

- with the sheep, His leadership
- in the capture, His yieldedness
- in the resurrection, the proofs

Redemption is personalized in the redeemer and the bulk of the theology of the New Testament is to show the completed pattern of redemption and the results coming from the work of God. Eventually this redemptive history is completed in the Millenium and the following new heavens and new earth.

2. The Old Testament as initiator, the New Testament as finalizer. (preparation and completion).

a. In its message:

(1) the Old Testament predicts while the New Testament fulfills and shows further prediction.

(2) the Old Testament foreshadows while the New Testament realizes and offers further foreshadowing. (These are done largely through type and symbol)

(3) The Old Testament condemns while the New Testament delivers and...condemns.

(4) The Old Testament seeks while the New Testament demonstrates and explains...and continues to seek.

(5) The Old Testament puts down a foundation and the New Testament completes the building.

b. In its characteristics:

Essentially the Old Testament deals with the earthly people having heavenly aspirations while the New deals with a heavenly people having earthly attachments. (Rather oversimplified but in a survey course....)

3. Summary: We may say it like this: the New Testament draws together the threads of the Old Testament and completes the redemptive garment of grace. Neither volume is complete without the other. The Old Testament is left unended without the New Testament and the New Testament has no foundation or reason-to-be without the Old Testament. The dependence of the New Testament authors is a witness to this as is the expectation of the Old Testament prophets. You may have heard it this way...The New is in the Old concealed, the Old is in the New revealed. The interrelationship is unmistakable.