CHAPTER IV. Unity of Revelation—Unity of Form	
 Calvin's distinction between the form and content of revelation 	40
 Old Testament forms of revelation closely related to those of the New Testament 	4.7
3. The form of Christ as foreshadowed in the Old Testament (i) In the historical form of Israel (ii) In individuals within Israel	41 42
(iii) In the political institutions of Israel	
(iv) In the ritual of the law	
(v) In signs and visions	
(vi) The spiritual and eternal as foreshadowed in the material and temporal	
4. Conclusion	59
CHAPTER V. The Uniqueness of Revelation	
1. Christ as the only valid and satisfying source of revelation	61
The folly and ingratitude of turning from Christ to other supposed sources	62
The place of natural religion as a source of the knowledge of God	65
 The place of the liberal arts and sciences as a source of the knowledge of God 	67
The perversity of man's mind as a barrier to any true knowledge of God outside of Christ	69
CHAPTER VI. The Place and Function of Word and Sign in the Event of Revelation under the Old Covenant	
1. The use of word and sign	71
2. The word as interpreting the sign	72
3. The sign as confirming the word	73
4. The sign as testifying to the real presence of God	75
5. The sign as representing a spiritual gift6. The sign as indicating the limits of man's mind	76 78
o. The sign as mulcating the limits of man's mind	70
CHAPTER VII. The Preached Word as the Word of God	
1. Preaching as the Word of God	82
2. Preaching as a sign of the presence of God	84
2 Preaching so the instrument of Christ's rule	Q =