**SERMON OUTLINE**

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| **SERMON TITLE:** | The Christ of the Old Testament |
| **SERMON REFERENCE:** | Acts 10:43 |
| **LWF SERMON NUMBER:** | #2299 |
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1. INTRODUCTION
	1. Acts 10:43
		1. The Apostle Peter testified in the household of Cornelius about the Lord Jesus.
		2. When Peter said, “All the prophets,” he was talking primarily about the Old Testament.
			1. The New Testament had not yet been written.
			2. All of the Old Testament prophets give witness to Jesus.
	2. Would you like to be able to understand the Old Testament?
		1. There is a master key that unlocks the Old Testament.
			1. That master key is the Lord Jesus Christ.
		2. If we find a Christo-centric approach to the Old Testament, then it will burst aflame in our hands.
		3. If we read the Old Testament and do not find Jesus, then we need to go back and reread it because we have missed the message.
		4. The Old Testament is a “Him” book.
			1. It is about the Lord Jesus Christ.
	3. In today’s message, we will look at some portraits and prophecies of the Lord Jesus Christ found in the Old Testament.
2. portraits of the lord jesus in the old testament
	1. John 5:39
		1. This is what Jesus said to those who challenged His authenticity and His messiahship.
		2. When Jesus said, “*Search the Scriptures*”, He was talking about the Old Testament.
			1. At this time, there was no New Testament as we know it.
				1. It was being formed, but it was not yet written.
	2. Without Jesus, the Old Testament is a book of unexplained ceremonies, unfulfilled prophecies, and unattainable standards.
		1. We cannot live by the Old Testament without the Lord Jesus Christ.
	3. The Old Testament was completed 400 years before Jesus Christ was born, and it was divided into three categories:
		1. The Law
		2. The Prophets
		3. The Writings
	4. Luke 24:44-45
		1. Jesus was on the road to Emmaus after His resurrection.
			1. Jesus walked alongside two forlorn disciples who did not understand all that had happened.
			2. They did not recognize Jesus in His resurrection form.
				1. Perhaps, Jesus wanted to withhold His appearance to them because He wanted to teach them a lesson.
		2. In this passage, Jesus referred to “*the Writings*” as the Psalms.
			1. The Jews took the book of Psalms and all that followed and called them “*the Writings*”.
		3. How would they understand the Scriptures?
			1. They would understand the Scriptures (the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms or the Writings) by finding in the Scriptures all of the things that pertained to the Lord Jesus Christ.
	5. The Law is the first five books of the Bible; this is what we call the Pentateuch.
		1. Genesis
		2. Exodus
		3. Leviticus
		4. Numbers
		5. Deuteronomy
	6. The Jewish people lived under a theocracy and a monarchy.
		1. The theocracy is the rule of God.
			1. “Theos” means “God”.
			2. God ruled; they didn’t have a king.
		2. Then, the Jewish people wanted a king.
			1. God gave them Saul and a succession of kings.
				1. They lived under a monarchy.
	7. In the theocracy and the monarchy, there were three types of individuals who were anointed or christened.
		1. “Christ” means the anointed one, or the one who has been christened.
		2. The following three individuals were anointed:
			1. The prophet
			2. The priest
			3. The king
	8. The Lord Jesus is typified by all of the prophets, all of the priests, and all of the kings.
		1. All of the Old Testament history is about the Lord Jesus Christ.
			1. The Messiah is pictured as prophet, priest, and king.
		2. The New Testament shows Jesus as the fulfillment.
			1. In the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John), we see Jesus as the prophet preaching the kingdom of God.
			2. In the Epistles, we see the Lord Jesus Christ.
			3. In Acts, we see Jesus as the ascended priest interceding for the people of God.
			4. In the book of the Revelation, we see Jesus Christ as the coming King who is coming to rule and to reign.
	9. Everywhere in the Old Testament, there are portraits of Jesus.
		1. Jesus is the second Adam.
			1. The first Adam prophesied Jesus.
		2. Jesus is a prophet like Moses.
			1. Moses typified Jesus.
		3. Jesus is a priest like Aaron and Melchizedek.
			1. Aaron and Melchizedek prefigured Jesus.
		4. Jesus is a champion like Joshua.
			1. The name “Joshua” literally means “Jesus”.
			2. Joshua was the Old Testament counterpart of Jesus.
		5. Jesus is the fulfillment of the offering of Isaac on Mount Moriah, the place where Jesus literally died.
		6. Jesus is a king like David.
		7. Jesus is a wise counselor like Solomon.
		8. Jesus is a beloved, rejected, and exalted son, and a world bread-supplier like Joseph.
		9. Jesus is pictured in the Ark of the Covenant.
		10. Jesus is the sacrifice upon the brazen altar in the tabernacle in the temple.
		11. Jesus is the mercy seat in the sanctuary where the Shekinah glory of God dwells.
		12. Jesus is the water that came from the rock.
		13. Jesus is the manna that fell from the sky.
		14. Jesus is the brazen serpent lifted up in the wilderness.
		15. Jesus is the Passover Lamb.
		16. Jesus is the scapegoat bearing away the sins of the people.
		17. Jesus is the Lion of Judah.
		18. Jesus is the Good Shepherd.
			1. Psalm 23:1
		19. Jesus is the root out of a dry ground, born of a virgin.
			1. Isaiah 53:2
		20. Jesus is the fruitful branch.
		21. Jesus is the one without form or comeliness, yet altogether lovely.
			1. Isaiah 53:2
	10. The Old Testament without the Lord Jesus Christ would be a dead-end road leading to nowhere.
		1. And yet, as we look at the Bible, we see Jesus everywhere.
	11. The laws, ceremonies, and practices of the Old Testament are types or illustrations of Jesus, the Son of God.
3. prophecies of the lord jesus in the old testament
	1. Those who wrote the Old Testament were called prophets.
	2. Fulfilled prophecy is one of the great proofs of the deity of Jesus Christ.
	3. God began to prepare the world for the coming of Jesus with over 300 prophecies concerning Him.
		1. There can be no mistake that Jesus is the Messiah.
	4. The law of mathematical probability makes it impossible that Jesus is not the Messiah or that anyone else could claim to be the Messiah.
		1. In the Old Testament, God said that Messiah was to come from a race.
			1. Messiah was not to be an angel but a man, a human being.
			2. Genesis 3:15
				1. In this verse, the word “enmity” means “warfare”.
				2. The word “seed” here means “descendant”.
				3. This is the first prophecy in the Bible; theologians call it the first evangelistic message.

A battle is prophesied.

The battle is between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent.

This battle has gone on through all of history.

A birth is prophesied.

In the Bible, the word “seed” is used more than 100 times.

It always refers to the offspring of a male.

But in this verse, God speaks of the seed of the woman.

This is a prophecy of the virgin birth.

A bruising is prophesied.

The seed of the serpent will bruise Messiah’s heel.

But Messiah will crush the serpent’s head.

* + 1. God chooses a section out of that race from which the Messiah would come.
			1. There was a man named Noah.
				1. Noah had three sons:

Ham

Shem

Japheth

* + - 1. Genesis 9:26
				1. Messiah would be a Shemite or a Semite.
				2. He would come from the lineage of Shem.
			2. When God chose Shem, He eliminated two-thirds of all the people on the Earth from whom the Messiah would come.
		1. God chooses a nation out of that section.
			1. 2,000 years before Jesus was born, God came to Abraham and said that He would make a nation out of him.
				1. Genesis 12:1-3
			2. Abraham had two sons named Isaac and Ishmael.
				1. Genesis 17:19
				2. Messiah would come from a particular son in that nation.

Messiah would come from the lineage of Isaac.

* + 1. God chooses a tribe out of that nation.
			1. Isaac had two sons named Jacob and Esau.
			2. God chose Jacob.
				1. When God chose Jacob, He eliminated 50% of all of that elect.
				2. Numbers 24:17
			3. Jacob had twelve sons, but God chose just one of the sons - Judah.
				1. Genesis 49:10
				2. The Messiah would come from the tribe of Judah.
		2. God chooses a family out of that tribe.
			1. Isaiah 11:1
			2. The Messiah would be a descendant of the family of Jesse.
				1. All other families of the tribe of Judah were now eliminated.
		3. God said that the Messiah would come from a household of that family.
			1. The household would be the household of David.
				1. 2 Samuel 7:8, 12
			2. Jesse had eight sons, but when David was chosen, seven-eighths of them were eliminated.
				1. The Messiah would come from the household of David.
		4. There was a certain woman out of the household of David, out of that family, out of that tribe, out of that nation, out of that section, out of that race, from which Messiah would come.
			1. This woman was to be a virgin.
			2. Isaiah 7:14
			3. She would not be just any daughter of the household of David.
				1. She had to be a virgin who would conceive in her womb a child.
		5. A Son was born of that virgin.
			1. This Son could not be born anywhere.
				1. He had to be born in Bethlehem.
			2. He could not be just an ordinary person.
				1. He had to be hated and betrayed for thirty pieces of silver.
				2. He had to be crucified by the piercing of His hands and feet.
				3. He had to be raised from the dead.
			3. He is Jesus, the Son of God.
				1. It is not just happenstance that Jesus is the Messiah.
1. CONCLUSION
	1. You find the Lord Jesus Christ in the Old Testament.
		1. He is there in portrait.
			1. All of the symbols, emblems, and ceremonies picture the Lord Jesus.
			2. He is the prophet, priest, and king.
		2. He fulfilled the prophecies of the Old Testament.
			1. This cannot happen apart from divine inspiration.
	2. You can trust the Word of God, and you can trust the God of that Word.
	3. The Old Testament says that Someone is coming.
	4. The New Testament says that Someone has come.
	5. The book of the Revelation says that Someone is coming again.
	6. The New Testament tells you how Jesus (who is coming) gets you ready for His second coming.
		1. By telling you how you can know the Lord Jesus Christ as your Savior and Lord.
	7. Jesus is the Messiah.
		1. It lies beyond proof.
			1. True faith is rooted in evidence.
			2. True faith goes beyond evidence.
			3. True faith becomes its own best evidence.
	8. Job 11:7
		1. We don’t have to understand Him to know Him.
			1. By faith, you can know the Lord Jesus Christ.
	9. Do you know Jesus personally? If not, you can pray to Him today by asking Him to come into your life.
	10. Call upon Jesus today. Repent (turn) from your sins, and turn to Jesus. Ask Him to forgive you of your sins, and acknowledge Him as Lord of your life.
		1. Romans 3:23
		2. Romans 10:9-10
		3. Romans 10:13
		4. Acts 16:31
		5. John 3:16