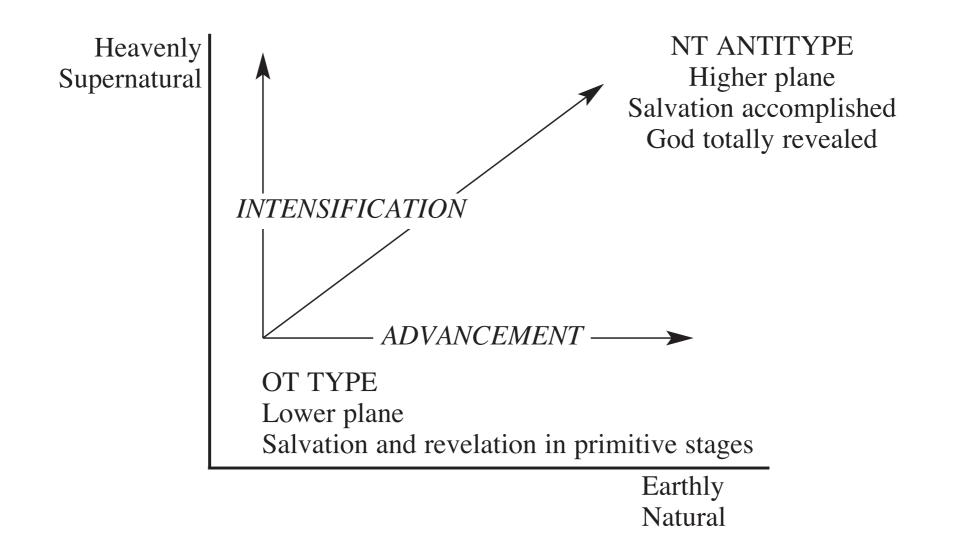
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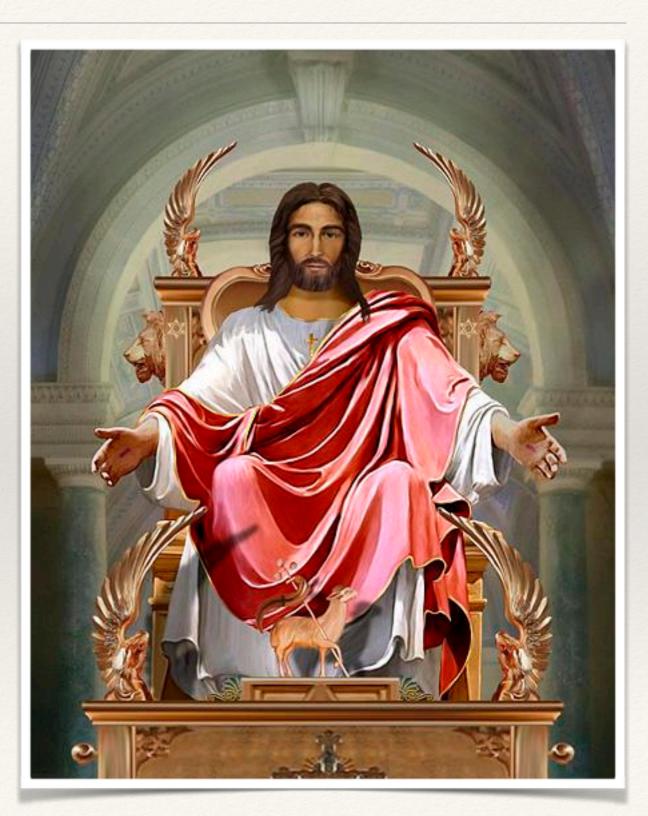
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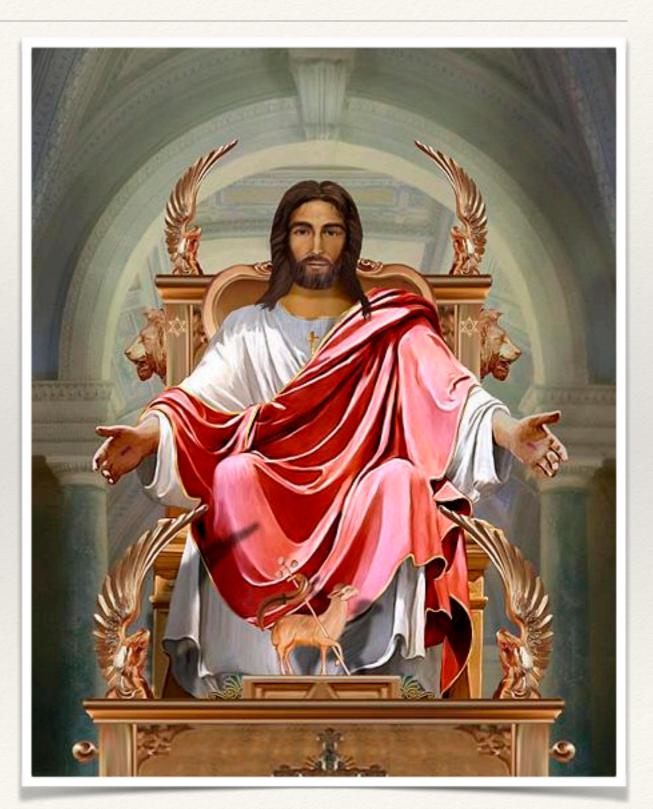




Types started out as symbols: familiar, natural, earthly people, events, and institutions, which God used in the early stages of Israel's supernatural education and salvation. Pointing ever forward to their specific supernatural realities, they are eventually fulfilled when God completes His saving work and totally reveals Himself to His people (cf. Isa. 12:6 and Rev. 22:3-5). Meanwhile, "in addition to a <u>horizontal</u> typology, the New Testament develops an explicitly <u>vertical</u> typology, in which Mount Zion, Jerusalem, Israel's tabernacle, and the Levitical priesthood serve as a shadow or reflection of *heavenly* originals (see Heb. 8:5; Acts 7:44 [cf. Ex. 25:40]; [Heb.] 12:22 [cf. Gal. 4:26])" (LaRondelle, p. 41).

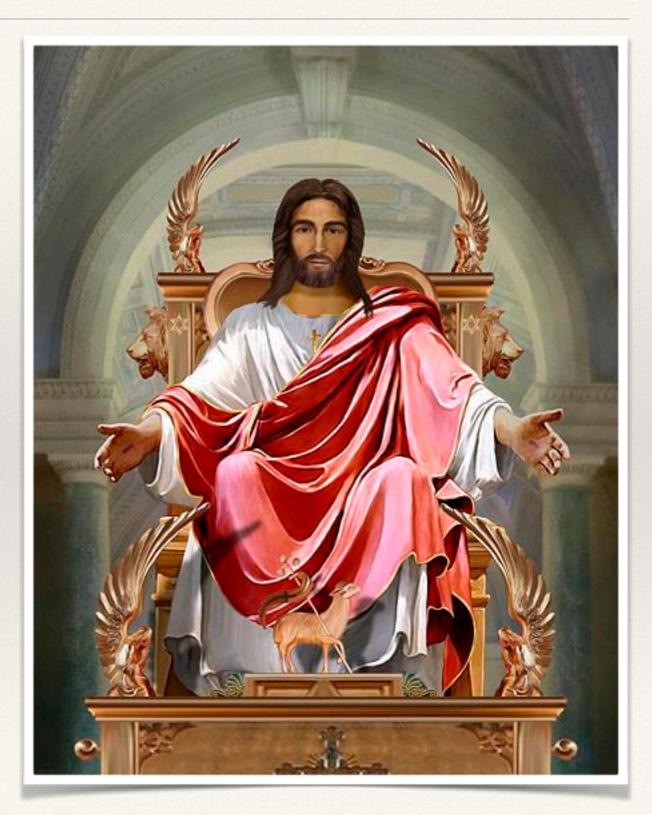


According to Hebrews 8:1-10:18, Christ's present reign at God's right hand is the very way He always intended to fulfill the Old Testament types and shadows of ancient Israel. "Hebrews declares that Christ, by God's ordination, has begun to fulfill the Davidic covenant by ruling over the Church and all powers, authorities, and angels" (*ibid.*, p. 42).



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The best that David and his descendants could ever have hoped to achieve from an earthly throne was a literal fulfillment of prophecy (cf. Gen. 15:18; 22:17; 1 Kings 4:20, 21).







So David's throne, which was always the Lord's throne (1 Chron. 29:23), is transferred to heaven when Christ ascends it after His resurrection (Acts 2:34-36). As David's greatest "son," He will exceed Solomon's accomplishments (see Luke 11:31). He is the One through whom the prophets are fulfilled (see Matt. 5:17) and God's promises are distributed (see Isa. 55:3). His day (see Matt. 26:64) is our day (see Rom. 8:16-18). From heaven He rules at God's right hand, applying the benefits of His sacrifice as our great High Priest over God's house (cf. Gen. 14:18; Heb. 7:15-17; 10:21). He has also poured out the Holy Spirit (see Acts 2:33) to comfort and build up the church during the New Testament age (see Acts 9:31).



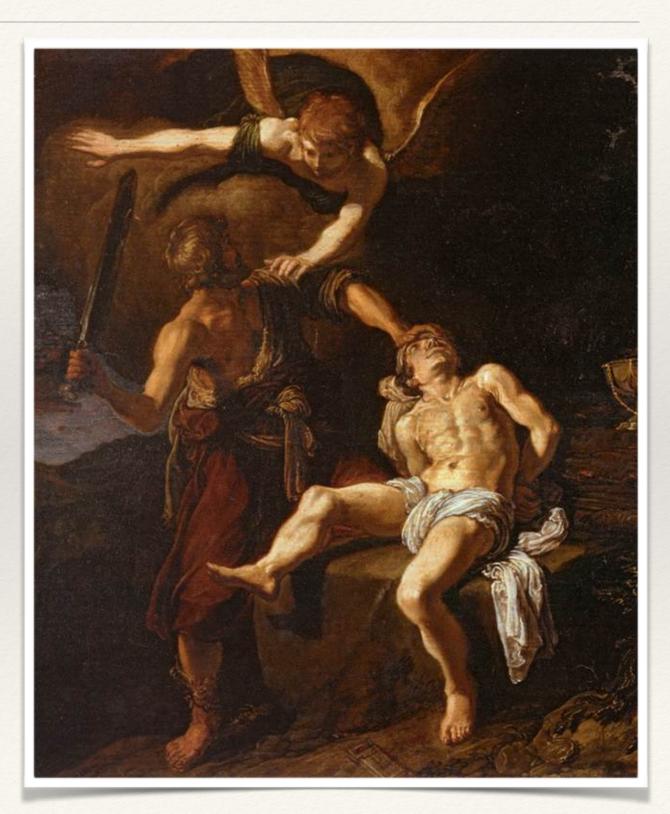
Eventually He will subdue all opposition to His throne, destroy death ("the last enemy"), and subject every element of creation to His Father's government (see 1 Cor. 15:24-28). Like the high priest who capped the typical Day of Atonement by reappearing from behind the veil with his redemptive work accomplished, so our High Priest will climax history by reappearing from heaven "the second time without sin unto salvation" (see Heb. 9:28; cf. Titus 2:13 and Rom. 8:16-19) at the conclusion of the antitypical Day of Atonement. First, the King of kings and Lord of lords will return to raise the faithful dead from their graves and to rescue the faithful living from the beast and the false prophet (see Rev. 19:11-21). Then He will destroy Satan, death, and the grave 1,000 years later in the lake of fire (see Rev. 20:7-15). Natural gives way to supernatural; type meets antitype.



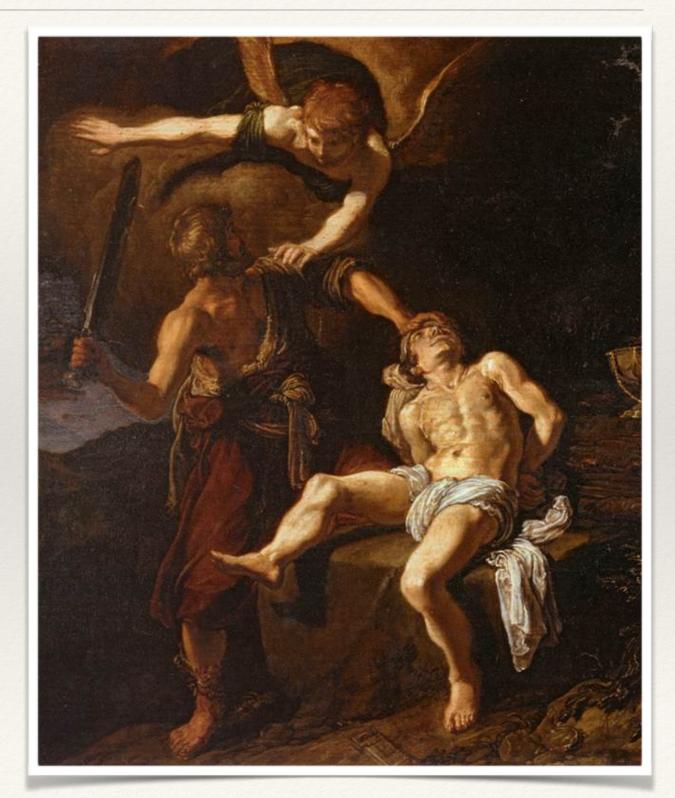


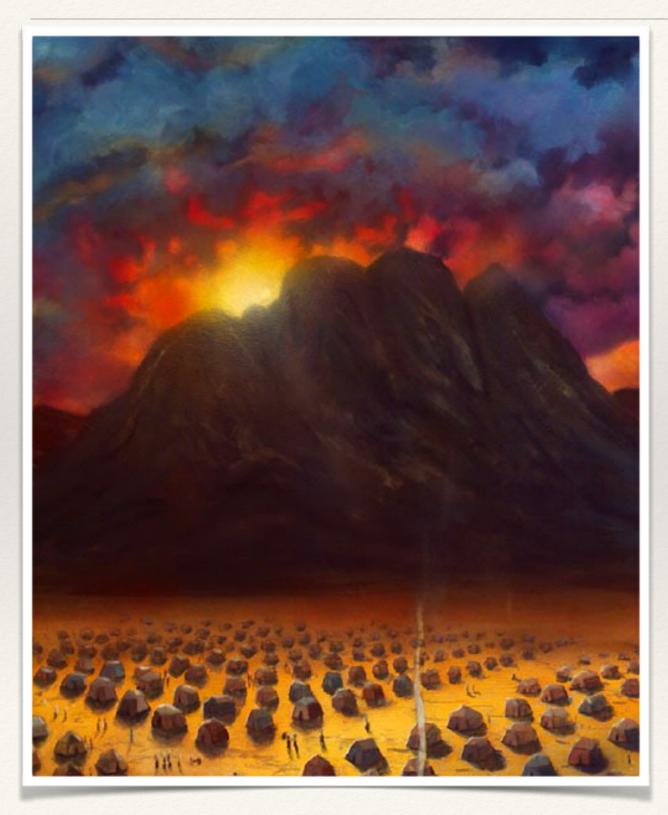


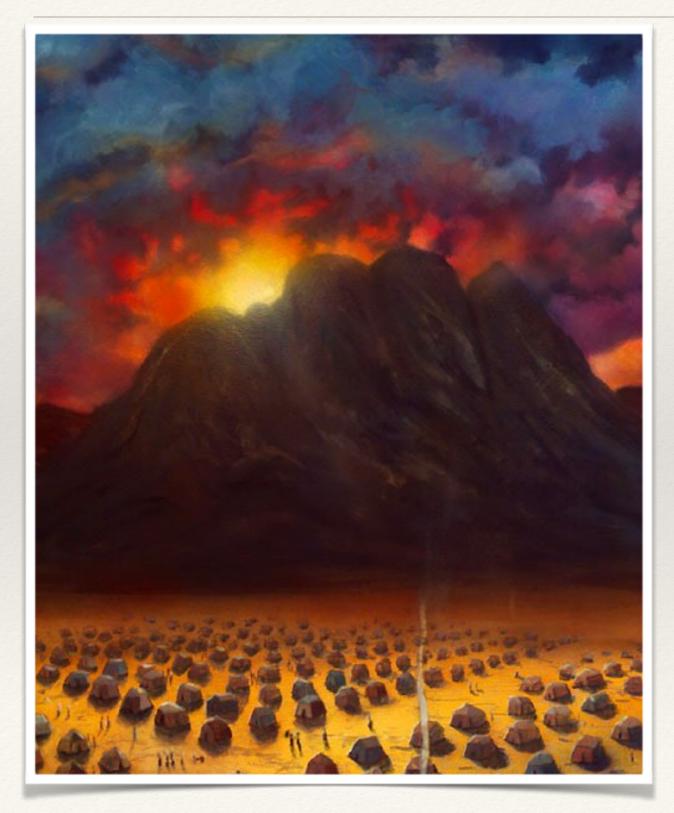
This glorious presentation of Christ culminates a series of divine visits that began before and includes the Incarnation. Christ put in personal appearances among His people at strategic times in redemptive history (for example, the voice that called to Moses from the burning bush, the angel of the Lord who led the Exodus, the Captain of the Lord's Host who visited Joshua) to satisfy His own desire to be with them, to assure them of His love and care, and to reveal Himself progressively. Geerhardus Vos, in his book Biblical Theology, points out that the "angel of the Lord," spoke at times as though He were God (Gen. 22:11, 12), then at other times as though God were someone else (verses 15, 16).



Only a member of the Trinity could do this without contradicting Himself —by alternately referring to Himself and to other persons in the Godhead. These references to other persons gave witnesses the correct impression that there was more to God than people could grasp from the angel alone—without prematurely disclosing the Trinity. A lesson this advanced might have proved a temptation to polytheism during the early stages of Israel's supernatural education (pp. 72-76).



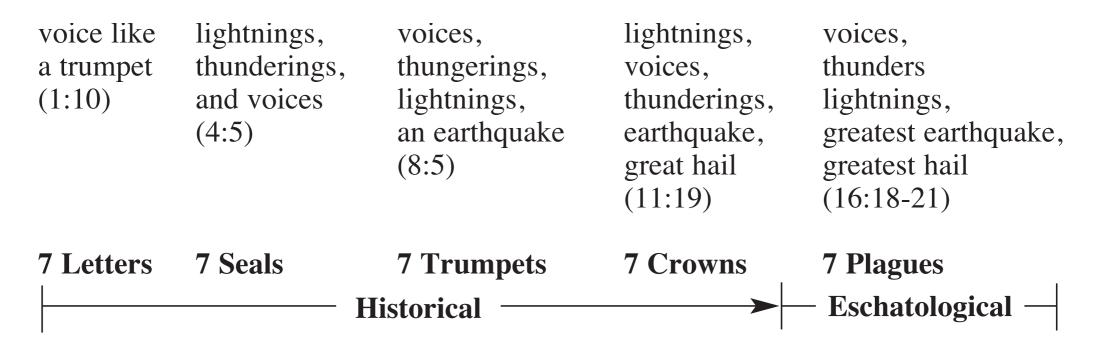




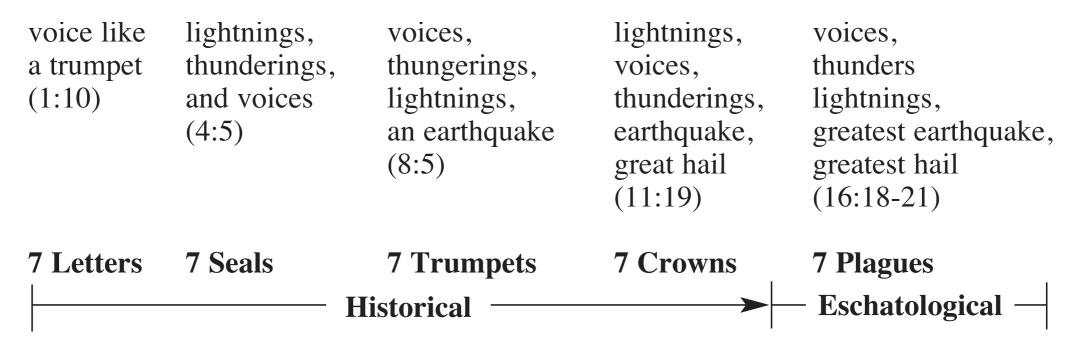
On some occasions God's appearances took the form of judgments, during which the earth shook or some other phenomenon announced God's awesome presence. Scholars call these visitations theophanies (from the Greek word theo, God and *phainein*, to appear). As VanGemeren says: "Each judgment confirms the sovereign rule of our God. He is Lord, and as King over creation, He rules by judgment. Each judgment must be interpreted as a theophany, and each theophany points to the final Day of the Lord. Then all opposition will cease, and the Lord will dwell among His loyal subjects!" (ibid., p. 221).

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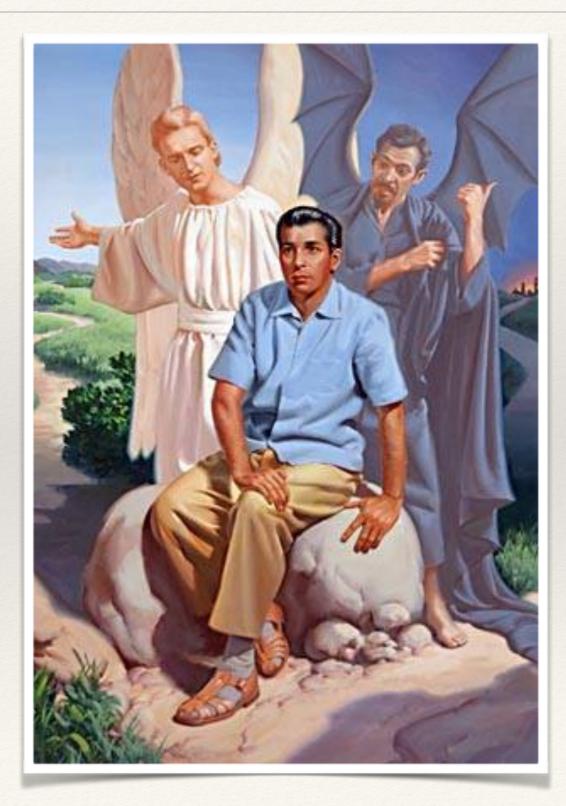
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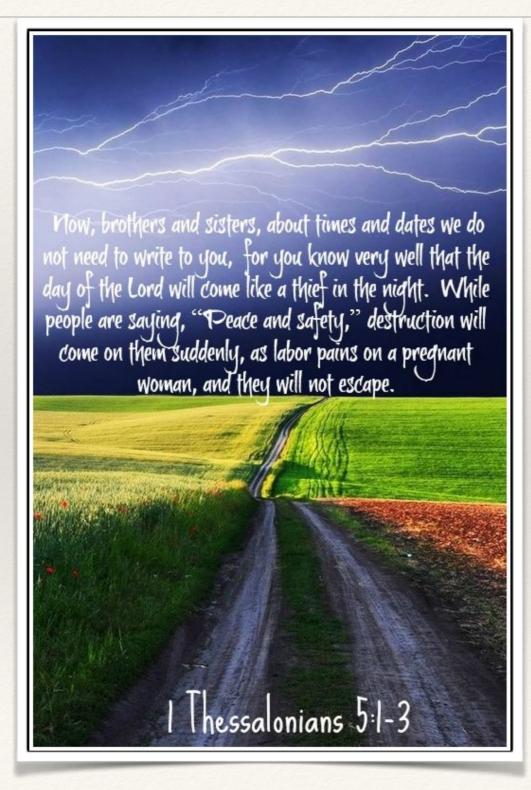


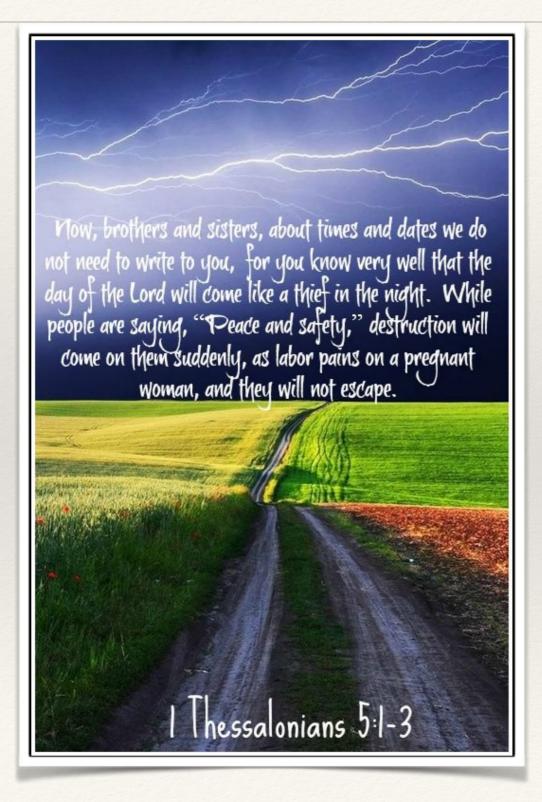
Despite the fact that the first four sections cover the same time period, albeit from a different perspective, there is an escalation of phenomena as John proceeds toward the end of the book. That's because the historical section (Rev. 1-14) prepares the readers for and is climaxed by the eschatological (Rev. 15-22), which devotes itself exclusively to the end-time. Intensifying phenomena bring out the progression from the cross to the Second Coming as the world advances toward final judgment and the time arrives when God will completely disclose Himself. The closer to this judgment, the more violent the phenomena. Each theophany points forward to the next as the day of the Lord draws to a close and the King finally wraps things up, because the day is coming when God will actually dwell in the midst of His people and consummate the covenant (Lev. 26:11, 12; Rev. 21:3).



From an eschatological viewpoint, although the King works redemptively throughout the New Testament period, a day will come when He will judge the world, end this age, and His rule will be complete. Not that judgment is entirely reserved for the future. In his own day Peter said that "the time has come for judgment to begin at the house of God" (1 Peter 4:17). That is, all must decide whether to accept or reject Christ during the present age, before the door of probation closes and their fate is sealed forever (Rev. 22:10, 11). In a sense, God's people have been living during the day of the Lord since the Garden of Eden. But as the prophets called the people to repentance, they also spoke of promise and fulfillment, and the beleaguered saints began to look forward beyond their day to the triumph of God's righteousness, when God will destroy His enemies and reward the faithful (Isa. 11).



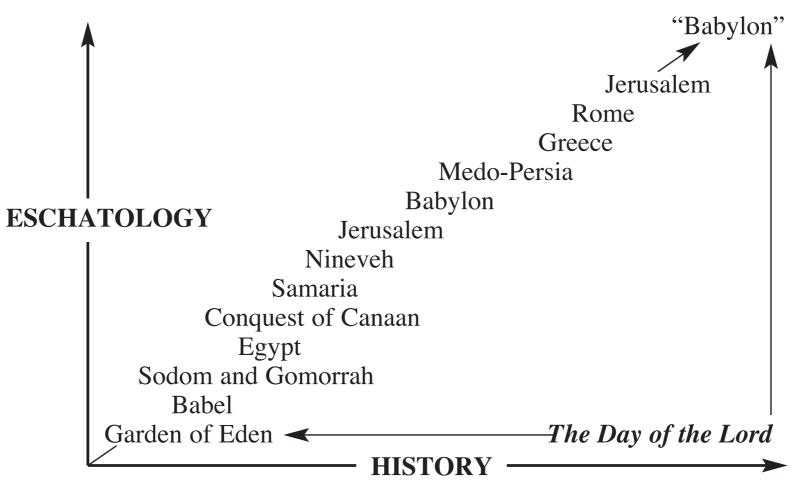




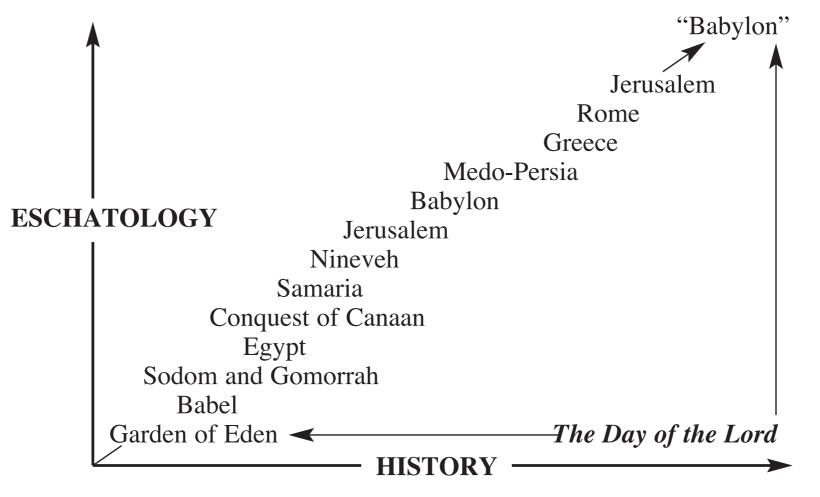
Although God's people saw fulfillment of prophecy in the fall of cities such as Nineveh, Samaria, and Babylon, things were "being fulfilled differently, and less gloriously than they had expected.... The dissonance created between the expectations raised by the prophets and the reality of their situation helped the godly live in the hope of an eschatological dimension of the Day of the Lord. God still had another day, or better other days, in which He holds His own people and the nations accountable for their acts. Thus, the Day of the Lord was a framework for interpreting history, for understanding the present under divine control, and also for projecting a final day of reckoning (the eschatological Day of the Lord). They were given to understand that the Day of the Lord is past, present, and future.

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LaRondelle sums things up when he writes: "Christian typology—both in its horizontal and vertical aspects—is characterized by a present *fulfillment* of Old Testament types in Christ's redemptive work, and by hope for the future *consummation* of Christ's kingship in the last Judgment" (p. 44). As the Father explained to the Son in Ps. 110:1, "Sit in the place of honor at my right hand <u>until</u> I humble your enemies, making them a footstool under your feet. The LORD <u>will extend</u> your powerful kingdom from Jerusalem; you will rule over your enemies. "



Some Specific Examples



Some Specific Examples

Historically



Some Specific Examples

Historically

The apostle Paul assumes that both the earthly and the heavenly sanctuaries are real, but there is no comparison. The heavenly "true" is infinitely advanced and absolutely superior to the earthly "copy and shadow" (Heb. 8:5, NIV). "Historical correspond-ences are interwoven with crucial complexes of earth-heaven correspondences" (Davidson, p. 353) in Hebrews 7-10. With the passing of time, we zero in on the fulfillment of worship as we approach our heavenly destination.





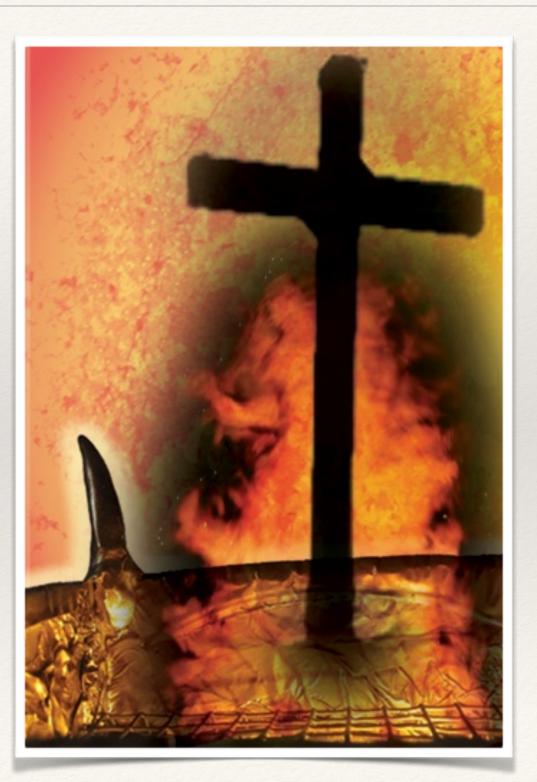


Eschatologically

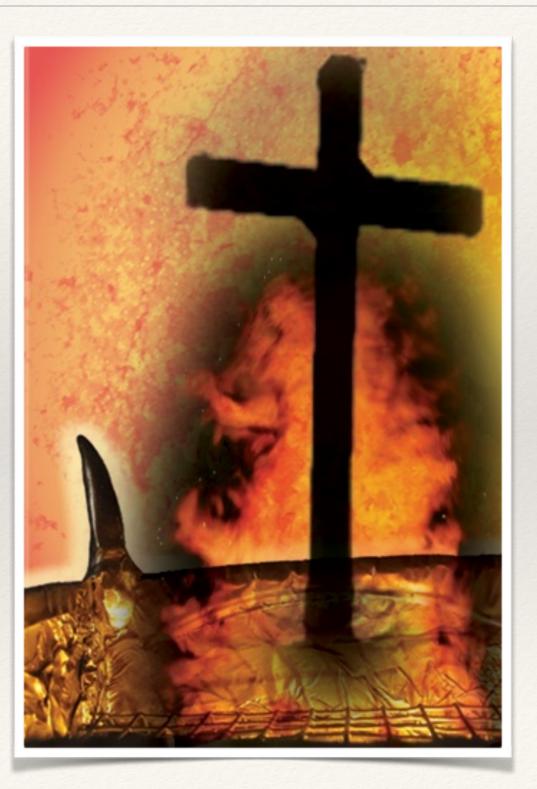


Eschatologically

The "already-not yet" tension conditions Christ's heavenly ministry. He has already inaugurated His kingdom by sacrificing Himself "once for all" and by entering into His high priestly work (Heb. 9:24-26). Although He is currently out of sight, interceding on our behalf in the heavenly sanctuary, Christ will eventually consummate His dealings with sin and "appear a second time . . . to save those who are waiting for him" (verses 27, 28).

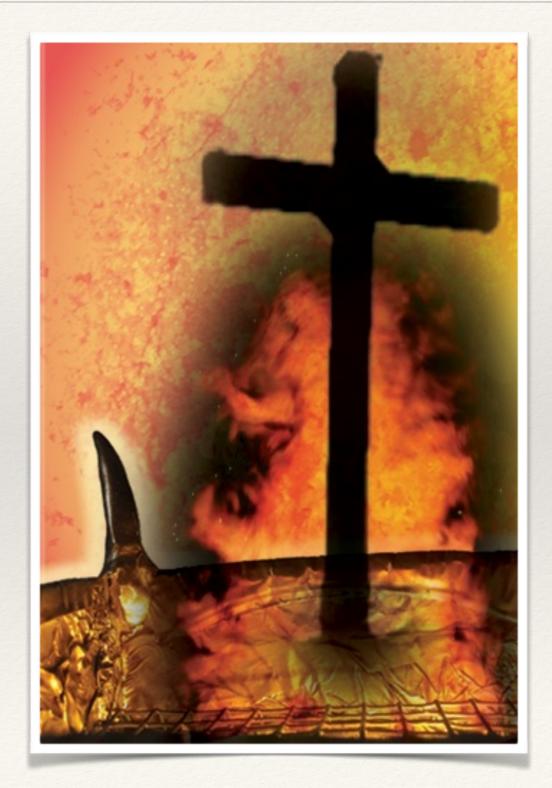


Christologically



Christologically

When Rome crucified Christ, the cross served as the "brazen altar," and the earth as the "court" of the heavenly sanctuary (see Heb. 8:5). The significance of the Levitical priesthood with its ceremonial laws, animal sacrifices, and earthly Temple did not survive the cross. Only an eternal High Priest, who offers Himself instead of others, can qualify to minister in the heavenly courts. So Christ ascended to heaven and assumed His duties over the actual sanctuary/temple there, a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek (that is, both a high priest and a king according to Gen. 14:18).





Christologically



Christologically

So the New Testament transferred David's throne from its earthly location in Jerusalem to heaven, where Christ ministers at God's right hand (Heb. 1:3, 13; 8:1; 10:12, 13; 12:1, 2; Acts 2:36) and blended redemption with kingship into a single hope. Everyone's salvation depends on Christ's ministry there (Heb. 7:25; 9:12-14, 24-26), from where He will return to finish His redemptive work (9:28) by consummating His kingship.

Christologically



Christologically

God challenged the first Adam and his bride to be fruitful and multiply, and to subdue the earth (Gen 1:28). Adam failed. But Christ, the second Adam, and His church will succeed. From His heavenly throne He will gradually bring the earth under His (that is, the Father's) government and ultimately resolve the tension between His heavenly and earthly reign by permanently installing the throne in the new earth (Rev. 22:3).



THE HOLY SPIRIT WHOM THE FATHER WILL SEND IN MY NAME, WILL TEACH YOU ALL THINGS AND REMIND YOU OF EVERYTHING I HAVE SAID TO YOU.

JOHN 14:26

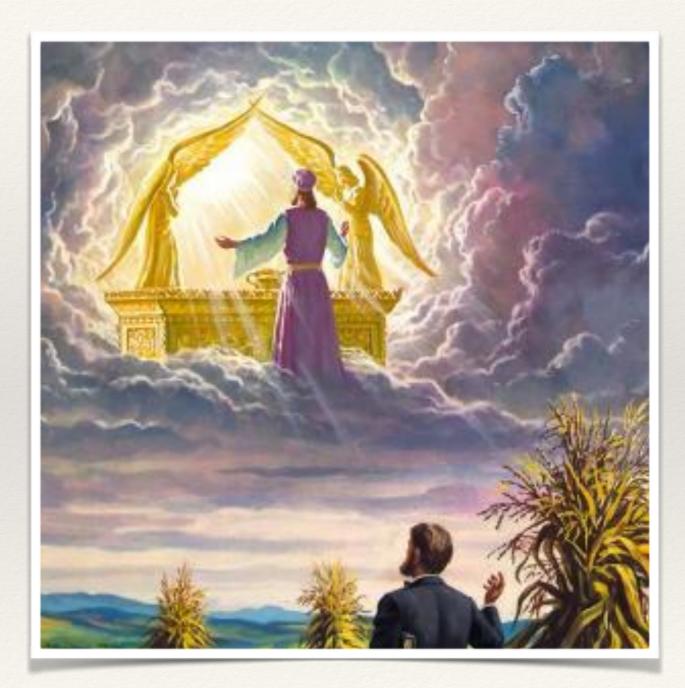


Ecclesiologically



Ecclesiologically

Those individual worshipers who have united under the new covenant to form an eschatological community on earth are the beneficiaries of Christ's heavenly mediation. Although Jesus is currently in heaven, physically separated from them, the Spirit unites the covenant people with Christ through a living connection so that they may receive the benefits of who Christ is and what He does while they remain on earth.

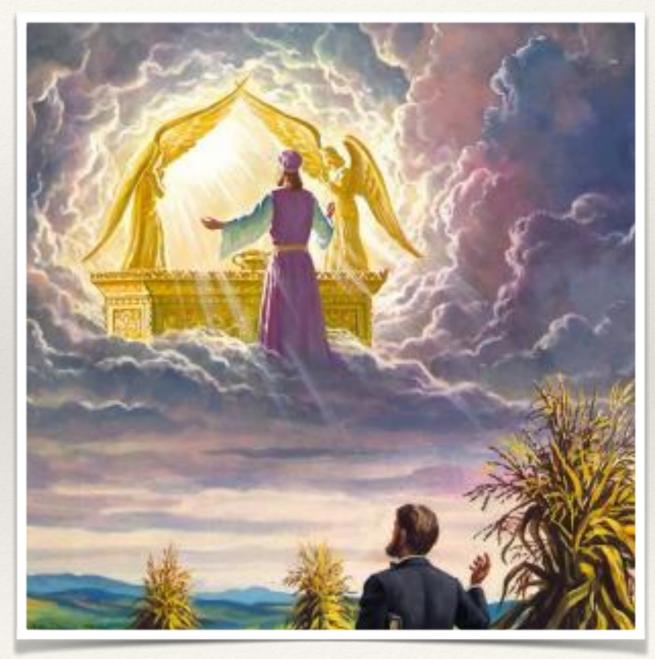


Prophetically



Prophetically

The book of Hebrews argues from the cleansing of the earthly sanctuary to the inescapable necessity of cleansing the heavenly one (9:23). "By divine design, the earthly sanctuary, modeled after the heavenly original, with all its cultic functions becomes a prefiguration or advance-presentation of the realities connected with Christ's ministry in the heavenly sanctuary (8:5)" (*ibid.*, pp. 354, 355).



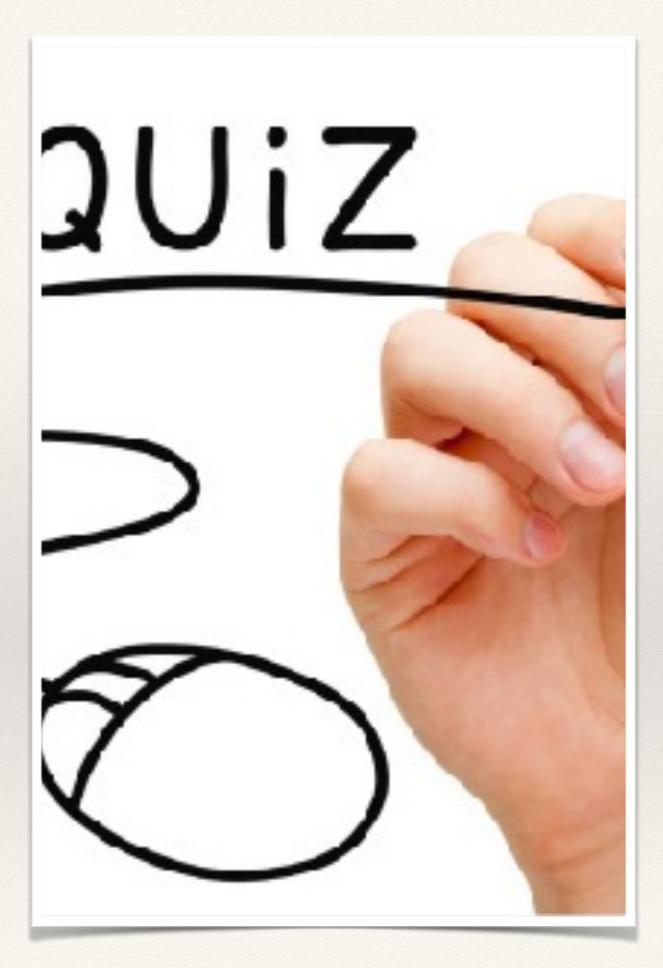
MAKE SURE













Click on the link:





Click on the link: And...





Click on the link: And... Take the Quiz





Click on the link: And... Take the Quiz

• As many times as necessary to master this lesson's subjects





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When you are satisfied with your progress...





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Move on to the next lesson

