Design and Purpose of the Law of Moses

Intro: “You are the ones who do not believe in the Old Testament!” This is an accusation which many in the Lord’s church face on a regular basis. Sometimes it is as a result of direct misrepresentation to prejudice people against the Lord’s church and other times it is simply as a result of misunderstanding what is taught without any intended dishonesty. Either way this accusation is a false one. The sad thing is that some members of the Lord’s church do not understand the Old Testament, and they often leave the wrong impression. However, we do believe in the Old Testament, we simply understand that the Old Testament is not the law to which we are subject today.

I. **OLD TESTAMENT ABROGATED**
   A. It is not our purpose in this study to show this, but to study the design and purpose of the Old Testament we must mention this.
   B. The Law of Moses was never intended to be a universal law.
      1. Exo. 31:17 “It *is* a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.”
      2. Prior to going into the promised land; Deu. 5:1-3 “And Moses called all Israel, and said unto them, Hear, O Israel, the statutes and judgments which I speak in your ears this day, that ye may learn them, and keep, and do them. 2The LORD our God made a covenant with us in Horeb. 3The LORD made not this covenant with our fathers, but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day.”
         a. Moses specifically states that it was being made with those who were there: the Israelites.
         b. Gentiles were never subject to the Law of Moses.
   C. Christ’s death fulfilled the Law of Moses, thus abrogating it.
      1. Mat. 5:17-18 “Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. 18For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.”
      2. When Jesus fulfilled it, it did pass away.
      3. This would be one aspect of Jesus statement; John 19:30 “When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It *is finished*: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.”
   D. Paul showed the Law had been taken away.
      1. Eph. 2:15 “Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace;”
         b. The Law of Moses was a dividing law between Jew and Gentile.
         c. Jesus abolished that law so both Jew and Gentile could be one and have peace.
      2. Col. 2:14 “Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;”
         a. The “ordinances” are the rules and requirements of the Law of Moses.
         b. These “ordinances” have been taken out of the way at the cross.
         c. “Took” is a perfect tense (past action with abiding results) indicating that it has been permanently taken away.
      3. Hebrews
         a. Shows the superiority of Christianity to anything else and in particular the Mosaic system.
b. We have a greater priesthood (Christ) than the Levitical priesthood.
   (1) Christ could not be a priest on earth; He was not of the tribe of Levi, but the tribe of Judah.
   (2) For Christ to be a priest, there must be a change in the priesthood.
      (a) This change in priesthood could only be brought about by a change in the law.
      (b) Heb. 7:12, 18 “For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law.... 18For there is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof.”
      (c) The change in Law was a change from the Law of Moses to the Law of Christ.

4. Rom. 7:1-4 “Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth? 2For the woman which hath an husband is bound by the law to her husband so long as he liveth; but if the husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband. 3So then if, while her husband liveth, she be married to another man, she shall be called an adulteress: but if her husband be dead, she is free from that law; so that she is no adulteress, though she be married to another man. 4Wherefore, my brethren, ye also are become dead to the law by the body of Christ; that ye should be married to another, even to him who is raised from the dead, that we should bring forth fruit unto God.”

   a. To which law are we dead?
   b. Rom. 7:7 “What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet”
   c. It is the law which said “Thou shalt not covet.”
      (1) That is the Law of Moses and specifically the Ten Commandments.
      (2) Exo. 20:17 “Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour’s.”
   d. We are dead to the Mosaic Law so we can be married to (subject to) Christ.

E. What Is The use of the Old Testament?

II. DEFINE AND HIGHLIGHT SIN
A. What is sin and how do I know if I have sinned?
   1. If I do not realize I have sinned, I will see no need for a Savior.
   2. I need to know what constitutes sin and realize I have sinned.
B. Rom. 3:20 “Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin.”
   1. The context shows Paul is talking about the Law of Moses.
   2. The knowledge of sin comes by the Law of Moses.
C. Rom. 7:7, 13 “What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet.... 13Was then that which is good made death unto me? God forbid. But sin, that it might appear sin, working death in me by that which is good; that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful.”
   1. Earlier in the chapter Paul pointed out that we are no longer subject to the Law of Moses.
   2. We have been delivered from the Law so we can live according to the instructions of the Spirit revealed in the New Testament; Rom. 7:6 “But now we are delivered from the law,
that being dead wherein we were held; that we should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter.”

3. Now he responds to possible arguments: Is the law sin?
   a. No!
   b. Instead of being sin or evil, it reveals sin to us.
   c. He would not know that coveting was sin unless it had been revealed in the Old Testament.

D. Gal. 3:19 “Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator.”

1. Paul is discussing the promise made to Abraham; Gen. 12:1-3 “Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father’s house, unto a land that I will shew thee: 2And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: 3And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.”

2. The Law of Moses could not disannul those promises.
3. The inheritance did not come through the Mosaic Law.
4. The Law of Moses was added to the promise because of sin, to reveal sin to man.

III. SHOW MAN’S INABILITY TO SINLESSLY KEEP THE LAW

A. Man is born into this world without sin.
   1. Ecc. 7:29 “Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.”
   2. Psa. 106:37-38 “Yea, they sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, 38And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan: and the land was polluted with blood.”
   3. Eze. 18:4, 20 “Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine: the soul that sinneth, it shall die....20The soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son: the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him.”
   4. Mat. 18:3 “And said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.”
   5. Mat. 19:13-15 “Then were there brought unto him little children, that he should put his hands on them, and pray: and the disciples rebuked them. 14But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven. 15And he laid his hands on them, and departed thence.”

B. As man grows, they reach an age of accountability
   1. Deu. 1:39 “Moreover your little ones, which ye said should be a prey, and your children, which in that day had no knowledge between good and evil, they shall go in thither, and unto them will I give it, and they shall possess it.”
   2. Isa. 7:16 “For before the child shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good, the land that thou abhorrest shall be forsaken of both her kings.”
   3. It is when they reach the time in their life when they know to choose right and refuse evil.
   4. When they reach this age they do that which is wrong; Eze. 28:15 “Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee.”

C. The Law of Moses did not make provision for man’s sin; to be justified by the Law, one must keep the Law sinlessly.
D. Gal. 3:10-13 “For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse: for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.”  "But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for, The just shall live by faith.  12And the law is not of faith: but, The man that doeth them shall live in them.  13Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree:"

1. Those who are of the works of the Law are under a curse, if they do not continue in all things written in the Law.
2. No one can sinlessly obey all the Law.
3. Gal. 3:22 “But the scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe.”

E. Paul shows that no one can live a sinless life.
1. Rom. 1:18 “For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness;”
2. From here he shows that the Gentile world has transgressed God’s will; Rom. 1:18-32.
3. Then he shows that the Jews are no better because they had the Law did not keep it; Rom. 2.
4. He concludes by showing that both Jew and Gentile and thus all men are under the condemnation of God; Rom. 3:10, 23 “As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one...  23For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;”

F. No one can stand in a right relationship with God through their sinless obedience to the Law of Moses.
1. This is why it was a law of sin and death (Rom. 8:2 “For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death.”) instead of a law that produces life.
2. Since all are under a curse:
   a. Gal. 3:10 “For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse: for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.”
   b. The Law cannot justify.
   c. It shows our need for someone who can justify.

IV. PREPARE THE WORLD FOR CHRIST
A. With the preceding, there should be the realization that man needs a Redeemer or Savior.
1. The Law reveals to us what constitutes sin and that we have committed sin in our life.
2. The Law reveals that we cannot sinlessly keep the Law, therefore we are under a curse.
3. Thus, we need a Savior, the Messiah.

B. God had to prepare the world for the coming of the Savior.
1. Gal. 4:4 “But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law,”
2. From man’s first sin (Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden), God began preparing the world for the coming Savior who would take away man’s sin; Gen. 3:15 “And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.”

C. Mosaic Law was given to prepare man for His coming.
1. Partially it would be telling about Him so all would know Who He is when He comes.
2. Luke 24:27 “And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.”
3. The Law of Moses was speaking about Christ, His coming, and the kingdom He would establish.

D. The Prophets
1. They foretold many aspects of the Messiah’s life (birth, life, death, purpose, etc.).
2. Jesus fulfilled all these prophecies.
3. Luke 24:44 “And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me.”
   a. Notice Old Testament was written about Him.
   b. They were preparing the way so all would come to Him to be saved; John 5:39-40 “Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. 40And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.”

E. Jesus established His Law and abrogated the Old Testament Law.
1. He established His law.
   a. 1 Cor. 9:21 “To them that are without law, as without law, (being not without law to God, but under the law to Christ,) that I might gain them that are without law.”
   b. Gal. 6:2 “Bear ye one another’s burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.”
2. To take the Law of Moses away, He had to fulfill it.
   a. Mat. 5:17 “Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.”
   b. Jesus had the utmost respect for the Law and fulfilled it so it could be taken away.
   c. The Law was prophesying of Jesus, and in doing so, it was preparing the way for Him.

V. PROVIDE HISTORICAL EXAMPLES
A. To many this is the main purpose of the Old Testament.
B. Rom. 15:4 “For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.”
1. Things written aforetime are the Old Testament Scriptures.
2. They provide historical examples so we can learn.
   a. We learn patience or steadfastness.
   b. We are comforted by the Scriptures.
   c. Learning these produces in us hope.
3. We observe the lives of great men of faith and see their steadfast reliance upon God and it inspires us to have that desire.
   a. Great men of faith are listed; Heb. 11
   b. Heb. 12:1 “Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us,”
4. Jam. 5:10-11 “Take, my brethren, the prophets, who have spoken in the name of the Lord, for an example of suffering affliction, and of patience. 11Behold, we count them happy which endure. Ye have heard of the patience of Job, and have seen the end of the Lord; that the Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercy.”
5. These provide hope for us that if we have that same steadfast reliance upon God, we have hope.

C. **Learn from examples to remain faithful to God to inherit the promises.**
   1. Paul’s need of faithfulness let he should be a castaway; 1 Cor. 9:26-27 “I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air: 27But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.”
   2. There is the possibility of apostatizing.
      a. Paul uses the Israelites as an example.
      b. They all enjoyed spiritual blessings; 1 Cor. 10:1-4 “Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; 3And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; 4And did all eat the same spiritual meat; 5And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.”
      c. 1 Cor. 10:5 “But with many of them God was not well pleased: for they were overthrown in the wilderness.”
   3. 1 Cor. 10:6 “Now these things were our examples, to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted.”
   4. He continues to give illustrations of their lack of faithfulness.
   5. 1 Cor. 10:11 “Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.”
   6. Thus, we learn from the examples in the Law of Moses to remain faithful to God.

VI. **ILLUSTRATED**
   A. **The Garden of Eden.**
      1. God created man and placed him in the garden.
      2. During this time God and man possessed fellowship with one another; Gen. 3:8 “And they heard the voice of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God amongst the trees of the garden.”
      3. God gave them His laws to continue in fellowship with Him.
         a. **Positive:**
            (1) Gen. 2:15 “And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to **dress it and to keep it.**”
            (2) Gen. 1:28 “And God blessed them, and God said unto them, **Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth,** and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.”
         b. **Negative;** Gen. 2:17 “But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.”
         a. Gen. 3:1-5 “Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? 2And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: 3But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. 4And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: 5For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.”
         b. They sinned; Gen. 3:6 “And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.”
5. We learn:
   a. The nature of sin.
      (1) Sin is a transgression of God’s law.
      (2) 1 John 3:4 “Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.”
   b. God’s dealings with man regarding sin.
   c. Adam and Eve were cast out from the presence of God
      (1) Gen. 3:23-24 “Therefore the LORD God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.”
      (2) Isa. 59:1-2 “Behold, the LORD’S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear: But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear.”
   d. The need for a Savior to redeem man back to God.
      (1) God gives the promise of the Messiah
      (2) Gen. 3:15 “And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.”
6. In the first three chapters of the Bible, we see all 4 aspects of the purpose of the Old Testament.

B. The proliferation of sin.
   1. Gen. 4
      a. Cain murdered his brother Abel
      b. Lamech’s polygamy and murders
   2. Gen. 6:5 “And GOD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.”
      a. We learn God’s attitude toward sin as He sends a flood upon the earth to destroy man.
      b. Gen. 6:8 “But Noah found grace in the eyes of the LORD.”
         (1) We learn why Noah found grace in God’s eyes:
         (2) Gen. 6:9 “These are the generations of Noah: Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God.”
         (3) Gen. 6:22 “Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he.”
   3. We are learning about sin, what constitutes sin, that man cannot live a sinless life, and that man needs a Savior.
   4. These are historical examples for man to learn about God’s dealings with man.

C. The promises to Abram (Abraham).
   1. Gen. 12:1-3, 7 “Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father’s house, unto a land that I will shew thee: And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed....And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him.”
      a. There are three promises:
      b. A land promise
      c. A nation promise
d. A spiritual promise

2. Through Abraham’s seed all families of the earth would be blessed.
   a. Gal. 3:16 “Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.”
   b. This promise was repeated several times:
      (1) Abraham
      (2) Isaac
      (3) Jacob

3. Joseph
   a. 12 sons were born to Jacob.
   b. 10 of the sons envied Joseph and sold him into bondage.
   c. Joseph was taken to Egypt and through God’s providence rose to second in command only under Pharaoh.
   d. God sent a great famine resulting in Joseph’s family moving to Egypt.
      (1) They are made a great nation numerically.
      (2) Deu. 10:22 “Thy fathers went down into Egypt with threescore and ten persons; and now the LORD thy God hath made thee as the stars of heaven for multitude.”

4. Moses
   a. God called Moses to go to Pharaoh and tell him to let God’s people go (Exo. 5:1; 7:16; 8:1; et al.).
   b. Pharaoh refused
   c. God brought them out with a powerful hand.
   d. God led them to Mount Sinai and there gave them the Law of Moses.

5. The Law of Moses
   a. God was revealing to them in a codified way what constitutes sin.
   b. They were being instructed regarding the things of God.
   c. Rom. 2:17-18 “Behold, thou art called a Jew, and restest in the law, and makest thy boast of God, 18And knowest his will, and approvest the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law;”
      (1) It was instructing them as to how to be in a right relationship with God.
      (2) It resulted in convicting them of sin.
      (3) Rom. 3:9-10 “What then? are we better than they? No, in no wise: for we have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all under sin; 10As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one;”

6. Leviticus shows man’s need to be holy because God is holy.
   a. Lev. 11:44-45 “For I am the LORD your God: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy; for I am holy: neither shall ye defile yourselves with any manner of creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. 45For I am the LORD that bringeth you up out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: ye shall therefore be holy, for I am holy.”
   b. The sacrifices and offerings reminded them they had sinned and needed a Savior.
      (1) Those sacrifices could not take away sin; Heb. 10:1 “For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect.”
      (2) The reason they could not; Heb. 10:4 “For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins.”
   c. The Law was teaching man the need for a Savior to come to take away sins.
(1) Heb. 7:11, 19 “If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec, and not be called after the order of Aaron?... 19For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw nigh unto God.”

(2) The Law had no true provision for taking away sin.

(3) The Law showed the need for a second greater covenant which had a better priesthood; Heb. 8:7 “For if that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second.”

7. Moses led Israel to the promised land and Joshua took them into it to take possession of it.

D. Types of the Old Testament.
1. The types of the Old Testament were pointing to and preparing the way for the Messiah.
2. Moses and Joshua are types of Christ.
3. Deu. 18:15, 18 “The LORD thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken;...18I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him.”

E. The seed promise
1. The seed promise was the main part of the Abrahamic promise.
   a. The nation and land promise were for the purpose of preserving a people and preparing the world for the Messiah.
      (1) For the Messiah to come, there had to be a people through whom He could come.
      (2) For the nation to develop, they needed a land, so God gave them the land of Canaan.
   b. The nation and land promise go together, but both for the spiritual promise of the coming Seed to save the world.
2. After taking the land, God raised up judges to deliver the Israelites.
   a. The judges are types of the Messiah.
   b. The judges delivered from the bondage of their oppressors.
   c. The Messiah is a Deliverer from the bondage of sin.
3. After the judges:
   a. The people cry for a king to be like the nations around them; 1 Sam. 8.
   b. God gave them Saul who rebelled against God; 1 Sam. 15.

F. God raised up David to be king.
1. David desired to build God a house.
2. He was forbidden to build the house; “1 Chr. 28:3 “But God said unto me, Thou shalt not build an house for my name, because thou hast been a man of war, and hast shed blood.”
3. David’s seed would build the house; 2 Sam. 7:12-16 “And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. 12 He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever. 13 I will be his father, and he shall be my son. If he commit iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men: 14 But my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away before thee. 15 And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever.”  
   a. God was preparing the way for Christ.  
   b. God was identifying Him as one who would be from Abraham’s seed through David.

4. The seed of David would be the Anointed One—the Christ.  
   a. Anointed as King  
      (1) Jer. 30:10 “Therefore fear thou not, O my servant Jacob, saith the LORD; neither be dismayed, O Israel: for, lo, I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest, and be quiet, and none shall make him afraid.”  
      (2) 1 Tim. 6:15 “Which in his times he shall shew, who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords;”
   b. Anointed as Prophet  
      (1) Deu. 18:15, 18 “The LORD thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken;...18 I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him.”  
      (2) Heb. 1:1-2 “God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, 1Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds;”
   c. Anointed as High Priest  
      (1) Psa. 110:4 “The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.”  
      (2) Heb. 7:11 “If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec, and not be called after the order of Aaron?”

G. The Prophets.  
1. Through the prophets we learn all about the Messiah.  
2. The place of the Savior’s birth; Mic. 5:2 “But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from old, from everlasting.”
3. The time frame of His birth; Dan. 2, 7, 9.
4. That He would be born of a virgin; Isa. 7:14 “Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.”
5. The place of His ministry; Isa. 9:1-2 “Nevertheless the dimness shall not be such as was in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations. 2 The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.”
6. That He would speak in parables; Psa. 78:2, 67-68 “I will open my mouth in a parable: I will utter dark sayings of old...68 Moreover he refused the tabernacle of Joseph, and chose not the tribe of Ephraim: 69 But chose the tribe of Judah, the mount Zion which he loved.”
7. That He would work miracles; Isa. 35:5-6 “Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an harte, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert.”

8. His death:
   a. Sold for 30 pieces of silver; Zec. 11:12 “And I said unto them, If ye think good, give me my price; and if not, forbear. So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver.”
   b. Betrayed by a friend; Psa. 41:9 “Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me.”
   c. Forsaken by His disciples; Zec. 13:7 “Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.”
   d. He would be smitten and spat upon; Isa. 50:6 “I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting.”
   e. He would be wounded, bruised, and striped; Isa. 53:5 “But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.”
   f. His hands and feet were pierced; Psa. 22:16 “For dogs have compassed me: the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet.”
   g. He was crucified with thieves; Isa. 53:12 “Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong: because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.”

9. Bert Thompson wrote, “Scholars have documented over 300 messianic prophecies in the Old Testament (Lockyer, 1973, p. 21). From Genesis through Malachi, the history of Jesus is foretold in minute detail.”

10. All the prophecies were preparing the way for Christ so when He came all would accept Him and be saved.

H. Old Testament History.
1. We see God’s dealings with man.
2. God providing man with illustrations of obedience and disobedience.
3. God was showing man His reactions to man and his lifestyle.
4. We see God’s blessings upon the one who obeys and condemnation upon the disobedience.
5. These historical accounts give encouragement to those who read them; we can obey even as they obeyed.
6. When we go through trials, tribulations, and persecutions, we know that others have gone through the same things and remained faithful therefore receiving God’s favors.

Conclusion: The man who fails to read and study the Old Testament is spiritually deprived. One cannot have an understanding of the New Testament without knowing the Old Testament. We have some adages to show the connection between the two Testaments: “The Old is by the New explained, the New is in the Old contained,” “The New is in the Old concealed, the Old is by the New revealed.” While we are not subject to the Law of Moses, we should study and learn from the Old Testament to have a complete understanding of God and His dealings with man, our need for a Savior, and how God would work all things together for the perfect time to send His Son as a Savior of man.