

what was written in the law of moses about jesus

What was written in the law of Moses about Jesus has been a topic of profound theological discussion and interpretation throughout history. The Law of Moses, often referred to as the Torah, consists of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. These texts lay the foundational principles of Judaism and contain numerous prophecies and foreshadowings that many Christians interpret as foretelling the coming of Jesus Christ. This article will explore the connections between the Law of Moses and Jesus Christ, examining various prophecies, types, and symbols that are believed to point to the Messiah.

Understanding the Law of Moses

The Law of Moses provides a comprehensive guide for the Israelites, outlining moral, civil, and ceremonial laws. It is more than just a legal code; it represents the covenant relationship between God and His chosen people. The key components of the Law include:

1. **The Ten Commandments:** Found in Exodus 20, these commandments serve as a moral foundation for both Jewish and Christian ethical teachings.
2. **Ceremonial Laws:** These include regulations regarding sacrifices, festivals, and rituals that were integral to worship during the time of Moses.
3. **Civil Laws:** These laws govern the social and communal aspects of life among the Israelites.

Understanding these components is crucial for interpreting how the Law of Moses relates to Jesus.

Prophecies of the Coming Messiah

One of the most significant aspects of the Law of Moses is the presence of messianic prophecies. These prophecies articulate the expectation of a future savior or Messiah who would redeem Israel and ultimately all of humanity.

Genesis 3:15 – The Protoevangelium

In Genesis 3:15, God speaks to the serpent after the Fall, saying, "I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel." This passage is often

viewed as the first announcement of the gospel (protoevangelium) and is interpreted by Christians to refer to Jesus as the one who defeats sin and Satan.

Genesis 49:10 – The Scepter of Judah

Genesis 49:10 states, "The scepter will not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet until he to whom it belongs shall come and the obedience of the nations shall be his." This prophecy points to the lineage of Jesus, who is a descendant of Judah, and suggests that he would be a king whose reign would encompass all nations.

Deuteronomy 18:15-19 – A Prophet Like Moses

In Deuteronomy 18:15, Moses tells the Israelites, "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own brothers. You must listen to him." This prophecy is interpreted by Christians as referring to Jesus, who serves as a prophet, priest, and king, fulfilling the role that Moses played but in a more perfect manner.

Types and Shadows of Christ in the Law

Apart from direct prophecies, the Law of Moses contains various types and shadows that symbolize Jesus Christ and his mission.

The Sacrificial System

The sacrificial system outlined in Leviticus serves as a powerful type of Christ's atoning work on the cross. Key elements include:

1. **The Passover Lamb:** In Exodus 12, the Israelites were instructed to sacrifice a lamb and smear its blood on their doorposts to be spared from the death of the firstborn. Jesus is referred to as the "Lamb of God" (John 1:29), whose blood saves humanity from eternal death.
2. **Yom Kippur – The Day of Atonement:** On this day, a goat was sent into the wilderness (the scapegoat) while another was sacrificed, symbolizing the removal of sin. This foreshadows Jesus as the ultimate sacrifice who takes away the sins of the world.
3. **The Burnt Offering:** The burnt offering, described in Leviticus 1, represents complete surrender to God, which parallels Jesus' total obedience and sacrifice for humanity.

The Tabernacle and Its Furnishings

The design and purpose of the Tabernacle also serve as a type of Christ. Key components include:

1. The Ark of the Covenant: Representing God's presence, the Ark contained the tablets of the Law, Aaron's rod, and manna. Jesus, as the fulfillment of the Law, embodies God's presence among humanity (John 1:14).
2. The Brazen Altar: This was where sacrifices were made. Jesus' sacrifice on the cross is often compared to this altar, as he becomes the ultimate sacrifice for sin.
3. The Holy of Holies: Only the High Priest could enter this sacred space once a year. Jesus, through his death and resurrection, gives all believers direct access to God, breaking down the barrier that separated humanity from divine presence.

Jesus' Fulfillment of the Law

In Matthew 5:17, Jesus states, "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them." This statement emphasizes the belief that Jesus did not negate the Law of Moses but rather completed it.

Jesus as the Perfect Obedient Son

Jesus lived a life of perfect obedience to the Law, fulfilling its requirements in a way that no one else could. His perfection is essential for understanding why he is considered the Messiah and how he reconciles humanity with God.

The New Covenant

The New Covenant, established by Jesus through his death and resurrection, fulfills the promises made in the Old Testament. According to Jeremiah 31:31-34, God promises to write his law on the hearts of his people. This is realized in the lives of believers through the Holy Spirit, who empowers them to live according to God's will.

Conclusion

In summary, the Law of Moses contains profound insights and prophecies that many Christians interpret as pointing toward Jesus Christ. From the early hints of the Messiah in Genesis to the sacrificial system and the rituals prescribed in the Torah, the connections between the Law and Jesus are deeply woven into the fabric of biblical theology. Understanding these connections not only enriches one's comprehension of Jesus' identity and mission but also highlights the continuity of God's plan for redemption throughout history. The Law serves as both a mirror reflecting humanity's need for salvation and a roadmap leading to the ultimate fulfillment found in Jesus Christ.

Frequently Asked Questions

What specific prophecies in the Law of Moses are considered to refer to Jesus?

The Law of Moses contains several prophetic references that Christians interpret as pointing to Jesus, such as Deuteronomy 18:15, which speaks of a prophet like Moses, and the sacrificial system outlined in Leviticus, which foreshadows Jesus' role as the ultimate sacrifice.

How does the concept of the Passover lamb relate to Jesus in the Law of Moses?

In the Law of Moses, the Passover lamb symbolizes salvation and deliverance from sin. Christians believe that Jesus is the ultimate Passover lamb, as described in John 1:29, where John the Baptist refers to Him as 'the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world.'

What role does the concept of atonement in the Law of Moses play in understanding Jesus?

The Law of Moses establishes various atonement practices, such as the Day of Atonement and animal sacrifices. These practices are viewed by Christians as prefiguring Jesus' atoning death on the cross, which provides a permanent solution for sin.

Are there any specific laws in the Torah that are believed to foreshadow Jesus' teachings?

Many of Jesus' teachings echo the moral and ethical laws found in the Torah, such as love for neighbor (Leviticus 19:18) and the call to justice. Jesus often referenced these laws to highlight their true intent and to call for a deeper understanding of righteousness.

What does Hebrews 10 say about the Law of Moses and its relationship to Jesus?

Hebrews 10 discusses how the sacrifices prescribed in the Law of Moses were insufficient for true redemption, asserting that they were merely a shadow of the good things to come. It emphasizes that Jesus' sacrifice is the fulfillment of those sacrifices, providing complete atonement.

How do Christians interpret the 'servant songs' in relation to Jesus?

While the 'servant songs' are found in Isaiah, they are often associated with the Law of Moses in discussions about prophetic expectations. Christians see these songs as foretelling the suffering and mission of Jesus, portraying Him as the servant who would bring salvation.

What significance does the concept of covenant in the Law of Moses have for understanding Jesus?

The Law of Moses establishes a covenant between God and Israel, which Christians believe is fulfilled through Jesus. They see Jesus as the mediator of a new covenant, as mentioned in Luke 22:20, thus expanding the promise of salvation to all humanity.

In what ways do the Ten Commandments relate to Jesus' message?

The Ten Commandments serve as foundational moral principles in the Law of Moses. Jesus affirmed their importance but also expanded upon them by emphasizing the spirit of the law, focusing on love and internal righteousness, as seen in His teachings during the Sermon on the Mount.

[What Was Written In The Law Of Moses About Jesus](#)

What Was Written In The Law Of Moses About Jesus

Related Articles

- [why we broke up characters](#)
- [where do good ideas come from](#)
- [what 4 scoring manual](#)

[Back to Home](#)