

MESSIAH IN THE OT

Week 5 – Messianic Prophecies in the Torah – Pt. 2

February 19, 2019

In summary thus far...as we read of God's plan of redemption unfolding...

Gen. 1:1-3 - We read of God (*Elohim* - "the plural of majesty," "the plural of intensity"), God the Spirit, and the Word of God ("God said....") in the first three verses of Genesis chapter 1.

Gen. 3:8 – we are told that God, specifically the WORD (sound/voice of God), walked with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Was this a visible manifestation of God, a "theophany," a pre-incarnate/pre-Bethlehem appearance of Jesus, the WORD of God?

Gen. 3:15 - *And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel.* Man sinned and IMMEDIATELY God promised the resolution for sin. And, it appears that the One promised Who would be born of a woman (Gal. 4:4), would enter the world via a supernatural birth. We know the resolution for sin as the "Seed of the Woman" at this point in Scripture.

Gen. 4:1 – Based on the hope announced in Gen. 3:15 (the destruction/doom of the adversary/Satan), Eve thought of her firstborn as the God-man promised in Gen. 3:15.

Gen. 4 & 5 – we are introduced to the heart conditions of mankind through Cain & Abel – wickedness (separated from God) and righteousness (right relationship with God).

Gen. 6 – the extreme wickedness of the world in the midst of Satan attempting to pollute the world for the purpose of destroying God's plan of redemption through the "Seed of the Woman," results in the universal flood and the saving of eight people: Noah and his wife; Shem and his wife, Ham and his wife, Japheth and his wife. And there were also in the ark: 7 clean of each animal (male & female); 2 unclean of each animal (male & female); and seven each of birds (male & female) - Gen. 7:2-3)

Gen. 6-8 – the ark is a type of Jesus (see Week 4 handout–pages 5-6).

NOTE: a Biblical type in Scripture is a prophetic symbol...it is a person or thing in the Old Testament which foreshadows a person or thing in the New Testament in at least one aspect.

Gen. 9 – God of Shem; God will dwell in the tents of Shem – (the Semitic peoples). Emphasizing that the "Seed of the woman" is God.

Gen. 10-11 – descendants of Ham, Japheth, and Shem equate to 70 nations. Ham's line which includes Canaan, inhabited northern Africa, Babylon, Phoenicia, Philistia, and the

land of Canaan. Japheth's line inhabited the coast lands of the Mediterranean Sea in Europe and in Asia Minor. Shem's line intersected portions of Japheth and Ham (interesting as Abram's descendants were to be witnesses to the nations) spreading from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean including Syria, Chaldea, Assyria, Persia, and the Arabian Peninsula. And, Terah's descendants from Shem's line are highlighted as Terah begot Abram.

Gen. 12:1-3 – God called Abram and promised to make of him a great nation (with a barren wife). God cut a covenant with Abram and promised Abram and his descendants: land, seed/Seed, and blessing (salvation). All families of the earth would be blessed through Abram and his descendants according to the Abrahamic Covenant which is

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eternal, unilateral (one-sided; one party – God [Gen. 15:9-20]), unconditional (outworking/fulfillment of the covenant is based on God alone)

NOTE: What seemed perhaps as an unfair narrowing of the privilege given to the Shemites (Gen. 9:27) in that God would only live in the tents of the Shemites, was to be the very means for EXTENDING the blessing aspect of the Abrahamic Covenant to all nations. The nation of Israel, created out of Jacob (Isa. 43:1), was chosen to be God's witness people to the world (Isa. 43:10). Israel was to bring the truth of the one true God to the nations...the nations who believed in many gods.

Gen. 18 – God appeared to Abraham at his tent.

Gen. 22 – The message: a father sacrificing his only son whom he loved!

Isaac is noted as a type of Jesus. NOTE: while God told Abraham He would provide HIMSELF the lamb as a sacrifice, a ram is provided as a substitutionary sacrifice for Isaac. From this point in Scripture, we are looking for the LAMB – the ultimate sacrifice for sin!

Jewish objection to Jesus: "If Jesus is really the Messiah, and if he is so important, why doesn't the Torah speak of him at all?"

What have we found in the Torah thus far?

Consider: what is the traditional Jewish view ("traditional Jewish" – Jewish people who are not believers in Jesus) of the Messiah?

WHY WAS THE MESSIAH PROMISED IN GEN. 3:15?

- John 1:4 - "In Him was life, and the life was the Light of men."

JESUS, God the Son, came to reveal God the Father to man!

He has the life we need (John 14:6; John 10:10), and this life becomes the Light we need.

Jesus is both the power to see God and He is the glory that is seen.

God's plan of redemption was to reveal Himself on this earth so that Jesus could say in John 14:4, 7-9 - *I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me. ⁷ If you had known Me, you would have known My Father also; and from now on you know Him and have seen Him. ⁸ Philip said to Him, Lord, show us the Father, and it is sufficient for us. ⁹ Jesus said to him, "Have I been with you so long, and yet you have not known Me, Philip? He who has seen Me has seen the Father (Heb. *av* meaning originator; Jesus as Creator not God the Father! [Col. 1:15ff]);*

- AND, the Messiah was promised to die

From Gen. 3:15 we see a SUFFERING "Seed of the Woman".

He had to come as Emmanuel, God in the FLESH, so that He could die. He had to come as Emmanuel, GOD in the flesh, so that His blood would not be stained with sin!

JOSEPH

As we continue in Genesis in the Torah, we see that the life of Joseph, the son of Jacob, also points to several unique aspects of the ministry of Jesus.

Gen. 37:18 – Joseph was rejected by his own brothers.

Gen. 37:23-24 - His brothers conspired against Joseph. They stripped Joseph of his tunic, and cast him into a pit.

Gen. 39:7-21 - the wife of Joseph's master *cast longing eyes on Joseph, and she said, 'Lie with me.'* Joseph responded w/ *How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"* Day by day his master's wife spoke to him in the same manner. But Joseph did not listen to her words. When Joseph went into his master's house and none of the men were inside, she caught him...he fled from her, leaving his garment. This woman then accused Joseph of attempting to lie with her. Joseph's master put Joseph into the prison. ²¹ *But the LORD was with Joseph and showed him mercy, and He gave him favor in the sight of the keeper of the prison.*

Gen. 41:37 – Joseph was exalted to a higher position in Egypt, directly under Pharaoh after Joseph interpreted Pharaoh’s dream regarding the 7 fat cows and the 7 ugly and gaunt cows – and the seven full heads of wheat and the seven thin heads of wheat. Pharaoh said of Joseph, *Can we find such a one as this, a man in whom is the Spirit of God?*

Gen. 42:7-8 – During the time that Joseph was respected and revered by these Egyptian Gentiles, he was unknown to his own brothers who considered Joseph as good as dead. The first time his brothers saw him, they did not recognize him. *Joseph recognized his brothers, but they did not recognize him.*

Gen. 45:1 – It was only the second time that he revealed himself to them.

In Joseph’s life we see the pattern of a rejected, hidden (in prison; also hidden to his brethren) and then revealed and exalted Messiah.

TIMEFRAME OF THE MESSIAH’S ARRIVAL

Jacob, whose name was changed to Israel, was the father of the 12 tribes of Israel. It was Israel’s fourth son, Judah, whom God singled out to become the channel through which the Messiah would come.

Gen. 49:1 - *And Jacob called his sons and said, "Gather together, that I may tell you what shall befall you in the last days: We have the setting and the timeframe.*

In Gen. 49:9-10 - we read of Jacob blessings his 12 sons. Of Judah, Israel said, *Judah is a lion’s whelp; from the prey, my son, you have gone up. He bows down, he lies down as a lion; and as a lion, who shall rouse him? The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh comes; and to Him shall be the obedience of the people.*

What do we understand from Gen. 49:9-10?

- *Shiloh* means "He whose right it is." *Shiloh* is a Messianic title.
- Lion, scepter, lawgiver, Shiloh, obedience of the people – all speak to the ruling function, the kingship role of the tribe of Judah. “The ruler’s staff” in some translations is in lieu of “lawgiver” verbiage is considered to be the tribal staff/tribal identity – and this is Judah’s staff.

- According to this prophecy, the scepter of the tribe of Judah would not cease until the Messiah comes. This prophecy gives specific indicators regarding the time of the coming of the Messiah.

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- The prophecy declares that He would come before the right to impose Jewish law (including capital punishment) was rescinded and before the national identity of Judah was removed.
- Were these rights removed when Judah was in exile in Babylon? No. Ezra 1:5, 8 – during the 70 year captivity the Jewish people retained their own lawgivers/judges.
- During the next five centuries the Jewish people suffered under the rulership of the Medo-Persian, Greek, and Roman Empires. Yet, Judah retained its tribal identity.
- According to Josephus (*Antiquities* 17:13), in approx. 6-7 AD, the son and successor to King Herod, Herod Archelaus, was dethroned and banished. He was replaced, not by a Jewish king, but by a Roman procurator named Caponius. The legal power of the Sanhedrin (ruling Jewish body) was immediately restricted. Josephus records in *Wars of the Jews*, Book 2, chapter 8 that the Sanhedrin had lost their ability to adjudicate capital cases: “And now Archelaus’ part of Judea was reduced into a province, and Caponius, one of the equestrian orders of the Romans, was sent as a procurator, having the power of life and death put into his hands by Caesar” (capital punishment)
- John 18:31 – the Jews did not have the power of life and death.
- Regarding the transfer of power, the Jerusalem Talmud, Sanhedrin folio 27 states: “A little more than forty years before the destruction of the Temple (70 AD), the power of pronouncing capital sentences was taken away from the Jews.
- The reaction of the Jews to these monumental events is recorded in the Talmud (Rabbinic opinion/debates). Augustin Lemann in his book, *Jesus Before the Sanhedrin*, records a statement by Rabbi Rachmon: “When the members of the Sanhedrin found themselves deprived of their right over life and death (in approx. 6-7 AD), a general consternation took possession of them: they covered their heads with ashes, and their bodies with sackcloth, exclaiming: **‘Woe unto us for the scepter has departed from Judah and the Messiah has not come.’**”

- BUT, by 6-7 AD WHO had arrived? JESUS!!!!

Several ancient rabbinical references indicate that the rabbis believed that Gen. 49:10 was referring to the Messiah:

- Targum Onkelos (Babylonian Aramaic translation of the original Hebrew Tanakh) states that Gen. 49:10 says – “The transmission of dominion shall not cease from the house of Judah, nor the scribe from his children’s children, forever, **until Messiah comes.**”
- Babylonian Talmud, Sanhedrin 98b, Rabbi Johanan: “The world was created for the sake of the Messiah, what is this Messiah’s name? **The school of Rabbi Shila said ‘his name is Shiloh, for it is written “until Shiloh come.”**”
- We know from Gen. 49:9-10 that the tribe of Judah will not cease to exist as a people. And so we read in Rev. 5:5 that Jesus will be returning as the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

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- And, when Jesus returns at His physical Second Coming following the Tribulation and establishes His 1,000 year kingdom, *to Him shall be the obedience of the people.* Not only will Jesus rule over Israel, He will also rule over the *people* – the Gentiles.

PASSOVER

Scripture introduces the “Lamb” in Genesis 22. And, from that time, Israel was waiting for the “Lamb” Who is GOD. Abraham told Isaac when Isaac asked his father, “Where’s the sacrifice?” – “God will provide HIMSELF the lamb.” In the book of Exodus at the account of the first Passover, we are reintroduced to the “Lamb.” While in bondage in Egypt, prior to the giving of the law and BEFORE the erecting of the tabernacle in the wilderness, God’s initial instructions to Moses regarding the Passover in Exodus 12:2-5 conveyed a new calendar which speaks to a new life, a new beginning.

Ex. 12:2-5 - *This month shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you.* ³ *Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying: ‘On the tenth of this month every man shall take for himself a lamb, according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household.* ⁴ *And if the household is too small for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next to his house take it according to the number of the persons; according to*

each man's need you shall make your count for the lamb. Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. Moses was told to speak to the entire congregation of Israel. Yet, every man was to *take for himself a lamb. . . a lamb for a household.* AND, we read that “THE” lamb was to be counted according to each man's need. “Your” lamb was to be scrutinized to determine if it was “without blemish” (Deut. 15:21). This spotless lamb was a personal provision from God. When was this to occur in the first month? On the tenth of the month. God was specific regarding the timing of the relationship between the people and their lambs.

Ex. 12:6-7 - *Now you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month. Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it at twilight. ⁷ And they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it.* The lamb entered the lives of the family members and was kept under scrutiny from the tenth of the month until the fourteenth. I believe that an attachment was formed. I truly believe that God intended for the lambs to be cherished and then mourned.

Throughout the Hebrew Scriptures, God told the children of Israel to remember what He had done on their behalf. He told them to rejoice in His power to deliver. He told them to thank Him for His sustenance and provision and to anticipate what He would do. In looking back, God instructed them to look forward – they were to look for the Lamb who would come as the ultimate sacrifice – not only for the Jewish people but for the world! In looking forward, we are instructed to look back. Passover is pivotal in God's plan of redemption.

And, if the lambs were found spotless at Passover, what were the children of Israel told to do? Each household was to kill the lamb and smear the blood of the lamb on the lintel and doorposts and enter the house through the blood-soaked doors and find safety inside.

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Ex. 12:12-13, 23 - *For I will pass through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the LORD. ¹³ Now the blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you; and the plague shall not be on you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt... For the LORD will pass through to strike the Egyptians; and when He sees the blood on the lintel and on the two doorposts, the LORD will pass over the door and not allow the destroyer to come into your houses to strike you.*

John 10:9 – Jesus told the Jewish people during His public ministry on earth at His first coming, *I am the door. If anyone enters by Me, he will be saved, and will go in and out and find pasture.*

Matt. 26:28 – at His last Passover Seder with His disciples, Jesus said, lifting the third cup, the cup of redemption, *For this is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.*

THE SACRIFICIAL SYSTEM

The children of Israel arrived at Mt. Sinai on the 15th day in the third month following the first Passover (Ex. 19:1). The 10 commandments were given. More commandments were conveyed to Moses from God (total of 613 commandments). Because no one can keep one commandment faithfully, and because God desired a relationship with individuals, God instructed the children of Israel to construct the Tabernacle while they remained at Sinai so that they could approach Him (God Who would dwell between the cherubim over the mercy seat on top of the ark of the covenant that was placed in the Holy of Holies) through the sacrificial system which He gave them.

Ex. 40:17 - *And it came to pass in the first month of the second year, on the first day of the month, that the tabernacle was raised up.*

Ex. 40:18-33 - And Moses placed all the furnishings in the tabernacle. In the outer court Moses placed the altar of burnt offering and the laver for washing between the tabernacle and the altar of burnt offering.

Ex. 40:34-38 - *Then the cloud covered the tabernacle of meeting, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle. ³⁵ And Moses was not able to enter the tabernacle of meeting, because the cloud rested above it, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle. ³⁶ Whenever the cloud was taken up from above the tabernacle, the children of Israel would go onward in all their journeys. ³⁷ But if the cloud was not taken up, then they did not journey till the day that it was taken up. ³⁸ For the cloud of the LORD was above the tabernacle by day, and fire was over it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel, throughout all their journeys.*

Ex. 25:21-22 - *You shall put the mercy seat on top of the ark, and in the ark you shall put the Testimony that I will give you. ²² And there I will meet with you, and I will speak with you from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim which are on the ark of the Testimony, about everything which I will give you in commandment to the children of Israel.*

Lev. 1:1-2 - *Now the LORD called to Moses, and spoke to him from the tabernacle of meeting, saying, ² “Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When any one of you brings an offering to the LORD, you shall bring your offering of the livestock—of the*

herd and of the flock. ...and God gave the children of Israel the sacrificial system which points to the ultimate sacrifice for our sins – Jesus, the spotless, perfect Lamb of God!

Lev. 17:11 – God told the children of Israel, *For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.*’ Atonement – *kaphar* (ka-FAIR) – to cover. Through atonement sins were covered until the ultimate sacrifice would be offered and TAKE AWAY sin (Psa. 103; Psa. 103:12; Jer. 31:31; John 1:29)

Heb. 10:1-4 - *For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices, which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect.* ² *For then would they not have ceased to be offered? For the worshipers, once purified, would have had no more consciousness of sins.* ³ *But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year.* ⁴ *For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins.*

God continued to require the children of Israel to approach Him with a sacrifice. And, because the sacrificial system continued – for approx. 1500 years as the ultimate sacrifice had not yet been offered – Jesus, there remained a reminder of sins every year.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

WHY? Sin is in the camp – the camp of the children of Israel where God dwelled over the mercy seat between the cherubim in the Holy of Holies. Biblically, the Day of Atonement was to provide an atonement (lit., a covering) for sin, for the holy of holies in the Tabernacle as God dwelled between the cherubim over the mercy seat in the Holy of Holies, for the Tabernacle itself, for the altar of incense in the holy place, for the priests (including the high priest), and for the sins committed in ignorance by the people of Israel. Yom Kippur was divinely ordained “because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions in all their sins” (Lev. 16:16). God chose to dwell amidst the children of Israel...the nation was required to stand clean before its holy God, thus the Day of Atonement.

Once a year, at the Day of Atonement, the High Priest, ONLY the High Priest was instructed to go into the Holy of Holies. BUT the High Priest was not sinless. He had to sacrifice a bull for his sins and for sins of his house and sprinkle the bull’s blood on the mercy seat in the Holy of Holies. The function of the human High Priest looked forward to the GREAT High Priest, Jesus, Who is without sin.

The human High Priest killed the Lord’s goat for the people and brought its blood into the Holy of Holies and sprinkled the blood on the mercy seat. The High Priest made atonement for the Holy Place, because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, because of their transgressions, for all their sins. The High Priest offered sacrifices for the tabernacle of meeting where God dwelled among the people.

The High Priests sacrificed for his own sins, his family’s sins, all the people of Israel, and for the Holy Place.

After the Lord's goat was sacrificed and its blood sprinkled on the mercy seat, the High Priest laid his hands on the head of the scapegoat (the live goat), confessed over it all the iniquities of the children of Israel, putting them on the head of the scapegoat.

The scapegoat was sent away into the wilderness by the hand of a suitable man (an escort). The scapegoat bore on itself all the people's iniquities to an uninhabited land.

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The Lord's goat and the scapegoat foreshadow Jesus Who became the sacrifice and the scapegoat for all who call upon Him. The Lord's goat was slaughtered for the sins of the people and the scapegoat took on the sins of the Israelites and removed them. The sins of people are both sacrificed for and driven away never to be remembered. The Day of Atonement foreshadowed the ultimate redemption that Jesus provides.

THE BRONZE/BRAZEN SERPENT

In Numbers 21:4-9, we read that the soul of the people became very discouraged in the wilderness and the children of Israel spoke against God and against Moses - *Why have you brought us up out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? For there is no food and no water, and our soul loathes this worthless bread.* ⁶ *So the LORD sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people; and many of the people of Israel died.* ⁷ *Therefore the people came to Moses, and said, 'We have sinned, for we have spoken against the LORD and against you; pray to the LORD that He take away the serpents from us.'* *So Moses prayed for the people.* ⁸ *Then the LORD said to Moses, "Make a fiery serpent, and set it on a pole; and it shall be that everyone who is bitten, when he looks at it, shall live."* ⁹ *So Moses made a bronze serpent, and put it on a pole; and so it was, if a serpent had bitten anyone, when he looked at the bronze serpent, he lived.*

God was teaching the people about faith. And, the serpent on the pole was a reminder of their sin which brought about their suffering. Why a bronze/brzen serpent? In Scripture bronze typically speaks to being burned and typifies judgment – going through the fires of judgment. Exodus gives instructions that the items *inside* of the Tabernacle (the lampstand, incense altar, table of shewbread, and the ark of the covenant with the mercy seat) were to be made of gold, but everything *outside* the tent was bronze: the altar of burnt offering where sin was dealt with and the bronze laver for washing. Bronze is where God's judgement deals with sin. Only then can a person enter the pure and holy presence of God.

Jesus told Nicodemus, the teacher of Israel, part of the Sanhedrin, in John 3:14-15 *...as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, ¹⁵ that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life.*

Jesus taught that this bronze/brzen serpent on the pole in the wilderness was a foreshadowing of Him. The serpent was a symbol of sin and judgment – it was lifted up from the earth. The serpent lifted up and cursed symbolized Jesus Who was lifted up on the cross and became a curse for us (Gal. 3:13 - *Christ has redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us.*

Jesus takes away sin from everyone who would look to Him in faith, just like the Israelites had to look to the upraised symbol in the wilderness.

Rev. 1:15 - *His feet were like fine brass, as if refined in a furnace, and His voice as the sound of many waters;*

BALAAM

In Num. 22 we read of the King of Moab, Balak, who was beside himself regarding the children of Israel moving across the wilderness. Num. 22:1-3 - *Then the children of*

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Israel moved, and camped in the plains of Moab on the side of the Jordan across from Jericho. ² Now Balak the son of Zippor saw all that Israel had done to the Amorites. ³ And Moab was exceedingly afraid of the people because they were many, and Moab was sick with dread because of the children of Israel.

And so...Balak hired a false prophet, Balaam. In Num. 24 we read of the Spirit of God coming upon Balaam...

Num. 24:1- 2 - *Now when Balaam saw that it pleased the LORD to bless Israel, he did not go as at other times, to seek to use sorcery, but he set his face toward the wilderness. ² And Balaam raised his eyes, and saw Israel encamped according to their tribes; and the Spirit of God came upon him.* Balaam prophesied the arrival of a powerful ruler Who would arise from Israel in the future and gain victory over Israel's enemies. The symbols of His reign would be a "star" and a "scepter."

Num. 24:17-18 — Inspired by God, Balaam prophesied, *I see Him* (the powerful ruler), *but not now* (He will come sometime in the future); *I behold Him, but not near* (as it concerns place, time, kinship); *a Star* (*ko-chav* – a blazing, a shining – as in the GLORY of God! Perhaps what the Magi saw?!) *shall come out of Jacob* (Israel); *a Scepter* (a rod, a staff, a symbol of authority) *shall rise out of Israel, and batter the brow of Moab* (King Balak's empire), *and destroy all the sons of tumult* (sons of Seth which would speak to all of mankind as all descended from Seth through Noah. The realm that this Star/Scepter will claim is nothing less than the world!). ¹⁸ *"And Edom shall be a possession; Seir also, his enemies, shall be a possession, while Israel does valiantly.*

Perhaps the two comings of the Messiah are noted through the Star and the Scepter (to Bethlehem at His first coming; and then when Jesus stands in VICTORY on the Mount of Olives at the end of Armageddon [Zech. 14:4]).

The Messiah will come against all opposition to His rule and reign.

THE COMING PROPHET

Deut. 18:15-19 – God told Moses - *The LORD your God will raise up for you a Prophet like me from your midst, from your brethren* (from among the Jewish people).

Him you shall hear... ¹⁸ I will raise up for them a Prophet like you from among their brethren (the Prophet will be Jewish; a prophet is one who represents GOD to the people – a mouthpiece for God), *and will put My words in His mouth, and He shall speak to them all that I command Him. ¹⁹ And it shall be that whoever will not hear (sha'mah – to harken – to OBEY) My words, which He speaks in My name, I will require (darash - demand) it of him.* (Individual responsibility is highlighted. And, God requires a focus and obedience!) Like Moses – this future Prophet, the Messiah, Jesus, would declare God's word with authority, enjoy intimate fellowship with the Father (Ex. 33:11- God spoke with Moses face-to-face), would function as the Lawgiver (in the Millennial Kingdom) and the Mediator (I Tim. 2:5), and the Deliverer (John 14:6).

The Jewish people were waiting for the One Who would come to deliver them (John 1:19-21).

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Jewish objection: "If Jesus is really the Messiah, and if he is so important, why doesn't the Torah speak of him at all?"

How would you answer that question?

QUESTIONS

What did you learn?

About what do you have questions?

Are you seeing an unfolding of God's plan of redemption as we go through the Bible chronologically?

Is this chronological study of Messianic prophecies helping you grasp the big picture of the Bible?

HOMEWORK

Reread the handout with the Bible references.

Jot down your observations and your questions and dig into Scripture further.

Share some of what you've learned with at least one person.

Read the handout for Week 6 when you receive it.