

# The Typology Principle

## Lesson 6

**Intro:** The use of typology ranges over a wide spectrum of interpretation. One extreme is the method which makes practically every item in the Old Testament finds a greater fulfillment in the New Testament. As the other extreme are those who insist on the word type being explicitly mentioned in the New Testament before they recognize any Old Testament type. Between those extremes, many feel that there are some Old Testament correspondences to New Testament truths which are indeed typical, although the word type is not specifically used.

No matter where the line is drawn, it cannot be denied that principles of typology are a method of study that produces rich results.

### **Goals:**

1. To understand the meaning of typology.
2. To learn principles that aids the Bible student in interpreting typology.

### **Important Definitions:**

**Type:** A figure, representation, or symbol of something to come, as an event in the Old Testament foreshadows another in the New Testament. Types generally find their fulfillment in the person and ministry of Christ, but they sometimes relate to God, His people, or some other reality. (Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary)

**Symbol:** An object or signal that stands for something else; usually a visible image which represents a concept. Obviously, concepts are invisible. We cannot point to the idea of democracy as we can point to a car or a dog. A symbol, however, gives us a visible point of reference for these invisible things. Thus, the American flag is a symbol of those democratic ideas which unite the 50 states under one government. The rose has long been used by poets to symbolize the idea of beauty; and the lion has come to symbolize courage and strength. The Christian tradition has as its greatest symbol the cross an object which represents the redeeming works of Christ. (Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary)

Antitype: "counterpart". That which is represented or refigured by a type. The type may be considered a rough draft, while the antitype is the perfect image. The type is a figure, and antitype is the reality that the type prefigured, as Christ is the antitype of the Paschal Lamb. (The New Unger's Bible Dictionary)

### **1. Description of Types:**

**A. Definition-** A type is an Old Testament person, event or thing that illustrates some New Testament truth.

1. Adam is a type of \_\_\_\_\_. (Rom. 5:14-21, 1 Cor. 15:44-49)
2. The rock in the wilderness is a type of \_\_\_\_\_. (Ex. 17:6, 1 Cor. 10:4)
3. Melchizedek, the king-priest of Salem (Gen. 14:18-20) is said to be a typical of \_\_\_\_\_. (Heb. 6:20)
4. Jesus said the brazen serpent in the wilderness (Num. 21:4-9) was in some sense typical of His own \_\_\_\_\_. (John 3:14-15)
5. The writer of Hebrews pointed out that the tabernacle typically foreshadowed the person and work of \_\_\_\_\_. (Heb. 9-10)

### **B. Observation:**

1. Unlike symbols, types include people and historical events as well as things.
2. The New Testament person, event or thing that the type portrays is called the antitype.
3. While many types in some way portray the Lord Jesus Christ, not all are about Him.

# The Typology Principle

## Lesson 6

4. Types are not restricted to the people, events, and things which the New Testament speaks as being types.

5. The recognition, interpretation, and application of types create greater interest in the Old Testament and make it for our learning. (1 Cor. 10:11, Rom. 15:4)

### **2 Designations of Types:**

#### **A. General Types of Christ:**

1. Aaron: His priestly work. (Heb. 7:1, 9:11-28)

2. Abel: His sacrifice. (Heb. 12:24, Gen. 4:1-4)

3. Adam: His being the head and pattern of the old human race; Christ, the head and pattern of the new humanity. (1 Cor. 15:22)

4. Brazen Serpent: It's being lifted up. (Num. 21:9, John 3:14)

5. Lamb: It being sacrificed. (Ex. 29:38-42)

6. The feast of the Lord. (Leviticus 23)

7. The Day of Atonement. (Lev. 23:26-32)

8. The Tabernacle in the Wilderness.

9. The Levitical Offerings. (Leviticus chapters 1-5)

**B. Specific Type of Christ:** Exodus 12:3-13 and John 1:29. The type and anti-type of the Passover lamb is a type of Christ, God's Lamb who took away the sin of the world.

1. The lamb was to be without \_\_\_\_\_. (vs. 5, 1 Peter 1:19, 2:22, 1 John 3:5) The Lord Jesus was \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The lamb was observed for a time. (vs. 6, Luke 2:52, 3:23) The Lord Jesus lived around 30 years in the sight of the people of Nazareth.

3. The lamb was slain by the \_\_\_\_\_. (vs. 6, Acts 3:12-15) It was Israel's intention to kill \_\_\_\_\_, but He voluntarily laid down His \_\_\_\_\_. (John 10:17-18)

4. The lamb's blood was shed and \_\_\_\_\_. (vs. 7, Eph. 1:7) The value of Jesus' atoning sacrifice, represented by His blood, is divinely \_\_\_\_\_ to one's account when he believes in Him as Saviour.

5. The lamb's flesh was eaten. (vs. 8, John 6:53) The Lord's words are figurative, expressing the need for personal appropriation of His atoning work by faith.

6. The lamb's flesh was roasted, not boiled. (vs. 8, Isaiah 53:10) The fire speaks of God's wrath, which Jesus received for our sins. (Heb. 12:29)

7. That part of the lamb's carcass which was not eaten was wholly consumed by \_\_\_\_\_; it was not allowed to spoil. (vs. 10, Acts 2:22-27) After His death, our Lord's body did not experience \_\_\_\_\_.

Homework:

Read in your Rightly Divided Book: Pgs. 79-89

The other piece of homework is to put into practice that which you have learned. Like we read in the book; "You cannot learn how to drive a car by reading about it. You need to get some behind-the-wheel experience."