

Sixth Grade: Lesson 7 – The Key People of the Bible Leading to Christ

Lesson Objective:

Throughout salvation history, God reveals Himself and His plan for humanity in a gradual way. This lesson introduces youth to the figures that played important roles in each step of God's revelation. The notion of typology (a person, place or event in the Old Testament that foreshadows a reality in Christ or the Church) is introduced to help youth see the historical continuity between the Old Testament and the Church today (For example, the sacrifice of Isaac in Genesis foreshadowing the sacrifice of God's only begotten Son, crossing of the Red Sea as a foreshadowing of Baptism, King David foreshadows the kingship of Jesus, the Song of the Suffering Servant in Isaiah 52:13 -53 describes Jesus perfectly).

Learning Outcomes: Students Will ...

- Describe salvation history as God's unfolding work of salvation in all of history.
- Explain how our need of a Savior was prophesied by the Old Testament authors and fulfilled by the Messiah (CCC 413-421; Rom 5:16-19; Rom 6:23).
- Describe the leadership roles of the Old Testament prophets including their attitude toward the poor, the disadvantaged, immigrants, and the needs of the community.

Materials Needed:

- Prayer space items, Bible, pencils, crayons, plain white paper if you chose to do the opening activity,
- Copies Needed – Character from Old Testament Report

As Students Enter Class:

- Last week we talked about the different Covenants in the Bible, in both the Old Testament and Jesus, as the New Testament Covenant. Remember, Jesus is the last and ONLY covenant we need. Draw a picture describing some of the OT Covenants that you remember. You can write on your page as well.

Opening Prayer

- Gather students around your prayer space and invite a student to either model a spontaneous prayer or select a traditional Catholic prayer for all of you to say together.

Lesson Order	Implementation Ideas
Lesson 7 Video	<p>This video is 2:36 and I suggest you play this for your students.</p> <p>Highlights: Carla quickly reviews last week's lesson about Covenants. Then she explains that God's plan of salvation history has happened gradually over many years.</p>
<p><u>Songs of the Suffering Servent</u> (Click the link for more information)</p>	<p>God uses Typology – the notion that a person uses people, places, and events in the Old Testament to foreshadow an even greater reality in Christ. There is a great continuity between the OT and the Church today.</p> <p>Jesus is the fulfillment of all previous covenants by dying on the cross and being our Savior.</p> <p>Typology is like a golden thread from the past that weaves itself into Christ, the Church, and the Sacraments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the OT, the sacrifice of Isaac foreshadows the sacrifice of Jesus. • The crossing of the Red Sea foreshadows Baptism. • King David foreshadows the kingship of Jesus. • Songs of the Suffering Servant in Isaiah describes Jesus perfectly. <p>Carla explains that the next video contains a lot of information that explains the great depth of the Church. This means it may be difficult to understand, but it also shows how awesome and deep salvation history truly is. She uses an analogy here that will help students understand what and why they are learning.</p>

	<p>(Honestly, I found these videos very interesting and I enjoyed them.)</p>
Typology: Crossing of the Red Sea	<p>This video is 13:35 in length. The professor does an excellent job connecting the Old Testament with New Testament.</p> <p>Highlights: In order to understand the Typology, we need to know the geography in the Holy Land because the geography is also theological.</p> <p>Galilee is in the northern territory. Judea in the South Jordan is the river that runs SE of Jerusalem and poured its water into the Dead Sea.</p> <p>The crossing of the River Jordan in Joshua 3:14-17.</p> <p>Note, there are two crossings of water. One is most common, the crossing of the Red Sea in the beginning of the Exodus. But another one took place at the end of the Exodus, and that is the crossing of the river Jordan.</p> <p>In the New Testament, John the Baptist is baptizing in the Jordan river and this echos the crossings that occurred in the OT.</p> <p>Remember that first century Jews were in a state of hope. Hope for the coming of a new exodus, the Messiah, who would be the new Moses. People are preparing the way of the Lord by repenting for their sins.</p> <p>Matthew 3:16 – John is Baptizing and Jesus greets him. John does not want to Baptize Jesus, since he knows Jesus is without sin. However, Jesus said let's do this now. There is a bigger purpose that John didn't know about.</p> <p>John goes down into the water but then the heaven's open up and he is anointed by the Spirit of God, not with oil BUT the very spirit of God Himself in the form of a dove. This echos the OT when the heavens were opened for the ascension of the profit Elijah into Heaven.</p>

	<p>2 Kings:2 Jesus revealed the nature of the new exodus (through Heaven) because the heavens opened up after his baptism. Therefore, the ultimate destination is the Heavenly promised land (NT) compared to the OT when the promised land was a piece of land.</p>
<p>The Story of Isaac</p>	<p>This video is 2:39 and is also very well done.</p> <p>It begins with Genesis 22-23, the story of Abraham and how God asked him to sacrifice his only son, Isaac. Of course, Isaac did not want to kill his son, but he followed what God asked of him. In Genesis 22:8 - "God will provide for Himself the lamb for a burnt offering, my son."</p> <p>But after Isaac had climbed the mountain and prepared his son to be sacrificed, God stopped him. What God did not require of Abraham, He required of Himself. Even though Abraham's son was saved that day, God's son, Jesus was not.</p> <p>This story is a foreshadowing of Jesus's death on the cross.</p> <p>John 3:16: "For God so loved the world that he gave His only son that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life."</p> <p>How could God allow His son to be killed? It wasn't a test, like for Abraham. It was a testament of God's love for us. God loves us so much; he sacrificed His son for us.</p>
<p>Jesus is foreshadowed through the Suffering Servant</p>	<p>This video is 3:11 in length.</p> <p>Isaiah says: He who is pierced for our transgressions, this suffering servant, takes upon Himself our sins.</p>

	<p>During this Liturgical time of year, Advent/Christmas/Manger only makes sense when we remember the cross. Jesus, the divine healer, comes to heal us. It starts at His birth.</p> <p>As we go through Advent, let's look to the cross and be thankful. Let's look to the cross and surrender to God. Look to the cross as our divine healer.</p> <p>Discussion: The narrator stated that it only makes sense to remember the cross during Advent. What are your thoughts about this? Why is it important to think about the cross and what it represents during Advent?</p>
Typology Explained	<p>This video is 9:10 in length and it should help your students really start understanding typology. It is also well done.</p> <p>Jesus always existed and we can find evidence of this in Hebrews in the OT.</p> <p>Adam is often referred to as a type of the one to come (Jesus). A Type is a figure or representative of something to come.</p> <p>The word of God does not change, but with Jesus, the Word became flesh.</p> <p><u>Let's look at Adam as a type of Jesus:</u></p> <p>Adam: Act of disobedience in the Garden of Eden in the OT.</p>

	<p>Jesus: Act of obedience in the Garden of Gethsemane.</p> <p>Adam's act of disobedience leads to slavery of sin and death.</p> <p>Jesus' act of obedience leads to redemption, grace and life.</p> <p>Adam's act of sin takes place with a tree. (Eating from the tree of forbidden fruit).</p> <p>Jesus' act of Grace also takes place using a tree, but in the shape of a cross.</p> <p><u>The connection between Moses and Jesus:</u></p> <p>It has been said that Jesus is the new Moses and that is an example of Typology.</p> <p>Both had birth stories that were parallel. Both escaped a dictator and a massacre. Both gave laws on a mountain top. Both spent a considerable amount of time in the desert.</p> <p><u>Comparison of Passover and Paschal Mystery:</u></p> <p>Used the death of an innocent lamb and on Good Friday, an innocent Jesus (often referred to as the Lamb) was put to death.</p> <p>In both cases, death resulted in freedom.</p> <p><u>Noah and the Flood:</u></p> <p>Water was used to cleanse the world from sin when God causes a great flood. Only Noah and his family were saved. This is comparable to our Sacrament of Baptism: Water is used to cleanse us from original sin.</p>
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	<p>Noah sends out a dove to see if there is land ahead and if it is safe to leave the ark. When Jesus is baptized, a dove came down from heaven.</p> <p>Noah sent out the dove. Jesus receives the dove. That's typology.</p> <p>The remaining of the video discusses some cautions when it comes to typology. Not everything in the OT is an example of typology.</p> <p>If students are not familiar with Passover, read Exodus 12:1-30.</p>
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Genesis chapters 6-9 contains the story of Noah and the Flood.	
Today's Activity – Character from Old Testament Report	<p>This can be done individually, in partners, or even as a whole group, depending on the needs of your students. Follow the directions at the top of the page. Choose a figure from the Old Testament that we learned about today, such as Adam, Noah, Abraham and complete the activity.</p> <p>(Consider saving these and turning them in to your coordinator so they can be posted on a bulletin board).</p>
Online Old Testament Game	You can share your screen and do this game all together, soliciting answers from your students.
Closing Prayer	Pick a student to select a traditional Catholic prayer for all of you to pray together.