

Week 4: Overview of Redemptive History

1. Definition of Redemptive History

- 1) Redemptive History refers to God's work in history to save fallen humanity through His divine intervention, culminating in Jesus Christ.
- 2) It is not merely chronological history, but God-centered history with the purpose of redemption.

2. The Grand Narrative of Redemption in the Bible

- 1) Creation– God's perfect creation (Genesis 1–2)
- 2) Fall– The entry of sin through Adam's disobedience (Genesis 3)
- 3) Promise– The beginning of covenant through Abraham (Genesis 12)
- 4) Exodus and the Law– Model of salvation and the giving of God's commandments (Exodus–Deuteronomy)
- 5) Kingdom Era– The Davidic covenant and the shadow of the Messiah (Samuel–Kings)
- 6) Exile and Return– The consequence of sin and the beginning of restoration (Chronicles–Ezra)
- 7) Jesus Christ– Fulfillment of redemption through the cross and resurrection (Gospels)
- 8) The Holy Spirit and the Church Age– Expansion of the gospel and the kingdom of God (Acts–Epistles)
- 9) New Heaven and New Earth– The completion of redemptive history (Revelation)

3. The Center of Redemptive History: Jesus Christ

- 1) Jesus is the fulfillment of all Old Testament covenants and the turning point in redemptive history (Luke 24:27, John 5:39).
- 2) The cross is the climax of redemptive history, where God deals with sin and provides salvation (Galatians 4:4–5, Romans 3:23–25).

4. Purpose of Redemptive History

- 1) To restore the Kingdom of God and bring His people into eternal fellowship with Him (Revelation 21:1–4).
- 2) To transform people into the image of God, conforming them to Christ by the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:29).

5. Application of Redemptive History

- 1) The Bible must be read through the lens of redemptive history; each event and character points to Christ.
 - 2) Believers today are called to live as God's kingdom people within the ongoing flow of redemptive history.
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