

CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

CHRIST is the key to what God had been pointing to in all the history of God's people.

One way to see this is to examine parallels between Old Testament people, events, and things, and the life of Jesus in the New Testament.

We find some of these parallels in Romans 5. Paul writes that sin entered into the world through one man, Adam, and sin led to death for all men, for all have sinned. He also writes that Adam was a figure of someone who was to come (Romans 5:12).

Paul said that if the sin of one person, Adam, would cause many to die, how much more could the gift of God's grace, by one person—Jesus Christ, cause many to be righteous and have eternal life!

The Bible is full of these parallels or "types." The study of "types" is called typology. In the example above, this method (typology) calls Adam the type and Christ the antitype (opposite).

ADAM (Genesis 2-3)

Adam was the first human God created. He was responsible to care for the Garden of Eden. His disobedience of God's commandment introduced sin and death, so humanity and all of creation became corrupted by sin.

ADAM	CHRIST
Adam was the first person in this creation.	In his resurrection, Jesus is the first person in this New Creation (1 Corinthians 15:23).
Adam was called the son of God (Luke 3:38).	Christ is the Son of God (John 1:14).
Adam was God's administrator or ruler (Genesis 1:28).	Christ is God's Anointed to be King (Matthew 1:16).
Adam was the head of the race (Genesis 3:20).	Christ Jesus is the Head of the New Creation (Romans 5:12-24).
His actions brought consequences to his children causing them to inherit sin and death (Genesis 3:16-19).	His actions brought consequences to God's children causing them to inherit righteousness and life (Romans 5:12-19, 1 Corinthians 15:20-22, 45-49).
Adam joined Eve and rebelled against God (Genesis 3:6).	Christ redeemed his bride (the church) by obeying God (Revelation 19:7-9).
Adam's shame required the death of an animal to cover it (Genesis 3:21).	Christ was shamed, stripped and slain to cover our shame (Matthew 27:27-35).
Instead of closeness with God, we experience isolation and loneliness. Instead of love and care for each other, we experience violence and hatred.	Through Christ's redemptive action, we can experience true life, a close relationship with God and his love, and care for others.

QUESTIONS

*Because of Adam's sin,
the good world God
made became corrupt.
How does Christ "fix"
what Adam "broke?"
(Romans 5:15-19)*

ADAM

is a good first example of a type. It shows very clearly that typology focuses on specific events or character traits rather than on the person as a whole. There are big differences between Adam and Christ; in fact, they are opposites of one another. So it is not that Adam was like Christ; rather, some features of his story parallel Christ's life and ministry. Some are positive and others are negative.



Noah

NOAH (Genesis 6–9)

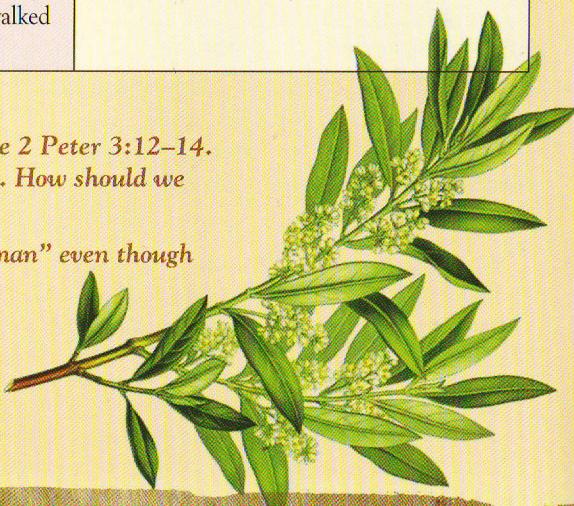
When God had decided to destroy the world with a flood as a punishment for humanity's sin, God chose Noah and his family to save them from the flood. Noah built an ark to save the animals.

NOAH	CHRIST
Noah was a kind of "second Adam" since all living human beings come from him (Genesis 8:15–9:17).	Christ is called "the second man" (Adam) since eternal life can only be found in him (1 Corinthians 15:47).
Noah's ark provided refuge for all kinds of animals (Genesis 6:19–7:5).	Christ's body (the church) provides salvation for all, both Jew and Gentile (Romans 11:11; Galatians 3:28–29).
Human evil had reached an unacceptable high. So God decided to undo his creation with a flood (Genesis 6:6–7).	When the time is right for God, he will undo his creation by fire (2 Peter 3:12–13) to re-create it (Revelation 21:1).
Noah's ark was delivered from the flood waters (Genesis 7:7).	Christ's body (the church) was delivered from death through the water of baptism (1 Peter 3:21).
Noah offered a sacrifice of blood (Genesis 8:20–9:6).	Christ offered himself as a sacrifice (1 Peter 1:18–19).
Noah's ark came to rest on Mount Ararat on the Jewish month of Nisan 17 (Genesis 8:4).	Christ's resurrection took place on Nisan 17 (which corresponds to the month of March or April).
Although Noah was not perfect, he is described as a "righteous man, blameless among the people of his time, and he walked with God" (Genesis 6:9).	Jesus was the perfect, blameless man (Hebrews 4:15).

QUESTIONS

Each of us is a bit like Noah. See 2 Peter 3:12–14. We too know this world will end. How should we live today?

What made Noah a "righteous man" even though his life was far from perfect?



Abraham

ABRAHAM (Genesis 12–25)

God chose Abraham and commanded him to leave his home and travel to an unknown place. God promised Abraham that he would be the father of a great nation and that Sarah, his wife, would give him a son. Through this son, God would bless all the nations. When they were elderly, Abraham and Sarah had Isaac, the son of the promise.

ABRAHAM	CHRIST
Abraham is called the "Father of the Faith" (Genesis 15; Romans 4:16–18).	Christ is the author and perfecter of faith (Hebrews 12:2).
Abraham was willing to sacrifice his only son (Genesis 22:2), and Isaac was ready to do what his father said (Genesis 22:9).	God the Father was willing to sacrifice his only Son (John 3:16) and Jesus was ready to do what his Father said (John 10:17–18).
Abraham's faith allowed him to trust that God would keep his word, even if that meant raising Isaac from the dead.	As Abraham's faith allowed him to look forward to Jesus' own resurrection with hope, we now look backwards to that same resurrection that gives us hope (1 Corinthians 15:54–58).
Abraham's sacrifice took place on Mount Moriah (Jerusalem; Genesis 22:2, 2 Chronicles 3:1) and a ram was substituted for Isaac (Genesis 22:8, 13–14).	Christ was sacrificed on the outskirts of Jerusalem (John 19:17–18) and he is the Lamb of God (John 1:29–31).
Abraham's son (Isaac) was the child of the promise. The book of Hebrews connected Isaac to the idea of resurrection (Hebrews 11:17–19). In Isaac's birth, all nations were to be blessed (Genesis 12:3).	God's Son Jesus is the child of promise (Isaiah 9:6) who is resurrected (1 Corinthians 15:1–11). In Jesus Christ all nations are blessed (Acts 28:28, Matthew 28:18–20).

QUESTIONS

Throughout the Bible, there is a theme of sacrificing lives, wishes, and desires. How could Abraham's story help you in your faith journey?

Melchizedek

MELCHIZEDEK (Genesis 14:18-20)

After Abraham came back from fighting enemy armies to free Lot, his nephew, Melchizedek, king of Salem, met him on the road with a gift of bread and wine. Abraham recognized him as a fellow believer and priest of the true God by giving to him one tenth of his earnings, which was the king's share (see 1 Samuel 8:15, 17).

MELCHIZEDEK	CHRIST
Melchizedek's name means "king of righteousness."	Christ is the Righteous One (Acts 3:14; Jeremiah 23:5-6).
Melchizedek was king of Salem (Jerusalem). The word "salem" means peace (Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:2). He was king before David.	He is the Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6) and the rightful king of Jerusalem for all time.
Melchizedek was a priest of God Most High (Genesis 14:18) before Aaron and the Levitical priesthood. (Aaron and his sons were ordained as the priestly family for Israel in Leviticus 8.)	Christ's High priesthood precedes and is superior to any other priesthood—that is, the priesthood of Aaron in Leviticus 8 and of Melchizedek in Genesis 14 (see Hebrews 7:4-10).
Old Testament priests offered blessings for God's people (see Numbers 6:22-27).	As High Priest (Hebrews 7:4-10), Christ blesses God's people with every spiritual blessing (Ephesians 1:3).
Melchizedek blesses Abraham on God's behalf (Genesis 14:19-20).	Christ blesses us, Abraham's spiritual children (Galatians 3:29).

QUESTIONS

Read Hebrews 8. What does it mean that Christ is high priest?

Ephesians 1:3 says that believers are blessed with every spiritual blessing. List some "spiritual blessings" that you have seen in your life in the past week.



Joseph

JOSEPH (Genesis 37-50)

Joseph was a son of Jacob and Rachel (Genesis 35:24). After Joseph's jealous brothers threw him into a pit, he was taken to Egypt and sold as a slave. In Egypt, God blessed Joseph, who became second only to the king of Egypt. God used Joseph to bless the nations by wisely storing grain in times of abundance so they were ready for the famine to come.

JOSEPH	CHRIST
Joseph was rejected by his own brothers (Genesis 37:19-20), stripped of his robe, and thrown into a pit (Genesis 37:22-24). Sold into slavery, he eventually landed in a dungeon in Egypt (Genesis 37:28 and 39:20).	Christ was rejected by his own (John 1:11). He was stripped of his robe, condemned to death and descended to hell (Matthew 27:27-31; John 19:23-24; 1 Peter 3:18-20).
Joseph was an exemplary servant (Genesis 39:1-6). Though he was tempted he did not give in to temptation (Genesis 39:7-12).	Christ came as a servant (Philippians 2:7). He was tempted, but did not sin (Hebrews 4:15).
Joseph was unjustly accused and condemned (Genesis 39:13-20). In prison Joseph interpreted a dream of life to one of his fellow prisoners and death to another (Genesis 40:6-23). He was raised out of the dungeon to sit at Pharaoh's right hand (Genesis 41:14-45).	Christ was unjustly accused and condemned (Matthew 26:57-68; 27:11-25). While on the cross, Jesus' words promise life to one of the thieves condemned with him (Luke 23:39-43). Jesus was raised from the prison of death to sit at the right hand of God the Father (Acts 2:33; 5:31).
Joseph had a meal with his brothers before he revealed himself to them (Genesis 43:16). When he did reveal himself, Joseph saved his brothers' lives (Genesis 45:3-15). Joseph's actions also saved Egypt and many others (Genesis 50:20).	Jesus had a last supper with his disciples (Matthew 26:17-30). After his death and resurrection he revealed himself to them alive, which brought about salvation for them and the world (Luke 24; 1 Corinthians 15:1-11).
In Joseph, God partially fulfilled his promise to Abraham to bless all the nations of the world (Genesis 12:1-3), since Joseph's actions helped the nations of the world survive the terrible famine (Genesis 41:57).	In Christ, God completely fulfilled his promise to Abraham (Genesis 12:1-3), since Christ died for the sins of the world, and Jesus commanded: "go and make disciples of all nations...." (Matthew 28:19).

QUESTIONS

Joseph was abused, betrayed, and mistreated, yet he (like Christ) was a blessing even to those who hurt him. How does this apply to your life?

FORESHADOWING CHRIST

THE NEW TESTAMENT IS IN THE

OLD CONCEALED;

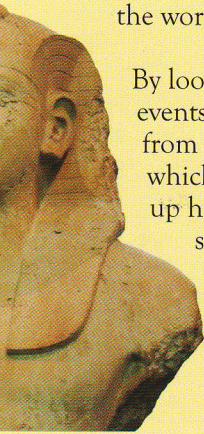
THE OLD TESTAMENT IS IN THE

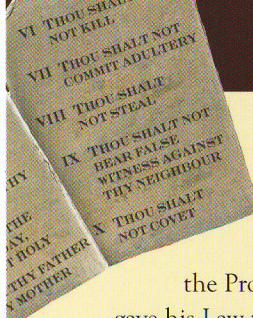
NEW REVEALED.

—Augustine

THERE are different ways to study how the Old Testament anticipates, reveals, promises, or foreshadows Christ. In this pamphlet Christ's presence in the Old Testament is discerned by using typology. Typology was a very common way to interpret the Old Testament in the early history of the church. When carefully done, typology opens windows into the history of God's activity in the world that otherwise can be easily missed.

By looking for parallels or similarities between biblical people, events (for example, the Exodus anticipates how Christ frees us from the slavery of sin), and things (for example, the tabernacle, which John 1:14 connects with Jesus), we can see God setting up history for the coming of Christ and doing it not simply by speaking a prophetic word, but by arranging the affairs of human beings. When we understand this great truth, we can hope to believe our own lives too point to Christ, and joy in the Lord of history who makes such wonderful stories of us!





Moses

MOSES (Exodus–Deuteronomy)

God called Moses to lead the Israelites out of Egypt. Moses became Israel's leader, prophet, and judge. He went with Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land in Canaan and during the wanderings in the desert. God gave his Law to Israel through Moses.

MOSES	CHRIST
Surrounding the birth of Moses, innocent children were killed by Pharaoh (Exodus 1:22).	Surrounding the birth of Jesus, King Herod killed innocent children in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:16).
Moses had to flee his natural land because of Pharaoh's persecution (Exodus 2:15).	Jesus and his family had to flee their native land because of Herod's persecution (Matthew 2:14).
Pharaoh died and Moses returned after he is told: "All the men are dead that sought your life" (Exodus 4:19).	Herod died and Jesus returned after "...those who sought the child's life are dead" (Matthew 2:20-21).
Moses' prayer healed Miriam of leprosy (Numbers 12:10-13).	Jesus cleansed the leper (Matthew 8:2-3).
Moses chose 12 messengers, one from each tribe. Hoshea, who becomes Moses' close associate, is renamed Joshua (Numbers 13:2-16).	Jesus chose 12 apostles who will judge Israel's 12 tribes. Simon, one of those closest to Jesus, was renamed Peter (Matthew 16:17-19; Mark 3:16-17).
Moses prayed over the miracle of the manna and quails (Exodus 16:1; Numbers 11:31).	Jesus performed the miracle of the loaves and fish twice (Matthew 14:13-21; 15:32-39).
The dividing of the Red Sea took place under Moses' command (Exodus 14:15-22).	Jesus walked on the sea and calmed the storm (Matthew 14:22-36).
Moses was on a mountain for the blessing of the commandments (Exodus 19:20; Deuteronomy 6:5-25).	Jesus was on a mount when he gave the Beatitudes and his commandments (Matthew 5:1-12).
A cloud overshadowed Moses, Aaron and Miriam and the voice of God was heard (Numbers 12:5-8).	A cloud overshadowed Peter, James, and John with Jesus, and the voice of God was heard (Matthew 17:1-5).
God promised to raise up a prophet like Moses (Deuteronomy 18:15).	Christ is the prophet that God promised, but he is greater than Moses (Hebrews 3:1-6).
Although Moses brought Israel to the border of the Promised Land, as a punishment for his own rebellion, he could not enter it (Numbers 20:1-13).	Because of his obedience, Jesus brings people into Paradise (Luke 23:43).

QUESTIONS

Examine the story of Moses and the rock (Numbers 20:1-13).

Why did God punish Moses so harshly?

Even Moses, the giver of the Law, was not able to perfectly obey the Law. Jesus perfectly obeyed the Law. What does Jesus' perfect obedience mean for us today? (Philippians 2:8).

Joshua

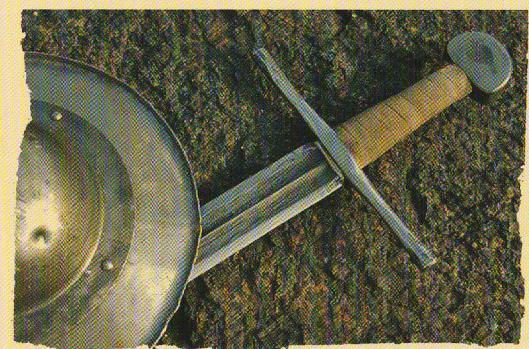
JOSHUA (Numbers 27:12-23; Deuteronomy 31:1-8; Book of Joshua)

Joshua, whose earlier name was Hoshea, was one of the twelve spies that Moses sent to "explore the land of Canaan." Only he and Caleb encouraged the people to trust God and take possession of the land of Canaan, which God had promised to Abraham. When Moses died, Joshua became the leader who brought Israel into the land of Canaan.

JOSHUA	CHRIST
Joshua's name is actually the same name as Jesus: "Yehoshua," or "Yeshua" for short, means "The LORD saves."	Jesus' name is the Greek form of the name Yeshua. Like Joshua, Jesus led his people into salvation, yet in a greater sense of eternal life.
Joshua was God's prophetic leader who stepped into Moses' shoes (Joshua 1:1-9).	Jesus fulfilled Moses' prophecy: "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you...." (Deuteronomy 18:15; see also, Acts 3:22-23).
Joshua parted the Jordan river so that Israel could cross over (Joshua 3:7-17).	Jesus walked on water and called others to come over to him (Matthew 14:25-29).
Joshua led God's people into the Promised Land, the inheritance God promised to Abraham (Joshua 1:2-3).	Jesus leads God's people into the Promised Land, his inheritance (Matthew 25:34; Ephesians 1:13-14).
Joshua's army pulled down earthly strongholds (Joshua 6).	Jesus' army pulls down spiritual strongholds (2 Corinthians 10:3-5).
Joshua's army was arrayed in earthly armor (Joshua 6:9).	Jesus' army is arrayed in spiritual armor (Ephesians 6:10-17).
Joshua described himself as God's servant (Joshua 24:15).	Jesus described himself as a servant (Luke 22:27; John 13:1-17; Philippians 2:7).
Joshua led God's people to rest in the Promised Land (Joshua 21:44).	Jesus' followers are led into rest in this new creation (Hebrews 4:1).

QUESTIONS

Joshua's army was armed for physical battle, but Jesus' followers are armed for spiritual battle. Discuss the spiritual armor that God has given us in Ephesians 6:10-17.



Samuel

SAMUEL (1 and 2 Samuel)

Samuel was a prophet of God at the end of the days of the Judges. Samuel guided the people of Israel when there was still no king. When God allowed the existence of a king in Israel, Samuel anointed Saul to be king. When God rejected Saul and chose David as the new king, Samuel also anointed David.

SAMUEL	CHRIST
Samuel's mother Hannah was blessed by the High Priest Eli before the birth of Samuel (1 Samuel 1:17).	Mary, the mother of Jesus, was blessed by an angel before the birth of Jesus (Luke 1:30).
Samuel's mother, Hannah, uttered a prayer praising God for goodness to her. This took place in the presence of the priest Eli (1 Samuel 2:1-11).	Jesus' mother Mary spoke a lengthy prayer in the priestly house of Zechariah and Elizabeth. This prayer is remarkably similar to Hannah's prayer (Luke 1:46-56).
After nursing Samuel, Hannah brought him to the tabernacle with a sacrifice to dedicate him to God (1 Samuel 1:24-28). Eli received the child (1 Samuel 1:23).	After a period of purification, Mary and Joseph brought Jesus to the temple with an offering (Luke 2:22-24). Simeon received the child (Luke 2:25-28).
The parents went up every year to the tabernacle (1 Samuel 2:19).	The parents went up every year to the temple (Luke 2:41).
The child, Samuel, sat and served in the tabernacle (1 Samuel 2:18; 3:21).	The child, Jesus, sat and served in the temple (Luke 2:46-50).
"And the child, Samuel, grew and increased in favor, both with the Lord, and also with men" (1 Samuel 2:26).	"And Jesus grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man" (Luke 2:52).
Samuel was given to Israel after a long silence from God (1 Samuel 3:1).	Jesus was given to Israel after a long silence from God.
Samuel partially fulfilled God's promise of raising a prophet like Moses (Deuteronomy 18:15; 1 Samuel 3:19-21).	Christ is the ultimate fulfillment of God's promise to raise a prophet like Moses. However, Jesus is greater than Moses (Hebrews 3:1-6).
Samuel established the position of kingship in Israel (1 Samuel 10:24-25).	Jesus established the true kingship of Israel and the world (Luke 1:32-33).

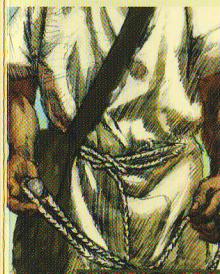
QUESTIONS

Being in favor with God means to please God. Read 1 Thessalonians 4:1-12 and discuss different ways to please God.

David

DAVID (1 and 2 Samuel)

David was a shepherd who bravely faced and killed Goliath, a Philistine enemy of Israel. Eventually, God chose David to become king of Israel after Saul. King David settled Israel in the conquered land of Canaan and expanded the kingdom. Despite David's sins, God called David "a man after my own heart" (1 Samuel 13:14 and Acts 13:22).



DAVID	CHRIST
God gave David victory against Goliath (1 Samuel 17:45-47).	God gave Christ victory over death (1 Corinthians 6:14).
David was pursued by Saul, the rejected king of Israel (1 Samuel 19).	Jesus was pursued by Herod, the illegitimate king of Judah (Matthew 2:13-18).
David's enemies came after him, but were overpowered by the Holy Spirit (1 Samuel 19:18-24).	Jesus' enemies came to arrest him and were overpowered by the Holy Spirit at Jesus' word (John 18:1-11).
David had a friend and advocate in Jonathan who spoke up for David at the risk of his own life (1 Samuel 20).	Jesus had a friend and advocate in John the Baptist who spoke up for Jesus at the risk of his own life (John 3:22-30).
David's hungry men ate the bread of the Presence (1 Samuel 21:1-6).	Jesus' hungry disciples ate grain on the Sabbath (Matthew 12:1-8).
David was tempted and fell (2 Samuel 11).	Jesus was tempted and did not fall (Hebrews 4:15).
Even with David's imperfections, God loved David and made a covenant with him (2 Samuel 7:11-16).	Christ, in his love for humanity, made a new covenant (Matthew 26:28; Hebrews 12:24).
David's son, Solomon, whose name means "Peace," inherited David's throne (1 King 1:29-30).	David's offspring, Jesus, is called the Prince of Peace and he holds David's throne forever (Isaiah 9:6; Luke 1:31-33).
David's experiences are reflected in the Psalms: Psalm 22, Psalm 31, Psalm 32, Psalm 35, Psalm 40, Psalm 41, Psalm 45, Psalm 68, Psalm 69, Psalm 109, Psalm 110.	Jesus' experiences are fulfillments of these Psalms: Psalm 22, Psalm 31, Psalm 32, Psalm 35, Psalm 40, Psalm 41, Psalm 45, Psalm 68, Psalm 69, Psalm 109, Psalm 110.

QUESTIONS

In Psalm 22 David expressed the feeling that God abandoned him and lamented for it. Jesus repeated it while he was hanging on the cross.

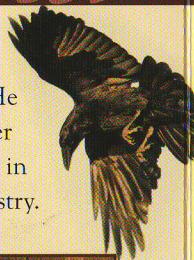
Have you ever felt as if God has abandoned you?

In the previous Psalms, which feelings or experiences can you identify with?

Elijah & Elisha

ELIJAH AND ELISHA (1 Kings 17—2 Kings 9)

Elijah was a prophet who confronted the king and queen with their sin. He also called all of Israel to repent and obey the Lord. God showed his power through Elijah's ministry. Elijah chose Elisha as his successor as a prophet in Israel. As with Elijah, God demonstrated his power through Elisha's ministry.



CHRIST

ELIJAH & ELISHA	CHRIST
Elijah's call to repentance on behalf of God came at a time of great unfaithfulness (1 Kings 19:14–18).	Christ's announcement of the kingdom of God came at precisely the time God had prepared (Mark 1:15).
While in the desert, ravens took care of Elijah (1 Kings 17:6). At another time in the wilderness traveling on a 40-day journey, an angel fed him (1 Kings 19:3–8).	Jesus was tempted in the desert after a 40-day fast. Angels took care of him (Matthew 4:2, 11; Mark 1:13; Luke 4:2).
Elijah called his disciple Elisha, who left his oxen and home to follow Elijah (1 Kings 19:19–21).	Jesus called his disciples and they immediately left their homes and fishing (Matthew 4:18–22).
Elijah raised a widow's son from the dead and gave him back to his mother (1 Kings 17:17–24).	Jesus raised a widow's son in the town of Nain and gave him back to his mother (Luke 7:11–17).
Elijah called down fire from heaven on his enemies (2 Kings 1:12).	Jesus refused to let his disciples call fire from heaven on his enemies (Luke 9:52–56).
Elisha cleansed the leper Naaman (2 Kings 5:1–19).	Jesus cleansed the leper (Matthew 8:1–3; Mark 1:40–42; Luke 5:12–13).
Elisha raised a prominent woman's son from the dead (2 Kings 4:8–37).	Jesus raised a prominent man's daughter from the dead (Matthew 9:23–25; Mark 5:35–42; Luke 8:41–55).
Elisha multiplied food on two separate occasions (2 Kings 4:1–7; 42–44).	Jesus multiplied food on two separate occasions (Matthew 14:13–21; 15:29–39).
A person was resurrected when he was thrown into Elisha's tomb and touched his bones (2 Kings 13:21).	A woman was healed when she touched Jesus' garments (Matthew 9:18–22).

QUESTIONS

At one point when Elijah felt alone and defeated, God showed him that God had preserved his faithful people. God let Elijah know he was not alone. When have you felt alone, misunderstood, ready to give up, like Elijah did? How does Elijah's story in 1 Kings 19:3–18 help you deal with these moments?

Elisha's response to Elijah's calling was to drop everything and follow him. Jesus' disciples had a similar response to his call. What does it mean for the church today? How is God calling us to serve him?

Zerubbabel & Joshua

ZERUBBABEL AND JOSHUA (Ezra 3–6; Zechariah 3–6)

As a punishment for Israel's rebellion, God allowed the Babylonian Empire to destroy Jerusalem, the temple, and take the Jews captive to Babylon. After 70 years, God allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem. One of the tasks the Jews had was to rebuild the temple. Zerubbabel (a descendant of David) and Joshua (a high priest) were the leaders that God chose to accomplish this task.

ZERUBBABEL & JOSHUA	CHRIST
Zerubbabel was the son of David, heir to the throne and leader of Israel in his day (Ezra 2:1–2; see Matthew 1:13 and Luke 3:27).	Jesus is the son of David and King of Israel. He is the leader of all God's people (Luke 1:32–33).
Zerubbabel helped lay the foundation and completed the second temple (Zechariah 4:9; Ezra 3:11, 6:14–15).	Jesus' body, which was raised from the ground, is the new temple and his people are called a "body," which is that "temple" on earth (John 2:19–22; Romans 12:5; 1 Corinthians 12:27; 1 Corinthians 3:10; Ephesians 2:21).
Zerubbabel laid the capstone of the rebuilt temple to shouts of "Grace, grace to it" (Zechariah 4:7).	Jesus is called the cornerstone (Acts 4:11; Ephesians 2:20; 1 Peter 2:7). He is the foundation and source of God's grace (John 1:17).
Joshua was the high priest in Israel at the time the temple was about to be rebuilt (Zechariah 3:1).	Jesus' name is the New Testament Greek form of the Old Testament Hebrew name Joshua. He is the true and ultimate High Priest (Hebrews 7).
God clothed Joshua with clean garments so he could stand in the presence of the Holy God (Zechariah 3:3–5).	Christ clothes us with his righteousness (Galatians 3:27). He is standing in the heavenly temple in the robes of the Great High Priest (Revelations 1:12–18).
Satan tried to accuse him, but God himself defended Joshua (Zechariah 3:1–5).	Satan tried to destroy Jesus, but Jesus defeated Satan (Hebrews 2:14).
Both Joshua and Zerubbabel were spoken of as anointed ones who stand before the Lord (Zechariah 4:14).	"Christ" is the New Testament Greek for the Old Testament Hebrew word "Messiah." "Messiah" means "anointed one."

QUESTIONS

God is building his new temple (Romans 12:5). Paul explains the church by comparing it with a "body" (1 Corinthians 12:12–31). God builds this temple by giving gifts to every believer (1 Corinthians 12:7). Some of the gifts the Apostle Paul lists are gifts of wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing, prophecy, tongues, teaching, administration, serving, encouraging, leadership, mercy, and love. Where do you see these gifts in use today?