The term “redemption” is defined by Thayer’s Greek Dictionary as: “(1) By payment of a price to recover from the power of another, to ransom, buy off.” (2) “To buy up, to buy up for one’s self, for one’s use.”

**God’s Redemptive Precedent**
- God repeatedly takes ___________ to interact with a rebellious humanity.
- The captivity of Israel and subsequent exodus serves as a model for ___________. These historic events include themes of slavery, payment, journey toward a new home and the eventual occupation of the Promised Land.

“Therefore, say to the Israelites: ‘I am the Lord, and I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians. I will free you from being slaves to them, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with mighty acts of judgment.” Ex. 6:6

**A Drama of Redemption**
- The book Ruth dramatically displays the use of redemption laws established by God:
  - D. 25:5-10 (Marriage to continue the family line)
  - Lev. 25:25 (Redemption of property)
- The story unfolds in ___________ with ___________, the forefather of David & Jesus, in the redeeming role.
- Ruth, a Moabite woman, is grafted into the most important family in redemptive history.

**Christ As Redeemer**
- It is the reality of what Jesus accomplishes that retroactively conveys deep significance to the ___________ that is woven throughout scripture. In the life, death and resurrection of Jesus we see the redemptive transaction in all of its harsh & joyful reality.
- “for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and all are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that came by Christ Jesus.” Romans 3:23-24

**Brief Redemptive History**

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<th>Redeemer</th>
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<td>Ex. 6:6</td>
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The function of a mediator is to intervene between two parties in order to promote relations between them which the parties themselves are not able to effect.” — New Bible Dictionary

**Mysterious Priestly Predecessor**
- __________ is the first priest mentioned in scripture (Gen. 14:17-20). He mediates between God Most High & Abram giving a blessing and receiving tithes offered by Abram. This implies that Abram, who has received the promise/covenant of God is interacting with a superior.
  - The meanings behind names in this text are important in Near-East culture (Heb 7:2)
    - Melchizedek - ________________
    - King of Salem - ________________

**Priest from the People**
- The LORD appoints and consecrates ______ as High Priest begins the mediation of a man from "among the people"
  - As a man the High Priest can relate and identify with human frailty and depravity. Before representing Israel to God, animal sacrifice must be made as a sin offering for the High Priest's sin (Lev. 8:14-15, Lev. 9:8)

**The Great High Priest**
- Futility of the line of Aaron in mediating between God & man necessitates a better mediator/priest.
  - The model of Melchizedek enables a mediator from a different family line. (Heb. 7:11-18)
  - Jesus provides perfect mediation for a better covenant.

“Now there have been many of those priests, since death prevented them from continuing in office; but because Jesus lives forever, he has a permanent priesthood. Therefore he is able to save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them.” *Heb. 7:23-24*

“For there is one God and one mediator between God and mankind, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself as a ransom for all people.” *1 Timothy 2:5-6* (emphasis added)

**Discussion Questions:**
- What concept about redemptive history did you find most intriguing from this lesson? Why?
- How is Christ's role as the mediator now expressed in and through the church as described in 1Peter 2:9?
- Is there an impossible situation for you or others for which you need to call upon the Lord?