



MOSES PREPARING A WORLD FOR CHRIST – STUDY # 2

By the Holy Spirit Moses recorded the events of Noah's Flood.

Noah's universal deluge was an act of _____ against unrepentant sin. At the same time it was an act of _____ for Noah and his family of eight as the waters lifted them above and over the judgment that took place on the surface of the earth.

In Gen 6:8 we learn that Noah _____ in the eyes of the LORD. Also, the 9th verse of the same chapter informs us that Noah was a _____ man who walked _____ before the LORD.

Why is this said of Noah? Was this favor or righteousness of Noah's own performance, from his own deeds or good conduct? Perhaps you might want to turn to 2 Pet 2:5 to inform your response to this question. _____.

Think back to lesson One. There we discussed the number of religions found in the world. Noah was an adherent to the religion of the _____.

That being said Noah and his family of eight believed the LORD when he gave his first promise that he would send One born of a woman. Is it significant or merely an accident that eight is the total number of people in the Ark? On what day of life were/are Jewish boys circumcised?
_____.

On what day in Gen 8:10 did Noah wait until he sent forth the dove out of the ark again?
_____. On what day in Gen 8:12 did Noah send for the dove for the final time? _____.

In Lk 24:1 the women went to Jesus' tomb to anoint his body on what day?
_____.

The number eight often though not always symbolizes that one is united with Christ for eternity. That is why many of our Baptismal Fonts have _____ sides carved on them which echoes 1Pet 3:18b-20a.

IN THE BEGINNING

Turn to Gen 3:15 to see the first mention of the Gospel.

What clues in Gen 3:15 inform us of God's promise that there would be a Virgin Birth? Hint: There are times you learn more by what is not said than by what is said. E.g., Sherlock Holmes was reputed to have asked Watson, "Watson, do you hear the barking dog?!" To which Watson responded, "What dog, Holmes?" "Precisely," was Holmes' response.

In Gen 3:15 we learn of a Virgin Birth because there is no mention of a human _____.

Thus far we have seen where Gen 3:15 speaks of the Virgin Birth. Now, where or how does Gen 3:15 speak of the *incarnation*. The incarnation speaks of *God* taking on human flesh which, along with the Virgin Birth we celebrate at Christmas time. This might be a more difficult deduction. Follow this line of reasoning though: When Adam and Eve left the inherent protection of God's Word they had no chance whatsoever against the wiles of Satan and quickly fell into sin. Yet, this offspring of the woman has the power and the ability to crush Satan's head. Who is the ONLY One who has such ability? _____.

Noah was a righteous man because he and his family were looking forward to when the Second Person of the Trinity would take on flesh in the womb of the _____.

From the text we learn that the Ark settled on the mountains of Ararat on the seventeenth day of the seventh month (Gen 8:4). In Genesis chapters 7 & 8 the *civil* or *secular* calendar is used. Later the *religious* or *churchly* calendar was instituted. This is seen in Ex 12:2 where the seventeenth day of the seventh month in the *civil* calendar was renamed or reordered as the fourteenth day of the first month in the *religious* calendar¹. See Exodus 12:2.

What event in Old Testament history was instituted in Ex 12:2: _____. The fourteenth day of the first month in the *religious* calendar is known as the fourteenth day of Nisan. For us who use the Roman calendar it would fall on the fourteenth of April. [In a somewhat similar manner our *church* New Year begins on the first Sunday in Advent not on January 1st.]

Jesus was crucified on the fourteenth day of Nisan/April. "Christ, our _____ (1 Co 5:7), was slain on that day, but then rose three days later, on the seventeenth day of the seventh month of the civil calendar' (Morris, Record p. 209). As Noah was _____ from the bondage of the Ark, we too have been _____ from the bondage of sin."²

Through the raging flood waters the Ark safely rose Noah and his family safely above the death, judgment and destruction that came upon all unrepentant flesh.

SACRED FURNITURE – THE BRONZE ALTAR DISPOSAL OF BLOOD

Please read Lev 8:14-21.

In the OT people were absolutely forbidden to drink _____! During the animal sacrifices instituted by God the blood of the animal was first _____ upon the _____ of the altar and against the _____ sides / base _____ of the altar. This was done to purify / consecrate the _____. (You might want to look up Lev 8:15, 19.)

The Bronze Altar points to the Altar of _____. It was here where that the _____

¹ Henry Morris as quoted in: Brian Young, *Doubts About Creation?: Not After This!* (Bend, OR: Maverick Publ., 2008): 184.

² Henry Morris as quoted in: Brian Young, *Doubts About Creation?: Not After This!* (Bend, OR: Maverick Publ., 2008): 184.

_____ was slain (Jn 1:35). His _____ blood _____ atones for the sins of the _____. As Heb 9:22 teaches, without the _____ there is no forgiveness of sins. As New Testament Christians we can now speak of the bronze altar of the _____.

The remaining _____ was to be poured out at the base of the bronze altar. (See Lev 8:14). At the base of the Bronze Altar was a funnel-like hole into which the blood was poured. It emptied into the Kidron River. This blood was not simply “disposed” of but reverently poured at the base of the Bronze Altar. In some manner this showed that Yahweh was receiving this blood.

DISPOSAL OF THE DRINK OFFERING

Among the offerings offered in OT Israel was the Grain Offering. Read Num 15:1-10.

What drink offering was mixed in with the Grain Offering? _____. You might want to look at verses 5, 7, 10.

While about their duties performed in the sacred courts of the Tabernacle the Levitical Priests were absolutely _____ to drink _____. Please turn to Lev 10:8-11.

This wine was also was disposed of as it was reverently poured out under the Bronze Altar into one of the holes that led to the Kidron River.

For a number of reasons Biblical scholars believe that the sacred wine and the blood from the sacrificed animals were poured down the same hole under the Bronze Altar which is also called the Altar of Burnt Offering.

Many Jewish writings indicate that both the sacred wine and the remaining shed blood left over from smearing the Bronze Altar was to be poured down a hole / funnel under the Altar of Burnt Offering. Wine and blood went together as we NT understand. But see the tantalizing sings or shadows listed below. Additionally, wine was often referred to as “blood” being called the “blood of the vine” in the Jewish Book of Wisdom.³

How does Dt 32:14 support this connection? _____.

In what manner does Is 63:3 support the contention that wine and blood were poured down the same hole underneath the Altar of Burnt Offering? _____.

Also see the Messianic prophecy found in Gen 49:11 _____. Allusions to this verse are found in hymn # 209, sts. 1, 3, “Who Is This that comes from Edom,” in the red *The Lutheran Hymnal*. Unfortunately this hymn did not make the cut in either *Lutheran Worship* or *Lutheran Service Book*.

³ Daniel J. Brege, *Eating God's Sacrifice: The Lord's Supper Portrayed in Old Testament Sacrifice* (Printed by Lulu, DLIN 111352040653, 2008), 353.

DISPOSAL OF THE WATER

It has been said that water was disposed through the second funnel / channel that led to the Kidron Brook. The OT sacrifices were related to the Passover and so there is a connection on this level with an even greater correlation to water which will be mentioned shortly.

It was a common practice in the Passover Seder that the cups of wine be mixed with water. During the Passover Jesus used a chalice that had such a wine / water mixture and he declared it to be his blood! Many churches even to this day add water to the sacred wine prior to the words of institution. In this manner the influence of the Passover Seder is seen in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

The pouring and disposal of water at the base of the Altar of Burnt Offering was seen most vividly at the Feast of Tabernacles. Please read Jn 7:2, 10, 37-39. Water was used in during the celebration of this Feast to remind the people of God's gracious deliverance from thirst while the pilgrimaged through the wilderness to the Promised Land. See Ex 17:1-7; Num 20:10-13.

For the Feast of Tabernacles the priest would obtain water from the Pool of Siloam. Please read John 9:7. What does the word "Siloam," mean? _____. **Does this word Siloam point to something greater than itself? If so how or in what manner does it point to something greater than itself?**

On the last and greatest day of the Feast of Tabernacles a priest brought water from the Pool of Siloam in a large golden vessel. On what day of the Feast are we talking about? _____. Other priests were laying the sacrifices upon the altar. At the three-fold blast of a trumpet the priest would pour this water from the golden vessel into the basin which led to the base of the altar at the exact time another priest was pouring the wine of the drink-offering into its respective basin which led to the base of the altar.

The priest would lift the golden vessel high over head so that all may see him pour out this water into its respective basin. At this very time a priest—Jesus—who is in the order of Melchizedek (Heb 5:10) stood and in a loud voice proclaimed ... (read Jn 7:37-38). _____.

Obviously the Holy Spirit had been at work since Creation and it is He who brought Adam and Eve to faith in Christ Jesus. When would the complete, full outpouring of the Holy Spirit occur? See Acts 2:14-41. _____.

Thus far in the study we have talk about the Altar of Burnt Offering and a little about its use. Underneath were two pipes / funnels. One channel received the blood and wine while the other channel received the water. Where else in sacred Scripture do we read of blood and water pouring forth for our blessings? What do we read John 19:34? _____. The Altar of Burnt Offering finds in fulfillment on the _____. _____ is the complete, full sacrifice offered on the Bronze Altar to forgive our sins. (see Heb 10:1-4).