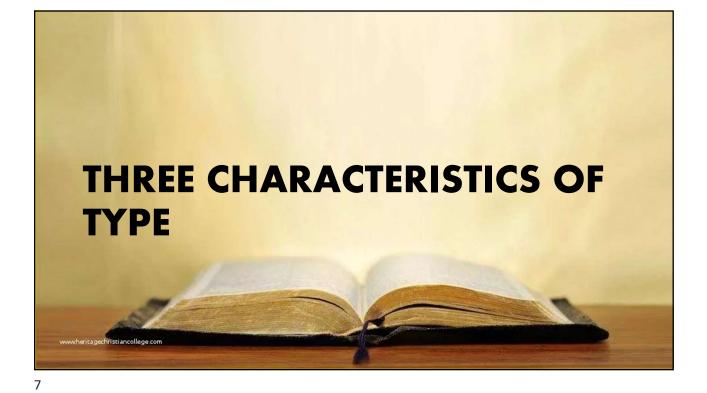


DEFINING OUR TERMS

 A symbol, on the other hand, has in itself no essential reference to time. It is designed rather to represent some character, office, or quality, as when a horn denotes either strength or a king in whom strength is impersonated (Dan. vii, 24; viii, 21). - Terry

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THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE

"1. There must be some notable point of resemblance or analogy between the two. ...Moreover, we always expect to find in the antitype something higher and nobler than in the type, for " much greater honour than the house has he who built it " (Heb. iii, 3). " – Milton Terry

TERRY P. 337

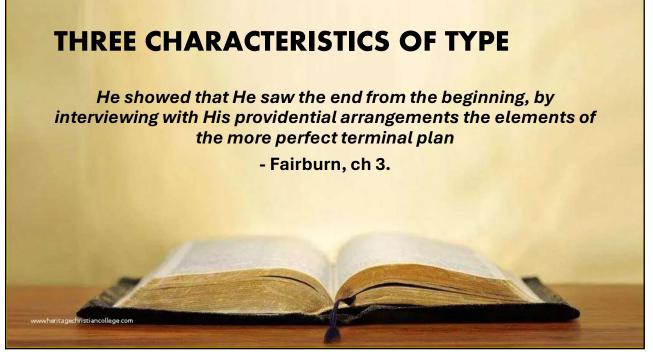
TERRY P. 337

THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE

2. There must be evidence that the type was designed and appointed by God to represent the thing typified ... The type as well as the antitype must have been pre-ordained, and they must have been pre-ordained as constituent parts of the same general scheme of divine providence." – Milton Terry

THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE

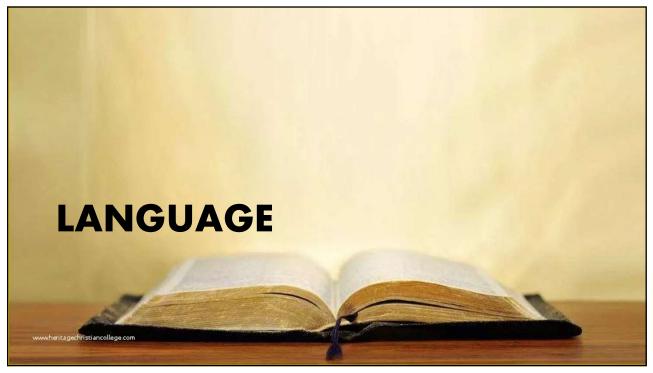
For it implies not only that the entire plan of salvation was all along in the eye of God, but that, with a view to it. He was ever directing His government, so as to bring out in successive stages and operations the very truths and principles which were to find in the realities of the Gospel their more complete manifestation. - Patrick Fairburn, ch 3.

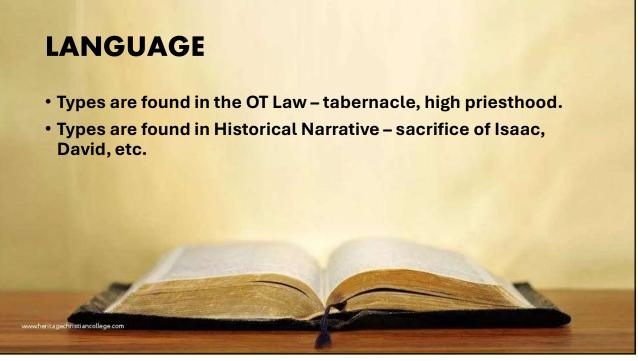


THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE

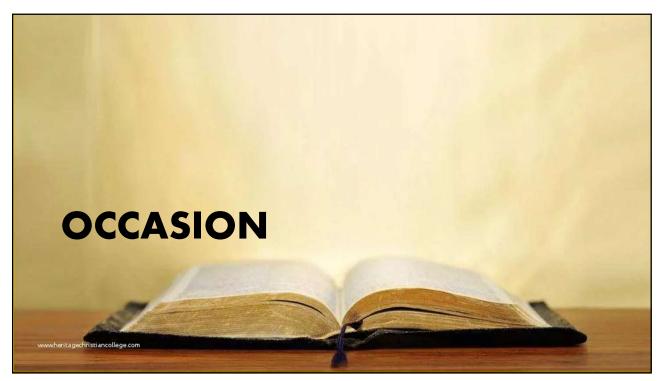
3. It is held, first, that in the character, action, or institution which is denominated the type, there must be a resemblance in form or spirit to what it answers under the Gospel, - Fairburn, ch. 2.

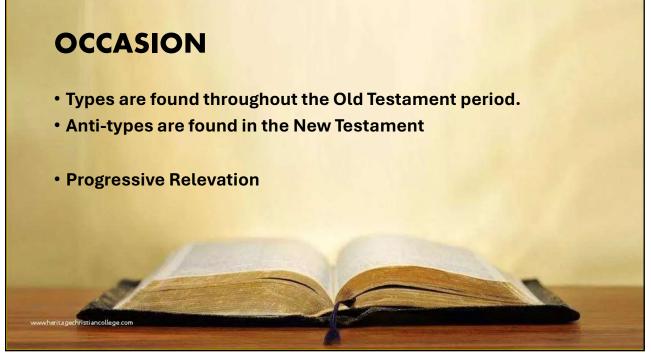
The Old Testament type looks to something in the New Testament.

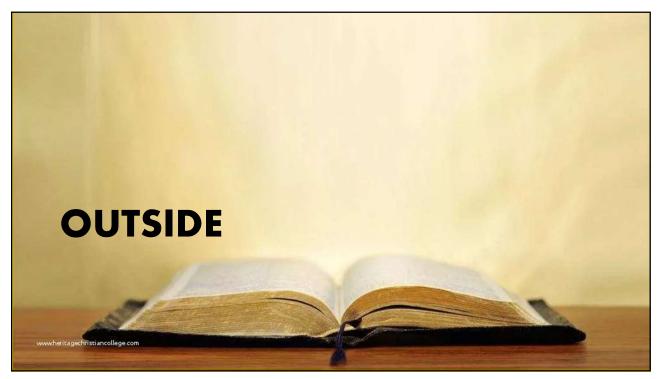


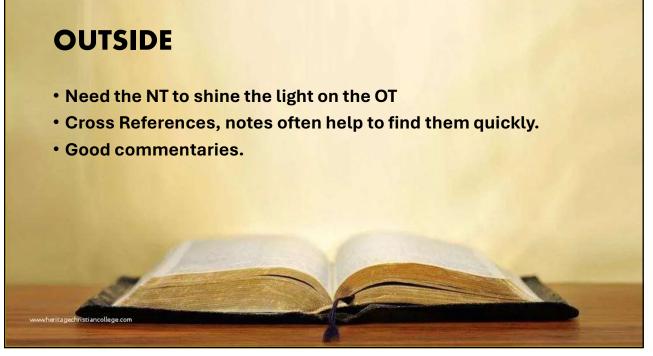


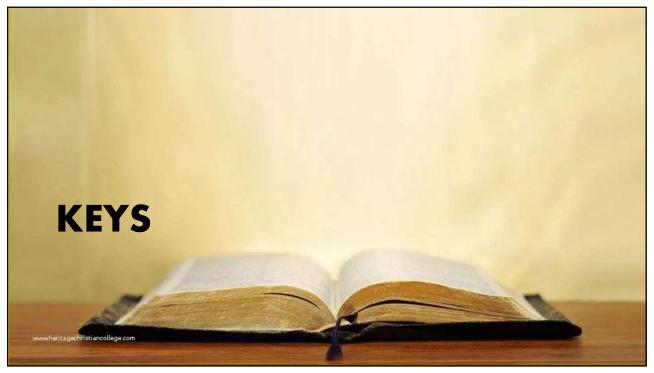
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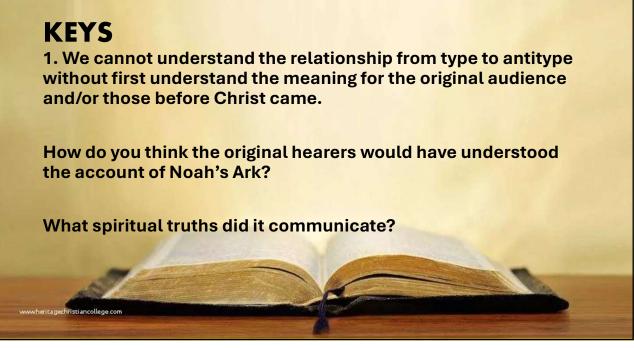










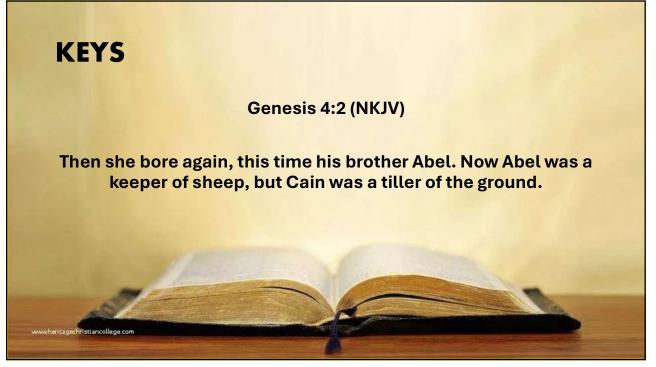


KEYS

2. The real point of resemblance between type and antitype should, first of all, be clearly apprehended.

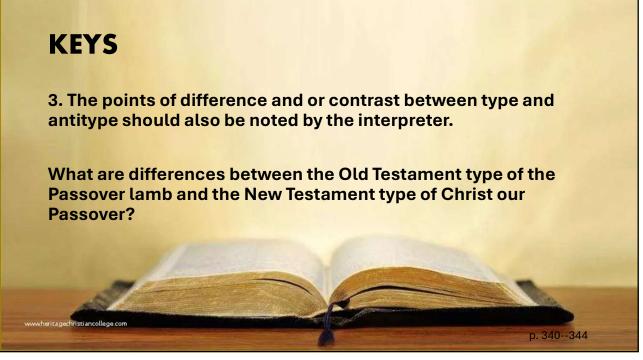
Avoid interpretations that a far-fetched, or finding a type that is not intended.

p. 340--344



KEYS

"Take, however, as an example of the other class, the occupation of Abel as a shepherd, which by many, among others by Witsius, has been regarded as a prefiguration of Christ in His character as the great Shepherd of Israel. A superficial likeness, we admit; but what is to be found of real unity and agreement? ...Christ, certainly, died as the spiritual shepherd of souls, but Abel was not murdered on account of having been a keeper of sheep; nor had his death any necessary connection with his having followed such an employment. - Patrick Fairbairn



KEYS

4. The light of the Gospel is necessary to completely understand the nature of the type.

How do we see this in the account of Abraham and sacrifice of Isaac, his son?

p. 340--344

