

Typology in the Bible



Defining Terms

45a



1. Type
2. Antitype
3. Example
4. Shadow
5. Figure

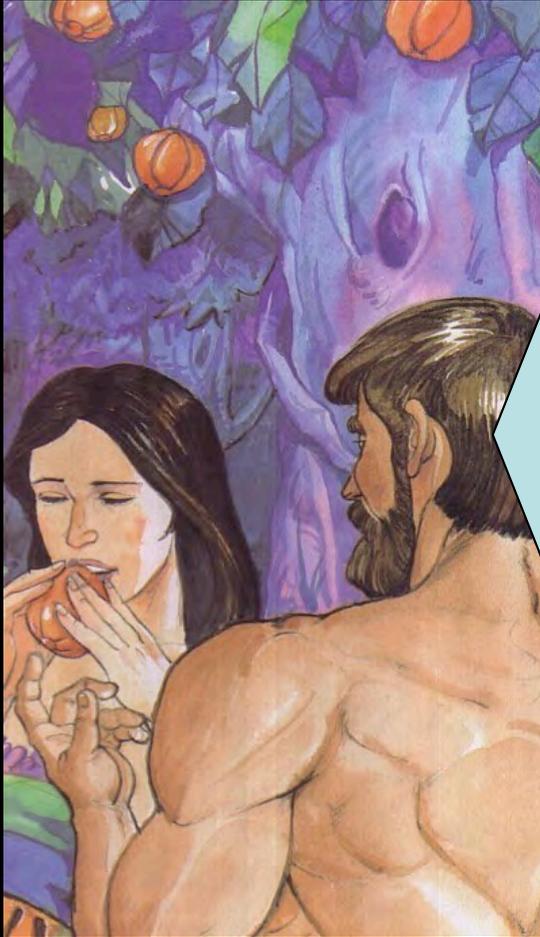
Types Requirements

1. Natural correspondence/resemblance
2. Historical reality
3. Prefiguring or foreshadowing
4. "Fulfilled" (completed or heightened)
5. Divinely designed
6. Designated as such

Designated Types

1. Melchizedek
2. Aaron
3. Passover
4. Tabernacle veil
5. Tabernacle
6. Tabernacle sacrifices
7. Sabbath

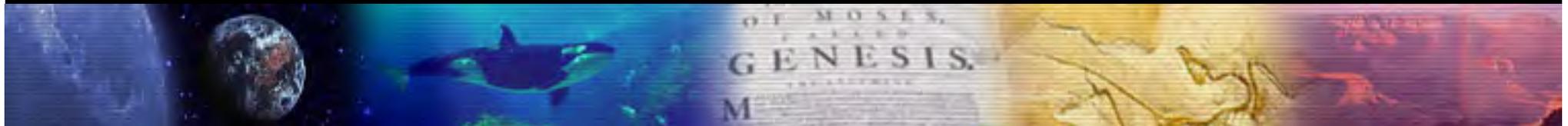
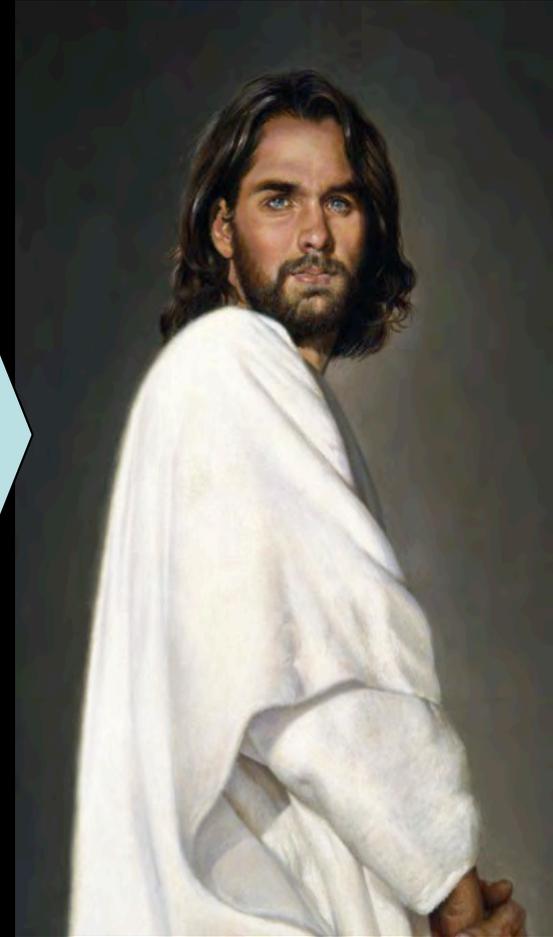
Adam versus Christ

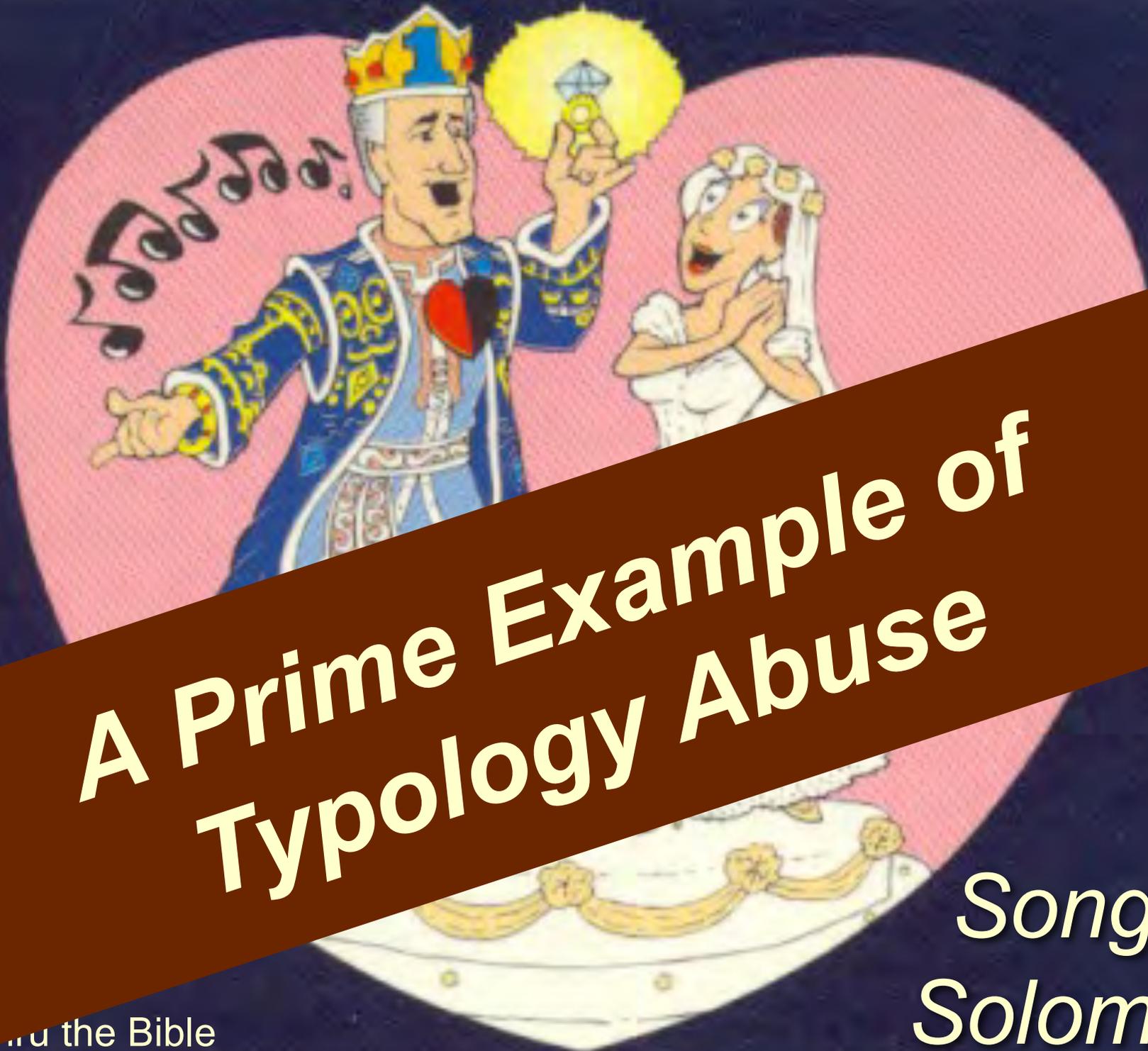


Romans 5:12-21

1 Cor. 15:22

1 Cor. 15:45-49





**A Prime Example of
Typology Abuse**

*Song of
Solomon*

Overview

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Dialogue of Marital Love

Courtship to Wedding				Growth in Marriage				
1:1–5:1				5:2–8:14				
Beginning of Love				Broadening of Love				
Selfish Love				Selfless Love				
"My lover is mine and I am his" (2:16a)				"I am my lover's and he is mine" (6:3a)				
Single				Married				
Puppy Love		Love Untested		Love Tried and True		Love Recalled		
Courtship		Wedding		Growth		Flashback		
1:1–3:5		3:6–5:1		5:2–8:4		8:5-14		
Longing 1:1-11	Intensification 1:12–3:5	Procession 3:6-11	Consummation 4:1–5:1	Struggles 5:2–6:13		Praise & Response 7:1–8:4	Love's Strength 8:5-7	Love's Virginty 8:8-14
Both at the vineyard		Honeymoon begins		Honeymoon ends		Both at the vineyard		
				Break up 5:2-16	Make up 6:1-13			

ca. 1 Year

Keys

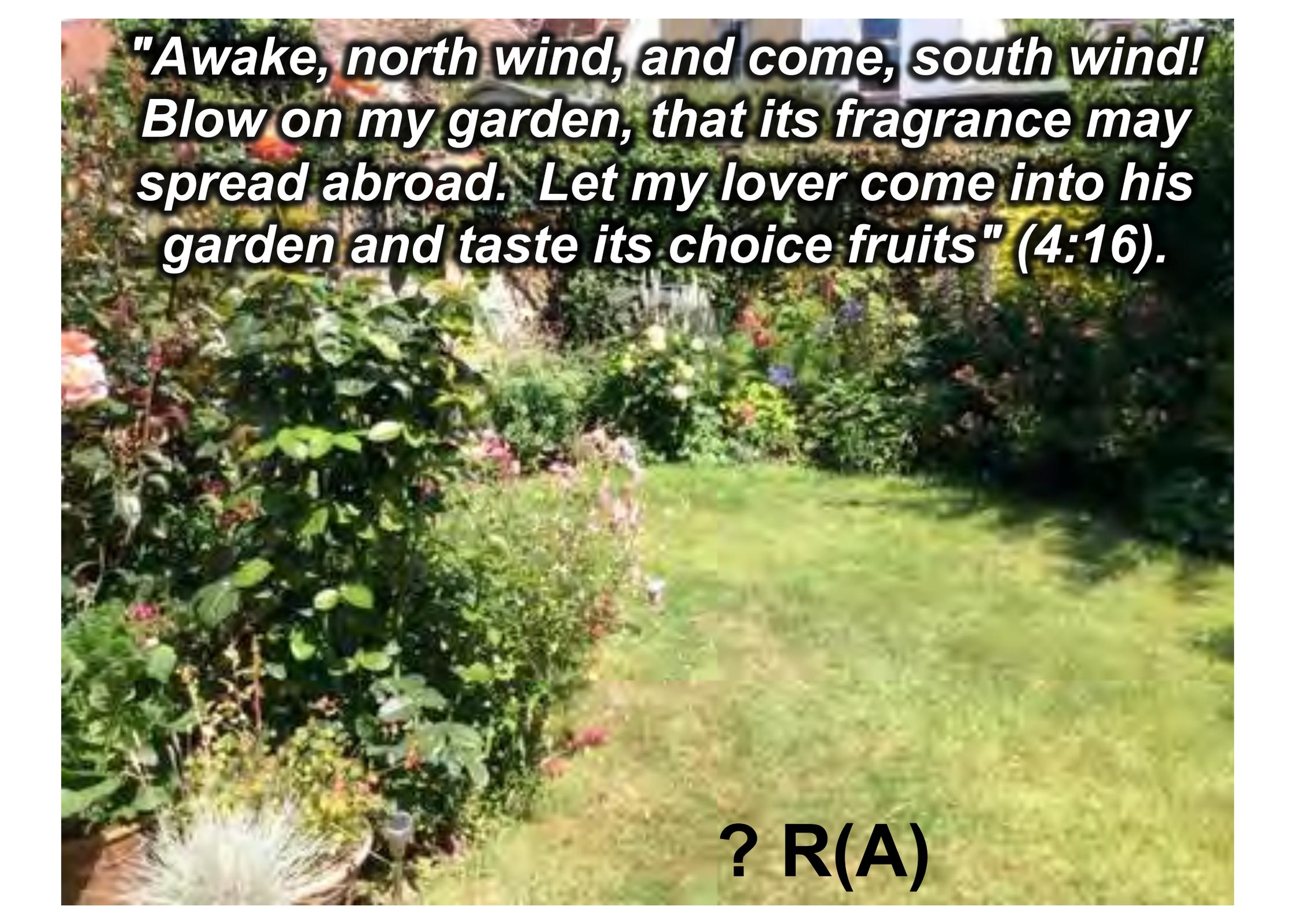
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Key Word

Love

Key Verse

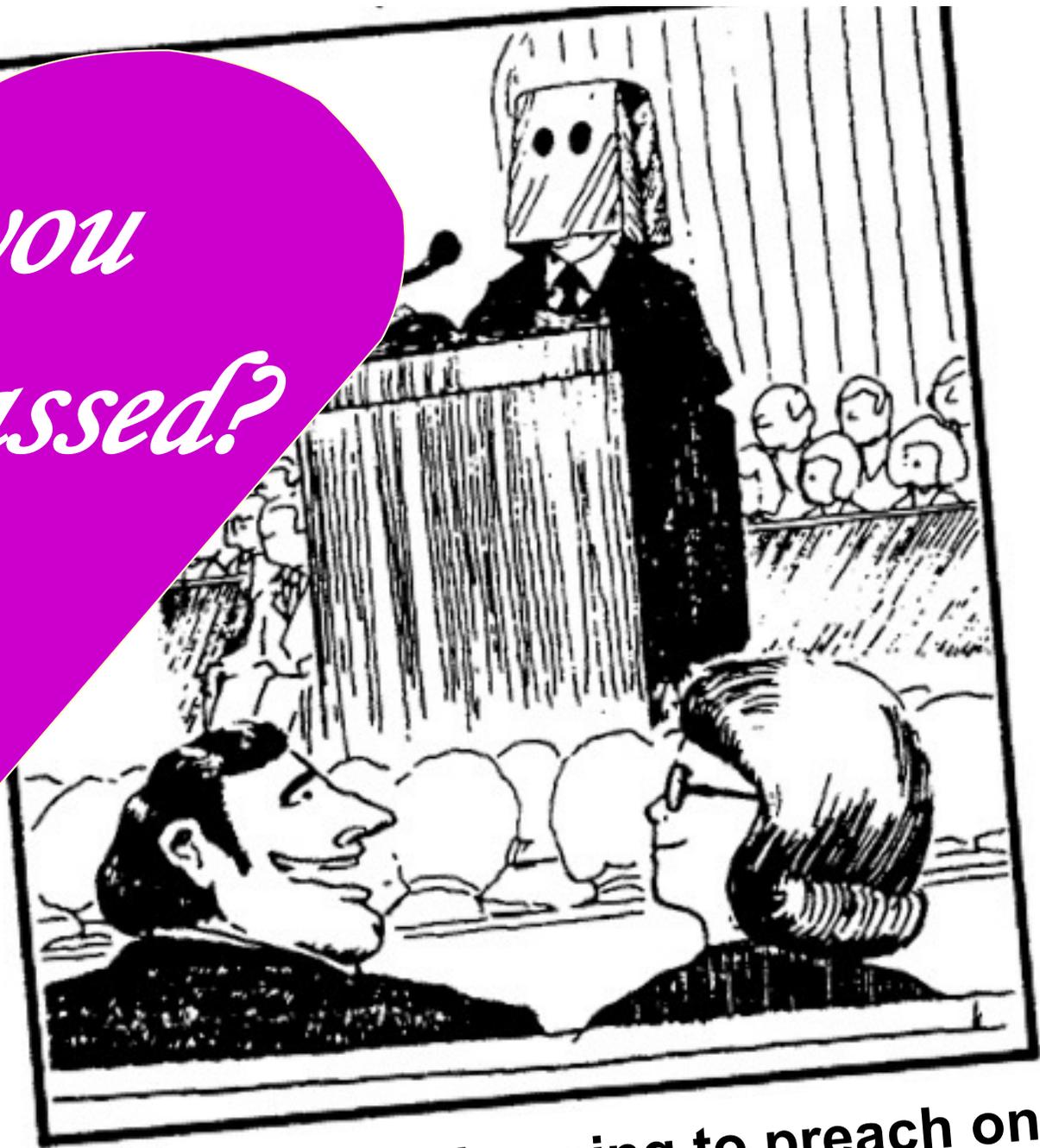
**"I belong to my lover,
and his desire is for me"
(Song of Songs 7:10)**

A photograph of a lush garden with a green lawn and various plants. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

***"Awake, north wind, and come, south wind!
Blow on my garden, that its fragrance may
spread abroad. Let my lover come into his
garden and taste its choice fruits" (4:16).***

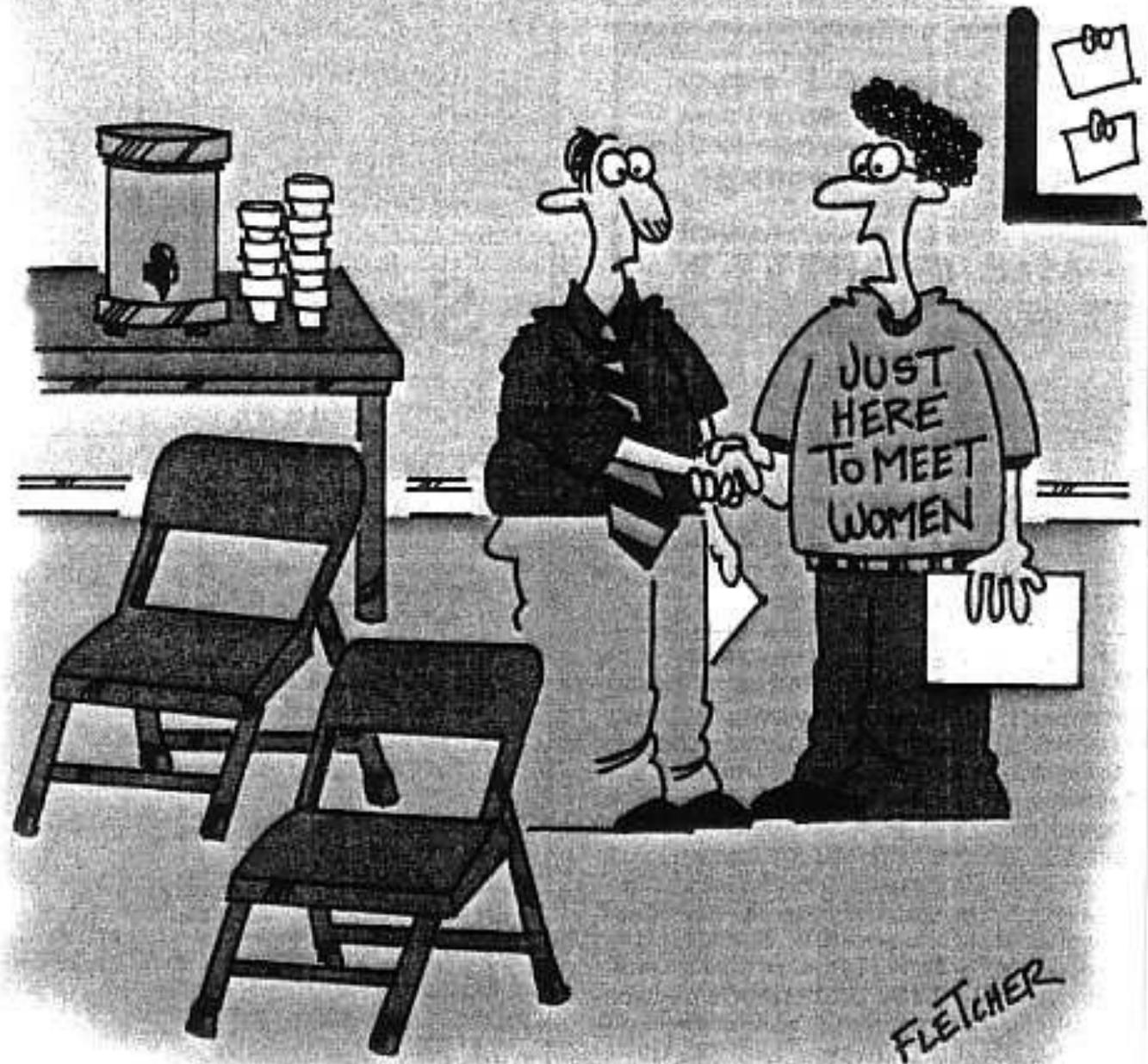
? R(A)

*Are you
embarrassed?*



**"I see pastor is going to preach on
'Song of Solomon' again!"**

***We are
sexual
creatures!***



"Pastor, I want you to know, this small group study on honesty has had a huge impact on my life."

This book has been the most variously interpreted book in all the Bible. In fact, it was the most studied biblical book of the middle ages! The following summarizes in general the various hermeneutical approaches, which also touch on the issues of literary genre and unity:

1. Allegorical Views see no historical situation (human love) & relate the book only to divine love. Yet all allegories are speculative, not textually based, & have led to many excesses.

The allegorical view became so popular in the Middle Ages that more commentaries were written on the Song than on any other book.

This book has been the most variously interpreted book in all the Bible. In fact, it was the most studied biblical book of the middle ages! The following summarizes in general the various hermeneutical approaches, which also touch on the issues of literary genre and unity:

2. Typological Views see a historical situation (human love) as a type of divine love. These include viewing the Song as typifying the relationship between God & Israel or the Church, between Christ & the Church, or between Christ & the individual.

In response it can be said that they also are speculative as they lack support from the book itself & from the New Testament.

This book has been the most variously interpreted book in all the Bible. In fact, it was the most studied biblical book of the middle ages! The following summarizes in general the various hermeneutical approaches, which also touch on the issues of literary genre and unity:

3. Literal Views see a historical situation of human love without an underlying meaning.

The natural sense of the Song depicts a dialogue of marital love designed to encourage the praise of one's spouse as unique & special. This is supported by the fact that the entire book is a conversation & the flow traces the development of marital love.

- e. The normal marital
- f. The marriage sex theory.

Characteristics

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G. Why so many interpretations of this book?

- 1. Lack of structure**
- 2. Difficulty in determining the number of characters and who is speaking**
- 3. Embarrassment of the interpreter who attempts to take this as referring to sexual love**
- 4. Symbolic language is not always easy to interpret**

Solomon's Song of Songs



**Dialogue of
Marital Love**

So What?

- **Exercise premarital sexual restraint so that marriage can be enjoyed to its fullest (i.e., allow love to blossom in its own time—2:7b; 3:5b; 8:4b).**
- **Expect a good marriage to take work, then work at it.**
- **Compliment both the physical and non-physical virtues of your spouse.**



Bible Feasts

Holy Day Celebrations in
the Old Testament

Eschatology of Israel's Feasts (Lev. 23)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Feast</u>	<u>Significance (Past)</u>	<u>Typology (Future)</u>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>* Feasts celebrated in the Millennium (Isa. 66:23; Ezek. 45:21; 46:1; Zech. 14:16-19; Luke 22:16) † Feasts celebrated in three annual Jerusalem pilgrimages by all male Israelites (Exod. 23:14-17)</p> </div>				
Weekly	1 day	Sabbath* (Shabbat)	Reminder of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation rest of God • Deliverance from Egypt Sign of Mosaic Covenant (Exod. 20, 31; Deut 5)	Millennial rest (Heb. 4:1-11)
1-14 (Nisan)	1 day (Read Song of Songs)	Passover*† (Pesach)	Redemption from Egypt by blood of the sacrificial lamb (Exod. 12)	Redemption from sin by Christ's death as Lamb (1 Cor. 5:7b)
1-15 to 1-21 (Nisan)	7 days	Unleavened Bread*†	Separation/break from dependence upon Egypt to dependence upon God	Separated life of the redeemed for God (1 Cor. 5:7a, 8)
1-16 (Day after Harvest Sabbath)	1 day	Firstfruits (barley sheaf ceremony)	Anticipation of God's <i>future</i> material provisions -begins grain harvest	Resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20)
3-6 (Sivan)	1 day (Read Ruth)	Pentecost† (Shavuoth) (Weeks) (Harvest)	Thanksgiving for God's <i>past</i> material provisions - ends grain harvest (Deut. 16:9-12)	Coming of the Holy Spirit to complete Christ's resurrection (Acts 2)

Eschatology of Israel's Feasts (Lev. 23)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Feast</u>	<u>Significance (Past)</u>	<u>Typology (Future)</u>
Spring-Summer	no feasts	—	Enjoyment of the harvest	Church Age
7-1 (Tishri)	1 day	Trumpets (New Year) (Rosh Hashanah)	Preparation for national redemption and cleansing on Day of Atonement	Rapture (1 Thess. 4:13f.) Revelation (Matt. 24:31) —Kingdom preparation
7-10 (Tishri)	1 day	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	National repentance and cleansing from sins of the people (Lev. 16)	National repentance of Israel in the Tribulation (Rom. 11:26-27)
7-15 to 7-21 (Tishri)	7 days (Read Eccles.)	Tabernacles*† (Booths/Tents) (Succot) (the Lord) (Ingathering)	Anticipated fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant (Neh. 8)	Actual fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant —Kingdom (Matt. 17:4)
7-22 (Tishri)	1 day	Shemini Atzeret (Simchat Torah)	"8th Day of Assembly" "Rejoicing in the Torah"	

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The following days are not commanded in Scripture and probably have no eschatological significance:

5-9 (Ab)	1 day (Read Lam.)	9th of Ab (Tish'ah be'ab)	Destructions of Jerusalem: 586 BC & AD 70
9-25 (Kislev)	1 day + 7 more days of candle lighting	Hanukkah (Dedication) (Lights) (Illumination) (Maccabees)	Saving of the nation under Judas Maccabeus in 164 BC (cf. John 10:22)
12-14/15 (Adar)	2 days (Read Esther)	Purim (Lots)	Saving of the nation under Esther (9:21)

This Typology column shows that the order of Israel's annual feasts prophetically parallels her experience as a nation throughout history!

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† Feasts celebrated in three annual Jerusalem pilgrimages by all male Israelites (Exod. 23:14-17)



Feasts Also
Prophetically
Look Forward
to Israel's
Future

12
Adar

1 Nisan

Passover

Redemption

11 Shevat

Unleavened Bread

2 Separation

Firstfruits

Resurrection

10 Tevet

3 Sivan

Pentecost

Spirit

9 Kislev

4 Tammuz

Kingdom

Tabernacles/Booths

Repentance

Day of Atonement

Rapture

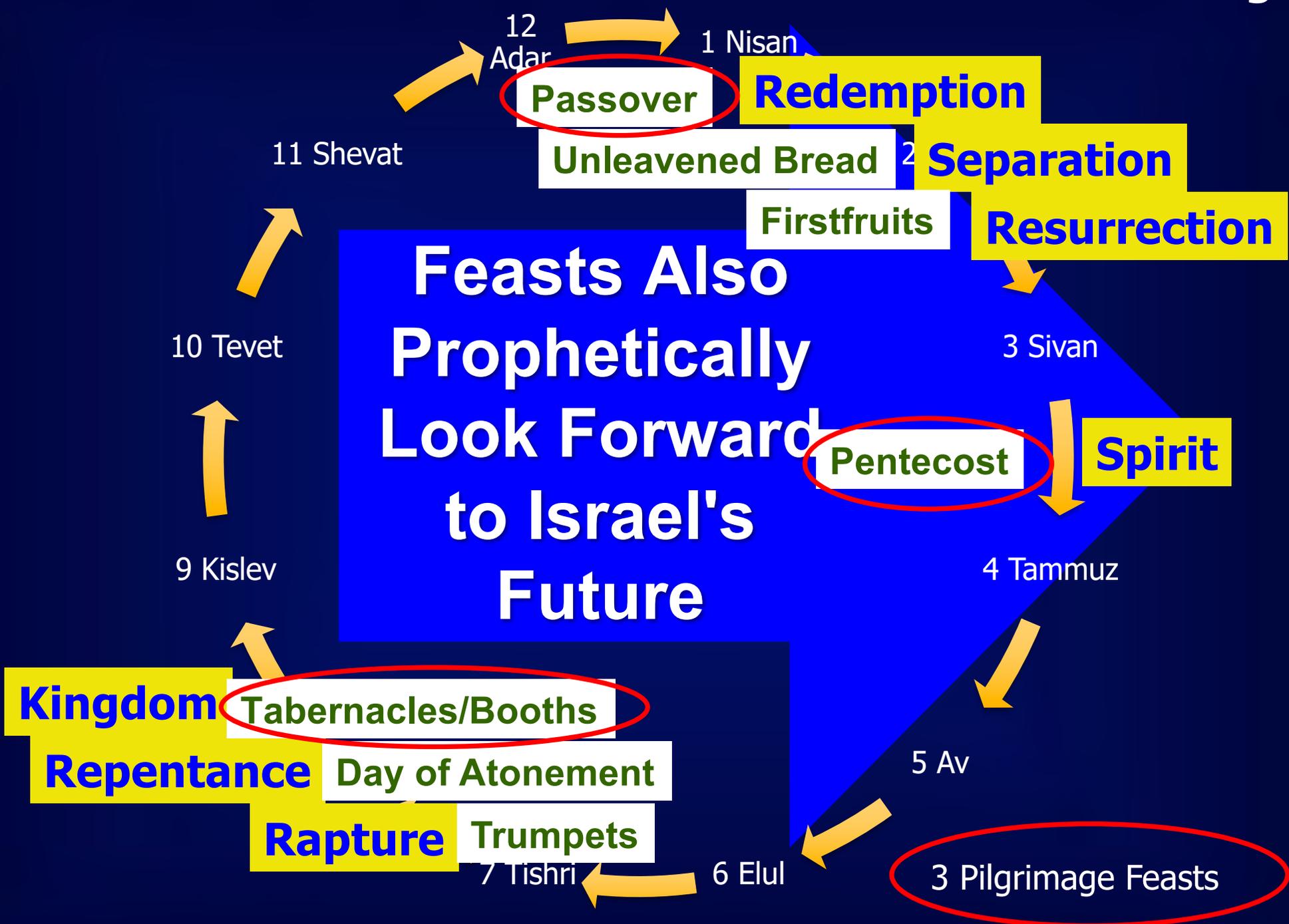
Trumpets

5 Av

3 Pilgrimage Feasts

7 Tishri

6 Elul



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