

DISTINGUISHING THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS – Part 1 and 2

I. SOME INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

A. REGARDING COVENANTS

1. A covenant is a binding _____ or _____ between two parties.
2. A covenant may be _____ (bilateral) or _____ (unilateral) in nature.

B. REGARDING THE BIBLE

1. A covenant in the Bible needs to be interpreted in a _____, _____, _____ way, like the rest of the Scriptures.

* Why is this important?

2. Believing in the _____ covenants is not the same as _____.

* What is the difference between Covenant and Dispensational Theology?

II. THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS

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 and evil. (Genesis 2:16-17)

* What was the promise of this covenant?

* What were the results?

2. The _____ covenant involves the curses upon Satan, women, men, and nature, along with the promise of a coming Redeemer. (Genesis 3:15-19)

- * How are the effects of this covenant felt today?

3. The _____ covenant involves the promise of God never to destroy the earth again through a universal flood. (Genesis 9:1-17)

- * What is the sign of this covenant?

- * What new revelation was part of this covenant?

B. THE FIVE MAJOR BIBLICAL COVENANTS BETWEEN GOD AND THE ISRAELITES

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

- * To whom was this covenant given?

- * For how long was this covenant in force?

- * What elements were involved in the Mosaic Law?

- * What is the purpose of the law?

- * How does the law relate to the believer under grace?