

JESUS CHRIST: THE MESSIAH OF ISRAEL & SAVIOR OF THE WORLD

I. JESUS CHRIST: THE MESSIAH OF ISRAEL

A. The Messiah of Judaism

1. Prior to the first century, Jewish rabbis based their beliefs about the Messiah primarily on the _____.

- *What did they believe about the Messiah?*

2. In the last 2,000 years, there have been approximately _____ false messiahs in Judaism.

3. In modern Judaism, a _____ of Jews believe in a personal, coming Messiah.

B. The Messiah of Scripture

1. The term “messiah” (Heb. *mashiach*; Gr. *messias & christos*) literally means _____.
(Matt. 12:18; John 1:41; 4:25)

2. The Old Testament uses the term “messiah” for the anointing of _____ (1 Kings 19:16; Ps. 105:15), _____ (Exod. 28:41; Lev. 4:3), and _____ (1 Sam. 12:3; 16:13).

- *What one, unique person does this describe?*

- Deut. 18:15-18; John 1:21; Acts 3:22-26
- Ps. 110; Zech. 6:12-13; Heb. 4:14-15; 7:11-24
- Gen. 49:10; Num. 24:15-19; Zech. 9:9; Matt. 21:9; Luke 1:33

- *What other Old Testament terms & concepts identify the Messiah?*

3. The Old Testament describes the Messiah as a physical descendant of Abraham (Gen. 12:3) through _____ (2 Sam. 7:12-16) and as _____-incarnate (Isa. 9:6-7; Jer. 23:5-6; Zech. 12:10) who will bring blessing to the world and rule it _____ (Jer. 33:14-17; Dan. 7:13-14, 27).

- *What one, unique person does this describe?*

- Matt. 1:1-17; Luke 3:23-38; Rom. 1:3; 2 Tim. 2:8
- Luke 1:31-33; Rev. 20:4, 6
- Matt. 1:23; Rom. 9:5

4. The Old Testament describes both a lowly, suffering, _____ Messiah (Ps. 22; Isa. 53; Zech. 9:9; 12:10; 13:6-7) and a glorious, powerful, _____ Messiah (Jer. 23:5-8; 30:1-10; Zech. 14:3ff).

- *What alone fits this description? (Gen. 3:15; 1 Peter 1:10-11)*

5. The Old Testament describes the specific _____ of Messiah's birth (Micah 5:2), the specific _____ and _____ of His 1st coming (Dan. 9:24-26), as well as the specific _____ and _____ of His 2nd coming (Zech. 14:3-5).

- *Who alone fits this description (Matt. 1:21; 2:4-6; Luke 2:1-7, Heb. 9:26; 2 Cor. 5:19; Acts 1:9-12; Rev. 19:11-16) as the Messiah of Israel (John 5:39-47; Matthew 22:41-46; Acts 2:22-36)?*
- *Is the Messiah of Israel also the Savior of the world? (John 4:22, 25, 42)*

II. JESUS CHRIST: THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD

A. The One and Only Savior

1. In the Old Testament, the term "deliverer" (*yasha*) applied initially to certain _____ (Exod. 2:17; Judg. 3:9, 15), but later, from the time of the prophets onward, only _____ was to be viewed as the Savior (Isa. 43:10-11; 45:21; Hos. 13:4).
2. The New Testament uses the term "savior" (*sōtēr*) only for the _____ of God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. (Luke 1:47; Eph. 5:23; 2 Peter 1:1)

B. The Person and Work of the Savior

1. The New Testament is clear that for Jesus Christ to be the Savior means He must be both fully _____ (Titus 1:3-4; 2:10, 13; 3:4, 6) and _____ (1 Tim. 2:4-5).
 - *How is this different from extra-biblical, first-century uses of the term "savior" (*sōtēr*)?*
2. The identity of Jesus Christ as the only true Savior of the world is also based on His unique and finished _____ of _____. (John 19:30; 1 Tim. 2:6; 2 Tim. 1:9-10)
 - *Why do many Jews and Gentiles miss the fact that Jesus is the true Messiah and Savior? (Matt. 22:29; 15:6; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Luke 24:21, 25-27; Rom. 9:30-10:4)*