

DISTINGUISHING THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS – Part 4

I. SOME INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

II. THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS

- What is the difference between a covenant and a promise?
- What are the types of blessings contained in Biblical covenants?
- What is the nature of Biblical covenants? How are these distinguished?

A. THE THREE MAJOR BIBLICAL COVENANTS BETWEEN GOD AND MAN

1. The _____ Covenant involved a promise of _____ for eating of the tree of the knowledge of good & evil. (Gen.2:16-17)
2. The _____ Covenant involves the curses upon Satan, women, men, and nature, along with the promise of a coming _____. (Gen. 3:15-19)
3. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of God never to destroy the Earth again through a universal flood. (Gen. 9:1-17)

B. THE FIVE MAJOR BIBLICAL COVENANTS BETWEEN GOD & ISRAEL

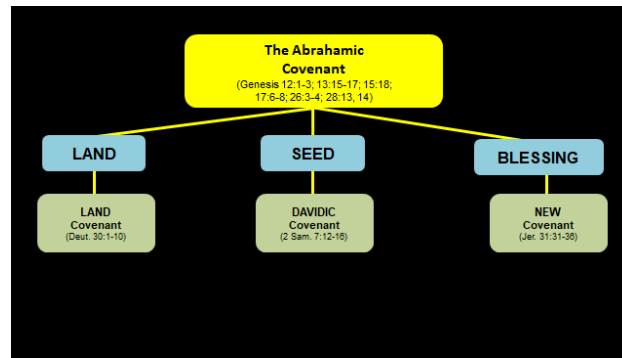
- What can we learn from Romans 9:1-5, 11:25-28 & Ephesians 2:12?

The Conditional Covenant is ...

1. The _____ Covenant is the _____ covenant made at Mt. Sinai involving the _____. (Exodus 19:1-8)

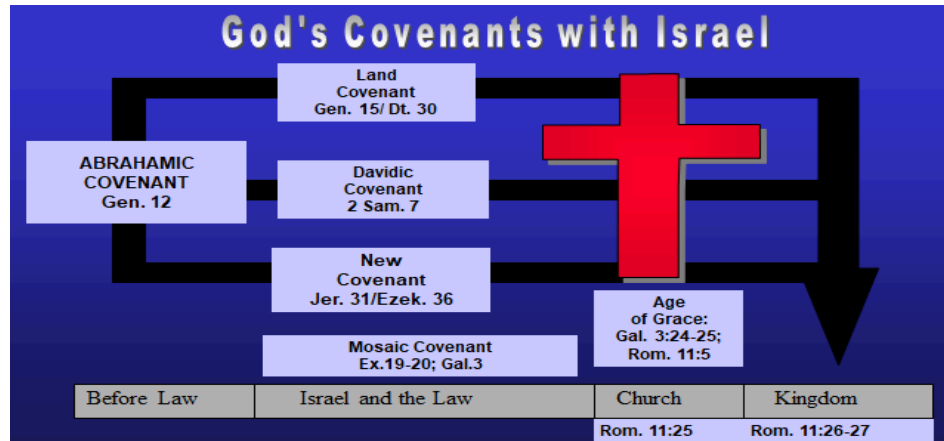
The Unconditional Covenants are:

2. The _____ Covenant.
 - a. The *key passage* of the A.C. is _____.
 - b. The *importance* of the A.C. is that it forms the _____ for God's entire covenant program with the nation of Israel. (Gal.3:14,29, 4:22-31; Matt. 22:23-32; Acts 26:6-8)
 - c. The *promises* of the A.C. involve a _____, _____, and _____.



- d. The *recipients* of these promises were _____ and his _____ through _____ (not Ishmael).
- e. The *nature* of the A.C. is that it is an _____ covenant as indicated by its _____ (12:1-3) and God's _____ (15).
- f. The *individual promises* of the A.C. for Abraham is that:
- 1) His _____ shall be _____.
 - 2) He will be the _____ of a _____.
 - 3) The _____ of Canaan will be given to him.
- g. The *national promises* given to Abraham and his descendants are:
- 1) A _____ shall come from Abraham.
 - 2) A _____ will proceed from him.
 - 3) The _____ of Canaan will be an _____ possession.
- h. The *universal promises* are:
- 1) All _____ of the Earth will be _____ ultimately through Abraham via the giving of the _____.
 - 2) Abraham will be the father of _____.
 - 3) Whoever _____ him (and his descendants – Israel) will be _____, and whoever _____ him (and his descendants – Israel) will be _____.
- i. While the *announcement* of the Abrahamic Covenant was stated in Genesis _____, the *ratification* of the A.C. was recorded in Genesis _____.
- j. The *land boundaries* promised to Abraham and his descendants was from the _____ to the _____. (Genesis 15:18)

- Has Israel ever experienced the fulfillment of this promise?
- k. The *complete fulfillment* of the A.C. will happen when Jesus Christ _____ to the Earth and sets up His _____. (Matthew 24 & 25; Acts 1:6; Romans 9-11; Revelation 19-21)



- l. The *prophetic implications* of the A.C. are:
- 1) A literal _____ for the nation of _____. (Gen.17:19)
 - 2) The Church today has _____ Israel in God's covenantal program.
 - 3) National Israel will _____ the promised land in the future. (Matthew 24 & 25; Acts 1:6; Romans 9-11; Revelation 19-21)
 - What is going on today?
3. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of a land to the descendants of Abraham.
- a. The *key passage* of the L.C. is _____.
 - b. The *recipient* of the L.C. is the _____. (29:1, 30:1ff)
 - c. The *prominence* of the L.C. can be seen in such passages as:
 - d. The *nature* of the L.C. is that it is an _____ covenant.
 - e. The *fulfillment* of the L.C. will be _____ in the _____.

4. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of a prosterity and a throne to the descendants of Abraham.

- a. The *key passage* of the D.C. is _____.
- b. The *reinforcement* of the D.C. is found in such passages as _____.
- c. The *recipient* of the D.C. is _____. (2 Samuel 7:10)
- d. The *three central features* of the D.C. are a _____, a _____, and a _____.
- e. The *duration* of the D.C. promises is _____ as the throne of Solomon's kingdom will be established forever (2 Sam. 7:13).
- f. The *nature* of the D.C. is _____.
- g. The *fulfillment* of the D.C. will be _____ in the _____. (Rev.19-20; Zech. 14:1-9; Isaiah 66:14-16; Joel 2:30-32; Matt. 24:29-31, 25:31-46)

5. The _____ Covenant.

- a. The *key passages* for the N.C. are _____.
- b. The *recipient* of the N.C. is _____.
- c. The *aspects* of the NC are:
 - 1) It is a _____ covenant. (31:31)
 - 2) It is a _____ covenant. (31:31)
 - 3) It is a _____ covenant than the M.C. (31:32)
 - 4) It is a _____ covenant involving the _____. (31:33)
 - 5) It is a _____ covenant as the _____ of the Lord will become _____. (31:34)
 - 6) It is an _____ covenant involving the _____ and the _____ of Israel. (31:34)

- d. The *ratification* of the N.C. was _____ in the Upper Room by Christ and then accomplished by His _____. (Matt.26:28; Mark 14:24; Luke 22:20; Heb. 9:15)
 - e. The *fulfillment* of the N.C. is yet _____ when Christ _____ to set up His _____. (Romans 11:26-27; Heb.12:18-29)
 - f. The *anticipation* of the fulfillment of the NC is set forth when partaking of the _____. (1 Cor. 11:25-26)
 - g. The 4 views of the participation of the N.C. by the Church today:
 - 1) The _____ NCs view of Chafer, Walvoord, Ryrie)
 - 2) The _____ - _____ view of Scofield, later Walvoord, later Ryrie.
 - 3) The _____ view of Bock and Blaising.
 - 4) The _____ dispensational view of Darby, Cone, Hixson, late late Ryrie, etc.
- Summary:
 - 1) The NC was only given to _____. No covenants have been given to the _____.
 - 2) The NC was ratified by the _____ of Christ.
 - 3) The NC promises are _____ being fulfilled today, but will be fulfilled at the Second Coming of Christ.
 - Let's briefly review of Covenants:
 - 1) from God to man –
 - 2) from God to Abraham & his descendants (Israel) –
 - What can we learn from the Covenantal promises of God?
 - 1) A promise _____ is a promise _____ regardless of Israel's unstable spiritual condition. This is due to the _____ of God.
 - 2) The _____ of God in fulfilling His promises never means a _____ of His promises.

- 3) A major _____ of the Bible is devoted to the nation of Israel because of these Covenantal promises.
- What does this involve?
- 4) Israel has a bright _____ when Christ returns and sets up His Kingdom though a difficult _____ during the present time and the Tribulation to come.
- 5) You will not understand the _____ of Christ without an understanding of these OT unfulfilled covenants to Israel.
- 6) Just like God has kept the Adamic Covenant curses, He has _____ the promise of the Redeemer (though rejected and crucified to provide individual salvation), and He will also _____ the promise of crushing the head of Satan in recapturing the planet for God.
- 7) The BCs guarantee the nation of Israel _____ as a nation and _____.