

Introduction: Types in the Pentateuch: Genesis: Creation & the Fall; Abraham, Isaac, & the Ram; Exodus: The Passover Lamb

Genesis: (*Bereshith*: “In the beginning”)

1) This is the book of beginnings and the seed-plot of the whole Bible.

a. Types occur in chapter one which portray the fall of man through the chaotic condition described in verse 2, the new birth by the new creation which begins in verse 3. The antitypes occur in, Genesis 2-3. The grace of God and the sacrifice of Christ as Savior are presented in the lives of Abraham and Isaac.

Unger, Merrill F. *Unger's Bible Dictionary*. 3d ed. Chicago: Moody Press, 1966; p. 534:

Isaac in his surrender and submission to the sacrifice on Moriah in Genesis 22 is a type of Christ “obedient unto death” as per Philippians 2:8. Abraham is set forth as a type of the Father Who “spared not His Own Son but delivered Him up for us all” according to Romans 8:32. The ram miraculously caught in the thicket and sacrificed instead of Isaac is a type of the substitutionary atonement—Christ offered as a substitute in place of sinners” explained in Hebrews 10:5-10.

Abraham saying, “I and the lad will go yonder and worship and will come again to you” in Genesis 22:5 is a comprehension of resurrection made clear in Hebrews 11:17-19.

In Genesis 24 Isaac again appears as a type of Christ as the Bridegroom. Rebekah is a type of the Church, the virgin bride of Christ whom having not seen He loves. This type is developed in Genesis 24 and the antitype can be discerned from 2 Corinthians 11:2 compared with Ephesians 5:25-32.

b. It is interesting to note that the Book of Genesis starts with the words, “In the beginning” and ends with the phrase, “... in a coffin in Egypt,” a picture of the beginning and end of the human condition.

c. Humanity began with perfection in Eden but because of sin spiritual death resulted and caused this pristine perfection to be transformed into the hostile environment of the Devil’s world, slavery to the first husband, and the need for a Savior.

Exodus: (*Shemoth*: “names”)

2) Exodus deals with redemption from Egypt.

a. The work of Christ in redeeming the souls of lost humanity is portrayed by type at the first Passover through the blood of the innocent sacrificial lamb. The nation was delivered through each individual's faith in this substitutionary sacrifice.

NOTE: Faith is a transitive verb and must have an object. Faith is nonmeritorious therefore it is its object which must have the merit. The power of faith is one's personal belief that the object of his faith has merit.

- b. The Law revealed to Israel the absolute and unalterable righteousness of God and its demands for acceptable thought, decision, and action.
- c. Circumstances and pressures in the Jornada resulted in constant violations of its mandates and just conviction by the righteous standards of God.
- d. The Mosaic Law, the Tabernacle, its priesthood, and the associated sacrifices and offerings are typical of the Person and work of Christ.