

## Pastor's Class (April 8, 2018)

### Biblical Types: "The deeper message within the message"

#### Part 1: "What they are & why we should study them"

#### Question: "What is the difference between exegesis and eisegesis?"

- Exegesis and eisegesis are two conflicting approaches in Bible study. Exegesis is the exposition or explanation of a text based on a careful, objective analysis. The word exegesis literally means "to lead out of." That means that the interpreter is led to his conclusions by following the text.
- The opposite approach to Scripture is eisegesis, which is the interpretation of a passage based on a subjective, non-analytical reading. The word eisegesis literally means "to lead into," which means the interpreter injects his own ideas into the text, making it mean whatever he wants.
- Obviously, only exegesis does justice to the text. Eisegesis is a mishandling of the text and often leads to a misinterpretation. Exegesis is concerned with discovering the true meaning of the text, respecting its grammar, syntax, and setting. Eisegesis is concerned only with making a point, even at the expense of the meaning of words.
- Second Timothy 2:15 commands us to use exegetical methods.

#### What are Biblical types?

- Words inspired by the Holy Spirit that paint pictures of important Kingdom principles and events that would come to pass and that also give the pattern as to how those events would unfold.
- God speaks a message literally in the text, but then sometimes (embedded in text) is an even deeper message.
- Messages in Scripture that have a deeper and broader application than what might be immediately obvious
- "The precious things of God's Word are not all upon the surface. We must dig in order to find them. Like the first sinking of the shaft, the work may be laborious at the outset, and therefore needs diligence; but when we reach a rich vein of ore we are well rewarded, as we find that we have come upon a mine of inexhaustible wealth." -Ada R. Habershon
- "The New (Testament) is in the Old contained; the Old is by the New explained." -St. Augustine

#### Types are prominent in Scripture:

- **1 Cor 10:11** Now all these things happened to them as examples, and they were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the ages have come.
- **Col 2:17** which are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ.
- **Heb 9:8-9** the Holy Spirit indicating this, that the way into the Holiest of All was not yet made manifest while the first tabernacle was still standing. <sup>9</sup>It was symbolic for the present time in which both gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot make him who performed the service perfect in regard to the conscience
- **1 Pet 1:10-11** Of this salvation the prophets have inquired and searched carefully, who prophesied of the grace that would come to you, <sup>11</sup>searching what, or what manner of time, the Spirit of Christ who was in them was indicating when He testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ and the glories that would follow.
- (See above for definition of Biblical types.)

#### Important warnings:

- "We cannot state with certainty that anything is a type unless we have some warrant for doing so. If we can turn to no New Testament passage for our authority, or if there be no expression or analogy which indicates the antitype, it is safer and more correct to call it an illustration." - Ada R. Habershon

- “Care should be used in arriving at a conclusion on this matter lest one distort the Word of God and thus arrive at decisions which were never intended by the Lord.” -Walter L. Wilson
- Example: **1 Cor 10:4** and all drank the same spiritual drink. For they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Christ.

### **Reasons for studying the types:**

- “A proper understanding of the meanings of types in the Bible will add greatly to the understanding of the text and will greatly increase the ability and resourcefulness of the soul winner ... As a good knife is of most value in the hands of a skillful surgeon, so the word of God is most effective when used by those who best understand its hidden meaning. The study of types is illuminating, for the Spirit use the things which are seen, to teach us concerning the things which are unseen.” -Walter L. Wilson
- “The consideration of the Old Testament types is one of the most interesting and helpful subjects for bible study, and at the same time is absolutely necessary if we are rightly to understand the Word of God.” -Ada R. Habershon
- “The typology of the Old Testament is the very alphabet of the language in which the doctrine of the New Testament is written; and as many of our great theologians are admittedly ignorant of the typology, we need not feel surprised if they are not always the safest exponents of the doctrines.”  
-Robert Anderson

#### **1. God places a great value upon them**

- The Tabernacle
- Matt 27:51 Veil torn from top to bottom
- Jn 1:29 Lamb of God
- 1 Pet 2:5 Living stones
- Heb 10:20 The veil of His flesh
- Eph 5:26, Titus 3:5 Washing of water (Ex 30:18)
- Jn 19:36 Jesus’s leg bones not broken (Ex 12:46)

#### **2. Jesus spoke of them**

- Lk 24:25-32 disciples on road to Emmaus  
“O foolish ones, and slow of heart to believe in all that the prophets have spoken!

#### **3. They speak of Jesus**

- Jn 5:46 Moses wrote of Me (Deut 18:15-19)

#### **4. The writers of the New Testament placed great value upon them**

- 1 Cor 15:4 (Lev 23:11 – 1 Cor 15:23)

#### **5. They shed critical light on the New Testament**

- Hebrews: better than Levitical priesthood, better than Aaron, than the Tabernacle, the blood of Abel

#### **6. They guard against being deceived by “higher criticism”**