

11. Jesus' walk on water was a miracle. Peter's was by faith which only lasted as long as he kept his eyes on the Lord while ignoring all else including the wind.
12. Miracles do not occur in the post-canon period of the Church Age. However, a miracle does occur in the soul of a believer whenever he utilizes the system and process provided by the Holy Spirit: illumination of divine thought, under the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit, and communicated within the spiritual apparatus illustrated by Operation Z.
13. You can perform miracles every day if you avail yourself to the process and procedure of acquiring the thinking of God.
14. Spirituality is the miracle of the indwelling and filling ministries of the Holy Spirit. Confession alone to God alone activates this miracle.
15. Submitting yourself to the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit under the authority of a qualified pastor-teacher sets up a series of miracles: concentrating on the doctrine communicated, and placing your faith in its message results in divine thought retained in your *kardía*.
16. Possession of divine thought is in itself a miracle. Application of that information in response to the exigencies of life and circumstances is another.
17. It is an insult to the grace of God to possess the availability of these miracles and to be ignorant of their existence.
18. It is blasphemous to know this information is available and reject it, ignore it, or question it. To this attitude the Lord issued this warning:

**Matthew 22:29** - Jesus answered the Sadducees, "You are deceived because you do not know the Scriptures or the power of God." (NIV)

# Is Jesus the Messiah?

April 19–April 26, 2015

## The Resurrection: Prophecy and Fulfillment

### Introduction:

1. This next section of our study will put the seal of assurance on the answer to the question, “Is Jesus the Messiah?”
2. There are numerous prophecies in the Tanakh that are subsequently answered in the New Testament’s four Gospels plus other references in the Book of Acts and the Epistles.
3. We will work our way through these passages while building a case that leads to the only possible conclusion that Jesus is the Messiah.
4. Old Testament prophecies about the advent of Messiah are fulfilled in the New Testament in the Person of Jesus.
5. We will need to reference Daniel’s prophecy about the advent of Messiah including the timing of His arrival and His crucifixion.
6. Following the Lord’s resurrection and ascension, the events that initiated the Church Age, and the advent of the Holy Spirit, Peter delivers a sermon in Acts 2:22–36 in which he cites prophecies in the Tanakh that are fulfilled by Jesus.
7. First, we must reference some of the sixteen Psalms (2; 8; 22; 23; 24; 40; 41; 45; 68; 69; 72; 89; 102; 110; and 118) that are Messianic in whole or in part.

That the Psalms contain a testimony of Christ, our Lord Himself affirmed (Luke 24:44; etc.), and the New Testament quotations from the Psalter point unerringly to those Psalms which have the Messianic character. A similar spiritual and prophetic character identifies others.

- (1) Christ is seen in the Psalms in two general aspects: as suffering (e.g. Psalm 22), and as entering into His kingdom glory (e.g. Psalm 2 and 24. Compare Luke 24:25–27).
- (2) Christ is seen in His person as (a) Son of God (Psalm 2:7), and very God (Psalm 45:6–7; 102:25; 110:1); (b) Son of man (Psalm 8:4–6; and (c) Son of David (Psalm 89:3–4, 27, 29).
- (3) Christ is seen in His offices as (a) Prophet (Psalm 22:22, 25; 40:9–10); (b) Priest (Psalm 110:4); and (c) King (e.g. Psalm 2 and 24).
- (4) Christ is seen in His varied work. As Priest He offers Himself in sacrifice (Psalm 22; 40:6–8, with Hebrews 10:5–12), and, in resurrection, as the Priest-Shepherd, ever living to make intercession (Psalm 23, with Hebrews 7:21–25; 13:20). As prophet He proclaims the name of the Lord as Father (Psalm 22:22, with John 20:17). As King He fulfills the Davidic Covenant (Psalm 89) and restores alike the dominion of man over creation (Psalm 8:4–8; Romans 8:17–21) and of the Father over all (1 Corinthians 15:25–28).
- (5) The Messianic Psalms give also the inner thoughts, the exercises of soul, of Christ in His earthly experiences (e.g. Psalm 16:8–11; 22:1–21; 40:1–17).<sup>1</sup>

### The Prophecies: Messiah in the Old Testament

1. The identification of the Messiah must be ascertained by the testimony of Scripture, not by the opinions of rabbis or pastors, neither of which agrees on the subject.
2. The identification must be guided by prophecies and fulfillments discovered in the text of both Testaments which objectively reveal the Person's name.
3. The task is not to assume it is Jesus and then proceed to find prophecies that certify that conclusion, but rather to find the prophecies and see where they lead.

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<sup>1</sup> C. I. Scofield, ed., *The Scofield Study Bible: NASB* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005), 839, fn 118:29, "The Messianic Psalms, Summary."

4. As we view the entire canon of Scripture retrospectively, it very soon becomes difficult to avoid the accumulated facts that Jesus is the primary candidate for the title of Messiah.
5. Nevertheless, we proceed in our research that causes us to build an ever-increasing confidence that Jesus is indeed the Messiah.
6. We have done the necessary investigation thus far and have discovered a number of prophecies that point the way toward a clear and incontrovertible determination:
  1. We learned from Genesis 3:15 that the resolution of Lucifer's appeal depends on the emergence of a man born in the line of Adam and Eve.
  2. In this context, we learn to whom the Lord is speaking in verse 14, "The Lord God said to the serpent," i.e., Lucifer:

**Genesis 3:15** - "I will put enmity between you [ Lucifer ] and the woman [ Eve ], and between your seed [ the human race ] and her seed [ the Messiah ];

3. Note that Adam was created first and was appointed as federal head of all creation (including the woman in Genesis 3:16b). Ishah sinned out of ignorance but sinned nonetheless. Adam was the one to whom the prohibition was issued (Genesis 2:16–17). Thus as direct descendants of Adam, all humanity is born with a sin nature acquired genetically from Adam (Romans 5:12). This means that every person is born physically alive but spiritually dead, "For in Adam all die" (1 Corinthians 15:22a).
  4. Messiah is given the title, "Seed of the woman." This means He will be true humanity whose genetic line will go back to its origin, the procreation of Adam and Eve.
7. From Adam, the Chart Pedigree of Jesus proceeds through the houses of Seth, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob (Israel), Judah, David, and ultimately Joseph.