

The Brazen Serpent - A Type

Numbers 21:4-9

“Salvation by this serpent of brass was outside the Tabernacle, and apart from all ordinances, sacrifices, and priestly ministrations. So today, salvation is not by priests, confessionals, communions, or any church ceremonials.”

Note the main **type**-aspects in the **Brazen Serpent**.

1. ITS APPOINTMENT

(a) It was prescribed by God. So the Cross of Christ is the Divinely appointed means of salvation.

(b) It was informing. Brass a type of judgment; the serpent, of sin. Both together show sin judged.

(c) It was the only Divinely appointed remedy. So the Christ of the Cross is the only way (Acts 4:12).

(d) It was enduring. It was of brass. It was only destroyed long after, because superstitiously regarded.

(e) It was conspicuous. It was erected high in the centre of the camp. Even so is Christ uplifted.

2. ITS ALL-SUFFICIENCY

(a) It availed wherever a man was bitten. So there is provision in the Cross of Christ for all manner of sin.

(b) It availed however serious a man's condition. So the Cross saves the worst of sinners.

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(c) It availed however many times a man might be bitten. So there is no limit in the Cross.

(d) It availed for all who looked —young, old, priest, slave. So is the one Cross for all.

(e) It was infallible. There is no hint of any case in which it failed. So the Cross never fails.

3. ITS APPROPRIATION

(a) Life came simply by a look. So salvation is by the look of faith today.

(b) It may have seemed improbable. What connection between it and the wound? So do men speak of the Cross.

(c) It was intended as a lesson. They must look to a serpent, the very thing causing pain. So the Cross charges home sin even as it saves.

(d) Each must look for himself. So the Cross must be individually appropriated.

(e) It brought cure instantaneously. No hint of any gradual or delayed cure. So it is with the Cross. It brings immediate pardon and justification.

Moses - The **Servant** of The Lord

Moses' Final Accomplishments

Moses Preached Three Sermons

Moses Challenged Joshua ([Deuteronomy 31:7, 8, 14](#))

Moses Blessed the Twelve Tribes ([Deuteronomy 33:1-3, 27-29](#))

Moses Completed the Pentateuch ([Deuteronomy 31:9, 24](#))

Moses Composed a Song ([Deuteronomy 3:19, 32:3, 4, 9-11, 43](#))

Moses Died and Departed for Heaven ([Deuteronomy 34:1, 5-7, 10](#))

Moses The Theologian

In three sermons Moses expounded upon ten great theological themes.

1. The Faithfulness of God ([Deuteronomy 2:7; 4:33-38; 7:6-8; 8:3-4; 9:4-6; 29:5-6; 32:9-14](#))
2. The Word of God ([Deuteronomy 4:1, 2, 7, 9; 11:18-21; 30:11-14](#))
3. The Person of God ([Deuteronomy 6:4, 5; 7:9; 32:39](#))
4. The Love of God ([Deuteronomy 7:13](#))
5. The Glory of God ([Deuteronomy 4:39; 10:17-18](#))
6. The Grace of God ([Deuteronomy 7:6-9; 9:4-6](#))
7. The Coming Great Prophet of God ([Deuteronomy 18:15-19](#))
8. The Will of God ([Deuteronomy 10:12-16](#))
9. The Kings of God ([Deuteronomy 17:14-20](#))
10. The Israel of God ([Deuteronomy 4:25-31; 11:16-17](#))

Moses' Sermons

1. **First Sermon** ([Deuteronomy 1–4](#))

- a. He related the splendor of God they had experienced while at Mt. Sinai ([Deuteronomy 4:10-19; 32-33](#)).
- b. He reviewed their tragic sin at Kadesh-barnea ([Deuteronomy 1:27](#)). A trip that should have taken but eleven days (from Mt. Sinai to Canaan) actually took some thirty-eight years.
- c. He reminded them of his own sin that would keep him from the Promised Land ([Deuteronomy 3:23-27; 4:21-22](#); see also [Deuteronomy 31:1-2](#)).
- d. He urged Israel to encourage their new leader Joshua ([Deuteronomy 1:38; 3:28](#); see also [Deuteronomy 31:7-8, 23](#)).
- e. He set apart the three cities of refuge ([Deuteronomy 4:41-43](#)).

2. **Second Sermon** ([Deuteronomy 5–26](#))

- a. The Ten Commandments were repeated ([Deuteronomy 5:7-21](#)).
- b. Warnings were issued against immorality ([Deuteronomy 23:17](#)), compromise ([Deuteronomy 7:1-5](#)), and witchcraft ([Deuteronomy 18:9-14](#)).
- c. Moses gave a description of Canaan ([Deuteronomy 8:7-8](#)).
- d. He reviewed his personal experiences with God while upon Mt. Sinai ([Deuteronomy 9:9-21](#)).
- e. He reminded them of their financial obligations to God ([Deuteronomy 26](#)).
- f. Laws concerning clothing ([Deuteronomy 22:5](#)), divorce ([Deuteronomy 24:1-4](#)), a woman's rights ([Deuteronomy 21:10-17; 22:13-20](#)), and warfare ([Deuteronomy 20](#)) are given.
- g. He summarized God's overall purpose and plan for that generation of Israelites ([Deuteronomy 6:23](#)).

3. **Third Sermon** ([Deuteronomy 27–30](#))

a. He ordered the blessings and judgments (curses) of the law to be read by the Levites upon two mountains when Israel entered the Promised Land. (See [Deuteronomy 11:26-29; 27:1-14.](#)) The specific blessings were referred to in [Deuteronomy 28:1-14](#), and the curses in [Deuteronomy 27:15-26; 28:15-68](#).

b. [Deuteronomy 28–30](#) recorded in seven parts the features of the Palestinian Covenant.

(1) Israel would be dispersed for disobedience ([Deuteronomy 28:36; 49-53, 63-68; 30:1](#)).

(2) Israel would repent while in dispersion ([Deuteronomy 30:2](#)).

(3) The return of Christ would occur ([Deuteronomy 30:3](#)).

(4) Israel would be restored to the land ([Deuteronomy 30:5](#)).

(5) The nation would receive a new heart ([Deuteronomy 30:6](#)).

(6) Israel's oppressors would be judged ([Deuteronomy 30:7](#)).

(7) The nation would experience prosperity ([Deuteronomy 30:9](#)).

c. Moses offered his generation a choice between God's judgment and blessing ([Deuteronomy 30:15-20](#)).

B. His encouragement to Joshua ([Deuteronomy 31](#); especially [Deuteronomy 31:7-8, 14, 23](#)).

C. His song for Israel. (See [Deuteronomy 31:19-22, 30; 32:1-47](#).)

At this time Moses also completed the Pentateuch (first five books of the Bible). (See [Deuteronomy 31:9, 24](#).)

D. His blessings upon the individual tribes ([Deuteronomy 33](#)).

E. His departure for heaven ([Deuteronomy 31:2; 14-18; 32:48-52; 34:1-12](#)).