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# ON THE EMMAUS ROAD

SESSION 4 - DEUTERONOMY, JOSHUA, JUDGES, RUTH,  
1 AND 2 SAMUEL, 1 AND 2 KINGS, 1 AND 2 CHRONICLES.  
EZRA, NEHEMIAH AND ESTHER



<sup>13</sup> That very day two of them were going to a village named Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem, <sup>14</sup> and they were talking with each other about all these things that had happened. <sup>15</sup> While they were talking and discussing together, Jesus himself drew near and went with them. <sup>16</sup> But their eyes were kept from recognizing him... <sup>25</sup> And he said to them, "O foolish ones, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! <sup>26</sup> Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?" <sup>27</sup> And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. **LUKE 24**

# OLD TESTAMENT

- The Bible is a **STORYLINE** that reveals God's unfathomable love for His creation.
- For everything written in the past was written to teach us, so that with the encouragement of the *Tanakh* we might patiently hold on to our hope. Romans 15:4

# DEUTERONOMY -

- The emphasis of this book is REMEMBERING!
- With more than eighty citations, this book is one of the most frequently quoted books in the NT. Jesus quotes more for this book than any other OT book. He directly ties Deuteronomy to the NT when He proclaims that the essence of the entire OT Law and prophets could be summed up by the Shema.
- The Law and the Mosaic Covenant was never provided as a means to salvation. To the contrary, it was a schoolmaster teaching man's need for Jesus

# DEUTERONOMY -

- There is one last messianic prophecy in this book: “And if a man has committed a crime punishable by death and he is put to death, and you hang him on a tree, his body shall not remain all night on the tree, but you shall bury him the same day, for a hanged man is cursed by God” (21:22-23). Paul paraphrases this verse in his letter to the Galatians: “Jesus redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us — for it is written, ‘Cursed is everyone who is hanged on a tree’ — so that in Jesus the blessing of Abraham might come to the Gentiles, so that we might receive the promised Spirit through faith” (Gal. 3:13-14)

# JOSHUA

- The book of Joshua stands in sharp contrast to the book of Numbers where we see the failure of unbelief - failure to enter, to overcome and to occupy. The book of Joshua relates Israel's entrance, conquest, and occupation of Canaan.
- The Christophany of the Angel of the Lord meeting with Joshua is hard to miss - note ... he accepts worship.
- When thinking about Canaan, John Walvoord says the better view of Canaan as "the believer's present sphere of conflict and possession in Jesus."

# JOSHUA - AS A TYPE OF JESUS

- His name - "The Lord Save" is significant in that Joshua becomes a type of Christ that brings salvation.
- In addition: He is a self described servant as is Jesus; as Joshua succeeds Moses, Jesus succeeds the Law; Joshua gives what Moses could not (Promised Land), and Jesus gives us what the Law couldn't (God's salvation); Joshua parts the Jordan so Israel could cross over, as Jesus walks on water and calls others to come over to Him; Joshua leads Israel into the Promised land and into their rest, as Jesus leads His people into God's promised inheritance and into rest in the new creation. Joshua's army is arrayed in earthly armor and pulls down earthly strongholds, while Jesus' army is arrayed in spiritual armor and pulls down spiritual strongholds.

# JUDGES

- Though Judges contains no messianic prophecies, it does thematically point to Jesus in that the judges anticipate Him as Savior and King of His people.
- In Jesus, we see the perfect Judge, for He brings salvation not merely temporary deliverance from present struggles, but eternal salvation from spiritual enemies and obstacles. Indeed, some scholars argue the Judges demonstrates Israel's need for a Messiah.

# RUTH -

- There are frequent references to the “kinsman-redeemer” in the OT. He is a male who has the legal privilege or responsibility to act for a relative who is in trouble, danger, or in need of vindication. To achieve this vindication the Kinsman-Redeemer has to pay a price. The Kinsman-Redeemer is unmistakably a type of Christ.

# 1 AND 2 SAMUEL

- Samuel can be considered a type or at least a picture of Jesus because he is a prophet, priest, and judge, though not a king.
- In Samuel's intercession on Israel's behalf ... "we see a picture of the office of Christ as our high priest," Dale Ralph Davis states, "Here is the true secret of our steadfastness; we rely on the prayers of Another whose prayers are always effectual. Nothing is quite so moving as knowing that I am a subject of Jesus' intercessory prayer."

# 1 AND 2 SAMUEL

- In the books of Samuel we see that David is also a type of Christ; he is called by God, he is rejected by his brothers, is in constant danger from Saul, and he takes a Gentile wife, just as the Church is Jesus' bride; he prefigures Jesus as a man "after His own heart and who solely ruled over Israel, as will Jesus. As Kenneth Boa remarks concerning David's reign, "Although David barely compares to the One who holds the scepter seated at the right hand of God's throne, he comes closer than anyone else in Scripture.
- Jesus identifies Himself as "root and the descendant of David. Interesting, David slays Goliath in an unorthodox manner — with a sling — and Jesus defeats Satan and death with His cross.
- The Psalms are big for both David and Jesus, both of their experiences are reflected throughout the Psalms, often with double meanings, one applying to David in the present and the other applying to Jesus in prophecy (see Psalms 22,31,32, 35, 40, 41, 45, 68, 69, 109, 110)

# 1 AND 2 KINGS

- Elijah - Arthur Pink, postures that Elijah is a figure of Jesus whereas Elisha, having been called and tested, and equipped for service, is a type of those servants especially called to represent Jesus on earth (talmidim). It seems that Elisha is typical of Jesus in that his ministry is a source of healing and blessing, but that he is also representative of all who are called to serve Jesus and to preach His Gospel.

# 1 AND 2 CHRONICLES

- Some scholars note that the books of Chronicles are the last books of the Hebrew Bible, so the genealogies in chapters 1-9 of 1 Chronicles form a preamble to the genealogy of Jesus presented in Matthew, the first NT book.
- Second Chronicles highlights Solomon's temple and suggests Jesus' incarnation: "But will God indeed dwell with men on earth? Behold, heaven and the highest heaven cannot contain you, how much less the house that I have built!" (6:18-19). Jesus invokes a similar sentiment: "I tell you, something greater than the temple is here ..."

# EZRA

- Many messianic threads coalesce in Ezra. This important book relates how Zerubbabel, who is part of the messianic line, leads the first group of Israelites out of the Babylonian captivity in 538 BC to begin rebuilding the Temple (Ezra 2:64). This is an essential link in reestablishing Israel in the Promised Land in fulfillment of the Abrahamic and later covenants, and an even more crucial link in keeping David's descendants alive in furtherance of the Davidic Covenant. God ordained, and pre announced through His prophets, that His people would have this land as an everlasting possession and that the Messiah would be born there, in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).

# NEHEMIAH

- Nehemiah, by playing an instrumental role in rebuilding Jerusalem, prefigures Jesus' building of a New Jerusalem (Rev 21-22).
- Though not a type of Jesus, he shares some of His characteristics. He cares deeply for the poor, and is dedicated to God, as shown when he gives up his position as the royal cupbearer to serve his people. He is, like Jesus and Ezra, a man wholly committed to God's Law. He also intercedes in prayer for his people, as does Jesus. Nehemiah weeps over Jerusalem, such was his love for the Lord's city. More importantly he (like Ezra) influences his people to keep in place every condition and circumstance that must accompany the Messiah's arrival: the Temple is rebuilt, the city walls are reconstructed, the covenant is renewed and upheld, the people are urged to read and keep the Law, and the messianic line is preserved.

# ESTHER

- Esther's primary importance stems from its demonstration of the overwhelming reality of God's providence — His absolute sovereignty in bringing about His redemption. The book of Esther teaches the same essential lesson which Jesus taught his disciples, 'the very hairs on your head are numbered' (Matt 10:30).
- The Book is intended to assure us that our God sovereignly superintends all things for the salvation of His people, which assures us that no matter how things appear, all is well because our God is still on His throne (Ps. 115:3, 135:6).
- The attack on the Jews is Satan's undercover effort to spare his own head from being crushed and to deliver a lethal sting to Yahweh's promised Messiah.

# ESTHER

- Other noteworthy parallels: Esther risked losing the palace to identify with her people, but Jesus lost His place, the ultimate palace, heaven, in order to come to earth and identify with His people.
- Esther is indeed like Jesus, putting herself in harm's way to save her people.

- Remember the overwhelming majority of this study is taken from David Limbaugh's book: 'The Emmaus Code'.

