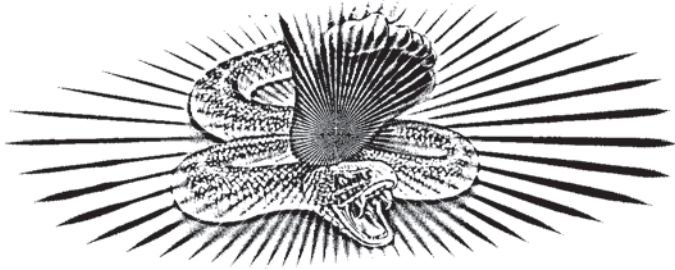


Atonement Announced



SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week's Study: *Gen. 3:15, 22:1–18, Exodus 32, 34:6–10, Daniel 9.*

Memory Text: “But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was upon him, and by his wounds we are healed” (*Isaiah 53:5, NIV*).

Key Thought: To show the different ways that God, centuries before the Cross, had announced His plan of salvation.

Once the Lord had provided a solution to the deadly reality and power of sin, He immediately announced the good news to fallen human beings. (The first missionary in cosmic history was not a creature but the Creator Himself!) The Lord also made sure that this promise, that of redemption, was kept fresh and alive in their minds because He wanted His people to be ready when, through the person of Jesus, the promise would become a reality. Throughout the history of His people in the Old Testament, God created institutions and laws directly tied to His plan of salvation that illustrated its workings. By means of the sacrificial system, the priesthood, and even the king (himself a symbol of the Messiah), they could anticipate the supreme sacrifice, the coming of the true High Priest, and the reign of the Messianic King through whom God's saving purpose would be realized.

**Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, November 1.*

A Promise to Adam and Eve

Review Genesis 3:1–15, focusing especially on verse 15. What is being said in verse 15, and what hope can be found there for us?

Christians have correctly found in Genesis 3:15 a prophecy of the Messiah.

First, the context of Genesis 3:15 indicates that the serpent is an instrument of evil and rebellion against God (*Rev. 12:9*). In the Garden of Eden this evil power defeated Adam and Eve and extended its dominion over the descendants of the woman.

Second, Genesis 3:15 announces the destruction of the serpent by the Seed of the woman. It will “strike” the heel of the Seed, but the Seed will “crush” the head of the serpent. The Hebrew verb *šûp* (“bruise,” “strike at,” “crush”) is the same in both places, which suggests that the seriousness of the assault depends on the part of the body assaulted. The attack against the Seed (at its heel) is not fatal; the Seed, though, will crush the serpent’s head, indicating its ultimate demise.

Third, the Hebrew noun *zeraʿ* (“offspring”) usually designates “offspring, posterity, seed” in the sense of descendants as a single group. But it can also refer to a single descendant (*e.g., 2 Sam. 7:12, 13*). In Genesis 3:15 we find both usages present. We read about the descendants of both the woman (the faithful church) and the serpent/Satan (his followers) but also about a single male descendant of the woman (“He”) who will “crush” “your [singular] head”; that is, the serpent’s head. Whenever “seed” denotes a particular descendant, the pronoun that follows it is in the singular. The “Seed” of the woman is Jesus.

What Genesis 3:15 suggests is that as soon as sin entered the world, God’s eternal plan of salvation through Christ was put into effect. Adam and Eve did not experience eternal death because, from the divine perspective, Christ is the Lamb “that was slain from the creation of the world” (*Rev. 13:8, NIV*). Adam and Eve left the Garden of Eden, looking forward to the fulfillment of the wonderful promise of salvation.

Right from the start, God’s plan was to redeem us and to destroy Satan. What are you doing, day by day, to avail yourself of this wonderful provision so that, when all’s finished, you’re among the redeemed and not among the destroyed? (Remember, in the end, it’s one or the other.)

The Lesson in Brief

► **Key Text:** *Isaiah 53:5*

► **The Student Will:**

Know: God reiterated His promise of salvation to generation after generation.

Feel: Confident that His promises are kept.

Do: Keep holding on to the idea “great is Thy faithfulness.”

► **Learning Outline:**

I. God Chose the Place (*Gen. 22:1–12, 2 Chron. 3:1, Dan. 9:24–27*)

A Abraham was asked to do the unthinkable—sacrifice his son. How do you think Abraham felt when God gave him these instructions? Compare Genesis 22:1–12 and 2 Chronicles 3:1. Who chose the location? What events would happen at this location? What does this tell you about God revealing His plan through the ages?

B Daniel was given the time prophecy of the first advent (*Dan. 9:24–27*). Why did God choose this time and place to make His plan known?

II. Covenant Breakers and Covenant Mender (*Exod. 24:3; 32:31, 35*)

A God made a covenant with the Israelites at Mount Sinai, which they promptly broke (*Exod. 24:3*). What are the “golden calves” that we allow into our lives?

B Moses begged God for redemption of the Israelites; he was even willing to sacrifice his own life (*Exod. 32:32*). Even though God forgave the covenant breakers, the consequences were very painful (*vs. 35*). When there is forgiveness of sin, why must there still be consequences? How does this strengthen our belief in a loving God?

► **Summary:** Even though we may struggle with being covenant breakers, God continually draws us back to His covenant mender, Jesus.

Abraham Saw My Day

Read Genesis 22:1–12. What was the nature of the test that Abraham was subjected to? Why would the Lord ask Abraham to do this? What deep issues were at stake here?

Genesis 22 does not inform us why the test was necessary, but the reason appears to be related to the covenant God made with Abraham. In the covenant relationship the Lord expected the patriarch to “ ‘walk before me and be blameless’ ” (*Gen. 17:1, NIV*), a standard that Abraham hadn’t always reached (*Gen. 16:1–4, 20:1–10*).

Isaac was the son of the covenant promise, the one through whom Abraham was to bless the world, and thus, without that son the promises that God had made to the patriarch could not have been fulfilled. In a sense, by asking Abraham to sacrifice him, God was telling Abraham that the covenant relationship had come to an end and that the special promises made to him were now over. Abraham was not going to be God’s instrument in blessing all the nations of the earth (*Gen. 12:3*), after all. But Abraham revealed his faith and commitment to the Lord, particularly in his willingness to return the gift of his son to God, fully trusting in His mercy and grace (*Heb. 11:19*).

What made it possible for the covenant to be renewed? *Gen. 22:13–18*.

By asking Abraham to sacrifice his son, God was pronouncing a sentence against him and bringing to an end His special purpose for him. All this, however, changed in a radical way when a ram was offered in place of Isaac. God provided what Abraham desperately needed, a sacrificial animal that could take the place of his son, making it possible for the Lord to renew the covenant with him. The human sacrifice (i.e., the death of a sinner) was substituted by the sacrificial victim provided by the Lord, not by Abraham. Thus, Abraham saw the mystery of the gospel, of substitutionary atonement, because through Jesus, “ ‘it [the sacrificial offering] will be provided’ ” (*Gen. 22:14, NIV*).

Our minds tremble at the faith of Abraham. What things are you being called to sacrifice, by *faith*, before the Lord? What things, if any, might you need to surrender in order for the covenant blessings to remain yours?

Learning Cycle

► **STEP 1—Motivate**

Without hope life would be nothing but an unending darkness. Hope encourages us to believe things can improve. All of us have hopes—little hopes, big hopes, short-term hopes, and long-term hopes. The Christian’s hope is fixed on God’s promise of redemption. Our hope is not in ourselves but in what God promises and what God has done. It is important to help the class to clearly understand that their faith must be fixed on what God has done and not on what they do or will do. Invite the class to express their hopes. Ask for little hopes, big hopes, long-term hopes, personal hopes, hopes for the church—the field is wide open.

Ask how they see God’s role in the fulfillment of their hopes and how this might come about. Are there impossible hopes? You might invite a class member who has had a personal hope fulfilled to speak about it.

► **STEP 2—Explore**


Bible Commentary

Genesis 3:15 can be understood as the DNA of the Bible. Notice that there are two forces brought to our attention: the divine and the demonic. Both have followers associated with them. The end of the demonic is destruction. In this act the Divine suffers hurt. Observe carefully how the ideas in this verse are developed. The “seed of the serpent” are those of Eve’s children who, forsaking God, have come under the influence of the devil. What began in heaven where the conflict between Christ and Satan originated is continued on earth.

Notice how in His teachings Jesus speaks about the demonic:

1 In Matthew 23:33 Jesus denounces those who are opposed to the purposes of God as “ ‘you snakes! You brood of vipers!’ ” (*NIV*).

2 In John 8:44 He declares, “ ‘You belong to your father the devil, and you want to carry out your father’s desire.’ ”

CONTINUED 

Moses and the Revelation of Salvation

What was God’s reaction to the act of idolatry of the people of Israel on Mount Sinai? Why was it so strong? *Exod. 32:7–10.*

This act of idolatry was an act of rebellion against God, a breaking of the covenant that God had just made with them. Like Adam and Eve, the Israelites were left in a state of alienation—and they would have been left to perish had it not been for Moses’ intercession in their behalf (*Exod. 32:11–14*).

What did Moses say to God after this incident? *Exod. 32:30–32.* How is the promise of the gospel seen here?

Moses did not excuse the people; he made it clear to them that they had sinned against God. But he also told them that he was going to approach the Lord to ask Him to forgive them. Moses knew that forgiveness is very costly and that it should not be confused with indifference to sin. (The Lord’s reaction to their idolatry more than proved that!) Moses himself became the mediator of the people, their intercessor before the Lord, seeking to obtain for them redemption from their sin. He then did the inconceivable: He offered himself to the Lord as a means of atonement! He was willing to have his name deleted from the book of life (*Exod. 32:32; see also Ps. 69:28, Phil. 4:3*) if that would make it possible for the people to be restored to harmony with the Lord.

Obviously, the Lord could not accept that unselfish offer. Moses’ life could not atone for sin.

How would the Lord finally solve the problem? *Exod. 34:6–10.*

The Lord revealed Himself to Moses as a forgiving God. This forgiveness is all-inclusive: “‘forgiving wickedness, rebellion and sin’” (*vs. 7, NIV*). The Hebrew word translated “forgiving” literally means “bearing.” The way God deals with our sin is by removing it from us and bearing it Himself. Moses could not do that; God had already decided that He would do it through His Servant. What Moses and the children of Israel needed was provided by God.

God was ready to wipe them out for their idolatry! What should this reaction tell us about how God views sin? What should this tell us about how we must get sin out of our own lives?

Learning Cycle CONTINUED

3 In 1 John 3:7–10 there is laid out the identity of those who belong to God and those who identify with the devil.


There is no inevitability about salvation. We do not drift into heaven or hell; we choose our destiny. The power of choice has been given us: We have to exercise it. After all, if there were no free choice, how could God ever be justified in condemning the lost? In the end, all demonic powers will be destroyed. The promise is clear. The woman's Seed will destroy the serpent once and for all, and evil will never rise again. Christ's atonement is more than forgiveness; it is power and healing. At the cross Jesus defeated the evil powers (*Col. 2:15; Heb. 2:14, 15*). He died to destroy the devil and set us free (*James 4:7*). Our submission to God enables us to resist and defeat the devil, though he would destroy us (*1 Pet. 5:8, 9*). Through the power of Christ's atonement we can overcome him (*Rom. 16:20*). Satan's doom is certain. The only question remaining is what will our ultimate fate be, eternal life or eternal loss and destruction. It's one or the other.

Ellen White draws out the power and purpose of the atonement when she writes, "Through sin the divine likeness was marred, and well-nigh obliterated. Man's physical powers were weakened, his mental capacity was lessened, his spiritual vision dimmed. He had become subject to death. Yet the race was not left without hope. By infinite love and mercy the plan of salvation had been devised, and a life of probation was granted. To restore in man the image of his Maker, to bring him back to the perfection in which he was created, to promote the development of body, mind, and soul, that the divine purpose in his creation might be realized—this was to be the work of redemption."—Ellen G. White, *Education*, pp. 15, 16.

► **STEP 3—Practice**

Adam sinned with his eyes open. "Adam was not the one deceived" (*1 Tim. 2:14, NIV*). He deliberately chose to follow Eve into sin. So often in life we react to situations rather than reflect on them. Why would it be so much better to carefully think through things before we rush to judgment and action?

If we wish to live the life that overcomes the devil and his enticements, we must understand that victory over sin does not take place by accident.

CONTINUED 

The Servant of the Lord

Read Isaiah 52:13–53:12. What great hope and promise are found here for us?

These verses present one of the most majestic passages of the Old Testament. This section establishes, without explicitly stating it, the limits and ineffectiveness of the Israelite sacrificial system as a means of expiation (the removal of the barrier between humanity and God). The problem of sin was so serious that only the Servant of the Lord could solve it. The passage describes the experiences of both the people and the Servant.

The People: The people went through two experiences, one of disbelief and misjudgment, the other of confession and contrition. Initially, the Servant was perceived as unattractive, almost like a leper (*Isa. 52:14*) and as someone “stricken by God, smitten by him” (*Isa. 53:4, NIV*). Because God appeared to have rejected Him, they, too, despised and rejected Him (*vs. 3*). Then they realized that there was a divine purpose in the experience of the Servant; that He was taking their sorrows and infirmities (*vs. 4*) on Himself. He was bearing their sins, and as their Substitute, He was dying for them. In the light of the sacrifice of the Servant, they saw themselves as they truly were: “We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the Lord has laid on him the iniquity of us all” (*vs. 6, NIV*). Only by looking at the Cross can we perceive the distortions of sin in our lives.

The Servant: The experience of the Servant was extremely painful. He was lonely, rejected by all (*vs. 3*), loaded with sorrows and suffering, oppressed and afflicted (*vs. 7*), and even “cut off from the land of the living” (*vs. 8, NIV*). Yet, there was no justification for this treatment, because “he had done no violence, nor was any deceit in his mouth” (*vs. 9, NIV*). Why was this innocent Person suffering? It was because the Lord was presenting the Servant’s life as a “guilt offering” (*vs. 10, NIV*). He was bearing the iniquities of the people, dying in their place in order to declare them righteous and innocent (*vss. 11, 12*). But after that sacrificial death, He was to see light again (*vs. 11*) and to be highly exalted (*Isa. 52:13*).

This prophetic depiction of the sacrificial death of Christ was offered by Isaiah as the only effective way of expiation from sin. Christ became what we are in order for us to be restored to fellowship with God.

Read again Isaiah 52:13–53:12, paying special attention to all that Jesus has done for us on the cross. What hope do you see in there for yourself?

Learning Cycle CONTINUED

We defeat sin in our life when we understand it can be defeated. We are not powerless. The devil can be overcome, but we have a part to play. We must connect with the immeasurable power of Christ's atonement (*Eph. 1:15–21*). When tempted by sin, we have to make the choice not to succumb. Of course, we can't do that ourselves; we need the power of God, but we have to make the choice to claim that power.

There are basic principles that apply at all levels of life. We learn by doing. In the Christian life, similar principles apply. If we apply the principles, we discover they work. If we fail to apply them, nothing significant is going to happen in our Christian life. In fact, we will eventually fall away from our walk with Jesus. Though these truths are real; the problem is not one of knowledge but of application.

Consider This: Why do we not practice what we know? How do we experience the saving power of Jesus in our life? These will provide discussion and perhaps resistance because there is often a confusion in people's minds between being saved by grace and living the life of grace.

■ *If we spent only one hour a day watching television and 15 minutes in prayer and Bible study, what influence would our devotions have in our life? The ratio is four to one in favor of television.*

Announced in Daniel

Read Daniel 9:7–11. In his prayer, how did Daniel describe the condition of the people?

In order to experience divine healing and freedom from sin, we must first recognize our condition as sinners and as violators of God's revealed will. A fundamental human problem is our unwillingness to acknowledge that there is something seriously wrong with us, that we are in desperate need of forgiveness and reconciliation with our Creator. Even forgiven sinners constantly must recognize, as Daniel did, that we are in daily need of God's forgiving grace.

What is Daniel's specific request to the Lord? On what basis is Daniel making this request? *Dan. 9:16–19.*

Once we realize our condition as sinners, one of the most important discoveries we can make concerning our relationship with God is that the only thing we have to do to receive forgiveness is to ask for it. Daniel was totally relying on God's mercy, on His wonderful grace, as the only way out of His status as sinner.

In this chapter we also find a prophecy in which God revealed not only *how* He was planning to address the problem of sin but also the time frame within which this would happen, the *when* (see *Dan. 9:24–27*). The *how* was through His Anointed One, the Messiah, the King to which all the other kings of Israel pointed and represented. The *time* for His sacrificial death and the initiation of His priestly work (the anointing of the sanctuary) is given in terms of 70 weeks (490 years). The prophetic period runs from 457 B.C. to A.D. 34. God expected His people to be ready for the coming of the Messiah. What this incredible prophecy shows, in a very clear way, is not only that God is in absolute control of every aspect of His work of salvation but that He will make sure it accomplishes its eternally intended purpose.

How important is it for you to remain aware that, although you have accepted Jesus as your Savior, you are in constant need of His forgiving grace? Is that a threat to your assurance of salvation or a way of affirming that assurance? Give reasons for your answer.

Learning Cycle CONTINUED

■ *If we never speak openly and positively about our experience of salvation, how likely are we to influence those in our circle of family and friends?*

► **STEP 4—Apply**

Consider carefully the profound truth in this lesson’s memory verse. Reflect upon the ideas in Genesis 3:15. In Isaiah’s description we see something of the meaning in the phrase “thou shalt bruise his heel.”

Christ’s sufferings were endured, not for Himself, but for all of Adam’s seed—for us. His sufferings are our peace, our healing, our redemption. When we look at ourselves, we are seeing life’s problems. When we are looking at Jesus, we see life’s solution.

The salvation announced in Genesis has a personal application. It was for me that He died. It has a universal application. Isaiah draws this out, voicing the Lord’s desire for humanity in Isaiah 45:22.

Jesus at infinite cost to Himself has made a way of escape from the bondage and power of human sin. He longs for us to enter into that life of freedom and peace. He calls us. “ ‘Come to me, you who are weary and burdened’ ” (*Matt. 11:28, NIV*). “God demonstrates his own love for us in this, while we were still sinners, Christ died for us” (*Rom. 5:8, NIV*). Ask the class to meditate upon the meaning and truth and reality of this verse.

Further Study: Instant Substitute: “The instant man accepted the temptations of Satan, and did the very things God had said he should not do, Christ, the Son of God, stood between the living and the dead, saying, ‘Let the punishment fall on Me. I will stand in man’s place. He shall have another chance.’”—Ellen G. White Comments, *The SDA Bible Commentary*, vol. 1, p. 1085.

Sacrifice of Isaac: “The sacrifice required of Abraham was not alone for his own good, nor solely for the benefit of succeeding generations; but it was also for the instruction of the sinless intelligences of heaven and of other worlds. The field of the controversy between Christ and Satan—the field on which the plan of redemption is wrought out—is the lesson book of the universe. Because Abraham had shown a lack of faith in God’s promises, Satan had accused him before the angels and before God of having failed to comply with the conditions of the covenant, and as unworthy of its blessings. God desired to prove the loyalty of His servant before all heaven, to demonstrate that nothing less than perfect obedience can be accepted, and to open more fully before them the plan of salvation.”—Ellen G. White, *Patriarchs and Prophets*, pp. 154, 155.

Importance of Isaiah 53: “This chapter should be studied. It presents Christ as the Lamb of God. Those who are lifted up with pride, whose souls are filled with vanity, should look upon this picture of their Redeemer, and humble themselves in the dust. The entire chapter should be committed to memory. Its influence will subdue and humble the soul defiled by sin and uplifted by self-exaltation.”—Ellen G. White Comments, *The SDA Bible Commentary*, vol. 4, p. 1147.

Discussion Questions:

- ❶ Go back through the week’s lesson. Take everything that’s taught each day and write a summary of all that we can learn about the plan of salvation from what God has revealed in these Old Testament accounts. Bring what you’ve learned and share it with the class.
- ❷ Read the first Ellen White quote listed above. What does that tell us about the character of God? What does it mean to have “another chance”?
- ❸ As a class, go over the story of Abraham on Mount Moriah. What other lessons can we take from it about what it means to live by faith?

Summary: Centuries before Christ was on this earth the Lord gave us promises of salvation. Those promises were fulfilled in a very precise way. The question remains, How should we respond to the reliability and trustworthiness of the Lord as revealed in the fulfillment of those promises?