

The Grand Scope of Redemption

Lesson 5: The Eternal Plan of Redemption

A Look at God's Plan of Redemption from before Creation & Beyond

"A universe without decrees would be as irrational and appalling as would be an express train driving on in the darkness without headlight or engineer, and with no certainty that the next moment it might not plunge into the abyss."

A. J. Gordon

1. God's Eternal Plans

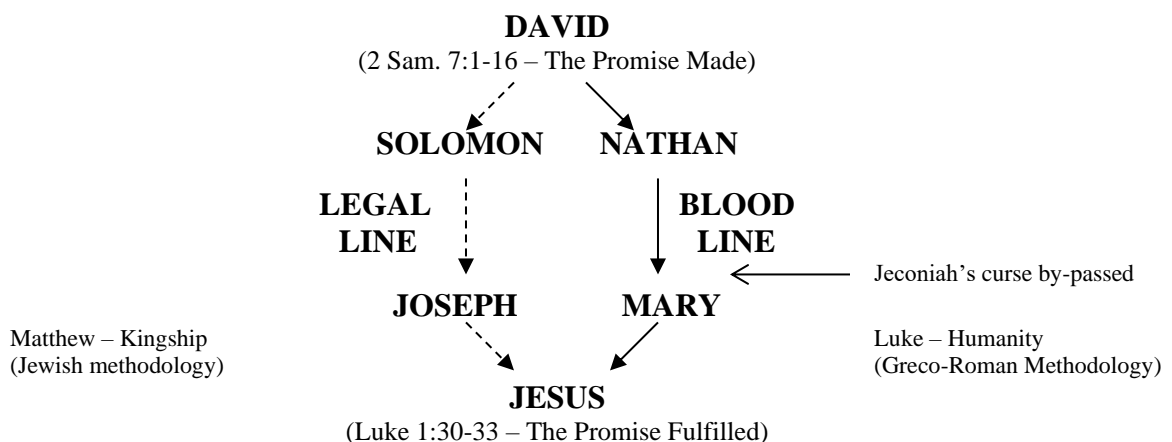
God does not work things out in history as He goes along. He is the perfect architect who started with a plan before creation and will bring it to completion.

A. God has a Plan for Everything - See Isa. 46:9-10

B. God has a Plan for Redemption – See Psa. 33:11; Acts 2:23; 4:28; Eph. 1:4-5, 11

2. God's Promise of Redemption through History

- **Gen. 3:15** – *The Protevangelium* ("The first gospel") – "seed" of the woman.
- **Gen. 4:25-26** – Seth to propagate the seed.
- **Gen. 5:29; 9:26-27** – Noah and Shem propagate the seed.
- **Gen. 12:1-3; 15:1-6; 17:1-8, 15-21** – The Abrahamic Covenant and Isaac (See Gal. 3:6-9; 14).
- **Gen. 17:6** – Kings shall come forth from Abraham.
- **Gen. 26:3-5** – The promise reiterated to Isaac.
- **Gen. 35:9-12** – The promise reiterated to Jacob (Kings will come forth from you).
- **Gen. 49:10-11** – The promise mediated through the line of Judah.
- **Num. 24:14-24** – The oracle of Balaam.
- **2 Sam. 7:1-16** – The Davidic Covenant.
- **2 Kings 24:8-12; Jer. 22:24-30** – The curse upon Jeconiah (Jehoiachin).
- **Matt. 1:21; Luke 1:31-33; Gal. 4:4** – God's plan and promise fulfilled.



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3. Redemption in the Old Testament

Salvation means to deliver from trouble. Redemption means to deliver from bondage with a price something which rightfully belongs to its owner. (See story of Hosea and Gomer).

Aspects of Redemption:

- a) Dispossession of property through being lost, enslaved, held captive, etc...
- b) Price paid as a ransom to release, re-secure possession of property.
- c) Someone to pay ransom price to re-secure possession of property.
- d) Someone who receives the ransom price (in salvation = defeat of captors who held possession – i.e. repay evil with ‘mighty hand’ of judgment – e.g. Egypt/Satan. Note the price of redemption also meets the demands of God’s law – see Gal. 3:13).

Note dedication of firstborn animals and sons “belonging to the Lord.” All firstborn “clean” animals (e.g. ox, sheep or goats) are sacrificed to the Lord. All firstborn “unclean” animals not suitable for sacrifices are killed another way (e.g. break neck) or they can be “redeemed” by “clean” sacrificial animals in their place. Note connection to Abraham & Isaac (see Rom. 8:32).

4. Redemption of Israel

- God Chooses Israel as His Possession – See Gen. 12:1-3; Deut. 7:6-10 (cf. Eph. 1:14).
- God Redeems Israel thru Ransom of Judgment – See Isa. 43:1-4; Isa. 49:24-50:3.

Price of ransom is not supplied by Redeemer but exacted from captor via destruction (cf. also Exod. 6:6; Deut. 7:8; 9:26). Note God not only delivers Israel from Egyptians, but also destroys them in the process. Note triumph over captors (e.g. Satan and His minions). See Col. 2:15 (cf. 1:13-14); cf. John 12:31; 1 John 3:8; Rev. 12:10.

- God Redeems Israel from her own Sin – See Psa. 130:7-8.

Physical deliverance forms the basis for understanding spiritual deliverance.

- God Delivers Israel for Blessing – See Exod. 15:13; 17.
- Salvation encompasses both deliverance from evil (personal – Tit. 2:14 and oppressive – Gal. 1:4; Col. 1:13-14; Acts 2:40) as well as the promise of blessing (restoration/reconciliation with God, with other humans, and with creation).

5. Redemption in the New Testament

Christ redeems from the curse of the law (Gal. 3:13-14) that demands our death by paying the price for our redemption (Mark 10:45; 1 Tim. 2:6; 1 Pet. 1:18-19; cf. also Eph. 1:7).