

Mosaic Covenant

Seventy people went into Egypt with Jacob. Over 400 years later more than two million people would be a part of the Exodus. God used this time of hardship and affliction to build a nation. This was all a part of God's plan, Gen. 45:7-8.

Israel will leave Egypt through the power of God, and camp at Mt. Sinai for a year. It is during this time that God establishes the second of the Old Testament Covenants, the Mosaic Covenant.

NOTE- The Mosaic covenant does not replace, annul, or amend the Abrahamic covenant.

The Covenant

God gave Israel a great privilege to walk with Him, this privilege came with great responsibility. The Mosaic covenant would explain Israel's responsibility to God and show them how to walk with God.

The events at Mt. Sinai:

1. The law is given to Israel. The law reveals the holiness of God, and the law showed the sin of man.
2. Instructions for building the Tabernacle are given to the people. The Tabernacle would be the dwelling place of the glory of God, and the place of worship for the people.
2. The Aaronic priesthood is established. The law brought a consciousness of sin, and a need for mediatorial representation.

Participants in the covenant

God- God's covenant name is Jehovah- Ex. 6:3

Nation of Israel- Ex. 24:7-8, Dt. 5:1-5

Succeeding generations of Israel-Ro. 9:4-5

Moses- Ex 24

Time and place of the Covenant

Israel was chosen, Ex 4:22-23, and sealed at Mt. Sinai, Ex. 19:1-2. The official covenant was made after the redemption from Egypt.

Elements of the Covenant

The Mosaic covenant provided guidelines for the seed of Abraham to fulfill God's purposes:

A holy nation, peculiar treasure, and a kingdom of priests.

1. Moral law- The divine standard of morality for human conduct in relation to God. Laws were for purity and holy living, but the laws would also reveal the true condition of man's heart.
2. Ceremonial law- Detailed and explicit laws governing Israel's worship, sacrifices, the priesthood, the tabernacle, cleanness, uncleanness, and atonement for sin.
3. Civil Law- The social and governmental precepts designed to function in a Theocracy. They were to restrain worn behavior, and for the protection of the moral, social, and religious institutions of Israel.

NOTE-Scripture never breaks down law in to the above categories, it is considered one unit.

Ratification of the Covenant

Ex. 24:3-8. Israel agrees to obey in v3, 7

Terms of the Covenant

- A. The covenant is conditional, Israel must obey and keep commandments in order to receive blessings.
- B. The covenant is effective for Israel only.
- C. The Mosaic covenant will be replaced with the New Covenant, Jer. 31:31-34, 1Tim. 1:8-11, Heb. 7:11