

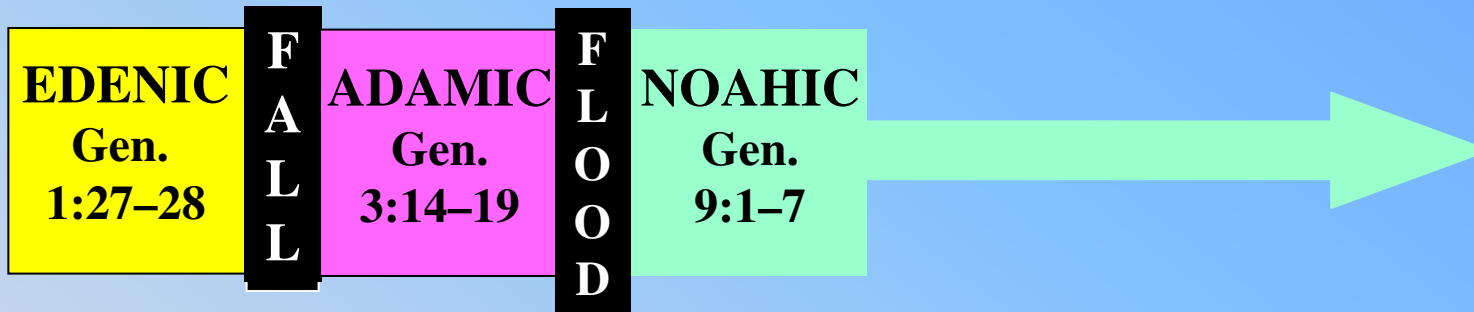
Heb. 8:6, “But now He has obtained a more excellent ministry, by as much as He is also the mediator of a better covenant, which has been enacted on better promises.

Heb. 8:7, “For if that first *covenant* had been faultless, there would have been no occasion sought for a second.

**Heb. 8:8, “For finding fault with them, He says,
‘BEHOLD, DAYS ARE COMING, SAYS THE
LORD, WHEN I WILL EFFECT A NEW
COVENANT WITH THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL AND
WITH THE HOUSE OF JUDAH;”**

8 BIBLICAL COVENANTS

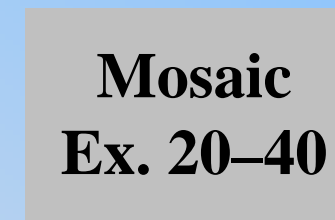
GENTILE COVENANTS



JEWISH COVENANTS (Unconditional Permanent)



JEWISH COVENANTS (Conditional Temporary)



1B. A covenant is a legally binding obligation of God to man.

2B. A covenant is God's solemn pledge to fulfill His promises to those included in the covenant.

3B. A covenant is a word for a legal contract or covenant.

4B. A contract can be between two parties of equal stature or one superior and one inferior.

5B. διαθήκη *diatheke* “to make a disposition of one’s own property” in the sense of “a unilateral enactment.” In secular Greek this word usually meant “will” or “testament,” but even classical authors like Aristophanes (*Birds* 439) used it of a covenant wherein one of the two parties had an overwhelming superiority over the other.

6B. Though covenants have often been categorized as unconditional and conditional, these terms may not always be the most precise. The best term is permanent vs. temporary.

7B. The New Covenant is the third permanent covenant with Israel that is based on the Abrahamic Covenant.

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1–13

“land” “seed” “blessing”

ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

DAVIDIC COVENANT

2 Samuel 7

“seed”

NEW COVENANT

Jeremiah 31

“blessing”

DAVIDIC COVENANT

DAVIDIC COVENANT

2 Sam 7:12–16

Psa. 89

1 Chron. 17:11–14

ETERNAL HOUSE

2 Sam 7:11, 13a, 16

1 Chron 17:10

ETERNAL KINGDOM

2 Sam. 7:12c

1 Chron. 17:14

ETERNAL THRONE

2 Sam 7:13b

1 Chron. 17:12b, 14

8B. It is an unconditional covenant, meaning that the fulfillment of its promises does not depend on the obedience of Israel, although, in time, the covenant will be the cause of their obedience (Ezek. 36:21–22).

9B. Whereas most of the other covenants are material and national in nature, the New Covenant is primarily spiritual.

10B. The New Covenant is everlasting in nature (Isa. 61:8–9; Jer. 32:40; Ezek. 16:60; 37:26).

- A. Scripture: Jeremiah 31:31–34 (cf., Isaiah 49:8; 54:10; 55:3; 59:21; 61:8–9; Jeremiah. 32:37–41; 32:39–40; Ezek. 11:19; 16:60–63; 18:31; 34:25; 36:25–28; Ezek. 37:21–28; Hos 2:17–20; Amos 9:13–15).**
- B. Persons: God and the House of Judah and House of Israel**
- C. Importance: Provides for the regeneration of Israel, and the fulfillment of all other covenants and promises to them.**
- D. Provisions (10) which reinforce a unique state of salvation for the nation Israel in the Millennial Kingdom.**

Romans 11:26, “And so all Israel will be saved, as it is written: ‘The Deliverer will come out of Zion, and He will turn away ungodliness from Jacob;’”

Contrast Between the Old and New Covenant

- 1. God will write the law in the minds and on the hearts of those in the new covenant;**
- 2. God will be the God of those in the new covenant and they will be his people;**
- 3. Those in the new covenant will know God;**
- 4. Two basic characteristics: an internal spiritual transformation and a promise of the future regathering of Israel and its restoration to the land.**

Luke 22:20, “And in the same way He took the cup after they had eaten, saying, ‘This cup which is poured out for you is **the new covenant in My blood.’”**

1 Cor. 11:25, “In the same way He took the cup also after supper, saying, ‘This cup is **the new covenant in My blood; do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me.’”**

2 Cor. 3:6, “who also made us adequate as servants of **a new covenant, not of the letter but of the Spirit; for the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.”**

Heb. 9:15, “For this reason He is the Mediator of **a new covenant, so that, since a death has taken place for the redemption of the transgressions that were committed under the first covenant, those who have been called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance.”**

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL

Promises Made

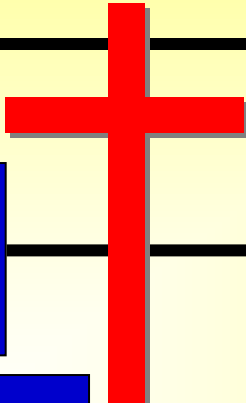
Promises Fulfilled

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

REAL ESTATE COVENANT

DAVIDIC COVENANT

NEW COVENANT



FORMATION OF ISRAEL

THEOCRACY

MONARCHY

EXILE

RESTORATION

CHURCH

MILLENNIUM

PATRIARCHS
MOSES

JUDGES

KINGS

EZRA
NEHEMIAH

APOSTLES

JESUS
CHRIST

