

Tiffany Black:5-3-1 March 21st.

QUESTIONS:

1. According to the authors how many Old Testament references have New Testament fulfillment?
2. What message did Jesus stress as foundational?
3. What message can be found in both the Old and New Testament?
4. The New Testament has an integral event, and the Old Testament has a central event; which is?
5. Are there central sets of events in the story of the Bible or is it not?

ANSWERS:

1. Including the coming of Jesus Christ and other early church prophecies there were 13 predictions in all noted by the authors.
2. Jesus stressed internal heart relationships as being primary and this can be found in both the Old and New Testament.
3. The Old Testament, as understood on its own terms and as repeated on those same terms in the New Testament, was the basis for expressing God's direction and guidance for all of our living. That understanding was shared by the New Testament, Jesus, and the apostles.
4. Both events point to Jesus Christ by affirming that the God who revealed himself to Israel is the same God who reveals himself supremely in Jesus Christ.
5. The events of the Old Testament are not to be viewed as a succession of incidental happenings; instead, they are to be seen as a sequence of occurrences that exhibit a strong sense of connectivity, purpose, and a divine plan orchestrated by the providence of the living God.

TERMS:

Old Testament - is the first division of the [Christian biblical canon](#), which is based primarily upon the 24 books of the [Hebrew Bible](#) or Tanakh, a collection of ancient religious Hebrew and occasionally Aramaic writings by the [Israelites](#).

New Testament - is the second division of the Christian biblical canon. It discusses the teachings and person of Jesus, as well as events in first-century Christianity.

Typology - in [Christian theology](#) and biblical [exegesis](#) is a doctrine or theory concerning the [relationship of the Old Testament to the New Testament](#). Events, persons, or statements in the Old Testament are seen as types prefiguring or superseded by antitypes, events or aspects of [Christ](#) or his revelation described in the New Testament.

SUMMARY:

Chapter 6 has us considering if the New Testament accurately uses the Old Testament and we find out it does. Several prophecies or allusions that are made in

the Old Testament come to fulfillment within the New Testament. The connectivity and similarities, and patterns of speech that can be found in both Testaments are so strong that it is hard to know when a quotation is needed. The writers of the New Testament had little to no disparity between the Old and New Testaments. Looking for hidden truths or agendas are not needed because the God who wrote the Old Testament also God-breathed the New Testament providing a Book that has literally stood the test of time.