

Who Is Jesus

Lesson 2

Messiah—”Thy God Hath Anointed Thee”

(Psalms 45:6-7; Hebrews 1:8-9)

Introduction

- A. *Last Week:* The lesson last week portrayed Jesus in his eternal existence before time: “Mighty God”—”From of Old, From Everlasting.”
- B. *This Week:* The study this week looks at Jesus as depicted in the Old Testament concept of a “Messiah”—an “anointed one” who was to come into the world.
- C. *Our Goal:* The goal today is to understand the general idea of Jesus as Messiah—not to explore all the Old Testament prophecies and portraits of the one who was to come.

Messiah: The Meaning, Applications, and Implications of the Word

- A. *The Meaning:* The word “Messiah” is a Hellenized form or Greek transliteration of the Hebrew word “*Mashiah*” and is used twice in the New Testament with reference to Jesus.
 - 1. *John 1:41; John 4:25-26:* What did Andrew find? How did John interpret the word “Messiah”? To whom did Andrew then bring Peter? What did the woman say “Messiah” was to do? How did Jesus respond to the title “Messiah”?
 - 2. The word “Messiah” grows out of a family of words which means “anointing” or “to anoint.” The equivalent Greek word for “Messiah” is “Christ”—which means “anointed one.”
- B. *The Application:* The word “anoint” means “to smear, to spread over, to pour over” and refers to the Old Testament practice of pouring oil on both persons and objects (see Exod 29:7; 1 Sam. 10:1; Psa. 133:1-2).
 - 1. *Objects:* List several objects on which the anointing oil was applied—Exodus 40:9-16.
 - 2. *Persons:* Exod 29:4-7 (Lev. 4:3, 5, 16; Num 3:3) _____; 1 Sam 9:27-10:1 (Psa 18:50; 2 Sam. 12:7 _____); 1 Kings 19:16 (Psa 105:15) _____. To what persons or offices was anointing applicable?
- C. *The Implications:* An anointed one was “selected” or chosen by Jehovah, “set apart” or consecrated to God, and “appointed” for a specific service or ministry that the Lord assigned.
 - 1. *Priests:* Exod 29:5-9; Num 17:1-11 (Heb 5:4); Exod 28:4; 29:1, 44—Who was anointed and consecrated as priest? Who chose him and how was his choice demonstrated? What service was he consecrated to perform?
 - 2. *Kings:* 1 Sam 10:1; 16:3, 12, 13; Psa 89:20; 1 Sam 9:16—Who selected and authorized the anointing of kings? Whose servants were they? Whose Spirit came upon them? What work were they to perform?
 - 3. *Prophets:* 1 Kings 19:16; Psa 105:15; Jer 1:4-7—Who selected the prophets? Whose anointed were they? What service did they render to Israel?

Messiah: The Old Testament Anticipation of an Anointed One

- A. *Psalms 2:2-9:* In which verse is an anointed mentioned? What office or function is depicted here? Of what and whom does the prophet speak and how do you know?

- B. *Psalms 45:6-7*: What office or work is discussed here? What is the nature of the one to be anointed? Why was he anointed? To whom is this applied in the New Testament and where?
- C. *Daniel 9:25-26*: The anointed one here is identified as the _____. Who would this anointed one be?
- D. *Psalms 110:1-4; Zech 6:12-13*: The anointed king is called to what other office or work? What will the king be on his throne? Who said “thou are a priest”? Who is this priest and how do you know?
- E. *Isaiah 61:1-2; Deut 18:15-18*: What is the anointed one to preach? What will be upon the anointed one? What office is anticipated as a spokesman for God? When will he get his message? In whom is this work fulfilled and how do you know?
- F. *Summary*: The predominant idea of Old Testament anticipations of the “anointed one” is—King, which implies ruler/deliverer. But intermingled with this thought is the idea of priest and prophet, which is brought out clearly in the New Testament.

Messiah: The New Testament Application of the Anointed One to Jesus

- A. *Luke 2:10-11; 1:31-33*: How is Jesus identified here? What work will he do? Who identified him and his work?
- B. *Luke 4:18-21*: What prophecy is quoted here? In whom is this prophecy fulfilled? Who made this claim for Jesus?
- C. *John 4:19, 25, 26, 29*: What Old Testament work did the woman associate with Jesus? What was the Messiah supposed to do when he comes, according to the woman? Did Jesus accept this role?
- D. *Acts 4:25-28; 10:38*: What prophecy is referred to here? What function does the prophecy describe? Who anointed Jesus? With what was he anointed?
- E. *Hebrews 1:8-9*: What role is Jesus identified with here? What does he love and hate? What, therefore, did God do for him?
- F. *Hebrews 5:4-6*: As in Aaron’s case how did Jesus become a priest? Who, as with Aaron, called him to be priest? Where is that call found?

Conclusion

- A. Old and New Testaments alike portray Jesus as the coming Messiah and in both what three roles was he to fulfill? _____, _____, _____
- B. *Prophet*: Deut 18:15-18; Acts 3:22-23; Heb 1:1-2—Jesus is God anointed prophet and spokesman for these last days.
- C. *Priest*: Psa 110:4; Zech 6:12-13; Isa 53; Heb 5:4-6; 9:11-17, 23-26—Jesus is God’s anointed priest to offer himself once for all for sin.
- D. *Prince*: 2 Sam 7:12-16; Psa 2:1-9; 110:1-2; Luke 1:31-33; Acts 2:33-36; Eph 1:20-23; Rev 17:14—Jesus is God’s anointed prince to rule at the right hand of God among the nations.
- E. *Summary*: Much more is involved in Messianic prophecy than these few passages detail, but they sum up the principal ideas inherent in the Old Testament concept of “anointing.” Other aspects of Old Testament prophecy and the life of Christ that relate to the Messianic idea will be discussed under other topics.