

STUDY OF THE TWO COVENANTS

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. PURPOSE: To study the relationship of the two covenants to God's people in two separate time periods:
 - a. The purpose and passing of the first.
 - b. The establishment of the second.
 - c. DEFINITION OF THE WORD COVENANT: *"An agreement by two or more parties to do or refrain from doing some act." (Benefits are promised and conditions are stated.)*
2. OLD COVENANT: An agreement between God and a nation (Israel).
3. NEW COVENANT: An agreement between God and individuals (you and me).
4. TYPE COVENANTS: Conditional (Genesis 15:12-18) and unconditional (Exodus 19:5-6).

II. THE OLD COVENANT.

1. Made between God and Israel. (Exodus 19:1-5 and 24:1-8)
2. Was a national law—given only to Israel. (Deut. 5:1-6)
3. Given for a definite time (Galatians 3:19 and 3:16). Also see (Genesis 22:18).
4. New Testament writers speak of "the law".
 - a. Compare Romans 1:17 with Habakkuk 2:4 and Matthew 22:35-39 with Deut. 6:5.
5. The law was fulfilled and taken out of the way. (Will be discussed in later lesson.)

III. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Is there a distinction between the "*moral*" and "*ceremonial*" parts of the law of Moses?
 - a. Did God make such a distinction in His word?
 - b. Some contend that the "*Ten Commandments*" were NOT removed.
2. Does God's word speak anywhere of the "*ten commandments*" as "*the covenant*"?
 - a. See Exodus 34:27,28; Deut. 4:13 and Deut. 9:9-11.
3. If the old covenant was fulfilled and removed, then the "ten commandments" is not now the covenant we live under. God has made a new covenant for us. (Will be discussed in later lesson.)

STUDY OF THE TWO COVENANTS—PART II

I. INTRODUCTION.

- **PURPOSE.** To study the relationship of the two covenants to God's people in two separate time periods.
 - The purpose and passing of the first.
 - The establishment of the second.

II. REVIEW OF "STUDY OF THE TWO COVENANTS PART I".

III. THE PASSING OF THE OLD COVENANT.

- **Jeremiah 31:31-34**—Jeremiah prediction of a new covenant.
 - Characteristics of the new covenant:
 - Jesus came to fulfill the first. (**Matt. 5:17-18**) He declared He had done this. (**John 19:28-30**)
 - The Holy Spirit declared the first had been fulfilled and taken away. See **Ephesians 2:14-16** and **Colossians 2:14-15**.
 - The second could not have been established until the first was removed. (**Heb. 7:12** and **Heb. 9:15-17**)
 - **Romans 6:15**—not under law but under grace. (See also **Rom. 7:4** and **7:7**)

IV. THE NEW COVENANT—THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

- **Jeremiah 31:31-34**—the new covenant spoken of by Jeremiah.
 - Christ has all authority. **Matt. 28:18-20**.
 - All nations are included in this new covenant. **Mark 16:15-16** and **Luke 24:46-49**.
 - The new is the fulfillment of the promise made by God to Abraham (See **Genesis 12:3** and **22:18** and compare to **Galatians 3:6-29**).
 - Under the new law (the Gospel, the faith), in Christ—all are "new creatures". (**II Corinth. 5:17**)
 - Many points (commandments, principles, etc) set forth in the 10 commandments and the old law are included in the teachings and commandments in the new covenant (law or testament). See portions of Jesus' sermon on the mount in **Matthew Chapters 5, 6 and 7**.

V. CONCLUSION.

- In the new covenant—the sinner today comes to God.
 - In the new covenant are found the terms of pardon (forgiveness) for sins and conditions of fellowship with God the Father. (See Jesus' commission in **Matt. 28:18-20**, **Mark 16:15-16** and **Luke 24:46-49**. See examples of 1st century converts to Christ in **Act 2, 8, 16 and 18**.)
 - In this new covenant, promises are made by God to adherents—guaranteed by the blood of God's Son and His resurrection from the dead.

