

Type and Shadow: **Adam, Noah, Joseph, Moses, and David**

God's providential hand rests heavily, not only on Scripture, but also on history itself. In the Bible, I love the way that people's lives are so interrelated with one another, and how they relate to Christ. Welch does an excellent job of pointing out the type and shadow of Old Testament characters, which I would otherwise miss. I compiled the following study largely from his excellent "Pleroma" series, W-63-110, available on this web site. It helps me to integrate it all by putting things in list form. I'm posting this study, because I thought this format might help someone else too.

Similarities between Adam and Noah

- Adam's name means image. The first Adam is a shadow of the Second Adam, who is the Image of the invisible God. (Rom.5:14-21)

Noah's name means rest, and his life is also a picture of the salvation and resurrection in Christ.

Adam and Noah (Gen.1-3 & Gen.6-9)

1. Both are associated with a garden planted (Eden/Vineyard)
2. Both are associated with a flood. (Gen 1:2, Gen 6)
3. In both stories, the dry land appears. (Gen.1:9, 8:13)
4. Both Adam and Noah are told to *replenish* the earth. (Gen. 1:28, 9:1)
5. Both are associated with living creatures.
6. Both stories emphasize the 7th day, Sabbath. In creation, there is the 7th day of rest. In Gen.8, all days named are Sabbaths, except one. Also, notice in Gen.8:4, the ark rests on dry land on the 17th day of the 7th month. The 14th day of the 7th month is Passover + 3 days would later correspond to the exact day of the resurrection of Christ! Furthermore, Gen 8:13 says that as soon as the 600th year is over, all in the ark come out. As soon as God reckons the 6,000 years over and the 7th millennium begins, His people are out and entered into His rest!
7. Both Adam and Noah have 3 sons mentioned by name, and one comes under an evil curse.
8. Adam eats the fruit; Noah drinks wine of fruit, and sin is associated there.
9. Result: Both are found naked- Adam covers his nakedness with fig leaves and Shem and Japheth cover Noah with a garment.
10. With both the wife is involved. Eve ate the fruit first. Noah's wife is implicated because to "uncover his father's nakedness" implies that Ham committed incest with his mother. (See Lev. 18:8-18)
11. Adam: Enmity of seeds revealed and the earth cursed (Gen. 3:15)
Noah: Canaan, son of Ham, is of evil seed; and he and his offspring the Canaanites are cursed. (Gen. 9:25)
12. At time of the sin, a child's birth is prophesied. (Christ, Gen. 3:15 / Canaan, Gen. 9:25)
13. The word tabernacle is in both stories. Adam- Cherubim tabernacle at the entrance of Garden of Eden. (Gen3:24)
Noah: God shall tabernacle in the house of Shem, seed line of Christ (Gen.9:27)
14. In both Gen. 4 and Gen. 9, there is a specified way of dealing with a murderer. God deals directly with Cain, and vengeance is withheld. In Gen 9:6, the death penalty is invoked for murder.
15. In both stories, the same Hebrew word for sign or token is used. The mark placed on Cain (Gen. 4:15) is the same original word as the token of the rainbow for Noah (Gen.9:12). This indicates that the mark that God placed on Cain was a promise of protection, not a brand that is commonly thought.
16. A blood sacrifice is implied in both stories. The coats of skin for covering in Gen.3 necessitated animal death, as did the instruction to eat meat in Gen. 9:3. Noah's flood wiped out the worldwide angelic irruption (Gen.6:2-9) Upon leaving the ark, God immediately commands Noah and his family to eat meat. Living day to day by a blood sacrifice would seem to provide some protection against spiritual attack by fallen angels. In 1 Tim. 4:3, demons instruct people to avoid meat, which further supports this argument that living by a blood sacrifice makes you less attractive to demonic forces.

Joseph + Benjamin = Shadow of Risen Christ

Joseph's name means "added." Rachel chose Joseph's name, because God will add another son, Benjamin. (Gen. 30:24)
Joseph's story ends with a coffin in Egypt, but he has the hope of resurrection (Gen. 50:26, Heb. 11:22)

Benjamin's name means "son of my right hand." The risen Christ is at the right hand of the Father. (Eph. 4:9-10)

Joseph and Christ

1. Both have Father's election as first-born. Christ is only begotten and First-born among many brethren (Rom. 8:29). Joseph received a double inheritance (two tribes through his sons) and the first-born's coat from his father.
2. Their own brethren despised and rejected both Joseph and Christ, and it was they who planned their death.
3. Both are sold by their brethren for silver, Joseph: 20 pieces, Christ: 30 pieces
4. Both descend (prison/grave), and rise as ruler.
5. Both provide for Gentiles while in rejection by their brethren, who don't recognize them.
6. Both are recognized as ruler *the second time*. (This is also true of Moses and David.)
7. Both are associated with two prisoners, one who is condemned and one who is saved and restored. Joseph: baker and cupbearer (Gen 40: 1-23) and Christ: two thieves on cross. (Luke 23:39-43)
8. Joseph's new name in Egypt is Zaphnathpaaneah, which means "bread of life." How reminiscent of Christ, who is the true Bread of Life! (John 6:30-34)
9. Both had evil done unto them that worked for good and purpose of God.
10. Both are falsely accused, Joseph by Potiphar's wife, and Christ by the Jews.
11. Both are betrayed by "Judas." In Hebrew Judah and Judas are exactly the same names. (Gen. 37:26-27)
12. Both are associated with a coat dipped in blood. (Gen. 37:3, Rev. 19:13, John 19:23-24)

Moses and Christ

1. Both had parents who were informed of the coming birth of a special child. (Matt. 1:20-23, Heb. 11:23)
2. Both were born at a time when a wicked ruler was killing all male babies.
3. Both were babies destined to destroy the enemy and call out the chosen people.
4. Both were rejected by their brethren until the second time. (Exo.2:14, John 1:11)
5. Both rejected the stay in glory to come down and suffer for their people. (Phil.2:3-12, Heb. 11:26)
6. Moses' staff changed to a serpent and his hand became leprous, which was a picture of dominion over Satan and sin. Christ had the true dominion over these.
7. Moses was the meekest man who ever lived. (Num. 12:3) In this context, meek means to endure with submission that which could be evaded. Christ said, "I am meek and lowly in heart." (Matt.11:29)
8. Moses did as the Lord commanded and finished the work. (Ex. 40:16-33) Christ did only as His Father commanded and finished the work. (John 8:29,19:30)
9. Both are associated with an "exodus and an isodus." Moses led the people out of slavery and to the Promised Land, although not into it. Christ led us *out* of the slavery of sin and *into* the presence of God. (Col. 1:14, Heb.10:19)
10. Both are associated with the "three days journey into the wilderness." Moses demanded this of Pharaoh. (Exo.3:18) Christ was three days and nights in the tomb. Three days is resurrection ground, which is why God had Moses demand it.
11. Both are associated with the Passover. Moses was involved in the first Passover, and Christ is the true Passover.
12. The tabernacle is central to Moses' ministry, and Christ is everything for which the tabernacle was a type. (For an excellent exposition on this topic, listen to W: 77-81 available on this web site.)

David and Christ

1. Both had a forerunner who announced their appointment by God. Samuel anointed David, and John the Baptist went before Christ.
2. Both were shepherds. David was a shepherd boy, and Christ is the Good Shepherd.
3. David used a smooth stone to bring down Goliath, and Christ is the “stone cut without hands” of Daniel 2:34 who will ultimately bring down all enemies.
4. Both suffered much persecution, and were rejected before rising to reign.
5. Someone named Saul persecuted both. David: King Saul. Christ stopped a man on the road to Damascus and asked, “Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?”
6. Both were surrounded by outcasts in their early days.
7. A familiar friend betrayed both. (Psa. 41:9, John 13:8) Ahithophel, and Judas Iscariot)
8. David wished he could die for his child, Absalom, who was his enemy. Christ died for us while we were still enemies. (2 Sam: 19:4, Rom. 5:10)
9. Many of David’s psalms applied to David’s life and in a greater sense to Christ’s. Some examples include Psalms 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41)

Karen George

8/24/02

****These studies are distributed via the Internet at www.bereantruth.com***