

history, or a principle of prophecy, or a law of human experience, having a literal application in the Old Testament, receives a special application in the New. The literal or historic instance of application is taken as a type or representative of another special but analogous instance. In this way, an Old Testament type may symbolize a fact, a principle, or an event in the life of Jesus Christ. A few examples of the usage first of Christ, and then of the evangelists and the apostles, will illustrate the principle of Messianic application.

Before taking up examples in detail, it should be noted here that the forms by which quotations from the Old Testament are introduced in the New Testament are both numerous and varied, different forms being used by different writers in introducing the self-same passage. Such phrases as "It is written," "Thus it is written," "According as it is written," "It was said," "According as it is said," are among the more usual formulæ that occur. Some writers have suggested that each formula affords a sort of index to the special purpose of the citation which it introduces. But from the number and variety of these introductory forms, it is very evident that they do not furnish the interpreter with any such direction. The particular purpose of each passage quoted must be determined by the principle already explained.

There is one formula, however, especially peculiar to the writings of Matthew and John, which requires a more extended notice. This phrase in Greek is generally rendered, "*that* it might be fulfilled," or "*in order that* it might be fulfilled." The force of the conjunction in each of these expressions is significant. It is now admitted and maintained by the most eminent Greek scholars that the word in the original, translated "*that*," or, "*in order that*," often signifies not the design of an action, but the result of it; that is, that the conjunction in this connection often denotes the consequence, not the purpose, of an event. As this conjunctive particle is constantly employed by the New Testament writers simply to express the result or event of an action, these phrases may be rendered "*in which case was fulfilled*," or, "*whereby was fulfilled*," as Wesley suggests. The result, not the design, of an event is such that it