ISTHE OT RELEVANT TO NT CHRISTIANS?

Three Case Examples

Dan Trotter

"If NT Christians are not subject to the Law in the OT, of what value is the OT to us?"

Three Uses of OT in NT



Devotional Application **Typology**

To Show the **Justice of** God





Three Case Examples





Peace Offering Typology

Jealousy Trial
Show Justice of God

Hobab



Relatives or Promised Land?

●Numbers 10:29-30 (NASB) ²⁹ Then Moses said to Hobab the son of Reuel the Midianite, Moses' father-in-law, "We are setting out to the place of which the Lord said, 'I will give it to you'; come with us and we will do you good, for the Lord has promised good concerning Israel." ³⁰ But he said to him, "I will not come, but rather will go to my *own* land and relatives."

Use of OT for NT Christians Hobab

Devotional Application

- □"Do you want your relatives or do you want God?"
- □"If God's promises not realized yet, do you have faith to believe they will be?"



Three Uses of OT in NT



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Devotional Application

Typology

To Show the Justice of God

Three Case Examples





Peace Offering Typology

Jealousy Trial
Show Justice of God

Use of OT for NT Christians Typology

Peace Offering

- **□** General Description
 - **□** Three Kinds
 - **□**Thanksgiving
 - **□** Vow
 - ☐ Freewill

Use of OT for NT Christians Typology

Peace Offering

- **□** General Description
 - ☐ A common meal with offerors and priest

- **□** General Description **□** Four foodstuffs used ☐ Fat & Kidneys □ belonged to God ■ Meat ☐ Right shoulder belonged to officiating priest □ some say it was "heaved" to God ☐ Breast belonged to high priest ☐ All but right shoulder & breast was the offeror's Bread **□** some belonged to God (memorial portion) □ some belonged to the priests ■ Wine □ belonged to God
 - (11 of 35)

Use of OT for NT Christians Typology

Peace Offering

□Fat & Kidneys

□Leviticus 3:3 (NASB) ~'From the sacrifice of the peace offerings he shall present an offering by fire to the Lord, the fat that covers the entrails and all the fat that is on the entrails, (v4) and the two kidneys with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins, and the lobe of the liver, which he shall remove with the kidneys.

□Meat

☐ For the PRIESTS

☐ High Priest

□Leviticus 7:31(NASB) ³¹ ~'The priest shall offer up the fat in smoke on the altar, but the <u>breast</u> shall belong to <u>Aaron and his sons</u>.

□ Officiating Priest

□Leviticus 7:32 ³² ~'You shall give the <u>right thigh</u> to the <u>priest</u> as a contribution from the sacrifices of your peace offerings. ³³ ~'<u>The one</u> among the sons of Aaron <u>who offers</u> the blood of the peace offerings and the fat, the <u>right thigh</u> shall be his as *his* portion. ³⁴ ~'For I have taken the <u>breast</u> of the <u>wave offering</u> and the from the sons of Israel from the sacrifices of their peace offerings, and have given them to Aaron the priest and to his sons as *their* due forever from the sons of Israel.

□Meat

- ☐ For the OFFEROR
 - □ Deuteronomy 12:17-18 (NASB) ¹⁷ "You are not allowed to eat within your gates... any of your votive offerings which you vow, or your freewill offerings, ... ¹⁸ "But you shall eat them before the Lord your God in the place which the Lord your God will choose...
 - ☐ "within your gates"
 - □ offeror wasn't supposed to eat at home
 - □ "before the Lord"
 - ☐ offeror was supposed to eat at the Tabernacle

□Bread

☐ The PRIEST's portion

□Leviticus 7:12-14 (NASB) ¹² ~'If he offers it by way of thanksgiving, then along with the sacrifice of thanksgiving he shall offer <u>unleavened cakes</u> mixed with oil, and <u>unleavened wafers</u> spread with oil, and <u>cakes of well stirred fine flour mixed with oil</u>.

¹³ ~'With the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving, he shall present his offering with cakes of leavened <u>bread</u>. ¹⁴ ~'Of this he shall present one of every offering as a contribution to the Lord; it shall <u>belong to the priest</u> who sprinkles the blood of the peace offerings.

□ GOD's portion

□ Leviticus 6:15-16 (NASB) ¹⁵ ~'Then one *of them* shall lift up from it a handful of the fine flour of the <u>grain offering</u>, with its oil and all the incense that is on the grain offering, and he shall offer *it* up in smoke on the altar, a soothing aroma, as its <u>memorial offering to the Lord</u>. ¹⁶ ~'What is left of it Aaron and his sons are to eat...

Use of OT for NT Christians Typology

Peace Offering

□Wine

- □ Numbers 15:8-10 (NASB) ⁸ ~'When you prepare a bull as a burnt offering or a sacrifice, to fulfill a special <u>vow</u>, or for <u>peace offerings</u> to the Lord, ⁹ then you shall offer with the bull a grain offering of three-tenths *of an ephah* of fine flour mixed with one-half a hin of oil; ¹⁰ and you shall offer as the <u>drink offering</u> one-half a hin of <u>wine</u> as an offering by fire, as a soothing aroma to the Lord.
 - Note that v9 also mentions the peace offerings *grain* offering (bread)
 - ☐ the bread and the wine were "consumed" by God at the same time

□Eaten as a Meal

- □ Scriptures
 - □ Leviticus 7:16 (NASB) ~'But if the sacrifice of his offering is a <u>votive or</u> a <u>freewill offering</u>, it shall be <u>eaten</u> [by the offeror and his family] on the day that he offers his sacrifice, and on the next day what is left of it may be eaten;
 - □Deuteronomy 12:17-18 (NASB) ¹⁷ "You are not allowed to eat within your gates... any of your votive offerings which you vow, or your freewill offerings, ... ¹⁸ "But you shall eat them before the Lord your God in the place which the Lord your God will choose...
 - this shows priests and offerors ate together

- **□**Eaten as a Meal
 - □ Authorities
 - Jewish Encyclopedia
 - "Peace-offerings were usually private sacrifices, their characteristic feature being the fact that the <u>worshipers entered into a common feast...</u>Sometimes guests were invited, and the poor, the stranger, and the Levite, as well as the male and female servants, could join the domestic circle (Deut. xii. 17-18, xvi. 11; comp. Ps. xxii. 27)...The <u>meals</u> were in general of a joyful character, <u>wine</u> being freely indulged in. <u>Meat</u> that was unconsumed might not be profaned."
 - □http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/11966-peace-offering

□Eaten as a Meal

- □ Authorities
 - ☐ John W. Ritenbaugh
 - "In addition, since all parties—God, priest, and man—share the same meal and satisfaction, it shows all in peaceful communion or fellowship"
 - http://www.bibletools.org/index.cfm/fuseaction/Topical.show/RTD/cgg/ID/1273/Peace-Offering.htm

- **□**Summary
 - **□**A fellowship meal
 - **□**Eaten in communion with God and man
 - **■**Meat, wine, and bread are involved
- What NT institution does this remind us of?



Q & A

Three Uses of OT in NT



Devotional Application

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Typology

3

To Show the Justice of God

Three Case Examples





□Introduction

- some say it's the most bizarre passage in Scripture
- ☐ liberals love to use this to defame God's good name
 - □God is said to be
 - □ just like all the pagan gods of barbarous tribes
 - unjust to women
 - ☐ in favor of abortion

□Occasion

- ☐ Husband suspects wife of adultery
 - ☐But he has no proof
- Numbers 5:12b-14 'If any man's wife goes astray and is unfaithful to him, 13 and a man has intercourse with her and it is hidden from the eyes of her husband and she is undetected, although she has defiled herself, and there is no witness against her and she has not been caught in the act, 14 if a spirit of jealousy comes over him and he is jealous of his wife when she has defiled herself, or if a spirit of jealousy comes over him and he is jealous of his wife when she has not defiled herself,

□Procedure

- ☐ The Husband takes wife to a priest
 - ☐Brings along a grain offering for a guilt offering
 - □With no oil or incense with the grain
- ☐ The **priest** does the following...
 - mixes water and dust from tabernacle floor, puts into a clay jar
 - □ loosens the woman's hair
 - ■Pronounces an oath and curses over the woman
 - writes the curses on a piece of paper
 - washes curses off the paper and puts into the clay jar
- ☐ The woman does the following...
 - ■Says amen to the curse
 - ☐ drinks the bitter water from the clay jar

□The Curse

- ☐ If the woman is guilty...
 ☐ "her abdomen will swell and her thigh will waste away..." (NIV)
 - □Options as to what this might mean
 - **□** miscarriage
 - □ inability to conceive
 - □ prolapse of the uterus
 - □ struck right at the heart's desire of an oriental woman
 - □Which was to get pregnant
 - □their whole worth measured by ability to conceive (NIV SB)

□Obvious Advantage

- ☐ A terribly strong disincentive to wives committing adultery
 - ☐ Hebrew wives knew that...
 - ☐ if husband could prove her adultery
 - ☐ Deuteronomy 22:22 (NASB) "If a man is found lying with a married woman, then both of them shall die, the man who lay with the woman, and the woman; thus you shall purge the evil from Israel.
 - ☐ If husband could NOT prove her adultery
 - □ he could put her through jealously trial

□Problems

- How could drinking the water of cursing indicate guilt?
 - \square Answer \rightarrow There is no natural cause
 - ☐ the damaged belly would be a supernatural act of God
- ☐ On it's face, the procedure seems unfair to wives
 - ☐ Husband does not have to have probable cause to accuse wife
 - ☐ Apparently, wife could not accuse the husband
- Does jealousy trial give moral precedent for abortion?

■ #1 Husband does not have to have probable cause to accuse wife
Seems that unreasonably jealous husbands could unjustly accuse wife
Answers
■No husband would lightly accuse his wife
if she's innocent and her belly doesn't swell
☐ He looks vindictive
☐ He is exposed to public as a cuckold
unjustly accused wife would welcome ordeal
would give her a chance to publicly vindicate herself
no guilty woman would take such an awful oath upon herself

- ☐ #1 Husband does not have to have probable cause to accuse wife
 - ☐ "the innocent wife, outraged to the quick by the suspicions voiced by her husband, could insist upon this <u>public justification</u> of herself, to the deep humiliation of the man unjustly accusing her...this event should not be viewed as being entirely about punishment, but equally about <u>vindication</u>"
 - Paul E. Kretzman
 - □http://www.zianet.com/maxey/reflx328.htm

- #1 Husband does not have to have probable cause to accuse wife
 - □ Compare Roman and Sharia law
 - □ husband had the right to take private action
 - Nathan Albright
 - □http://edgeinducedcohesion.wordpress.com/2011/04/02/numbers-5-11-31-concerning-jealous-husbands/
 - Mosaic law, husband had to go through judicial process

- **□**Problems Answered
 - □ #2 Wife could not accuse husband
 - Answer
 - Husbands had greater need to prove paternity
 - if a wife unfaithful
 - □ hard to know who is the father
 - if a husband unfaithful
 - ☐ the wife still knew her child was hers

- #3 Does jealousy trial give moral precedent for abortion?
 - Answer
 - ☐ God's judicial punishment not the same as human's murdering people
 - ☐ Oftentime offspring suffer for sins of parents
 - Examples
 - Bathsheba's baby
 - □ all of Adam and Eve's children

Use of OT for NT Christians Show Justice of God

Jealousy Trial

□Problems Answered

■ #3 Does jealousy trial give moral precedent for abortion?

"Would God actually permit the death of such an innocent life as a consequence of another's sin? One only has to think of the death of the child of David and Bathsheba to find the answer [2 Sam. 12:14-15], which should serve as an example to His people of the costliness of one's rebellion against Him. It can be quite costly. Such a divine punishment, however, is certainly not even remotely connected with the godless notions pertaining to the mind-numbing slaughter of millions of fetuses today. For anyone to appeal to this passage as justification for the practice of abortion in certain circumstances is appalling."

■ Al Maxey

□http://www.zianet.com/maxey/reflx328.htm

Q & A