

We will now begin the sixth lecture on biblical theology. /Today we will cover chapter 5: the revelation in Abraham's time. /We will also discuss chapter 6: revelation during Moses period. /First, let us discuss revelation in Abraham's era. /1. The method of revelation.

/A. "vision"/God revealed himself to Abraham through a vision. /Gen. 15:1/Gen. 17:1/Gen. 20:6-7/People in the bible saw visions while they were awake. /Through visions they spoke with God and asked questions.

/This is evidence that the revelation was objective. /Exodus chapter 4./Exod. 6./And Exod. 32:7/Isaiah 6/Jeremiah 1/Ezekiel 4 also shows this.

/Regarding the method of revelation B. "appearance."/God appears./God's messenger appears and delivers the Word./Gen. 16:7/22:11/31:11./Here appears the messenger of Yahweh./Who is the messenger of Yahweh?

/We can understand this messenger as Jesus Christ before he took on human flesh. /Gen. 32:29/Hosea 12:4/Zechariah 3:1/Malachi 3:1

/Next regarding the method of revelation, C. "dreams"/Revelation happened through dreams. /Gen. 15:12-16/Gen. 28:10/13:11/35:9/God used dreams to reveal His will.

/God used dreams to reveal His will./Numbers 12:6/God even appeared to the Gentiles in dreams./Gen. 20:3/31:24/41:1/Judges 7:13/Daniel 2:1/Dan. 4:5/In these ways, God revealed Himself through dreams.

/Next, 2. let us discuss the "contents of the dreams."/Revelation to Abraham first appears in Gen. 12:2. /God said "I will make you into a great nation."/and you will be a blessing to all the families of the world."

/Also, God speaks to Abraham in Gen. 15:4/Also, Gen. 17:5/18:18/22:17/God said that the descendants of Abraham would become a great nation. /They would become a great people and nation.

/Later, Abraham's descendants establish their own independent nation. /This nation represents a foreshadowing of the spiritual kingdom centered on the Messiah./Gen. 17:5 says that God would make Abraham the father of all nations.

/The chosen people of the nations will enter the kingdom of the Messiah./The chosen people will participate in the kingdom of the Messiah./If we continue to look at Genesis 12:2-3, it says that the nations will be blessed through the descendant of Abraham.

/Who does the "Seed" refer to here? /Gen. 15:5-6/says "your descendants will become numerous as the stars./Here "your descendant" is the promise of the coming Christ according to Galatians 3:16.

/Abraham believed that God would bring Christ from his descendants. /Abraham believed in the coming Christ. /That is how Abraham became the father of faith.

/God also promised to give the land of Canaan to Abraham./This is also a promise to give the eternal kingdom of heaven as an inheritance as well./We've already discussed the nature of Abraham's covenant.

/In this way, God gave several promises through revelation./Among them the most important revelation is about the coming Messiah.

/We will now continue to chapter 6: "revelation in Moses' time." /God saved the people of Israel through the hand of Moses. /And God led them to the land of Canaan.

/And God established a theocratic government in the land of Canaan. /Revelation during Moses' time begins as the Israelites come out of Egypt.

/1. The meaning of the Exodus. /The exodus symbolizes God's redemption of His people from their sins. /So we can say that the exodus is the shadow of the work of salvation in the New Testament.

/When the people of Israel live in Egypt they worshipped idols. /Joshua 24:14/The people were oppressed under the Pharaoh./This is similar to how people suffer under the sin of the world.

/Egypt symbolizes the world, /Pharaoh symbolizes Satan, /and the life of the people in Egypt symbolizes life in sin. /Before we believed in Jesus, we were slaves to sin, to death, and to Satan.

/But God freed us from this slavery through Jesus Christ./Thus, exodus is a representation of the God's work of salvation in Jesus Christ of the New Testament./Moses struck the rock and gave water to the people./The rock represents Christ.

/1 Corinthians 10:1./ Also the Passover lamb symbolizes Christ./1 Cor. 5:7/These point to the redemptive work of Christ.

/Next, 2. the face of Moses./When the people left Egypt God appeared to Moses./God taught Moses His name: "Yahweh"/Exod. 3:14/"Yahweh" means "I AM"/It means the eternally existing One./Exod. 6:2-3

/Yahweh is the unchanging God./He keeps His promises and saves His people./He completes the work of salvation./Our God is the self-existing God./He holds the absolute authority of the universe.

/The Lord gives life and the Lord takes away life. /He chooses and He rejects./Exod. 9:16/Rom. 9:22-24/Our God remains the same eternally./God will complete the work of salvation to the end.

/Next, 3. Theocracy. /Moses led the people of Israel out of Egypt. /At that time the Israelites served God as their king. /Theocracy is where a nation is established religiously and politically under God.

/At that time, the government and religion were one./It is the model of the kingdom of heaven./In heaven, the church is the nation, and the nation is the church./Everything is under God./That is why the kingdom of heaven is made of priests and holy people./Exod. 19:6/1 Peter 2:9

/Next is 4. ceremonial laws./A. we will discuss the significance of the "tabernacle"/The tabernacle does not represent the dwelling place of God./It symbolizes God's presence.

/Our God fills the whole universe with His presence./Then what is this tabernacle?/It is the place God has chosen to meet and speak with His people to save them.

/The tabernacle and the temple also points to the body of the coming Christ. /John 2:19-22/This tabernacle also is a model of the church in the New Testament. /Ephesians 2:21-22/Hebrews 3:6/1 Peter 2:5

/Next we will talk about B. "sacrificial offerings." /We will cover the different types of sacrifice. /In the Old Testament the blood of animals was poured out as an offering to God. /Bulls, lambs, and pigeons were offered up to God.

/Sacrifices were offered up during the time of Adam, Cain, and Abel./Abel offered up an acceptable sacrifice./So God accepted his offering./Hebrews 11:4/And Abel made an offering with the blood of an animal./Hebrews 9:22.

/Therefore, Abel went before God by faith. /He went before God with the blood. /He went out with the faith in Christ. /He offered up to God an offering that was acceptable according to God's word.

/That is why God accepted Abel's offering./Therefore, the sacrificial offerings in the Old Testament foreshadows the coming Christ./There are 5 major types of sacrifices./First is the burnt offering./Burnt offering in Hebrew is "olah"/

/"olah" means "to go up."/It is consuming the whole offering as a burnt sacrifice and lifting it up to God. /The offering becomes a fragrant aroma before God./This aroma symbolizes the faithfulness of Christ.

/The blood of the sacrificial offering in the burnt offering was sprinkled against the sides of the altar. /Leviticus 1:5/So it has redemptive purpose. /So all the offerings in the Old Testament have a redemptive meaning.

/To say again, it symbolizes the perfect obedience of Christ before God on our behalf. /Jesus Christ made the perfect sacrifice on the cross. /Christ was obedient to the point of death in the presence of God.

/Jesus is without spot or blame. /But he carried our sins and died on the cross. /So through His sacrifice all our sins are forgiven.

/So this burnt offering was made throughout the Old Testament./Exodus 29:38/Lev. 6:9/Numbers 28:3/So this offering teaches us to believe in Jesus Christ, and how we must continue to be faithful to God.

/The people of Israel made a burnt offering before God daily in the temple. /They made sacrifices for their atonement. /Therefore we should also seek to live a thankful life. /We must live faithfully and devoted just like Jesus.

/Jesus is the high priest. /He went before God with his own blood, not the blood of animals in order to atone for our sins. /John 17:19/Ephesians 5:2/In Christ we should also serve faithfully.

/Next are the smaller offerings. /Small offerings in Hebrew are minchah./This means “gift”/Lev. 2:1-16/They baked bread made with fine flour and offered it to God./They added salt, oil, and fragrances./Oil, fragrance, and salt.

/Here, the “fine flour” symbolizes the perfect sacrifice of Christ. /It represents the sacrificial work of the Lord. /The wheat or barley is grinded in the mill. /Therefore, it becomes a fine flour very smooth.

/This symbolizes the perfect sacrifice of Jesus Christ before God./Next, the oil is offered./“oil” represents the Holy Spirit./Next, salt is offered./“salt” symbolizes purity./“incense” symbolizes the fragrance of Christ./It symbolizes prayer.

/But this offering is never given individually. /It is offered together with the burnt offering, sin offering, or fellowship offerings./In other words, it is given with sacrifices that have blood in it.

/We must have a sacrificial devotion before God in the same manner these offerings are given./Just as flour is grinded to fine grain we too must become gentle people./Believers should offer perfect sacrifice before God.

/We and the world must disappear and only Jesus who has redeemed us must be shown./We must give glory only to God./Next is the third type of offering which is the peace offering./This is zebach shelem in Hebrew./Peace offering. /Lev. 3:1

/This offering is for peace. /Here we have thank offering, volunteer offering, and oath offering./These offerings involve sprinkling blood on the altar for the forgiveness of sins./Also, offering oil symbolizes our offering of our lives before God.

/We give our best before God. /The fellowship offerings symbolize the peace we have in Christ./Rom. 5:1/We were enemies of God.

/Because people sinned/Through this sin we became enemies of God. /But Jesus became a peace offering before God. /So he solved the sin problem for us.

/Therefore we were reconciled to God./In this fellowship offering the one giving the offering eats the sacrifice./Eating the offering points to the special relationship one has with Christ.

/As the meat is consumed it represents inviting Christ into our hearts. /During the exodus the people ate the lamb./Exod. 12:8-11/As they ate the food so we believe in the Lord./John 6:53-58

/Here it says for us to eat the body and drink the blood of Jesus./This is calling us to believe in the blood of Jesus that was shed for us on the cross./It is accepting Jesus who died for us into our hearts.

/So we give a thank offering before God, volunteer offering, and an oath offering./Fourth, there is the sin offering of atonement./In Hebrew this is chattath./This is a sin offering./Lev. 4:1

/The sin offering in Hebrew means sin./Christ who knew no sin became sin for us./2 Cor. 5:21/Jesus has become our sin offering.

/He forgives the sin we have committed./When the sin offering is given the one making the offering places his hand on the sacrificial lamb./This represents the sin transferring unto the animals such as cows and lambs.

/Likewise, the person sins, but Jesus takes on that person's sin and dies in his place./Our sins were put on Jesus./And Jesus dies in our place.

/The priest dipped his finger into the blood and sprinkled it on the temple./Lev. 4:5/Likewise, Jesus took his blood into heaven because of our sins./Hebrews 9:12/In this way, God required the blood for atonement of sins.

/This blood was sprinkled in the entrance of the most holy place./It was sprinkled on the veil that separated the holy place from the most holy place./This symbolizes how we may approach the throne of God only through the blood of Christ.

/When Jesus died on the cross, the veil that separated the temple from the most holy place was torn. /Now we can go before God with confidence through faith in Jesus.

/The blood was also put on the horns of the altar. /This represents how we pray by faith in the blood of Jesus. /Also, the skin and all the part of the sin offering was burned up outside the temple.

/This symbolizes how Jesus would die on the cross outside of Jerusalem. /Hebrews 13:11-12/Next, the fifth is the guilt offering./In Hebrew it is asham./Lev. 5:14-19; 6:1; 7:1

/This offering is related to what belongs to God or to man./So whether a person touched God's holy things or trespassed against it,/or whether you harmed a person you must give a guilt offering.

/When you sin against God's holy things or cause damage to what belongs to another by accident you give a guilt offering./Even if it was done by accident you must make the guilt offering.

/Even when you sin without knowing it and you find out later you must repent./You must confess sins that you committed by accident./Not only intentional sins, even unintentional sins must be confessed./Lev. 5:14/Lev. 5:17

/Also, Lev. 6:1-7/here the guilt offering is described./Let us continue to discuss the worship and sacrifice./"Worship" has three meanings./First, it is giving glory to Yahweh.

/Second, it is having fellowship with God./Third, it is cleansing of evil./We have learned about the most holy place earlier./"sacrifice" represents the spiritual fellowship between God and His people./The most holy place and the temple represents the presence of God.

/So when you make a sacrifice you are worshipping and having fellowship with God. /Worship is the believers response to God's grace./Sacrifice is the center of worship in the Old Testament./Sacrifice is Israel's response to the revelation of God.

/God taught the people the order of worship. /The Israelites could not go before God because they were sinners. /That is why they must go to God with sacrifices according to the Law in the Old Testament.

/This represents the fact that the people can go before God through Christ. /People have fellowship with God through the atoning work of Christ./We worship God through Christ's atonement.

/The Old Testament worship shows that God is the Creator and the Savior. /And the most holy place is the dwelling place of God./Exod. 25:9/And this holy place is a meeting place./It is where you meet with God and have fellowship with Him.

/Third is the Tent of Testimony./The Ark of the Covenant is contained there./And inside the Ark are the tablets with the 10 commandments./So through the Commandments God is revealing His revelation./Inside the temple are three items.

/There is the Bread of the Presence. /Golden Lampstand. /and incense stand. /The Bread of the Presence means that Jesus will become the bread of life./John 6:48/Lev. 24:8/Exod. 24:11/The golden lampstand represents the church.

/It shines the light of the gospel as well as life in this dark and evil world./Jesus is our light of life./Therefore the church should shine the light of life in the world.

/The incense burner represents the prayers offered to God. /Psalm 14:2/Rev. 8:3/That is why we enter the holy place with the blood of Jesus. /We can go before God through faith in Jesus.

/This holy place represents the church of the New Testament./ Also, our heart is the temple of God./1 Cor. 3:16/The Bible says when two or more are gathered in Jesus' name there he is with them.

/Community where believers gather is the church./Church is where God is./Therefore the temple represents where God is./In the New Testament the temple is represented by the believers and the church.

/Today we have God in our hearts as we believe in Jesus./We communicate with God through the Holy Spirit,/we talk with God through prayer,/and we worship God in the name of Jesus.

/So through faith in Jesus we walk with God./ And we will live eternally in heaven with God.

/This concludes the sixth lecture on biblical theology./Thank you.