

# Christ Was The Antitype of The Entire Old Covenant

Hebrews 10

*For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices, which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect.*

*Hebrews 10:1 (NKJV)*

The Epistle to the Hebrews is strenuously arguing that to follow Christ is to be pursuing the will of God. While many Jews who had rejected Christ were trying to persuade Jewish Christians to renounce Christ and return fully to the Old Covenant, Hebrews argues that the Old Covenant has been made obsolete and was about to be done away with-

*In that He says, "A new covenant," He has made the first obsolete. Now what is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to vanish away.*

*Hebrews 8:13 (NKJV)*

Hebrews has taken its readers through a response to all the arguments used by the Jews who claimed that God had not abandoned the Old Covenant. It has shown that Jesus was superior not only to the Law but to Moses as well. It has shown that the Tabernacle was a reflection of Christ and His work on the Cross. Now it continues to emphasize this by showing that Christ was the antitype of the Old Covenant's sacrifices, ceremonies, priesthood, and laws.

1. How does Colossians 2:16-17 describe the Old Covenant Law compared to Christ?

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2. According to Hebrews 10:3 how did the Old Covenant sacrifices continually point to the people's sin? How does this compare with the New Covenant?

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3. According to Hebrews 10:4, was anyone saved purely by offering animal sacrifices?

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Christ fulfilled all that the Old Covenant sacrifices represented. In Hebrews 10:1 the writer of Hebrews says that the ceremonial law was a shadow of good things to come. Much of what we read in the first five books of the Bible are actually 'shadows' of what was to come. Another word for shadows is 'typology'. Typology is where things in the Old Testament represent things in the New. Almost all typology are shadows of Christ or His work on the cross. Even the experiences of people in the Old Testament may give us some valuable lessons, but are not necessarily shadows.

4. What does I Corinthians 10:6 say about this?

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## The Tabernacle

The Tabernacle typifies nearly all aspects of Christ's person and work. God told Moses to build it according to the plan shown him on the mountain. Even this has significance. Firstly, it shows us that God had no other plan. The plan He gave was exact and detailed. This typified God's plan of salvation. Secondly, He repeated it so often so that it would be clearly understood that this was God's only way. Today we have many people who say that Jesus Christ and His work are not the means, or only means, of salvation. They believe that truth naturally lies within a person and each must find his/her own personal salvation within themselves by whatever means they like. Underlying this thinking is the philosophy that they are actually the God of their own life.

5. What did Satan say to Eve in the Garden, if she rebelled against God? (Gen.3:5)
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## Animals, Sacrifices And Offerings

Each of the offerings in the Ceremonial Law speak of Christ or His work on the Cross.

6. According to Colossians 2:14 what did the death of Christ do away with?
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**BURNT OFFERING-** the person who had to make this sacrifice had the choice of a bullock, kid, turtle-doves, pigeons or a ram. All the sacrifice was burned and the person identified with it by understanding that his guilt was also burnt with the sacrifice. Exodus 29:15-18.

7. What was this typical of?

*Eg: Christ gave His all for us*

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**MEAL OFFERING-** this was bloodless, consisted basically of flour and oil. Leviticus 2:1-3; 6:14-18.

8. What did this typify?
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**PEACE (FELLOWSHIP) OFFERING-** a bullock, a lamb, or a goat. It celebrated peace between God and man. Leviticus 3:6-11.

9. What was this typical of?

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**SIN OFFERING-** a bullock, a kid, turtle-dove, pigeons, or fine flour. The offering was burnt outside the camp. It concerned paying the price for sin. Exodus 29:10-14.

10. What was this typical of?

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**TRESPASS OFFERING-** consisted of a ram and restitution money. It provided for particular transgressions rather than forgiveness as a whole. It recognised atonement as the basis of restitution. Leviticus 5:1-7.

## The Feasts

Each of these seven great feasts signify some aspect of Christ and His work before and after the cross.

<b>The Feast:</b>	<b>Typical of:</b>
<b>PASSOVER</b> Commemorated deliverance from death and Egyptian bondage	- Christ shed blood on the cross to release us from bondage.
<b>UNLEAVENED BREAD</b> Ate unleavened bread for one week	- Holy walk follows salvation
<b>FIRSTFRUITS</b> It looked forward to the harvest	- Resurrection of Christ
<b>PENTECOST OR WAVE LOAVES</b> Two loaves baked with leaven offered	- Uniting of the Gentile and Jew into the Church.
<b>DAY OF ATONEMENT</b> One goat killed and one goat allowed to go free	- God's justice and God's grace Christ's death satisfied God's demand for justice and met man's need of forgiveness of sins.
<b>TRUMPETS</b>	- Judgment
<b>TABERNACLES</b>	- Resurrection

Typology serves as a means to find Old Testament shadows of New Testament truths. These can illustrate the eternal nature of God's plan and nature and show us how beautifully God works. However, we should never use typology as a basis for doctrine. It serves purely as an instrument of illustration.

*Amen.*