



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

KNOWING JESUS

Jesus in the Old Testament

A Beginner Guide to Recognizing the Story That Leads to Him

The short answer

The Old Testament prepares for Jesus through promises, people, events, offices, sacrifices, covenants, and themes. The New Testament shows how these many lines come together in the crucified and risen Christ.

“Beginning from Moses and from all the prophets, he explained to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.”

Luke 24:27 WEB

Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER GUIDE

Jesus did not begin in Bethlehem

This Companion was not written to replace your Bible. It was written to help you fall in love with it. Every page is intended to send you back into God's Word with greater confidence, deeper understanding, and a clearer picture of Jesus Christ.

The Son of God existed before His human birth (John 1:1–3, 14; 17:5). Yet the Old Testament normally does not use the earthly name “Jesus,” which was given when He became human. Instead, it builds the story, promises, and patterns that the New Testament identifies as fulfilled in Him.

Three guardrails

01

Begin with the Old Testament passage

Ask what it communicated in its original setting before moving forward.

02

Let the New Testament lead

Give greatest confidence to connections the New Testament explicitly makes.

03

Do not turn every detail into a symbol

Scripture is centered on Christ, but that does not make every object or number a hidden code about Him.

Beginner memory anchor

Read backward for context. Read forward to Christ. Let Scripture make the connection.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER GUIDE

The Bible tells one connected story

The Bible contains many books written across many centuries, but they belong to one unfolding story. God creates a good world, people rebel, God begins His rescue plan, and Jesus comes as the promised Savior and King.

01

The Old Testament prepares

It introduces the problem of sin and shows why people need forgiveness, rescue, faithful leadership, and God's presence.

02

Jesus fulfills

His life, death, and resurrection accomplish what earlier people and sacrifices could never complete.

03

The New Testament explains

Jesus and His apostles show readers which Old Testament promises and pictures lead to Him.

A simple way to picture it

The Old Testament asks and prepares. Jesus answers and fulfills. The New Testament explains what His fulfillment means.

You do not need special training

Begin with the passages Scripture connects clearly. Read slowly, compare the passages, and let your understanding grow over time.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER GUIDE

Four simple ways the Old Testament prepares us

01

God makes promises

God promises that a Rescuer and righteous King will come. Jesus fulfills those promises.

02

God gives pictures

Events such as Passover help us understand rescue, sacrifice, and freedom from slavery.

03

God appoints leaders

Prophets speak God's Word, priests bring people near, and kings rule. Jesus fulfills all three roles perfectly.

04

God reveals our need

Repeated failure shows that people need more than better circumstances—we need forgiveness and changed hearts.

Beginner vocabulary

A promise tells what God will do. A picture is an earlier person or event that helps us understand Jesus later. You may encounter the word “type” for this kind of picture in the deeper section.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER EXAMPLE

Passover helps us understand rescue

Read Exodus 12:1–14 and 1 Corinthians 5:7.

God's people were slaves in Egypt and could not free themselves. God provided a way for them to be sheltered from judgment: a lamb was killed and its blood marked each believing household.

01

The need

The people were trapped and needed God to rescue them.

02

God's provision

God provided the lamb and told the people how to respond in faith.

03

The rescue

God brought His people out of slavery and began leading them toward a new life.

04

The Jesus connection

The New Testament calls Jesus "our Passover." He gave His life to save sinners from a deeper slavery to sin (1 Corinthians 5:7; Romans 6:17–18).

Beginner memory anchor

Passover shows that God provides the rescue we cannot provide for ourselves.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER EXAMPLE

God promised a faithful King

Read 2 Samuel 7:12–16 and Luke 1:30–33.

God promised King David that one of his descendants would rule an everlasting kingdom. David and the kings after him were imperfect and temporary. The promise created hope for a King who would rule faithfully forever.

01

David receives the promise

God promises to establish David's royal family and kingdom.

02

Israel's kings cannot complete it

Even the best human kings sin, age, and die.

03

The angel identifies Jesus

Gabriel says Jesus will receive David's throne and reign forever (Luke 1:32–33).

Main truth

Jesus is not merely another good leader. He is the promised Son of David whose kingdom will never end.

Heart question

Am I only asking Jesus to help with my plans—or learning to live under His good rule?



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER EXAMPLE

God promised a Savior who would suffer

Read Isaiah 53:4–6 and 1 Peter 2:21–25.

Isaiah describes a faithful Servant who suffers even though others have gone astray. He bears sin and brings healing and peace. The New Testament explains that Jesus fulfills this passage through His suffering and death.

01

Our problem

Like wandering sheep, people turn away from God and choose their own way.

02

The Servant's love

He willingly bears suffering for the wrongdoing of others.

03

Jesus fulfills the picture

Peter applies Isaiah's words directly to Jesus and His death on the cross.

04

The invitation

Because Jesus bore our sins, we can return to the Shepherd who cares for our souls.

Beginner memory anchor

Jesus did not save us from a distance. He entered our suffering and carried our sin.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

PART ONE · BEGINNER GUIDE

Start with three easy questions

01

What happened first?

Read the Old Testament passage and describe it in your own words. Do not search for hidden meanings.

02

What does the New Testament say?

Read the later passage and notice the connection it actually makes with Jesus.

03

What does this help me understand?

Ask what the connection reveals about Jesus, salvation, God's faithfulness, or faithful living.

Your beginner sentence

The Old Testament passage shows _____. The New Testament connects it to Jesus by _____. This helps me understand _____.

A complete stopping point

If this is new to you, this three-question method is enough. You can use it confidently without continuing into the Intermediate section. When you are ready for more detail, the remaining pages introduce additional examples and interpretive tools.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Five pathways that lead toward Jesus

01

Promise

God makes commitments that find their ultimate answer in Jesus—such as the promised offspring, King, Servant, and new covenant.

02

Pattern

A person or event forms a God-designed pattern later fulfilled more fully in Christ—such as Adam, Passover, or the exodus.

03

Office

Prophets, priests, and kings prepare us for Jesus, who fulfills all three roles perfectly.

04

Institution

Sacrifice, priesthood, tabernacle, temple, feast, and covenant structures teach categories completed in Christ.

05

Theme

Large themes—God's presence, kingdom, rest, shepherding, wisdom, and new creation—reach their center and goal in Jesus.

The New Testament uses more than one pathway

Some passages are direct promises. Others establish patterns or themes. The richest connections sometimes involve several pathways working together.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Use this five-question study method

01

What did the passage mean then?

Identify the people, situation, covenant setting, and main point in the Old Testament passage.

02

What kind of connection is this?

Is it a promise, pattern, office, institution, theme—or a combination?

03

Does the New Testament identify it?

Look for a quotation, explanation, comparison, repeated phrase, or developed theme.

04

How is Jesus greater?

Jesus does not merely repeat the earlier story. He fulfills, completes, corrects, or surpasses it.

05

What response follows?

A true connection should deepen faith, worship, obedience, hope, or gratitude—not merely produce clever observations.

A one-sentence worksheet

In its original setting, _____. The New Testament connects this with Jesus by _____. This matters because _____.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

The promised offspring who defeats evil

Read Genesis 3:1–24, especially verse 15.

Human rebellion brings shame, separation, suffering, and death. In the middle of judgment, God speaks of ongoing conflict between the serpent and the woman's offspring, ending with the serpent's head being crushed even as the offspring is wounded.

01

The original setting is humanity's fall

The promise enters a world newly broken by sin.

02

Victory will come through human offspring

God's rescue will unfold through the human family rather than by abandoning it.

03

The victory includes suffering

The victor is wounded while defeating the serpent.

04

The New Testament reveals the fuller victory

Jesus shares our humanity to destroy the devil's work and will finally remove the serpent and every effect of evil (Hebrews 2:14–15; 1 John 3:8; Revelation 20:10).

Read with appropriate confidence

Genesis 3:15 does not name Jesus directly. Christians often call it the Bible's first gospel promise because the completed canon shows Christ as the human offspring who defeats the serpent, sin, and death.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Abraham's offspring and God's blessing

Read Genesis 12:1–3; 15:1–6; 22:15–18.

God promises Abraham a family, a land, and blessing that will reach all families of the earth. The promise moves through Isaac and Israel, yet its reach is always larger than one nation.

01

The promise begins with grace

God calls Abraham and commits Himself before Abraham can earn the promise.

02

Abraham responds by faith

He believes God, and it is counted to him as righteousness (Genesis 15:6; Romans 4:1–5).

03

The promised line leads to Christ

Paul identifies Christ as the promised offspring through whom blessing reaches the nations (Galatians 3:8, 16).

04

Those who belong to Christ share the blessing

Gentile believers are included by faith, not by becoming ethnically Jewish or earning salvation through the Law (Galatians 3:26–29).

Main truth

Jesus fulfills the promise without erasing its history: through Israel's Messiah, God's blessing reaches the nations.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Passover and the greater exodus

Read Exodus 12:1–32 and 1 Corinthians 5:7.

Israel is enslaved in Egypt and unable to free itself. God judges Egypt, shelters His people through the blood of the Passover lamb, and brings them out to belong to Him.

01

God initiates rescue

The exodus displays God's power, covenant faithfulness, and mercy.

02

A lamb dies and blood marks the household

The Passover sacrifice stands at the center of deliverance from judgment.

03

The rescued people begin a new life

Deliverance leads toward covenant worship and obedience.

04

The New Testament calls Christ our Passover

Jesus dies during Passover, gives Himself for sinners, and brings a deeper deliverance from slavery to sin (Luke 22:7–20; 1 Corinthians 5:7; Romans 6:17–18).

Main truth

The exodus is a real historical rescue and a pattern that helps us understand the greater salvation Jesus accomplishes.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Manna, water, and the lifted serpent

Bread from heaven

God feeds Israel with manna in the wilderness. Jesus later identifies Himself as the true Bread from heaven who gives eternal life (Exodus 16; John 6:30–35, 48–51).

Water from the rock

God supplies water when Israel thirsts. Paul says the wilderness generation drank from a spiritual Rock and “the Rock was Christ,” connecting God’s sustaining provision with Christ (Exodus 17:1–7; 1 Corinthians 10:1–4).

The lifted serpent

When judgment falls, God provides healing as the bronze serpent is lifted before the people. Jesus explicitly compares His own lifting up on the cross with that event (Numbers 21:4–9; John 3:14–16).

Main truth

Jesus is not simply another wilderness provision. He is the One to whom these provisions point: the Bread who gives life, the source of living water, and the crucified Son in whom sinners trust for life.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Sacrifice, priesthood, and God's dwelling

Sacrifice

Animal sacrifices taught that sin brings death and that forgiveness requires God-provided atonement. They could not permanently perfect the worshiper; Jesus offers Himself once for all (Leviticus 16–17; Hebrews 9:11–14; 10:1–14).

Priesthood

Priests represented the people before God but were themselves sinful and mortal. Jesus is the sinless, permanent High Priest who lives to intercede (Hebrews 4:14–16; 7:23–28).

Tabernacle and temple

God graciously dwelt among Israel in the tabernacle and temple. The Word “tabernacled” among us, and Jesus calls His body the temple that will be raised (Exodus 25:8; John 1:14; 2:19–22).

Main truth

These institutions were real gifts in Israel's covenant life. Hebrews and John show that they also prepared categories fulfilled more completely in Jesus.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Prophet, Priest, and King

01

Prophet like Moses

Moses promises a prophet whom God's people must hear. Acts applies this promise to Jesus (Deuteronomy 18:15–19; Acts 3:20–23).

02

Great High Priest

Jesus offers Himself, brings His people near, and intercedes permanently (Hebrews 7:24–27; 10:11–14).

03

Son of David and King

God promises David an enduring royal house. Jesus receives David's throne and an everlasting kingdom (2 Samuel 7:12–16; Luke 1:32–33).

One Person fulfills all three

Jesus speaks God's final Word as Prophet, brings us to God as Priest, and rules God's kingdom as King. These roles help organize many Old Testament expectations.

Beginner memory anchor

Jesus reveals God, reconciles sinners, and reigns forever.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

The Psalms and the promised King

The Psalms speak from real experiences of worship, suffering, kingship, repentance, and hope. The New Testament repeatedly reads them in light of Jesus while respecting their original settings.

01

Psalm 2 — God's anointed King

The nations oppose the Lord and His Anointed, yet God establishes His Son as King (Psalm 2; Acts 4:25–28; 13:32–33).

02

Psalm 22 — the righteous sufferer

Jesus quotes its opening line from the cross; the Gospel narratives echo its mocking and divided garments (Psalm 22:1, 7–8, 18; Matthew 27:35, 39–46).

03

Psalm 110 — King and Priest

David's Lord sits at God's right hand and is priest forever. Jesus and Hebrews apply this Psalm to Him (Mark 12:35–37; Hebrews 5:5–6; 7:17).

04

Psalm 118 — the rejected stone

The rejected stone becomes the cornerstone, a text Jesus applies in conflict with Israel's leaders (Psalm 118:22–26; Matthew 21:42).

Read with care

A Psalm may begin in David's experience and still reach a fuller fulfillment in Christ. The New Testament shows when and how that movement occurs.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

The Servant who suffers and saves

Read Isaiah 52:13–53:12.

Isaiah's Servant is rejected, suffers innocently, bears the sins of others, dies, is vindicated, and brings many into right standing. The New Testament repeatedly identifies Jesus with this Servant.

01

Jesus serves and gives His life

Jesus describes His mission as giving His life as a ransom for many, echoing Isaiah's Servant (Mark 10:45).

02

He bears sins

Peter applies Isaiah's language directly to Jesus' suffering and death (1 Peter 2:21–25).

03

The passage explains the gospel

Philip begins with Isaiah 53 and tells the Ethiopian official the good news about Jesus (Acts 8:30–35).

04

Suffering leads to vindication

The Servant's story does not end with death; he is exalted and sees the result of his suffering (Isaiah 52:13; 53:10–12).

Main truth

Jesus saves not by avoiding suffering, but by willingly bearing sin and rising in victory.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Immanuel, the child, the Branch, and the Shepherd

01

Immanuel

Isaiah's sign begins in a historical crisis and Matthew identifies its ultimate fulfillment in Jesus: "God with us" (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:22–23).

02

The royal child

Isaiah promises a Davidic ruler whose names and endless reign display extraordinary divine authority (Isaiah 9:6–7; Luke 1:32–33).

03

The Branch

A Spirit-anointed ruler from Jesse's line will judge righteously and bring worldwide peace (Isaiah 11:1–10; Romans 15:12).

04

The Shepherd

God promises to shepherd His people and appoint one Davidic shepherd. Jesus identifies Himself as the Good Shepherd (Ezekiel 34:11–16, 23; John 10:11–16).

Keep near and ultimate horizons together

Some prophetic texts speak into the prophet's own historical moment while also contributing to a larger hope fulfilled in Christ. The New Testament guides Christians in recognizing that fuller horizon.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

The new covenant and a new heart

Israel's story reveals both God's faithfulness and humanity's need for inward transformation. The prophets promise a covenant renewal involving forgiveness, a changed heart, God's Spirit, and restored relationship.

01

Jeremiah promises forgiveness and inward knowledge

God will write His instruction on hearts and remember sin no more (Jeremiah 31:31–34).

02

Ezekiel promises cleansing and the Spirit

God will give a new heart, a new spirit, and His own Spirit to enable faithful life (Ezekiel 36:25–27).

03

Jesus announces the covenant in His blood

At the Last Supper, Jesus identifies His sacrificial death with the promised new covenant (Luke 22:19–20).

04

The Spirit applies Christ's work

The risen Jesus pours out the promised Spirit, forming a renewed people who belong to Him (Acts 2:32–39).

Main truth

Jesus does not merely tell people to try harder. Through His death, resurrection, and Spirit, He provides forgiveness and new life.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

One story moving toward Jesus

01	Creation The eternal Word creates all things and will renew creation (John 1:1–3; Colossians 1:15–17).
02	Fall Humanity needs a victorious offspring who defeats the serpent, sin, and death (Genesis 3:15; Hebrews 2:14–15).
03	Promise God's blessing moves through Abraham's family toward all nations and reaches its center in Christ (Galatians 3:8, 16).
04	Redemption pattern Passover, exodus, sacrifice, and priesthood give categories fulfilled in Jesus.
05	Kingdom hope The promised Son of David, Servant, Shepherd, and King gathers the hopes of the Law, Prophets, and Psalms.
06	Fulfillment and mission Jesus dies, rises, sends the Spirit, and gathers disciples from all nations (Luke 24:44–49; Acts 1:8).

One faithful summary

The Old Testament creates the promises, patterns, and expectations that the New Testament identifies as reaching their goal in Jesus.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Trace one connection carefully

Choose a passage pair

- Genesis 22:1–19 and Hebrews 11:17–19 — Isaac and resurrection-shaped faith
- Exodus 12 and 1 Corinthians 5:7 — Passover and Christ
- Numbers 21:4–9 and John 3:14–16 — the lifted serpent
- Deuteronomy 18:15–19 and Acts 3:20–23 — the Prophet like Moses
- 2 Samuel 7:12–16 and Luke 1:30–33 — David's promised Son
- Psalm 110 and Hebrews 7 — King and Priest
- Isaiah 52:13–53:12 and 1 Peter 2:21–25 — the suffering Servant
- Jeremiah 31:31–34 and Hebrews 8:6–13 — the new covenant

Use the five questions

01	Original setting What was happening in the Old Testament passage?
02	Connection type Promise, pattern, office, institution, theme—or several?
03	New Testament evidence What exact connection does the later passage make?
04	Greater fulfillment How does Jesus complete or surpass what came before?
05	Response What does this reveal about God, Jesus, salvation, or faithful living?



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Use confidence levels

As you compare more passages, not every proposed connection will carry the same biblical support. These confidence levels help you distinguish what Scripture identifies directly from connections that remain possible or speculative.

01	Explicit The New Testament directly quotes, names, or explains the Old Testament connection—for example, Christ our Passover (1 Corinthians 5:7).
02	Strongly supported Several passages and canonical themes converge even if no single verse says, “this equals that.”
03	Possible The connection fits Scripture but remains debated or cannot be demonstrated with the same confidence.
04	Speculative The claim depends mainly on resemblance, hidden codes, or details Scripture never develops. It should not carry doctrine.

Intermediate memory anchor
Hold explicit connections firmly, supported patterns thoughtfully, possible connections humbly, and speculation loosely—or not at all.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Typology is pattern—not free-form allegory

A type is a real person, event, or institution within God's earlier work that forms a pattern fulfilled more fully later. The fulfillment is sometimes called the antitype. The earlier reality matters in its own setting; it is not merely a disposable symbol.

01

Adam and Christ

Paul explicitly calls Adam a type of the coming One and contrasts Adam's disobedience with Christ's obedience (Romans 5:12–19).

02

Passover and Christ

The historical lamb and deliverance remain real, while Christ fulfills the pattern at a greater saving level (1 Corinthians 5:7).

03

Jonah and Jesus

Jesus compares Jonah's three days with His own death and resurrection (Jonah 1:17; Matthew 12:39–41).

04

Temple and Christ

God's dwelling among His people reaches a personal fulfillment in the incarnate Son and expands through His Spirit-filled people (John 1:14; 2:19–22; Ephesians 2:19–22).

Allegory caution

Responsible typology follows connections Scripture establishes through repeated patterns, covenant structure, or apostolic explanation. It does not assign a secret spiritual meaning to every rope, color, number, or incidental detail.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Isaac and Joseph as gospel-shaped patterns

Isaac — a beloved son offered and received back

Genesis 22 records Abraham's obedience when God tells him to offer Isaac, the promised son. God stops Abraham and provides a ram. Hebrews says Abraham trusted that God could raise the dead and figuratively received Isaac back (Genesis 22:1–19; Hebrews 11:17–19).

Isaac is not Jesus, and the event does not match the cross in every detail. Yet a beloved son, a costly offering, God-provided sacrifice, and resurrection-shaped faith create a meaningful pattern that prepares readers for the Father giving His own Son (Romans 8:32).

Joseph — rejected, suffering, exalted, and used to save

Joseph is betrayed by his brothers, sold, falsely accused, and imprisoned. God later exalts him to authority and uses him to preserve many lives—including the family members who harmed him (Genesis 37–50). Joseph recognizes that human evil did not defeat God's good purpose (Genesis 50:20).

Use the pattern carefully

The New Testament does not formally call Joseph a type of Christ. The parallels are historically significant and biblically coherent, but they should be presented as a supported pattern rather than a direct prophecy or explicit apostolic identification.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Did Jesus appear before Bethlehem?

Some Old Testament passages describe “the angel of the Lord” speaking with God’s authority, receiving responses associated with God, and yet being distinguished from God (Genesis 16:7–13; 22:11–18; Exodus 3:2–6; Judges 6:11–24; 13:15–22).

Why some Christians identify Him with the pre-incarnate Son

The Son existed before Bethlehem, reveals the Father, and is distinct from the Father while sharing divine identity. These truths make a pre-incarnate appearance of the Son a coherent explanation for some passages (John 1:1–3, 18).

Why the conclusion should remain qualified

The Hebrew word for angel can mean “messenger,” and a messenger can speak fully for the One who sent him. The New Testament never gives a blanket statement that every appearance of the angel of the Lord was Jesus.

A careful conclusion

Some appearances may be Christophanies—visible appearances of the Son before His incarnation—but faithful Christians disagree about particular passages. Teach the clear truth of the passage first and label the identification as possible rather than certain.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Melchizedek and the eternal Priest

Read Genesis 14:17–20; Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 7.

Melchizedek is a real king-priest who meets Abraham, blesses him, and receives a tenth. Psalm 110 later promises a Davidic ruler who will be priest forever “after the order of Melchizedek.” Hebrews applies that promise to Jesus.

01

The pattern joins kingship and priesthood

Melchizedek is king of Salem and priest of God Most High.

02

Scripture records no genealogy for his priesthood

Hebrews uses the silence of the Genesis account to present a literary pattern of an enduring priesthood.

03

Jesus is the greater fulfillment

His priesthood rests on His indestructible life, not ancestry from Levi (Hebrews 7:15–17, 23–25).

04

The text does not require Melchizedek to be Jesus

Hebrews says Melchizedek is “made like” the Son of God and develops him as a pattern (Hebrews 7:3). Christians differ, but typology fully explains the argument.

Main truth

Jesus is the permanent King-Priest who brings His people to God and lives forever to intercede for them.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

WANT TO GO DEEPER? • INTERMEDIATE

Wisdom and themes that do not move the plot

Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Songs do not advance the Bible's storyline in the same way that Exodus or Kings does. Wisdom literature reflects on how to live faithfully within God's world while waiting for His purposes to be completed.

01

Jesus is greater than Solomon

He embodies and teaches divine wisdom with an authority greater than Israel's wisest king (Matthew 12:42; 1 Corinthians 1:24, 30).

02

Jesus enters innocent suffering

Job's questions are not a direct prediction of Jesus, yet Christ enters suffering, remains righteous, and becomes our sympathetic High Priest (Job 1–2; Hebrews 4:15).

03

Jesus brings meaning beyond life “under the sun”

Ecclesiastes exposes the limits of life viewed within a fallen world; resurrection in Christ gives labor and hope an eternal horizon (Ecclesiastes 1:2–3; 1 Corinthians 15:54–58).

04

Do not force every love poem into allegory

Song of Songs celebrates covenant love. It may contribute to the Bible's wider marriage theme, but its details should not automatically become coded references to Christ.

Intermediate memory anchor

Some books advance the story; wisdom teaches us how to live faithfully inside it. Both belong in the Bible that leads to Jesus.



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

A PERSONAL INVITATION

The Scriptures lead us to the Savior

The Old Testament prepares the questions: How will sin be forgiven? How will evil be defeated? Who will bring God near? Who can rule with justice, shepherd faithfully, and give people new hearts? The New Testament announces God's answer: Jesus Christ.

Jesus lived without sin, died for our sins according to the Scriptures, was buried, and rose on the third day according to the Scriptures (Isaiah 53; Psalm 16:8–11; Luke 24:44–47; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4).

How do I respond?

01

Recognize your need

All have sinned and cannot make themselves right with God (Romans 3:23).

02

Look to Jesus

God demonstrates His love through Christ's death for sinners (Romans 5:8).

03

Repent and believe

Turn from sin and self-rule and trust the crucified and risen Savior (Mark 1:15; Acts 3:19).

04

Confess Him as Lord

Believe that God raised Jesus from the dead and entrust yourself to His rule (Romans 10:9–13).

A simple prayer

Lord Jesus, I know I have sinned and cannot save myself. I believe You are the promised Savior who died for my sins and rose from the dead. Please forgive me, make me new, and teach me to follow You as Lord. Amen.

A prayer is not a magic formula. Salvation is God's gift received through faith in Jesus. If this is your sincere response, begin reading His Word, pray honestly, and connect with a faithful local church that teaches Scripture in context (Ephesians 2:8–10; Acts 2:42).

Final memory anchor

The Old Testament prepares the way. The New Testament reveals the fulfillment. Every faithful connection leads us to Jesus.