

The Old Testament and Jesus

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The New Testament Angle

The purpose of the Old Testament

- ‘And he said to them, “O foolish ones, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?” And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.’ (Luke 24:25-27)

Fulfillment quotations in Matthew

- 1:22-23 virgin < Isaiah 7:14
- 2:15 Out of Egypt I have called my Son < Hosea 11:1
- 2:17-18 a voice heard in Ramah < Jeremiah 31:15
- 2:23 Nazorene < ?
- 4:14-16 Land of Zebulun, land of Naphtali < Isaiah 9:1-2

This is that in Matthew

- 2:5-6 Bethlehem is birthplace of king = Micah 5:2
- 3:3 John the Baptist = voice of Isaiah 40:3

Déjà vu: Jesus in Matthew

Chapter	OT comparison
1-2	Jesus = David
2	Jesus = Moses; Herod = Pharaoh
2	Jesus = Israel
3	Jesus = Israel
3	Jesus = Elisha? John the Baptist = Elijah
4	Jesus = Israel
5	Jesus = Moses

Matthew 5:17-18

- “Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them. 18 For truly, I say to you until heaven and earth pass away, not an iota, not a dot, will pass from the Law until all is accomplished.”

**Does this really fit with the Old
Testament?**

**Answer: Intuitive but
quantitative**

The typological nature of Scripture

- Genesis 12: Abraham goes down into Egypt; Pharaoh is plagued; Abraham is driven out by Pharaoh (prequel)
- Exodus: the main event
- Jeremiah 16:14-21: second Exodus
- ‘This was to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet “Out of Egypt I called my son.”’ (Matthew 2:15; quoting Hosea 11:1)
- ‘And behold, two men were talking with him, Moses and Elijah, 31 who appeared in glory and spoke of his departure [Greek: *exodos*] which he was about to accomplish at Jerusalem.’ (Luke 9:30-31)

**'It's like déjà vu all over again'
(Yogi Berra)**



**Correlations between Jesus and
the OT are not peripheral**

Main storyline correlations

- Promised seed
- Promised only son (Gen. 22, offered on same mountain)
- Oppression and rescue
- Separation from God and God's presence in the desert
- Priests / Judges / Kings / Prophets

Correlations of Category

- Sin (3rd chapter)
- Death for sin (3rd chapter)
- Sacrifice (4th chapter)
- Blood is important (9th chapter)
- The Passover (central part of second book)

Biographical correlations

Samson

Samson

- Nazirite: not to touch dead things, not to touch fruit of vine
- Breaches; sailing close to the wind
 - Lion carcass in vineyard
 - Fresh jawbone of an ass
 - Feasts [implying wine]
 - After this he loved a woman in the Valley of Sorek [grapes], whose name was Delilah. (Jdg 16:4 ESV)
- Seems to get away with anything

Samson's eyes

- 'Samson went down to Timnah, and at Timnah he saw one of the daughters of the Philistines.' (Judges 14:1)
- 'Samson said to his father, "Get her for me, for she is right in my eyes.'" (14:3)
- 'Samson went to Gaza, and there he saw a prostitute, and he went in to her.' (16:1)
- 'And the Philistines seized him and gouged out his eyes.' (16:21)

**How can Samson be a picture of
Christ?**

Similarities between Samson and Christ

- Angelic announcement of birth
- Saviour
- Spirit of God
- Achieve greatest salvation by dying
- Position at death
- Thirst
- Betrayed

Contrasts between Samson and Christ

Christ	Samson
Deliberately saves	Accidentally saves
Does not follow his eyes (Isaiah 11:3)	Follows his eyes
Dies calling for people to be forgiven	Dies calling for revenge
Brought the most life through his death	Brought the most death through his death
Obedient to God	Disobedient to God
Self-sacrificing	Pursues self-interest

Elisha

Elisha and Jesus (Jeshua)

- Similar structure to name: Divine name + 'save'
- Preceded by Elijah
- Greater than one before them
- Cleanse lepers
- Multiply food
- Raise dead sons and give them to their mothers
- Make something float
- Greedy disciple
- People flee from their tomb

Getting more or getting less

- ‘For to the one who has, more will be given, and he will have an abundance, but from the one who has not even what he has will be taken away.’ (Matthew 13:12)
- ‘For to everyone who has will more be given, and he will have an abundance. But from the one who has not, even what he has will be taken away.’ (Matthew 25:29)
- ‘For to the one who has, more will be given, and from the one who has not, even what he has will be taken away.’ (Mark 4:25)
- ‘Take care then how you hear for to the one who has, more will be given, and from the one who has not, even what he thinks that he has will be taken away.’ (Luke 8:18)
- ‘I tell you that to everyone who has, more will be given, but from the one who has not, even what he has will be taken away.’ (Luke 19:26)

Questions?