

# FOUNDATIONS

## LESSON 36: JESUS, THE SUBSTITUTION

### **I. Defining Substitution Biblically (KEYWORDS)**

- A. Vicarious
- B. Penal
- C. Substitute

### **II. Old Testament Examples**

- A. Substitution Provided and Promised in the Beginning
  - 1. Genesis 2:16 – Penalty Declared
  - 2. Genesis 3:21 – Immediate Substitute Provided
  - 3. Genesis 3:15 – Forward-looking promise of a better solution
- B. Substitution pictured and promised in the patriarchs
  - 1. Genesis 22:1-2 – Sacrifice of a man required
  - 2. Genesis 22:11-13 – Immediate Substitute Provided
  - 3. Genesis 22:8, 14 – Forward-looking promise of a sacrificial lamb
- C. The quintessential picture: Passover
  - 1. Exodus 12:12 – The penalty declared
  - 2. Exodus 12:13 – Immediate Substitute Provided
  - 3. Exodus 12:24-25 – Forever statute pictures greater substitute to come

### **III. Substitution and the Day of Atonement**

- A. Leviticus 16:1-10 – Substitution commanded and described
- B. What do we learn?
  - 1. Propitiation
  - 2. Expiation
  - 3. Imputation

### **IV. Summary of Old Testament Teaching**

- A. Psalm 49:7-9 – Who can substitute?
- B. Hebrews 9:22 – Law requires blood for sin
- C. Exodus 34:6-7 – The Old Testament riddle

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### V. New Testament – Enter Jesus Christ, our Substitute

- A. God is the One who offers this substitute
  - 1. Romans 3:23-24 – Jesus blood pays our debt
  - 2. John 3:16 – Jesus is the way God has loved the world
  - 3. 1 John 4:10 – God offers Jesus to the world
- B. Jesus, our perfect substitute God required
  - 1. John 1:29 – Jesus is God
  - 2. Romans 5:19 – Jesus became man
  - 3. Romans 8:3-4 – Jesus’ death fulfills God’s righteous requirement of the law.
- C. Jesus’ substitutionary death is vicarious
  - 1. Romans 5:15 – Jesus death abounds for many
  - 2. John 11:50-52 – Jesus died to save a people
  - 3. Mark 10:45 – Jesus died to pay the ransom for many
- D. What does Jesus’ substitutionary death accomplish?
  - 1. Unifies us to Christ (Galatians 2:20) and Secures peace with God (Romans 5:1)
  - 2. Cancels our debt (Colossians 2:14) and Removes condemnation (Romans 8:1)
  - 3. Provides perfect righteousness (2 Corinthians 5:21) and Effects our sanctification (Hebrews 10:15)

### VI. The Old Testament Riddle Solved

- A. Romans 3:25-26
  - 1. God’s wrath satisfied
  - 2. Sin punished
  - 3. God’s righteousness vindicated
  - 4. God’s mercy displayed
- B. Christ’s death shows God as “just” and “justifier”

### VII. Applications of Substitution

- A. Power over sin
- B. Minds set on things above
- C. Value found in Christ
- D. Promise of Sanctification
- E. Freedom from legalism
- F. Assurance of faith