



By Charles Willis

For each of the following, be familiar with the texts and be ready to describe the analogy (comparison) or lesson from Scripture.

Analogies

A. Manna and Jesus (John 6:26–58)

B. Noah and Baptism (1 Peter 3:20–21)

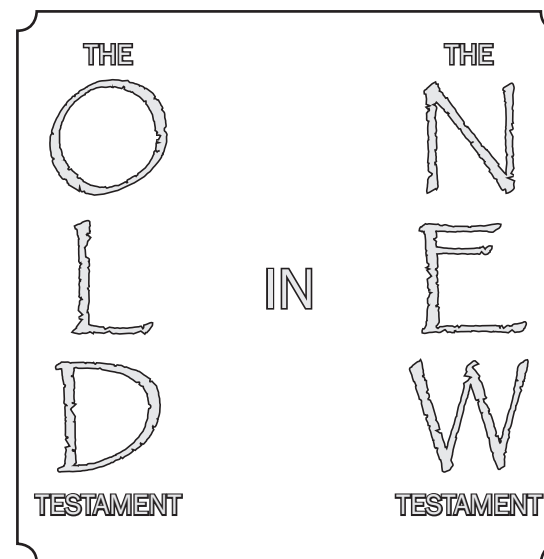
Lessons

A. The Lord knows how to rescue the godly (2 Peter 2:5–10).

B. From Elijah (James 5:16–18).

C. A Father's Discipline (Hebrews 12:5–8).

D. Psalm 68:18 and Ephesians 4:8 in context



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The Suffering Servant

LESSON
1

Most Christians are at least familiar with Isaiah 53. What most do not understand is the greater context in which it is found. Isaiah 40–55 is a subset of the book of Isaiah which is sometimes called the Book of Consolation. It contains the four Servant Songs. They are found in Isaiah 42:1–4 (perhaps extending through verse 9); Isaiah 49:1–13; Isaiah 50:4–11; and Isaiah 52:13—53:12. Most do not understand the fourth song actually begins toward the end of chapter 52. These songs reveal much about the Christ.

Isaiah 42:1–4 tells us how the Servant is God’s elect to make known His truth to the world.

- A. How is God’s Servant introduced to us at the beginning of the Servant Songs?
- B. How does God’s Servant compare with the military leaders of the nations?
- C. How does Jesus fulfill this (Matthew 12:10–21)?
- D. How can we know this passage is about Jesus (Isaiah 42:6; Luke 2:25–35)?

Isaiah 49:1–13 the Servant tells how He was chosen from birth and commissioned by God.

- A. What is the mission of the Servant of God?
- B. Compare 49:2 with Revelation 1:16; 2:16; 19:15. Explain what is meant.
- C. How is Isaiah 49:6 used Acts 13:44–52? Is 49:6 a reference to the Messiah?
- D. What does Jesus say about this commission?
 1. Luke 4:14–21 [including quote from Isaiah 61:1–2]
 2. John 12:27

(continued)

Given For Our Learning

LESSON
11

For each account in 1 Corinthians 10:1–12 give the Old Testament reference (know the story), and give the meaning for us in the New Testament.

- A. *“our fathers were all under the cloud and all passed through the sea; and all were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea” (10:1–2).*
- B. *“all ate the same spiritual food; and all drank the same spiritual drink, for they were drinking from a spiritual rock which followed them; and the rock was Christ” (10:3–4).*
- C. *“Nevertheless, with most of them God was not well pleased; for they were laid low in the wilderness” (10:5).*
- D. *“Do not be idolaters, as some of them were; as it is written, “The people sat down to eat and drink, and stood up to play” (10:7).*
- E. *“Nor let us act immorally, as some of them did, and twenty-three thousand fell in one day” (10:8).*
- F. *“Nor let us try the Lord, as some of them did, and were destroyed by the serpents” (10:9).*
- G. *“Nor grumble, as some of them did, and were destroyed by the destroyer” (10:10).*

Why are these examples for us (10:6, 11–12)?

How does Scripture encourage us (Rom. 15:4)?

What great prophecy did Moses make in Deuteronomy 18:15?

- A. What is the testimony of Philip (John 1:45)?
- B. What was the testimony of the people (John 6:14; 7:40)?
- C. What is the testimony of Jesus (John 5:46)?
- D. What is the testimony of Peter (Acts 3:18–26)?
- E. What is the testimony of the Father (Matthew 17:4–5)?
- F. What is the testimony of the Holy Spirit (in Hebrews 1:1–2)?

How did Jesus speak as a prophet? (John 7:17; 8:26–28; 12:48–50; 14:24; Matthew 11:27)

Explain the meaning in Revelation 1:5 that Jesus is “*the faithful witness*.”

How does Jesus refer to Himself as a prophet (Luke 13:31–33; Matthew 13:57)?

How does Jesus refer to His authority as a messenger of God?

- A. Matthew 10:40
- B. Mark 9:37
- C. Luke 9:48
- D. John 13:20
- E. John 12:44
- F. Luke 10:16

Explain how the following prophecies of Jesus have been fulfilled.

- A. Matthew 16:21; 20:18–19; John 18:32; Matthew 26:2
- B. Matthew 26:31–32
- C. Matthew 26:33–34
- D. Luke 21:5–6; Luke 19:43–44; 21:20
- E. Matthew 24:1–2, 35
- F. John 14:26

Isaiah 50:4–11 contrasts Israel’s sin with the obedience of the Servant.

- A. How is Israel described (Isaiah 50:1–3)?
- B. How is the servant described (50:4–5)?
- C. How does Isaiah 50:6 demonstrate His obedience? Where is this fulfilled in the New Testament?
- D. Explain from 50:7 how the Servant was not disgraced.

Isaiah 52:13–53:12 describes the suffering and triumph of God’s servant.

- A. Select 4–5 references in this section and tell the fulfillment of them in the life of Jesus.
- B. What does Jesus say about this passage in Luke 22:37?
- C. How is Isaiah 53:1 applied in the context of John 12:37?
- D. Compare Isaiah 52:13 and Acts 3:13.
- E. How is this chapter taught in Acts 8:32–35?
- F. How is Isaiah 53:12 applied in Hebrews 9:28?

How does the New Testament describe the suffering Christ?

- A. Mark 10:45
- B. Philippians 2:6–8
- C. Hebrews 2:9
- D. Hebrews 5:7–8
- E. 1 Peter 2:21–24

Read 1 Peter 1:10–12

Define “Covenant.”

- A. Hebrew (Jeremiah 31:31)
- B. Greek (Hebrews 8:8)

Describe God’s covenant with Noah

(Genesis 6:18; 9:9–17).

Describe God’s covenant with Abram

(Genesis 12:1–3; 15:18; 17:1–21; Acts 7:1–8).

Describe God’s covenant through Moses

(Exodus 19:5–6).

The New Covenant

- A. How does Hebrews 8:6–13 relate the fulfillment of Jeremiah 31:31–33?
- B. What did Isaiah say of this covenant (Isaiah 42:6; 56:1–8; 59:20–21/ Romans 11:25–27)?
- C. How does Paul refer to the Covenant of Moses (2 Corinthians 3:14 in context)?
- D. What is the importance of the blood of the covenant?
 - 1. Heb. 10:18–22/Heb. 13:20
 - 2. Matt. 26:28; Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25
 - 3. How should this impact our understanding of the Lord’s Supper?
- E. Why is the New Covenant better (Hebrews 7:22 [see context])?
- F. What benefit do we have in the New Covenant (Heb. 9:15/12:24)?

What covenants are compared in Galatians 4:21–31?

What is the point?

What is the context for Scripture saying of Abram “*Then he believed in the Lord; and He reckoned it to him as righteousness*” (Genesis 15:6)?

Define “reckoned” from Genesis 15:6 (Hebrew) and James 2:23 (Greek), as well as “credited” from Romans 4:3 (Greek).

From the following passages, study, understand, and describe Paul’s argument.

- A. Romans 3:21–22, 27–31
- B. Romans 4:1–5
- C. Romans 4:6–12
- D. Romans 4:13–5:2
- E. Romans 10:5–13

What further application of the Old Testament text is made in Galatians 3:6–14?

What application of the Old Testament text is made in James 2:18–26?

From these passages, explain why the popular doctrine of “salvation by faith only” or “salvation at the point of belief” is false.

The Remnant

LESSON

8

What is prophesied about the remnant?

- A. Isaiah 10:20–24 (What is the meaning of Isaiah's son's name in Isaiah 7:3?)
- B. 2 Kings 19:30–31
- C. Jeremiah 23:1–6
- D. Jeremiah 29:10–11
- E. Zephaniah 3:13

How does Ezra 9:13–15 refer to a remnant?

Examine carefully Romans 9:1–11:32 paying close attention to the Old Testament quotations.

- A. Explain Romans 9:8 (from the context of 9:6–18).
- B. Who are the “*vessels of mercy*” in Romans 9:23 (from the context of 9:19–33).
- C. Why is Isaiah 28:16 quoted in Romans 10:11, and Joel 2:32 quoted in Romans 10:13 (from the context of 10:1–13)?
- D. What is the “*nation without understanding*” in Romans 10:19 (from the context of 10:14–21)?
- E. Who is the remnant (Romans 11:1–11, especially verse 5)?
- F. Explain the reasoning and context for the quotation of Isaiah 59:20–21 in Romans 11:26–27 (from the context of 11:11–32).

The New Israel

LESSON

3

In Genesis 17:6–8 God established an everlasting covenant with the descendants of Abraham.

- A. What does God promise to Abraham in Genesis 22:16–18?
- B. How was this fulfilled?
 - 1. Exodus 1:7, 9; 12:37; 13:5; Joshua 21:43–45
 - 2. Luke 1:68–75; Acts 3:25–26

What Mosaical Covenant language is used in describing those in the New Covenant in 1 Peter 2:1–10?

- A. Compare 1 Peter 2:3–4a with Psalm 34:8.
- B. Compare 1 Peter 2:9a with Exodus 19:4–6.
- C. Compare 1 Peter 2:9b with Isaiah 9:2 (really 9:2–6) and 42:16
- D. Compare 1 Peter 2:10 with Hosea 1:10 and 2:23.

Who is the New Israel?

- A. Romans 9:6–8
- B. Galatians 3:16, 29
- C. Galatians 6:15–16
- D. Philippians 3:2–3; Colossians 2:11–12
- E. Romans 15:7–12

The Priesthood

LESSON

4

Under the Old Covenant who could serve as a priest?

- A. Exodus 30:30; 40:13–15; Numbers 3–4
- B. How did Levi serve as the priestly tribe (Numbers 33:5–39)?
- C. What were some of God's qualifications for a man who would serve as a priest (list three, many passages are provided). Exodus 28:1; Numbers 4:3; Lev. 21:16–23; Leviticus 21:9, 14; Ezekiel 44:22.
- D. What were some of the duties of a priest (list three, many passages are provided). Lev. 10:8–11; Deut. 21:5; Ex. 29:38–42; Lev. 13–15; Ex. 30:7–8; Numb. 6:22–27; Deut. 10:8; Lev. 6:8–13; Lev. 24:1–9; Lev. 6:12–13; Numb. 10:1–10.

What has Christ made us (Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 1 Peter 2:5)?

What sacrifices do we offer as priests?

- A. 1 Peter 2:5, 9
- B. Hebrews 13:15–16
- C. Romans 12:1
- D. Philippians 4:18
- E. Philippians 2:17; 2 Timothy 4:6–8
- F. What does Romans 6:14–23 teach about our service to God (as a priest)?

(continued)

The Son Of David

LESSON

7

Describe God's covenant with David.

- A. What does God promise David (2 Samuel 7:8–17)?
- B. What does David say of this covenant (2 Sam. 23:5)?
- C. How does Psalm 89:3–4 describe this covenant?
- D. What does God tell Jeremiah about this covenant (Jeremiah 33:19–22)?

How is 2 Samuel 7 taught to be fulfilled in Acts 2:29–36?

What had been revealed about Jesus and David's throne?

- A. Matthew 1:1, 16–18; Luke 1:31–33
- B. Matthew 2:4–6 (quoting Micah 5:2)
- C. John 7:40–44; Matthew 21:9

How else is Jesus referred to as the descendant of David? What lessons are learned?

- A. Romans 15:12 (Isaiah 11:10)
- B. Revelation 5:5
- C. Jeremiah 23:5; 33:15; Zechariah 6:12–13
- D. Jeremiah 30:9; Ezekiel 34:23; 37:24

Where is the throne (Hebrews 8:1; 9:24–25)?

How does the "throne" in Psalm 89 and Acts 2 compare with the modern belief that Jesus will come to sit on a literal throne in Jerusalem? Basically, how do all the passages in this lesson demonstrate Premillennialism is false.

The Sacrificial Lamb

LESSON

6

I. The Sin Offering

A. What were the requirements and purpose if the sin offering (Leviticus 4:32–35)?

B. How is Jesus described as our sin offering and atonement?

1. John 1:29, 36
2. 1 Peter 1:18–19
3. 2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 4:15
4. 1 John 3:5
5. Hebrews 10:4–14
6. Hebrews 9:11–14

II. The Passover

A. Describe the lamb and the blood of the Passover (Exodus 12:1–13).

B. How is Jesus described as our Passover lamb?

1. 1 Corinthians 5:7 (explain in the context)
2. Isaiah 53:7 (state the fulfillment of this prophecy)

III. How does Revelation 5 relate to these truths?

IV. Explain the imagery in Revelation 7:14.

Jesus was not of the lineage of Aaron (Hebrews 7:13). How then is He able to be our High Priest (Hebrews 7:1–28)?

- A. Who was Melchizedek (Hebrews 7:1; 5:1–10) and why is his priesthood different from Aaron's?
- B. What enabled Jesus to be a High Priest though not of Aaron's lineage (Hebrews 7:12–19)?
- C. What is Jesus a guarantee of (Hebrews 7:22)?
- D. Why is there not another High Priest other than Jesus (Hebrews 7:23–25; 6:20)?
- E. How is Jesus better qualified to serve as our High Priest when compared to the descendants of Aaron (Hebrews 7:26–28)?
- F. What benefits do we receive with Jesus as our High Priest (Hebrews 10:19–22)?

Atonement

LESSON
5

Define “atonement”

- A. English
- B. Hebrew (Exodus 29:36)

How was atonement made possible under the Law of Moses?

- A. Exodus 29:36; Leviticus 4:20
- B. Exodus 30:16
- C. Numbers 16:47

What did Moses offer to God for atonement (Exodus 32:30–33)?

What was the “day of atonement” under the Law of Moses?

- A. Leviticus 16:29–34 (really the entire chapter)
- B. What was the scapegoat (Leviticus 16:7–10)?
- C. Why did Aaron put his hands on the head of the scapegoat (Leviticus 16:20–22)?
- D. What was the purpose of this day?

Why were Israelites forbidden to eat blood (Leviticus 17:10–11)?

How does Jesus serve as our atonement?

- A. Ephesians 1:7
- B. Romans 5:10–11
- C. 1 John 1:7
- D. Hebrews 7:27
- E. Hebrews 9:11–14, 25–26

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What descriptive language is used about Jesus’ death?

- A. Ephesians 5:2
- B. 1 John 2:2; 4:10; Romans 3:25
- C. 1 Peter 2:24
- D. Revelation 1:5–6
- E. Hebrews 9:28 compared with Leviticus 16:7–10.

What other words are used as “atonement language”?

- A. 2 Corinthians 5:18–19; Ephesians 2:16; Colossians 1:20–22
- B. Romans 5:9