

Redeemed with the Precious Blood of Christ

Communion Fall 2016

I. Introduction – (1 Peter 1:18) This morning we are looking at one aspect of Jesus' work on the cross of Calvary. We will study the idea of redemption.

II. What does redemption mean?

A. *Definitions – There are so many different words in the Old and New Testaments that it would be a long and likely boring discourse to try to give etymologies and references in this message. For personal enrichment – do your own research.*

B. Dictionary definition –

C. 1. to buy or pay off; clear by payment:

D. 2. to buy back, as after a tax sale or a mortgage foreclosure.

E. 3. to recover (something pledged or mortgaged) by payment or other satisfaction

F. 4. to exchange (bonds, trading stamps, etc.) for money or goods.

G. 8. to obtain the release or restoration of, as from captivity, by paying a ransom.

B. *OT illustrations and definitions*

1. Redemption and Slavery – one of the Hebrew words for the idea of redemption has to do with release from slavery. Slavery was not a foreign idea to the Israelites. Many had slaves. Israel as a nation were slaves. Redemption to them presupposed slavery. The Law had provisions written into for slaves. This emphasis is on the price of redemption.

2. Redemption and the redeemer – another Hebrew word has to do with the person paying the price. In Ruth, we have Boaz acting that part.

C. *NT definitions – again there are a lot of different words here, but the essence is two meanings*

1. Buying a slave at the market with the intention to free him

2. Release on the receipt of a ransom

III. Why do we need redemption?

A. *We are slaves to sin because we have committed sin. John 8:34*

B. *We can't pay for even the tiniest sin. Psalm 49:6-8*

IV. What does redemption cost?

A. *OT types*

1. Exodus 12:1-13, 23 The cost here was a lamb with no blemish. Because of this payment and the evidence of it on the posts. (Exodus 13:2) God has a special claim on the firstborns. The redemption is explained in later books. You can look it up for yourself. The clean animals were to be sacrificed and the firstborn children dedicated to the work of the Lord. In Numbers 3:12-13 and 8:13-19 God says He'll take the whole tribe of Levi for the work of the Lord instead of all the firstborn. There's a double claim on these firstborn.

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2. Another type of redemption in the OT is found in Exodus 30:11-16. This illustrates that all are on equal terms as far as the cost. No one could say that his ransom was more or less than another's.

B. *NT fulfillment*

1. Jesus is the Lamb of God (John 1:29)
2. Jesus is without spot and blemish (1 Peter 1:18 & 19)
3. Jesus is the answer for all sinners (Romans 3:23-27)

V. Who is our Redeemer?

A. *OT type - The other illustrations we will look at in the OT have to do with the Redeemer. The OT has provisions for redemption if a person has to sell his land or himself in financial straits. (Lev. 25:23-49) Ruth has a story about this kinsman redeemer. The requirements for this person are laid out.*

- a) *A Kinsman*
- b) *Free himself*
- c) *Able to pay the ransom*
- d) *Willing to pay the ransom*

B. *NT fulfillment*

1. Jesus is our Kinsman (Hebrews 2:14-18)
2. Jesus is free himself (Hebrews 4:15, Romans 5:18)
3. Jesus is able to pay the ransom (Hebrews 9:11-14)
4. Jesus is willing to pay the ransom (Phil. 2:5-8)

VI. Conclusion – the price of our redemption is nothing to take lightly. Values are established only at an auction. Even when something has a set price, you are auctioning in your mind. Can I get it cheaper? Is it really worth that to me? There are times that something is purchased at an auction at very high prices. It's an old faded quilt, or some other relic but it was my grandmother's. It's nothing to someone who didn't know Grandma. When God looked at men, He said they are worth the price of my Son. What response do you think we should have to this kind of love? 1 Corinthians 6:20