

## Old vs. New Testament (Part I)

- Old and New Testament Contrast
  - Law (Exodus 20:1-17) vs. Gospel (Romans 1:16)
  - Outward ceremonies (Hebrews 9:8-11) vs. Inward experience (Hebrews 4:12)
  - Prophecy (Isaiah 11:1-2) vs. Fulfillment (Acts 3:18)
  - Expected Messiah (Malachi 3:1) vs. Our Savior (Luke 2:11)
  - Bloody sacrifices (Exodus 12:3-7) vs. Christ, the Lamb (John 1:29)
- Old Testament Sacrifices
  - blood necessary for the remission of sins (Hebrews 9:22); remission-pardon/forgiveness/the relinquishment of a payment or obligation
  - the blood of bulls and goats could not make the people perfect; they had to be offered continually (Hebrews 10:1-4, 9:8-14)
  - Christ paid the ultimate sacrifice for sin so that the blood of bulls and goats would no longer be necessary (Hebrews 9:11-12, 10:10-12)
- Messiah/Christ (John 1:41)
  - "Messiah" (originally from Hebrew) = "Messias" (Greek form of the word) = "Christ" (Greek translation of the Hebrew)
  - definition- one who is anticipated as, regarded as, or professes to be a savior or liberator; an exceptional or hoped for liberator of a country or people; a zealous leader of some cause or project; an expected deliverer; literally means "anointed"
  - Jesus confessed that He was the Messiah (John 4:25-26)