

Thursday Evening Bible Study
Series: The Book of Isaiah

Teaching Summary: Isaiah 52:13-53:12, part 12

Isaiah 52:13-53:12

The fulfillment of the 4th Servant Song

The New Testament records the fulfillment of Isaiah 52:13-53:12. It does so in three convincing ways.

First, there are a significant number of New Testament references to this 4th Servant Song.

Second, the narrative of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ in the gospels matches the narrative of the Servant in Isaiah 53.

Third, the New Testament teachings on the blood of Christ are prefigured in the teaching in Isaiah 53 that the Servant died as a substitute for us.

The New Testament introduces us to Jesus Christ and shows - convincingly - that He is indeed the promised Servant of the LORD who died for our sins.

First; We have completed the table of New Testament references to the 4th Servant Song.

Second; We have finished examining how Isaiah 53 tracks the life of Jesus Christ from His birth to His resurrection.

Third;

The New Testament teachings on the blood of Christ are prefigured in the teaching in Isaiah 53 that the Servant died as a substitute for us and was raised from the dead. See Isaiah 53:4-6,10-12.

In **1 Corinthians 15:3**, we learn that Christ died according to the Old Testament Scriptures. In the Old Testament, the blood of the sacrificial lamb indicated that a death had taken place to atone for the sins of a man.

The **blood of Christ** indicates that *Christ died on the cross* as the Substitute for sinful man (the human race). He tasted death for everyone (**Hebrews 2:9**).

Here are the teachings that we will examine, first in the New Testament epistles, and then in Isaiah 53:

1. Substitution
2. Expiation
3. Propitiation
4. Redemption
5. Reconciliation
6. Justification

There are four “umbrella” passages in the epistles. Each cover more than one of these teachings. They are **Romans 3:21-28**, **Romans 5:6-11**, **2 Corinthians 5:18-21**, and **1 Peter 2:24**. Let’s read them now.

Now, let’s define each of the teachings: (Note: Scriptures, when *repeated*, are in *italics* here)

1. **Substitution:** Christ tasted death for every man (**Hebrews 2:9**). Jesus bore the punishment that was due us for our sins by dying on the cross *in our place*; **Romans 5:6,8; 2 Corinthians 5:20-21; Galatians 1:3-4; 2:20; 3:13; Titus 2:13-14; Hebrews 10:10; 1 Peter 2:24; 3:18**. God spared not His own Son but delivered Him up for us all, **Romans 8:32**.
2. **Expiation:** the sacrifice of Christ *took away (canceled out)* sin, its guilt, and its penalty, **Hebrews 10:10-14**. He bore our sins on the cross, **1 Peter 2:24**. He put away sin by His sacrifice, **Hebrews 9:26-28**. He canceled out our certificate of debt, **Colossians 2:13-15**.
3. **Propitiation:** the effect of Christ's death toward God, **Romans 3:25**. God's wrath against sin fell upon Christ bearing our sins. The blood of Christ – His sacrificial death - *completely satisfied all claims of God's holiness* against sin. The claims that God's offended holiness had against sinners were all met by the death of Christ on the cross, **1 John 2:1-2; 4:10**.
4. **Redemption:** *The deliverance* from the wrath of God and the merited penalty of sin was effected through the death of Christ, **Romans 3:24; 1 Peter 1:17-21**. It follows from the work of expiation and propitiation. Christ gave Himself a ransom for all (**1 Timothy 2:3-6**). As a result, all of the believer's sins have been *forgiven*, **Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:13-14; 2:13**.
5. **Reconciliation:** *believers are no longer God's enemies*, **Romans 5:10-11; 2 Corinthians 5:18-20; Colossians 1:19-22**. The sacrifice of Christ on the cross brings into God's holy presence guilty sinners whose Substitute has borne their guilt, **1 Peter 3:18**. Believers have been brought near to God through the death of His Son, **Ephesians 2:13-18**.
6. **Justification:** *God declares the believing sinner to be righteous in His eyes* forever on the ground of the blood of Christ, **Romans 3:21-28; 5:9**. God reckons righteous the ungodly man who believes in Christ, because He places him in the full value of the infinite work of Christ on the cross, **Romans 4:2-8**. Further, God transfers him into the Risen Christ, who becomes his righteousness, **1 Corinthians 1:30-31**. God gives him the same *acceptance* before Himself as has Christ, so that the believer is now "the righteousness of God in Christ", **2 Corinthians 5:21; Philippians 3:8-9**.

- A. **Christ** is *our substitute*.
- B. **Sin** (guilt of and punishment for) was *expiated* by the blood of Christ – His sacrificial death on the cross.
- C. **God** is *propitiated* by the blood.
- D. **Believers** are *redeemed* by blood.
- E. **Believers** are *reconciled* to God by the blood.
- F. A **believer** is *justified* on the ground of the blood.

These are presented here in logical order, not chronological order.

Christ finished the work when He died on the cross. He died for all men and women. This means that He secured the ground or provision of redemption, reconciliation, and justification for all.

Individual people are brought into the value (receive the benefits) of that provision when they believe in Christ. Christ is the Savior of all men, especially believers (**1 Timothy 4:10**).

Next week, we will learn how these truths are prefigured in Isaiah 53. Keep in mind: Isaiah sees these truths as they relate to the nation of Israel. In Isaiah, redemption means the deliverance of the remnant of Israel out of exile and into the Messianic Kingdom. He describes how the Lord will forgive the sins of Israel. And so on.

Blood of Christ	<i>Isaiah 53</i>
1. Substitution	<i>4-6,8,11</i>
2. Expiation	<i>4-6, 11b, 12b</i>
3. Propitiation	<i>10a, 11a</i>
4. Redemption	<i>{See Isaiah 43-44}</i>
5. Reconciliation	<i>5,6</i>
6. Justification	<i>11b</i>