

Lesson 24

"Redemption"

(Where lines are provided, look up the Scripture and write in the Scripture or its main truth.)

I. INTRODUCTION

The truths of REDEMPTION and ATONEMENT are two of the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith. This lesson shall deal with redemption. The next lesson will deal with the atonement. Both of these truths are the result of the finished work of Christ on the cross.

Redemption and the atonement are the basis for regeneration, justification, sanctification, reconciliation, and all the doctrines of grace. Therefore, we are on holy ground in this lesson and the next lesson.

Redemption is the great plan of God and it covers the work of God in Christ. The Bible is filled with redemption. The *theme* of all Scripture is Jesus Christ but the *message* of the Bible is redemption.

II. BASIC SCRIPTURES:

Psalm 49:8; 111:9; Luke 2:38; 21:28; Romans 3:24; 5:1-21; 8:33; Galatians 1:4; Chapters 3 and 4; Ephesians 1:2; Colossians 1:9-23; Hebrews 9 and 10; Titus 2:14; I Peter 1:18-19; Revelation 5:9.

III. THE NUCLEUS OF THIS TRUTH

Redemption is of God through the Person of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Every great truth of Scripture is dependent on the "blood of Christ." Redemption is based on the blood of Christ (Hebrews 9:12). The blood of Christ is to the Bible what the blood is to our bodies (life). The death of Christ is the ransom, or redemption, paid to the demands of God for the sin of the world.

IV. THE GREAT TRUTH: "REDEMPTION"

A. THE MEANING OF REDEMPTION.

1. Redemption in the Old Testament.

- a. The first promise of a Redeemer is found in Genesis 3:15. God made the promise. There would be One who would defeat Satan.

Write in Genesis 3:15: _____

- b. The lineage of the promised Redeemer did not just happen. The Godly line included Abel, Seth, Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, David on to Christ—Immanuel. He was the promised Redeemer.
- c. Leviticus 25 gives the law of the "goel," or kinsman-redeemer. "Goel" is the Hebrew word for kinsman-redeemer. Additional Old Testament passages on the "goel" are found in Numbers 35 and Deuteronomy 19 and 25.
- d. There were three requirements of the kinsman-redeemer.

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NOTES

- (1) He must be *willing* to redeem (Leviticus 25:25).
- (2) He must be a kinsman, have the *right* to redeem (Leviticus 25:48-49).
- (3) He must have the means, the *power* to redeem (Leviticus 25:52).

e. The story of Ruth and Boaz (Ruth 2, 3, 4) is a perfect illustration of the kinsman-redeemer. Boaz is a picture of the Kinsman-Redeemer promised back in Genesis 3:15.

2. The Meaning is Pictured in the Old Testament.

- a. We see that redemption was the promise of God.
- b. It was written in the law by the Lord God.
- c. It was put to practical use in the life of Israel.
- d. Then, it must have a message, or lesson, for us. You find that in Romans 15:4: _____

3. The Meaning of Redemption in the Old Testament.

- a. There are three Hebrew words meaning similar truths. Simply, "redemption" or "redeem" means—
 —"to set free, to let go." Write in Deuteronomy 21:8:

 —"out of bondage." Write in Exodus 14:30: _____

 —"to ransom, recover." Write in Exodus 6:6: _____

- b. From these Old Testament truths we can see the heart of God. Redemption in the Old Testament means "to set free, ransom, rescue, recover, out of."
- c. One thing is missing thus far. "Blood" has not been mentioned. Purposely it has been kept separate. The word "division" in Exodus 8:23 is from the Hebrew, meaning "redemption." The "division" between Israel and others was brought about by blood. The sprinkled blood of a spotless lamb was the price of redemption (Exodus 12:12-13). Underline the two verses in your Bible.
 Do you see the picture now?
- d. Redemption was the payment of a price in order that a slave, widow or even the nation Israel be set free. The payment was made by one who was able and willing to pay the ransom price—as did Boaz in the book of Ruth. When blood was required, a spotless lamb was offered as in Exodus 12. This is the meaning in the Old Testament.

4. The Meaning of Redemption in the New Testament.

- a. All that we have studied thus far has pointed to the true Redeemer, Christ (I Corinthians 10:11).
- b. In the New Testament, redemption means
 —"the price paid," "to release by paying a ransom," "to

deliver by paying a price." Write in Titus 2:14: _____

—“redemption is through the blood of Christ.”

Write in Ephesians 1:7: _____

—“to buy out of the market place” which adds the thought of removal from sale as well as the purchase price. Write in Galatians 3:13: _____

- c. The sum of the Old and New Testament meaning of redemption is, “to deliver by paying a price” by a near kinsman.

The price was paid by Christ on the cross and fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies of redemption.

B. THE PERSON OF REDEMPTION

1. The Requirements of the Kinsman-Redeemer.

- a. Earlier in this lesson we studied the requirements of the kinsman-redeemer in the Old Testament. They were real shadows of the Supreme Kinsman-Redeemer in the New Testament—Jesus Christ.

(1) He must be *willing* to redeem. Jesus was willing to “pay the price.” He was made flesh to redeem all who accept Him.

Write in Galatians 4:4, 5: _____

Underline Philippians 2:6-7 and write in verse 8: _____

(2) He must be a Kinsman—have the *right* to redeem. Christ as our Kinsman-Redeemer has the right.

Write in Hebrews 2:11: _____

(3) He must have the power—the *means* to redeem. Jesus had the power, the means to redeem.

Write in John 10:11: _____

Also John 10:18: _____

- b. Christ has met every requirement to be our Redeemer. He has paid the price on the cross. All who believe are redeemed.

C. THE PRICE OF REDEMPTION

1. The Precious Blood of Christ.

- a. The price of our redemption was high. It required the incorruptible blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Write in I Peter 1:18-19: _____

- b. The blood of Christ is indestructible because it is still working. His blood was innocent blood (Matthew 27:4). Even today people are redeemed by the sinless blood of Christ. It will never lose its power.

2. Life is in the Blood.

- a. "The life of the flesh is in the blood . . ." (Leviticus 17:11). Without blood in our arteries and veins we could not live. It must be human blood—"after our kind."

- b. The blood of human beings are all one blood.

Write in Acts 17:26: _____

The Bible classifies humanity into nations, tribes, tongues and peoples. Never does the Scripture state that we are divided into many races. By our natural birth there is only one human race and this race is distributed among peoples, nations tribes and tongues. We belong to the same fallen race of Adam "for there is no difference." The only two races recognized in Scripture by the Lord God are the *fallen* race of Adam and the *redeemed* race of the Lord Jesus. We are all of one blood, regardless of origin or geographical location.

- c. The blood of Christ places believers in the redeemed race.

Write in Hebrews 10:22: _____

Underline Hebrews 10:14 in your Bible.

- d. Christ has purchased the church, "the called out ones," with His own blood.

Write in Acts 20:28: _____

D. THE COMPLETION OF REDEMPTION.

1. A Possession to be Redeemed.

- a. Christ died for all—He paid the full price for the world. Only those who receive Him share in the redemption by His blood (I Peter 1:18).

- b. The Scripture indicates a future redemption. Paul says in Ephesians 1:13, "In whom ye also trusted, *after* ye heard the word of truth, the Gospel of your salvation; in whom also after ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise."

Now, write in Ephesians 1:14: _____

Notice one word in verse 14, "until." Until what? Paul gives the answer.

There is yet a possession to be redeemed.

- c. *Creation* is yet to be redeemed.

Write in Romans 8:21: _____

Adam lost the inheritance of the earth as God had made it, and it passed into the possession of Satan. Christ has paid the purchase price for creation but its redemption is yet in the future.

Underline Romans 8:19-20 and 22.

2. The Redemption of the Body.

- a. The soul of the believer has been redeemed but not his body. The resurrection body is hard for us to comprehend. The transfiguration of Christ gives us only an idea of that body—also His resurrected body gives us another glance of what we shall be like when redemption is complete. Paul tells us vividly.

Write in Romans 8:23: _____

- b. Redemption is not complete until these vile bodies are changed.

Write in Philippians 3:21: _____

- c. Read in detail I Corinthians 15:35-50. Underline verses 38, 39, 42-45, 49, 50.

- d. Once redeemed by the blood of Christ, we are sealed until "the day of redemption."

Write in Ephesians 4:30: _____

E. THE BLESSINGS OF REDEMPTION.

1. The Present Blessings in Christ.

- a. "We are not our own." We belong to Him (I Corinthians 6:19-20).
- b. "We have—forgiveness of sins" (Ephesians 1:7).
- c. "He cleanses us" (I John 1:9).
- d. "He keeps us" (Philippians 4:7).
- e. "God gives us power (the Holy Spirit) and love and a sound mind" (II Timothy 1:7).
- f. "God has not given us the spirit of fear" (II Timothy 1:7).
(There are hundreds of blessings for the redeemed. Space does not permit more. This is the positive side in this life. Think of the things we have been redeemed from—for example: Galatians 4:5; 3:13; Titus 2:14).

2. "Lift up Your Heads—Your Redemption Draweth Nigh" (Luke 21:28).

- a. The Lord Jesus said these words in His Olivet Discourse. He was talking about His return.
- b. Full and complete redemption will be at the return of our Lord Jesus Christ (I Corinthians 15:52).
- c. The redeemed of all ages groan with us awaiting that glorious day of complete redemption.

V. WHAT THIS BIBLE TRUTH TEACHES US TODAY

Being a Christian, a redeemed person, places a responsibility and an obligation to always glorify the Father because we have been bought with a price. The price paid for our redemption was the shed blood of Jesus Christ—the only thing and the only Person who could redeem sinful man. We must be willing to proclaim His Word, tell of His saving grace, live a life to portray the life of a redeemed person. “Lift up your heads . . . your redemption draweth nigh” (Luke 21:28). “Looking for that blessed hope, and glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ” (Titus 1:13). He could appear at any time. Is He your “blessed hope”—your Lord and Saviour?

YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT:

1. Read Genesis 3:15-21; Exodus 12; Leviticus 16 and 17; Romans 3 and 5; II Corinthians 5:21; I Timothy 2:5; Hebrews 9 and 10; I Peter 1:13-19; 2:23.
2. Review your notes on Redemption.
3. Mark your Bible where new truths have been learned.