

## OLD TESTAMENT MESSIANIC PROPHECIES – THEIR NEW TESTAMENT FULFILMENT

The first prophecy in scripture concerning the coming of Messiah was when God rebuked Satan through the serpent for provoking Adam and Eve to sin and bringing about the fall of man (CP Gen 3:15). This predicated the perpetual hostility between the children of the devil and the children of God. The *seed of the woman* is Jesus (CP Ga 4:4). “*He shall bruise thy head*” in Gen 3:15 prophesies of Jesus bringing complete and crushing defeat of Satan, both at Calvary and at the end of Christ’s millennial reign, when Satan will be cast into the lake of fire to be tormented day and night forever (CP Col 2:15; He 2:14-15; 1Jn 3:8; Rev 20:1-3, 7-10). “*And thou shalt bruise His heel*” in Gen 3:14 is a prophecy of Satan inflicting only temporary suffering on Jesus – God would not leave Jesus’ soul in hell, nor let His body suffer corruption (CP Psa 16:8-10; 49:15 with Mk 16:6; Ac 2:25-27; 13:35-37).

Jesus is the seed of Abraham through whom God prophesied that all the families of the earth would be blessed (CP Gen 12:1-3, also 17:19; 18:18; 21:12; 22:18; 26:4; 28:14 with Ac 3:25; Ga 3:8, 16; He 8:6; 11:18). These prophecies have all been fulfilled many times, and will be eternally fulfilled in the Millennium and the New Earth. Jesus fulfilled Jacob’s prophecy of *Shiloh* – a Messianic designation – who would come from the tribe of Judah. *Shiloh* means “to whom dominion belongs” (CP Gen 49:8-10 with Rev 5:5). Jesus was the *Star out of Jacob* who Balaam prophesied did not then exist, but was to come (CP Nu 24:17 with Mt 2:1-2, 9-10; Lu 1:30-33). A *Sceptre out of Israel* in Nu 24:17 expresses the ruling power of Messiah who was to come (CP Rev 1:8). Although the following Old Testament prophecies are not Messianic in the strict sense of the word, they have all been fulfilled by Jesus in the New Testament, and should be included here. Moses’ prophecy in De 18 that God would raise up from among the Jews another prophet like himself who must be obeyed was fulfilled in Jesus (CP De 18:15-19 with Ac 3:22-26). Jesus in His crucifixion prophetically fulfilled God’s Old Testament law of execution by hanging (CP De 21:22-23 with Ga 3:13). Nathan’s Old Testament prophecy that God would be a father to King David’s son Solomon, had a double fulfilment in both Solomon and Jesus (CP 2Sam 7:12-14 with He 1:5). Solomon, not Jesus, sinned and was chastened by God. God formally declared Jesus to be His Son in the first Messianic prophecy in Psalms by King David (CP Psa 2:7 with Ac 13:33; He 1:5; 5:5). Ac 13:33 is not teaching as some believe, that Jesus became God’s Son at His resurrection. When Paul quoted Psa 2:7 in Ac 13:33, he was simply illustrating that by Jesus’ resurrection God was formally showing Him to be His Son. The resurrection fulfilled David’s Old Testament prophecy. The whole of Psa 2 is a Messianic prophecy but only V7 has been fulfilled at Christ’s first advent.

Psa 8:2 is also a Messianic prophecy which has been partially fulfilled (CP Psa 8:2 with Mt 21:16). David’s next Messianic prophecy was fulfilled in the life, death, resurrection, and exaltation of Jesus (CP Psa 16:8-11 with Jn 20:9; Ac 2:25-33; 13:35-37; He 12:2). David’s prophecy in Psa 21 applies to both him

and Messiah (CP 21:1-7). While this prophecy also applies to David, V4-6 apply to Messiah alone and have been fulfilled in Christ – V4 in Ac 2:27-32 (CP 21:4 with Ac 2:27-32); V5 in He 2:6-10 (CP 21:5 with He 2:6-10); V6a in Eph 1:20-23; Php 2:9-11; 1Pe 3:22 (CP 21:6a with Eph 1:20-23; Php 2:9-11; 1Pe 3:22); and 6b in Ac 2:28 and He 12:1-2 (CP 21:6b with Ac 2:28; He 12:1-2). Jesus fulfilled David’s next prophecy while He was dying on the Cross (CP Psa 22:1 with Mt 27:46; Mk 15:34). Jesus on the cross was the sin-bearer for all mankind, but God could not look upon sin even if it was borne by His only begotten Son, and at that moment in time Jesus experienced the abandonment and despair of being separated from God as punishment for sin. This was the cup that Jesus prayed the Father three times in the Garden of Gethsemane on the night of his arrest, to take away if He would (CP Mt 26:36-44; 2Cor 5:21).

The next part of David’s Messianic prophecy in Psa 22 is in V6-21. It concerns Messiah’s sufferings (CP Psa 22:6-21). The sufferings of Messiah prophesied here were all fulfilled in the sufferings of Jesus leading up to His death on the cross. He took the lowest place among men to be rejected, scorned, spat upon, humiliated, and shamed for them (CP V 6-8 with Mt 20:17-19; Mk 10:33-34; Lu 18:31-33). Psa 22:9-10 shows the Father and Son relationship between God and Messiah from the womb, fulfilled in Jesus, Son of God (CP V 9-10 with Mt 1:18-21; Lu 1:31-35; 2:40-52; Jn 1:1-2, 14). Psa 22:11 proves that Jesus was alone in His work (CP Psa 22:11). David then prophesied that the self-willed and obstinate rulers of Israel determined to kill the Messiah. They were as ravening lions attacking Him (CP Psa 22:12-15). Messiah’s lifeblood “poured out like water, and His bones out of joint” in V14, foretold Jesus’ lifeless body hanging limp upon the cross by nails driven into His hands and feet. Messiah’s statement “*my heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels*” was fulfilled in Jesus’ complete surrender to His destiny – He would not retaliate in any way (CP Mt 27:1-66).

As David prophesied next of Messiah surrounded by dogs and enclosed by the assembly of the wicked, so Jesus was at the mercy of both Gentiles and Jews wanting Him killed (CP Psa 22:16 with Mt 27:20; Mk 14:1, 55; Lu 22:1-2; 23:13-24; Jn 19:6-15; Ac 4:27). *Dogs* in the context of Psa 22:16 refers to Gentiles, as Ac 4:27 confirms (CP also Mt 20:19). The next part of David’s prophecy in Psa 22 concerning lots being cast for Messiah’s clothes was fulfilled in the soldiers casting lots for Jesus’ garments as He hung on the cross (CP Psa 22:18 with Mt 27:35; Jn 19:24). Psa 22:22 has been fulfilled in He 2:12 (CP Psa 22:22 with He 2:12). Although the soldiers broke the legs of the two who were crucified with Him, no bone of Jesus was broken in His death on the cross, fulfilling David’s next Messianic prophecy in Psa 34 (CP Psa 34:19-20 with Jn 19:31-33, 36). It should be noted here that no bone of the Passover Lamb, sacrificed by the Israelites to God preparatory to their deliverance from Egypt, was to be broken either. The Passover Lamb was an Old Testament type of Christ and the redemption He provides in His sacrificial death (CP Ex 12:3-13, 46; Nu 9:12 with Jn 1:29; 1Cor 5:7; 1Pe

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1:18-20). David's next prophecy, in Psa 35:19 and also 69:4 was quoted by Jesus of Himself in Jn 15 (CP Psa 35:19 and 69:4 with Jn 15:24-25).

It was only Jesus' sacrifice of Himself in fulfilment of David's next Messianic prophecy that satisfied God's justice and provided permanent sanctification of Christians (CP Psa 40:6-8 with He 10:5-10). The plain teaching here is that in dying on the cross as the expiatory sacrifice for the sins of all mankind in complete obedience to God's will, Jesus abrogated the Old Covenant in its entirety and replaced it with the New Covenant in Him. The next part of David's Messianic prophecy in Psa 40:9-10 concerns Messiah's ministry, which has been fulfilled in Jesus. He has not held back anything that God had given Him to declare. He preached righteousness, and proclaimed God's faithfulness and salvation, His steadfast love and truth, to the multitudes (CP 40:9-10 with Mt 9:35; Lu 4:16-22; 5:15; Jn 3:16; 17:23).

David also prophesied that Messiah would be betrayed by a friend. This was fulfilled in Judas Iscariot's betrayal of Jesus (CP Psa 41:9; 55:12-14 with Mt 26:14-16, 21-25, 47-50; Jn 13:18, 21-27). While Psa 55:12-14 also applies to the betrayal of King David, it is a Messianic prophecy and applies to the betrayal of Jesus too. Jesus fulfilled David's prophecy of a Messianic King who God calls *God*, whose throne is forever (CP Psa 45:6-7 with He 1:8-9). The writer of Hebrews here contrasts Jesus as God, with angels. This is a proof text of the Deity of Jesus. In His ascension to Heaven when "*He led captivity captive and gave gifts unto men*", Jesus fulfilled another of David's Old Testament prophecies (CP Psa 68:18 with Eph 4:8-10). Opinions are divided among Bible scholars as to when this ascension took place, and what the captivity is that is referred to. Knowing is not fundamental to salvation, so they will not be an issue here. The gifts He gave unto men are the ministries in Eph 4:11-12 (CP Eph 4:11-12). David's next Messianic prophecy was fulfilled in the hatred of Jesus by those who rejected Him (CP Psa 69:4 with Jn 15:25). David's next prophecy was fulfilled in Jesus' brothers' attitude toward Him (CP Psa 69:8 with Mt 12:46; Mk 3:31; Lu 8:19). Jesus' mother and brothers had come to lay hold of Him and take Him away because they thought He was out of His mind – *beside Himself* (KJV) – being completely fanatical about religion (CP Mk 3:19-21). Jesus' family wanted to take Him away but could not get to Him because of the crowd. None of His brothers believed in His Deity until His resurrection (CP Jn 7:1-5 with Ac 1:14; 1Cor 15:7). James was one of Jesus' brothers (CP Mt 13:54-55 with Ga 1:19).

David also prophesied that zeal for His Father's house would eat Messiah up. Jesus fulfilled this prophecy in His first scourging in the temple – when He drove out all those who were profaning it (CP Psa 69:9a with Jn 2:15-17). The second part of David's prophecy in Psa 69:9 was quoted as fulfilled by Christ in Ro 15:3 (CP Psa 69:9b with Ro 15:3). Jesus fulfilled David's prophecy concerning the sufferings of Messiah in His sufferings (CP Psa 69:19-21). These verses were all fulfilled by Jesus, but only V21 is quoted in the New Testament specifically as being fulfilled by Him (CP Mt 27:34, 38; Mk 15:23, 36; Lu 23:36; Jn 19:28-30). In using parables to teach the disciples, Jesus fulfilled

another prophecy by King David (CP Psa 78:2 with Mt 13:34-35). David next prophesied that Messiah was co-equal with God and sits at His right hand (CP Psa 110:1). Jesus fulfilled the first part of this prophecy only at His first advent – He sits at God's right hand in Heaven (CP Mt 22:41-45; Mk 12:35-37; 16:19; Lu 20:41-44; Ac 2:33-35; Eph 1:20; Col 3:1; He 1:3; 8:1; 10:12; 12:2; 1Pe 3:22). Jesus' enemies will be made His footstool – the second part of David's prophecy in Psa 110:1 – at His second advent. Jesus also fulfilled David's prophecy that Messiah was "*a high priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek*" (CP Psa 110:4 with He 5:6-10; 6:20; 7:15-17, 21). Melchizedek was an Old Testament type of the eternal priesthood of Christ and of His eternal existence (CP Gen 14:18 and He 7:1-3 with Mic 5:2; Jn 1:1-2; Col 1:17; He 1:8-12).

Jesus is the stone the builders rejected who is become the Head of the Corner, or Chief Corner Stone, fulfilling Old Testament Messianic prophecies by both David and Isaiah (CP Psa 118:22-23 and Isa 28:16 with Mt 21:42; Mk 12:10-11; Lu 20:17; Ac 4:10-11; Eph 2:20; 1Pe 2:6-7). Jesus fulfilled David's prophecy of Messiah's first and second advents (CP Psa 118:26 with Mt 21:9; 23:39; Mk 11:9; Lu 13:35; 19:38; Jn 3:13; 9:35-38; 12:12-13). Jesus was born of a virgin, fulfilling Isaiah's Messianic prophecy of the virgin birth (CP Isa 7:14 with Mt 1:18-23; Lu 1:26-35). The virgin birth is a central tenet of the Christian faith. *Immanuel* in Isa 7:14 and Mt 1:23 means "God with us", which confirms the Deity of Jesus; that He has always existed as God (CP Mic 5:2; Jn 1:1-3; 3:13; Php 2:5-8; 1Ti 3:16; He 1:1-13; Rev 22:13).

Jesus fulfilled another of Isaiah's Messianic prophecies that Messiah would become a stumbling stone and a rock of offence to the Jews who would reject Him (CP Isa 8:13-15 with Ro 9:30-33; 1Pe 2:8). Jesus and Isaiah's children both were a double fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy in Isa 8:18 (CP 8:18 with He 2:13b). As noted earlier, He 2:13a was the fulfilment of Samuel's prophecy in 2Sam 22:3. While Jesus was an offence and a stumbling stone to the Jews, who rejected Him, as we learned in our study on Psa 118:22-23, He was the cornerstone of faith to the Gentiles, who accepted Him. Jesus was the fulfilment of Isaiah's Old Testament Messianic prophecy that the people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; it has shone upon them who dwell in the land of the shadow of death (CP Isa 9:1-2 with Mt 4:14-16; Lu 1:79; Jn 1:1-9; 3:19-21; 9:5; 12:35-36, 46; 2Pe 1:19). The only fulfilment by Jesus in Isaiah's next Messianic prophecy is His birth (CP Isa 9:6-7). Except for His birth (CP Lu 2:11), the rest of this prophecy will be fulfilled at Jesus' second advent. Jesus also fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy that Messiah would come forth as fresh life from David's dynasty that had been all but destroyed – like a shoot sprouting out of a dead fallen tree, and He would have a sevenfold anointing of the Holy Spirit (CP Isa 11:1-2 with Mt 3:16; Mk 1:10; Lu 3:21-22; Jn 3:34; 7:42; Ac 10:38 with Rev 1:4).

Isaiah also prophesied that Messiah, as the Root of Jesse, would come forth as a banner around whom the Gentiles would rally, and in whom they would trust (CP Isa 11:10 with Jn 7:42; Ro 15:12). The content of Isaiah's prophecy in 11:10 will not be fulfilled until

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Messiah's second advent. *In that day* refers to that time, but the subject of the prophecy was Jesus at His first advent. Jesus also fulfilled Isa 42:1-3, 6-7 as the chosen servant of God who loved and delighted in Him, and put His Spirit upon Him to accomplish His mission as a covenant for the people, and a light for the Gentiles (CP Isa 42:1-3, 6-7 with Mt 12:15-21). V4 in Isa 42 will be fulfilled at Christ's second advent (CP 42:4). Jesus is portrayed in Isa 49 as the Messianic servant, Israel, in whom God will be glorified (CP Isa 49:1-9). The whole of Isa 49 is a prophecy originating with Messiah Himself, but only V1-7a and part of V8 and 9 have been fulfilled at Christ's first advent. In V1 Messiah predicts that He would be called and named from His mother's womb, which Jesus was (CP V1 with Mt 1:18-25; Lu 1:26-35). Scriptures teach that Jesus' mouth is as a sharp sword, and as a pointed arrow hidden in God's quiver, He will at the appointed time destroy Israel's enemies, and gather the nation to God (CP Isa 49:2 with Rev 1:16, 2:12, 16; 19:11-15, 21). Although Israel is not yet gathered to God, Jesus is glorified in Him – God is His strength. God also gave Jesus to be a light for the Gentiles here as in Isa 42 (CP Isa 49:3-6 with Mt 12:15-21; Lu 2:25-32; Jn 13:31). Jesus will provide salvation from sin for all men. The prisoners to sin will be set free (CP Isa 49:7-9 with 2Cor 6:2).

Isaiah's next Messianic prophecy is Isa 50:4-11 which has been fulfilled by Jesus in all its various aspects (CP Isa 50:4-5 with Jn 7:16; 8:28, 46-47; 12:49; 14:10, 24; 17:8). Seven times Jesus claimed to speak only what God had given Him to speak. The next part of Isaiah's prophecy here in Isa 50:6 foretells the sufferings of Jesus at the time of His arrest and trial (CP Isa 50:6 with Mt 26:67; 27:26-30). Messiah was dedicated to one end in life – to die (CP Isa 50:7). This prophecy was fulfilled in Jesus as He steadfastly set His face like a flint to go to His death. His purpose for living was to die (CP Lu 9:28-31, 51 also Jn 10:15-18). God who vindicates Messiah's character approves of what He does and declares Him innocent (CP Isa 50:8). The Messianic prophecy following on from here is the heart of the Bible and time needs to be taken to properly examine it (CP Isa 52:13 – 53:12). This entire prophecy has been fulfilled except for V13 and 15 in Ch 52, which will be fulfilled at Christ's second advent. The disfigurement Messiah suffered in 52:14 was fulfilled in Jesus at the time of His arrest and trial as recorded also in Isa 50:6 (CP V 14 and Isa 50:6 with Mt 26:67; 27:26-30; Mk 15:19; Lu 22:63-64; Jn 19:1-3).

Although He performed many miracles in their midst, the Jews refused to believe that Jesus was the Messiah, thus fulfilling Isa 53:1 (CP 53:1 with Jn 12:37-38 and Ro 10:16). The *Arm of the Lord* in Isa 53:1 is figurative of God's power and His empowering of Jesus to perform miracles. Isa 53:2 refers to Messiah's infancy, which was fulfilled in Jesus in Mt 1 and Lu 2 (CP Isa 53:2 with Mt 1:18-25; Lu 2:1-52). Messiah's lack of beauty referred to in Isa 53:2 was fulfilled in the disfigurement Jesus suffered during his arrest and trial, which we examined in our study on Isa 52:14. Jesus was despised and rejected of men, fulfilling Isaiah's prophecy of Messiah in 53:3 (CP Isa 53:3 with Jn 1:10-11; 8:48; 10:20). Jesus was a man of sorrows who knew what grief was, being repulsed

by His own people who He came to save (CP Mt 23:37-39; Jn 1:11). In the next part of his prophecy in Ch 53, Isaiah prophesied that Messiah would bring healing to both body and soul in His atoning death. This was fulfilled in Christ in Mt 8:16-17 (CP Isa 53:4-5 with Mt 8:16-17). The clear teaching here is that there is bodily healing in the Atonement, which Peter affirms as an established fact accomplished by Jesus' stripes (CP 1Pe 2:24-25).

Jesus had to suffer the cross because men pursue their own, rather than the interests of God. God laid all their sins on Jesus, making Him the sin bearer for all mankind. Regardless of what His accusers said Jesus submitted to His interrogators and offered no resistance. He would assume the role of a sacrificial lamb, fulfilling the next part of Isaiah's Messianic prophecy in Ch 53 (CP Isa 53:6-7 with Mk 15:1-4; Jn 1:29; 1Pe 1:18-19; Rev 5:6-10). Jesus was never kept in prison nor did He have a fair trial. Justice and judgement were denied Him, for His enemies wanted Him killed. He was cut off in death for their sins, fulfilling Isa 53:8 (CP Isa 53:8 with Ac 8:32-33). In the next part of Isaiah's prophecy Messiah "made His grave with the wicked, and with the rich in His death" (CP Isa 53:9). This was fulfilled in Jesus being buried in Joseph of Arimathea's own private tomb. The Jews intended that Jesus be buried along with the two criminals who were crucified with Him (CP Jn 19:31), but Joseph, a rich man, prevailed upon Pilate to let him put Jesus' body in his own new, unused tomb (CP Mt 27:57-60; Mk 15:43-46; Lu 23:50-53; Jn 19: 38-42). Jesus' execution was undeserved – He was completely innocent of all the charges made against Him ... *because He had done no violence, neither was any deceit in His mouth*. Peter quotes these words as he encourages Christians to endure unjust suffering, like Jesus did (CP 1Pe 2:20-23).

Although Jesus did not deserve to die, it pleased God to permit His sacrificial death because it brought about the redemption for the whole creation (CP Jn 1:29; 11:49-52; Ro 3:23-25; 8:19-23; Eph 1:3-7; 1Jn 2:2). Both God and Jesus volunteered to suffer such indignities for the salvation of man's souls (CP Isa 53:10 with Jn 3:16; 10:18). Part of the prophecy in Isa 53:10 also, was that Messiah shall prolong His days. This was fulfilled in Christ's resurrection to eternal life, which was also prophesied by King David in the Psalms, which we studied earlier (CP Psa 16:10; 22:1 with Ac 2:24-36; 1Cor 15:1-4, 20-23; 1Pe 1:3; 3:21). *His seed* in Isa 53:10, are the redeemed, and *the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in His hand* means that all God's purposes shall be realised through Jesus, and that He will be amply satisfied seeing all creation restored to Himself as before the fall of man (CP Ro 8:19-23; 1Cor 15:24-28; Eph 1:8-14; Rev 11:15).

The next part of Isaiah's Messianic prophecy, in Isa 53:11, was fulfilled in the suffering of Jesus providing complete satisfaction in settling the sin issue. Jesus knew exactly what had to be done to settle the issue, and in doing it, will justify all who come to God through Him (CP Isa 53:11 with Ro 5:19; 2Cor 5:21). In Isa 53:12 God promises to reward Messiah – which is fulfilled in the exaltation of Christ – for His atoning death (CP Isa 53:12 with Eph 1:19-23; Php 2:9-11; 1Pe 3:18, 22; Rev 11:15; 20:4-6). Jesus in turn will reward true believers, here and hereafter (CP Eph 1:3;

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Rev 3:7-10; 22:5). There are four reasons given in Isa 53:12 for Messiah's glorious triumph, and Jesus has fulfilled them all: *He hath poured out His soul unto death* (CP Php 2:8), *He was numbered with the transgressors* (CP Mk 15:27-28; Lu 22:37), *He bare the sin of many* (CP 1Jn 2:2), *He made intercession for the transgressors* (CP Lu 23:34; Ro 8:34; He 7:25; 1Jn 2:1).

Jesus fulfilled part of Isaiah's next Messianic prophecy in His first sermon in His home town of Nazareth (CP Isa 61:1-2 with Lu 4:18-19). Isaiah's prophecy in Isa 61 extends to V11 but only V1 and 2a were fulfilled at Jesus' first advent. The last Messianic prophecy by Isaiah takes up the last two chapters of the book, 65:1-66:24, but only 65:1 has been fulfilled (CP 65:1 with Mt 21:33-43; 23:37-39; Ro 10:21). Isa 65:1 was fulfilled in Jesus being rejected by the Jews, but sought after by the Gentiles. Jesus fulfilled Micah's Old Testament Messianic prophecy that Bethlehem was to be the birthplace of the Messiah (Cp Mic 5:2 with Mt 2:1-6), and that He would come from Judah (Cp Gen 49:10 with He 7:14; Rev 5:5). The next Old Testament prophecy fulfilled by Jesus was of God calling His Son out of Egypt where Joseph had taken Him and Mary to save His life (CP Hos 11:1 with Mt 2:13-15). Zechariah's Messianic prophecy to the Daughters of Zion that their King would come riding on an ass was fulfilled in Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem riding one (CP Zech 9:9 with Mt 21:1-11; Jn 12:12-16; also Mk 11:1-10; Lu 19:28-40). Zechariah also prophesied that

Messiah would be sold for thirty pieces of silver. This was fulfilled by Judas Iscariot who betrayed Jesus to the chief priests (CP Zech 11:12-13 with Mt 26:14-16 and 27:3-10; also Ac 1:16-19). There is nothing in scripture to indicate why Matthew attributed this prophecy to Jeremiah, and not Zechariah.

Jesus' hands and feet being pierced when He was nailed to the cross, and His side also after He died, fulfilled Zechariah's next Messianic prophecy, "*and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced*" (CP Zech 12:10 with Jn 19:34, 37). Zechariah's last Messianic prophecy next, was applied by Jesus to Himself (CP Zech 13:7 with Mt 26:31). Jesus was the shepherd who would be smitten, and the disciples, who would defect for a time, were the sheep who would be scattered. God proclaimed the shepherd My Fellow (KJV) in Zech 13:7, confirming Jesus Deity – His co-equality with God. Although the next Old Testament Prophecy is not completely Messianic in character, it will be included here (CP Mal 3:1 with Mt 3:1 and 11:10; Mk 1:2-4; Lu 1:67, 76 and 7:27). Jesus is the Messenger of the Covenant who John the Baptist preceded (Cp also Isa 40:3-5).

This concludes our study of Old Testament Messianic prophecies and their New Testament fulfilment. There are numerous Old Testament Messianic prophecies still to be found in scripture, but they have not yet been fulfilled. They will be fulfilled at Christ's second advent.