

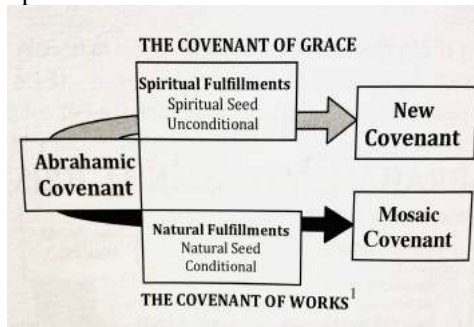
Introduction to the Prophets, Pt. 4 “The prophetic Message to Israel”
GCC, Vesper, 10/15/23

Introduction–Israel in the News? What does it mean?

1. It is very possible that there will be a large-scale conversion of the Jews at the end of the age (Romans 11:26)
2. I do not believe that God is using the nation of Israel as a vehicle to take the message of the gospel to the nations
3. However, I do believe that God gave a promise to physical national Israel that he intends to keep, even if it is not ultimately for redemptive purposes (Gen 12:3)

Redemptive History from 30,000 Feet

- I. You could understand all the covenants of the bible under three words: Promise (Abrahamic Covenant), Law (Mosaic Covenant), Faith (New Covenant)
- II. The Abrahamic Covenant promised blessing to the nations, The Mosaic Covenant narrowed down the covenant arrangement to Jews only, and then the New Covenant gave the *fulfillment* of the Abrahamic promise to the nations in the person of Christ (Gal 3:15–29)
- III. Six Conclusions from 30,000 Feet
 1. Paul realized that he had to explain the relationship between the Abrahamic and Mosaic Covenant because one was based on promise and the other works (Gal 3:12)
 2. The only way to properly understand how the Abrahamic Covenant fits with the Mosaic covenant is to see the AC as both Physical and Spiritual



3. Why was the law added? To show the sinfulness of sin AND to keep the bloodline pure so that the promised “seed” could come (Gal 3:19)
4. The Mosaic Covenant was a covenant of works for tenure in the land. It was not a covenant for eternal salvation.
5. The Spiritual promise of eternal life comes through the Abrahamic Covenant NOT the Law (Rom. 4:13-17)
6. The Mosaic Covenant is a subservient covenant to the covenant of grace. It is meant to be a loose typological picture of the Covenant of Redemption between the Father and the Son

- a. Three elements of the Mosaic Covenant which serve as a type of the covenant of Redemption

| | Mosaic Covenant | Covenant of Redemption |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| National | Israel | Christ as the True Israel |
| Typological | Israel=Type | Christ=anti-type |
| Works Principle | Israel failed | Christ was victorious |

- b. Typological Parallels Between Israel and Christ the True Israel (see “Israel and Christ in their Respective Covenants” Chart below)

IV. The Prophets Speak Condemnation to Physical Israel and Blessing to Spiritual Israel

Israel and Christ in Their Respective Covenants

| | Called | Birth | Entrance into Egypt | Exodus | Through the Sea | Testing in the Wilderness | Giving of Law | Conquest of Land | Death and Exile | Resurrection from Exile | Disobedience and Ascension |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| Israel in the Mosaic Covenant (MC) | Abraham Called from Ur (Gen 15:7) | Found him in howling wilderness (Deut 32:10) | Israel goes into Egypt (Gen 46) | Israel leaves Egypt (Exod 12:33ff) | Israel passes through the Red Sea (Exod 14, 15) | Israel wanders in the wilderness for 40 years (Exodus 16–40) | Moses receives law on Mt. Sinai (Exod 20) | Israel takes dominion over the land and all its enemies (Joshua) | Destruction of Temple and 70 years of exile | Return to the land | “Let us kill the son...” (Matt 21:38) Destruction of Jerusalem (AD 70) |
| Christ in the Covenant of Redemption (CoR) | Called before time (Isa 6:8; Heb 10:9) | Born in the obscurity of Bethlehem (Matt 2:1) | Jesus flees to Egypt (Matt 2:13ff) | “Out of Egypt I called my Son” (Matt 2:15) | Jesus parts the waters in Baptism (Matt 3:13-17) | Jesus tempted and tested in the wilderness for 40 days (Matt 4:1–11) | Jesus gives law on the Mount (Matt 5–7) | Jesus takes dominion over the powers and principalities of the land (Gospel records) | Death and three days in the grave | Resurrection from dead | Ascension to the right hand of the Father on high (Matt 28) |