

God's Covenants: A Story of Promises

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the primary difference between a covenant and a contract? a) A covenant is always mutual, while a contract is unilateral b) A covenant is a solemn promise, often unilateral, while a contract is transactional and mutual c) A contract is sacred, while a covenant is legal d) A covenant is temporary, while a contract is eternal
2. Which covenant is described as the closest biblical parallel to a contract? a) Noahic Covenant b) Abrahamic Covenant c) Mosaic Covenant d) Davidic Covenant
3. What is the sign of the Noahic Covenant? a) Circumcision b) Sabbath c) Rainbow d) Lord's Supper
4. Which covenant is unconditional and promises an eternal throne? a) Mosaic Covenant b) Davidic Covenant c) Priestly Covenant d) New Covenant to the Church
5. What is the sign of the Mosaic Covenant? a) Rainbow b) Circumcision c) Sabbath d) None
6. The Priestly Covenant was given to whom? a) Abraham b) Phinehas c) David d) Moses
7. Which covenant is fulfilled by Jesus' sacrifice and has the Lord's Supper as its sign? a) Abrahamic Covenant b) Mosaic Covenant c) New Covenant to the Church d) Noahic Covenant
8. How does the Noahic Covenant connect to Jesus? a) It promises eternal life through Jesus b) It preserves creation for redemption c) It establishes Jesus as King d) It fulfills the Law
9. What is the key promise of the Abrahamic Covenant? a) Never to destroy the earth with a flood b) Land, descendants, and blessing for all nations c) An eternal throne d) Forgiveness through Jesus' sacrifice
10. Which scripture is associated with the New Covenant to Israel? a) Genesis 9:8-17 b) Jeremiah 31:31-34 c) 2 Samuel 7:16 d) Exodus 19:5
11. What does the New Covenant to Israel promise according to Jeremiah 31:31-34? a) God's law written in their hearts and forgiveness of sins b) An eternal throne for Israel c) A rainbow as a sign of mercy d) A priesthood for Phinehas's line
12. From a dispensational perspective, when is the New Covenant to Israel expected to be fulfilled? a) During Jesus' earthly ministry b) At the time of the Exodus c) After the tribulation, in the new kingdom d) During the Babylonian exile

13. According to Ezekiel 36:22-28, why does God make the New Covenant with Israel? a) For Israel's sake due to their faithfulness b) To replace the Noahic Covenant c) To establish a new priesthood d) For His holy name's sake, which Israel profaned
14. What is one of the promises in Ezekiel 36:22-28 for the New Covenant to Israel? a) An eternal kingdom b) A new heart and spirit for Israel c) A land flowing with milk and honey d) A sign of circumcision
15. In Romans 11:25-27, what is promised to Israel regarding their salvation? a) All Israel will be saved when the Deliverer comes from Zion b) Israel will be saved through obedience to the Law c) Israel will be saved through a new flood d) Israel will be saved by their own righteousness
16. According to Hebrews 10:14-18, what is a key feature of the New Covenant? a) It requires daily sacrifices b) It perfects believers forever through one offering c) It is conditional on human obedience d) It is marked by the Sabbath
17. What is the central theme of the book of Hebrews as described in the document? a) The history of Israel's covenants b) The role of angels in salvation c) The importance of the Mosaic Law d) The supremacy and sufficiency of Jesus Christ
18. In Hebrews, how is Jesus described in relation to the Levitical priesthood? a) As a priest after the order of Aaron b) As a priest after the order of Melchizedek c) As a temporary priest d) As a prophet, not a priest
19. What does the New Covenant to the Church replace according to Hebrews 8:6-13? a) The Abrahamic Covenant b) The Mosaic Covenant c) The Noahic Covenant d) The Davidic Covenant
20. How many New Covenants are mentioned in Scripture? a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
21. What is the sign of the Abrahamic Covenant? a) Rainbow b) Sabbath c) Circumcision d) Lord's Supper
22. Which covenant includes a promise of an everlasting priesthood? a) Noahic Covenant b) Abrahamic Covenant c) Priestly Covenant d) Mosaic Covenant
23. What is the key promise of the Davidic Covenant? a) Forgiveness of sins b) An eternal throne and kingdom c) A new heart for Israel d) Protection from floods
24. Which scripture passage is associated with the Priestly Covenant? a) Genesis 12:2-3 b) Numbers 25:12-13 c) 2 Samuel 7:16 d) Luke 22:20
25. In the context of the New Covenant to Israel, what does "After those days" likely refer to from a dispensational perspective? a) After Jesus' resurrection b) After the tribulation and entering the new kingdom c) After the Babylonian exile d) After the giving of the Mosaic Law

- 26. What does the rainbow symbolize in the Noahic Covenant? a) God's judgment b) God's faithfulness and mercy c) Israel's obedience d) The priesthood
- 27. Which covenant is described as a covenant of preservation? a) Mosaic Covenant b) Davidic Covenant c) Noahic Covenant d) New Covenant to Israel
- 28. What is the role of the Law in the Mosaic Covenant according to Romans 3:20? a) To provide salvation b) To reveal sin c) To establish a kingdom d) To replace the Abrahamic Covenant
- 29. In Hebrews 10:14-18, what does the New Covenant eliminate the need for? a) Faith b) Further offerings for sin c) The priesthood d) The Law

True or False Questions

- 30. The Mosaic Covenant is unconditional.
- 31. The rainbow is a universal and timeless sign of God's mercy.
- 32. The Abrahamic Covenant depends entirely on Abraham's performance.
- 33. Jesus is referred to as the "Son of David" to affirm His role as the eternal High Priest.
- 34. The New Covenant to the Church replaces the Mosaic Covenant.
- 35. The New Covenant to Israel is fulfilled during Jesus' earthly ministry.
- 36. The New Covenant to Israel includes a promise to write God's law on their hearts.
- 37. The Priestly Covenant has a sign associated with it.
- 38. The book of Hebrews warns against apostasy.
- 39. The New Covenant to Israel is described as conditional in Jeremiah 31:31-34.

Short Answer Questions

40. Describe the key difference between a covenant and a promise.
41. Explain how the Priestly Covenant connects to Jesus.
42. What is the significance of God alone passing through in the Abrahamic Covenant?
43. How does the Mosaic Covenant reflect God's character?
44. Discuss the role of the New Covenant to Israel in relation to the New Covenant to the Church.
45. Explain the significance of the New Covenant to Israel as described in Ezekiel 36:22-28.
46. How does Romans 11:25-27 connect the New Covenant to Israel with the concept of salvation?
47. Describe the role of Jesus as the High Priest in the context of the New Covenant according to Hebrews.
48. Why is the New Covenant considered better than the Mosaic Covenant in Hebrews 8:6-13?
49. How does Peter's quotation of Joel in Acts 2:14-21 relate to the New Covenant themes?

Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answers

1. **b)** A covenant is a solemn promise, often unilateral, while a contract is transactional and mutual.
2. **c)** Mosaic Covenant.
3. **c)** Rainbow (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 13).
4. **b)** Davidic Covenant (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 21).
5. **c)** Sabbath (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 17).
6. **b)** Phinehas (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 19).
7. **c)** New Covenant to the Church (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 23).
8. **b)** It preserves creation for redemption (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 25).
9. **b)** Land, descendants, and blessing for all nations (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 58).
10. **b)** Jeremiah 31:31-34 (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 155; 08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 2).
11. **a)** God's law written in their hearts and forgiveness of sins (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 2).
12. **c)** After the tribulation, in the new kingdom (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 4).
13. **d)** For His holy name's sake, which Israel profaned (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 6).
14. **b)** A new heart and spirit for Israel (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 6).
15. **a)** All Israel will be saved when the Deliverer comes from Zion (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 7).
16. **b)** It perfects believers forever through one offering (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 14).
17. **d)** The supremacy and sufficiency of Jesus Christ (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 11).
18. **b)** As a priest after the order of Melchizedek (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 11).
19. **a)** The Mosaic Covenant (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 12).

- 20. **b)** Two (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 16).
- 21. **c)** Circumcision (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 58).
- 22. **c)** Priestly Covenant (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 19).
- 23. **b)** An eternal throne and kingdom (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 21).
- 24. **b)** Numbers 25:12-13 (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 19).
- 25. **b)** After the tribulation and entering the new kingdom (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 4).
- 26. **b)** God's faithfulness and mercy (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 45).
- 27. **c)** Noahic Covenant (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 47).
- 28. **b)** To reveal sin (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 121).
- 29. **b)** Further offerings for sin (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 14).

True or False Answers

- 30. **False** - The Mosaic Covenant is conditional (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 17).
- 31. **True** - The rainbow is described as a universal and timeless sign (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 49).
- 32. **False** - The Abrahamic Covenant depends entirely on God, not Abraham's performance (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 68).
- 33. **False** - Jesus is called the "Son of David" to affirm His kingship, not priesthood (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 112).
- 34. **True** - The New Covenant to the Church replaces the Mosaic Covenant (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 122).
- 35. **False** - The New Covenant to Israel is expected to be fulfilled after the tribulation, not during Jesus' earthly ministry (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 4).
- 36. **True** - The New Covenant to Israel includes a promise to write God's law on their hearts (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 2).
- 37. **False** - The Priestly Covenant has no sign associated with it (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 19).
- 38. **True** - The book of Hebrews warns against apostasy (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 13).

39. **False** - The New Covenant to Israel is described as unconditional, as God ensures its fulfillment by writing His law on their hearts (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 2, 4).

Short Answer Answers

40. **Covenant vs. Promise:** A promise is God's expression of intent, while a covenant is a formal, often sacred framework that secures that promise. Covenants involve a structured commitment, often with signs (e.g., rainbow, circumcision), and assume an ongoing relationship with shared purpose, sometimes rooted in sacred or communal identity (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 10).
41. **Priestly Covenant and Jesus:** The Priestly Covenant, given to Phinehas for his zeal (Numbers 25:12-13), promises an everlasting priesthood. It connects to Jesus as He is the eternal High Priest after the order of Melchizedek, not Levi, offering a final sacrifice for sins (Hebrews 4:14, 5:10, 9:12). This covenant foreshadows Jesus' role as the perfect mediator and atoner (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 150, 151, 152).
42. **Significance of God Alone Passing Through:** In the Abrahamic Covenant (Genesis 15:9-21), God alone passing through the divided animals signifies that the covenant's fulfillment depends entirely on God's faithfulness, not Abraham's performance. This demonstrates God's mercy, initiative, and sovereignty, highlighting His commitment to keep His promises despite human failure (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 68).
43. **Mosaic Covenant Reflecting God's Character:** The Mosaic Covenant reflects God's holiness (Leviticus 19:2), justice (Leviticus 19:15), love, truthfulness (Exodus 20:16), and wrath against sin (Ezekiel 18:4). The Law sets Israel apart, reveals sin, and provides a sacrificial system foreshadowing Christ's atonement, showing God's justice and grace (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 128, 131).
44. **New Covenant to Israel vs. Church:** The New Covenant to the Church, instituted by Jesus (Luke 22:20), offers forgiveness and eternal life through His sacrifice, marked by the Lord's Supper. The New Covenant to Israel (Jeremiah 31:31-34) is a future promise where God will write His law on Israel's hearts, ensuring they cannot break it, to be fulfilled in the millennium. The Church's covenant is active now, while Israel's awaits eschatological fulfillment, both rooted in Christ's work (God's Covenants2.pdf, Page 155, 169; 08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 16).
45. **Significance of New Covenant to Israel (Ezekiel 36:22-28):** This covenant is significant because God acts for His holy name's sake, not Israel's merit, to restore His reputation among the nations. He promises to gather Israel, cleanse them, give them a new heart and spirit, and enable obedience, ensuring they dwell in the promised land as His people. This reflects God's grace and sovereignty (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 6).
46. **Romans 11:25-27 and Salvation:** Romans 11:25-27 connects the New Covenant to Israel with salvation by stating that "all Israel will be saved" when the Deliverer (Jesus) comes from Zion to remove ungodliness and forgive their sins. This fulfillment occurs

after the “fulness of the Gentiles,” aligning with the covenant’s promise of forgiveness and restoration (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 7).

- 47. Jesus as High Priest in Hebrews:** Jesus is the eternal High Priest after the order of Melchizedek, not Levi, offering a once-for-all sacrifice (Hebrews 9:12). Unlike earthly priests, He is holy, blameless, and eternal, mediating the New Covenant by providing direct access to God and eternal redemption through His blood (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 11; God’s Covenants2.pdf, Page 150).
- 48. New Covenant Better than Mosaic Covenant:** The New Covenant is better because it is established on better promises, bringing internal transformation (God’s law in hearts and minds) and true access to God through Jesus’ once-for-all sacrifice. The Mosaic Covenant was temporary, revealing sin but unable to save, while the New Covenant offers complete forgiveness and eternal relationship (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 12; God’s Covenants2.pdf, Page 122).
- 49. Peter’s Quotation of Joel (Acts 2:14-21):** Peter’s quotation of Joel connects to New Covenant themes by describing the outpouring of God’s Spirit, enabling prophecy and visions, and promising salvation to all who call on the Lord. This aligns with the New Covenant’s emphasis on internal transformation and universal access to God, partially fulfilled at Pentecost for the Church and pointing to future fulfillment for Israel (08 New Covenant Israel.pdf, Page 9).