

Covenants Ancient & Modern

Types of Covenants

Covenants

Conditional

Unconditional



Thought Question for Small Groups:
**Does God consider marriage a
conditional or unconditional covenant?**

Types of Covenants

Covenants

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graph TD; Covenants[Covenants] --> Conditional[Conditional]; Covenants --> Unconditional[Unconditional]; Conditional --> Suzerain-Vassal[Suzerain-Vassal]; Unconditional --> Royal-Land-Grant[Royal Land Grant];
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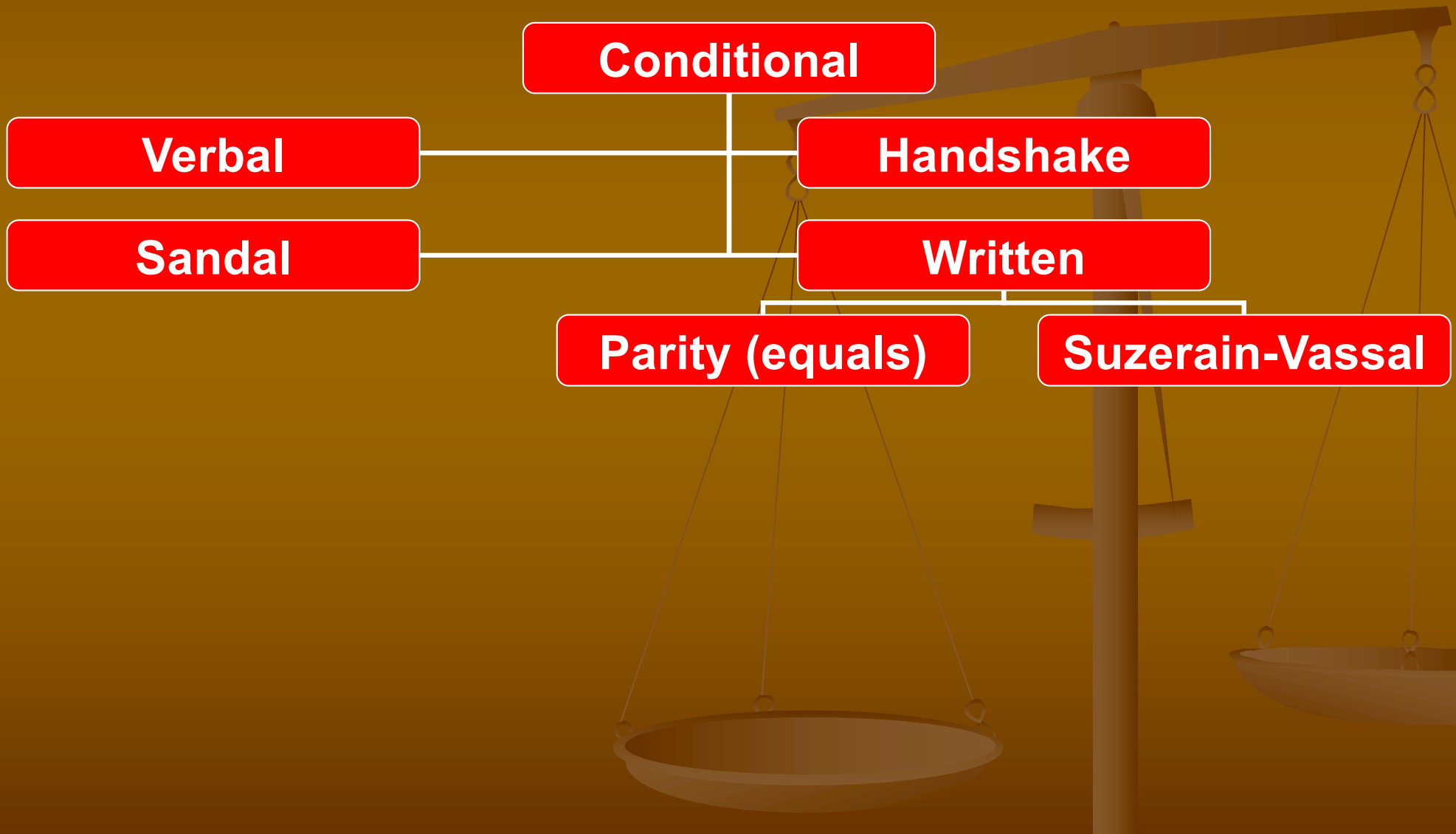
Conditional

Suzerain-Vassal

Unconditional

Royal Land Grant

Types of Conditional Covenants



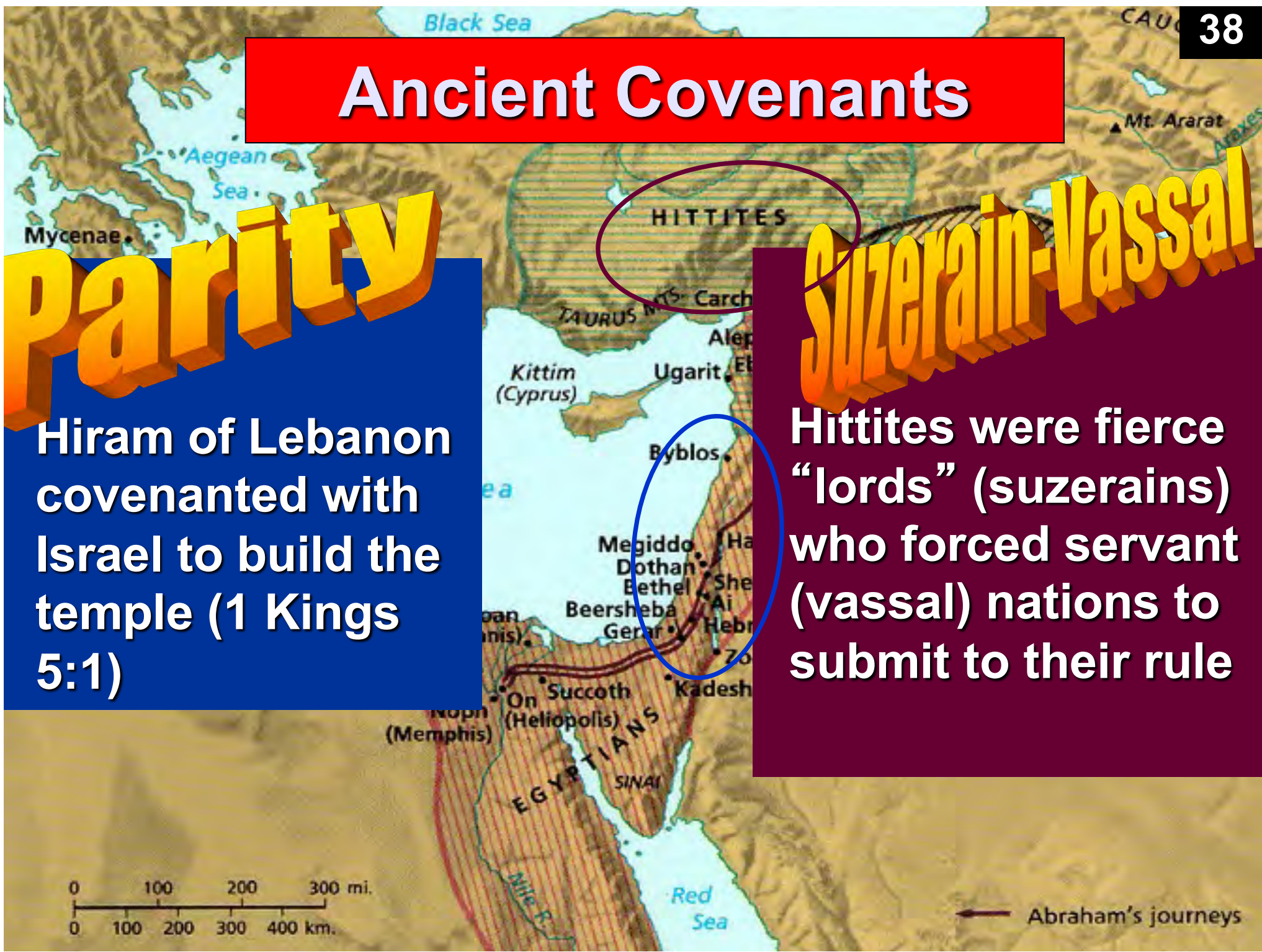
Ancient Covenants

Parity

Hiram of Lebanon covenanted with Israel to build the temple (1 Kings 5:1)

Suzerain-Vassal

Hittites were fierce "lords" (suzerains) who forced servant (vassal) nations to submit to their rule



Deuteronomy



Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant

Deuteronomy

The language and structure of Deuteronomy is too advanced for Moses to have written it in the 15th century BC, so it must have been written much later by others in the 8th century BC under King Josiah --claim of critical scholars in the 1800s



Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant

Suzerain-Vassal Format

40

Element	Explanation	Parallel in Deuteronomy
1. Preamble	Introduction to the treaty	Introduction: Historical Setting / Moses as Covenant Mediator (1:1-4)
2. Historical Prologue	History of the king's dealings with the vassal	Sermon #1: Historical Prologue (1:5—4:43)
3. General Stipulation	Call for wholehearted allegiance to the king	Sermon #2: Covenant Obligations (4:44—11:32)
4. Specific Stipulations	Detailed laws required of vassal to show allegiance	Sermon #2 cont'd: Specific Laws (Chs. 12—26)

Suzerain-Vassal Format

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Element	Explanation	Parallel in Deuteronomy
5. Divine Witnesses	Deities called to witness the treaty	Heaven & earth witness since no deities exist (4:26; 30:19; 31:28; 32:1)
6. Blessings & Curses	Results for obeying or disobeying the treaty	Sermon #3: Blessings & Curses (Chs. 27—28) Sermon #4: Covenant Summary (Chs. 29—30) Narrative / Sermons: Transition of the Covenant Mediator from Moses to Joshua (Chs. 31—34)

Types of Covenants

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Conditional

Suzerain-Vassal

Unconditional

Royal Land Grant

7

Genesis 12:1-3

¹ The Lord had said to Abram,
“Leave your country, your people
and your father's household, and go to
the land I will show you.

² “I will make you into a great nation
and I will bless you;
I will make your name great,
and you will be a blessing.

³ I will bless those who bless you,
and whoever curses you I will
curse;
and all peoples on earth
will be blessed through you.”

ABRAHAM
The CALL
L - S - B

Handbook pg. 19-24

7

Three Promises

¹ The Lord had said to Abram,
“Leave your country, your people
and your household, and go to
the land I will show you.”

A LAND

² “I will make you into a great nation
and I will bless you;
I will make your name great,
and you will be a blessing.

³ I will bless those who bless you,
and whoever curses you I will
curse; and all peoples on earth
will be blessed through you.”

A BLESSING

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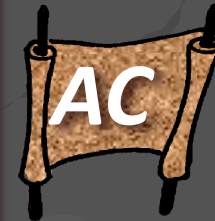
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Unconditional Nature

ABRAHAM ca. 2000 B.C.

The CALL

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Gen. 12:1-3

AJMS

A LAND

A SEED

A BLESSING

ABRAHAM

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AN UNCONDITIONAL PROMISE
LATER TO BECOME A LEGAL
COVENANT!

Handbook pg. 19-24



Abrahamic Covenant

I will make you a great nation
and **I will** bless you.

I will make your name great,
and you will be a blessing.

I will bless those who bless you,
and whoever curses you **I will** curse;
and all peoples on earth
will be blessed in you" (Gen. 12:2-3)

ROYAL LAND GRANT FORM OF THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

*This painting
inaccurately
depicts Abram
walking
through the
pieces*



Borders of the Land Promised to Abraham

Genesis 15:18

"On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, 'To your offspring I give this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates'" (ESV)



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Abrahamic Covenant Promises

Gen. 12:1-3

LAND
12:1

SEED
12:2

BLESSING
12:3

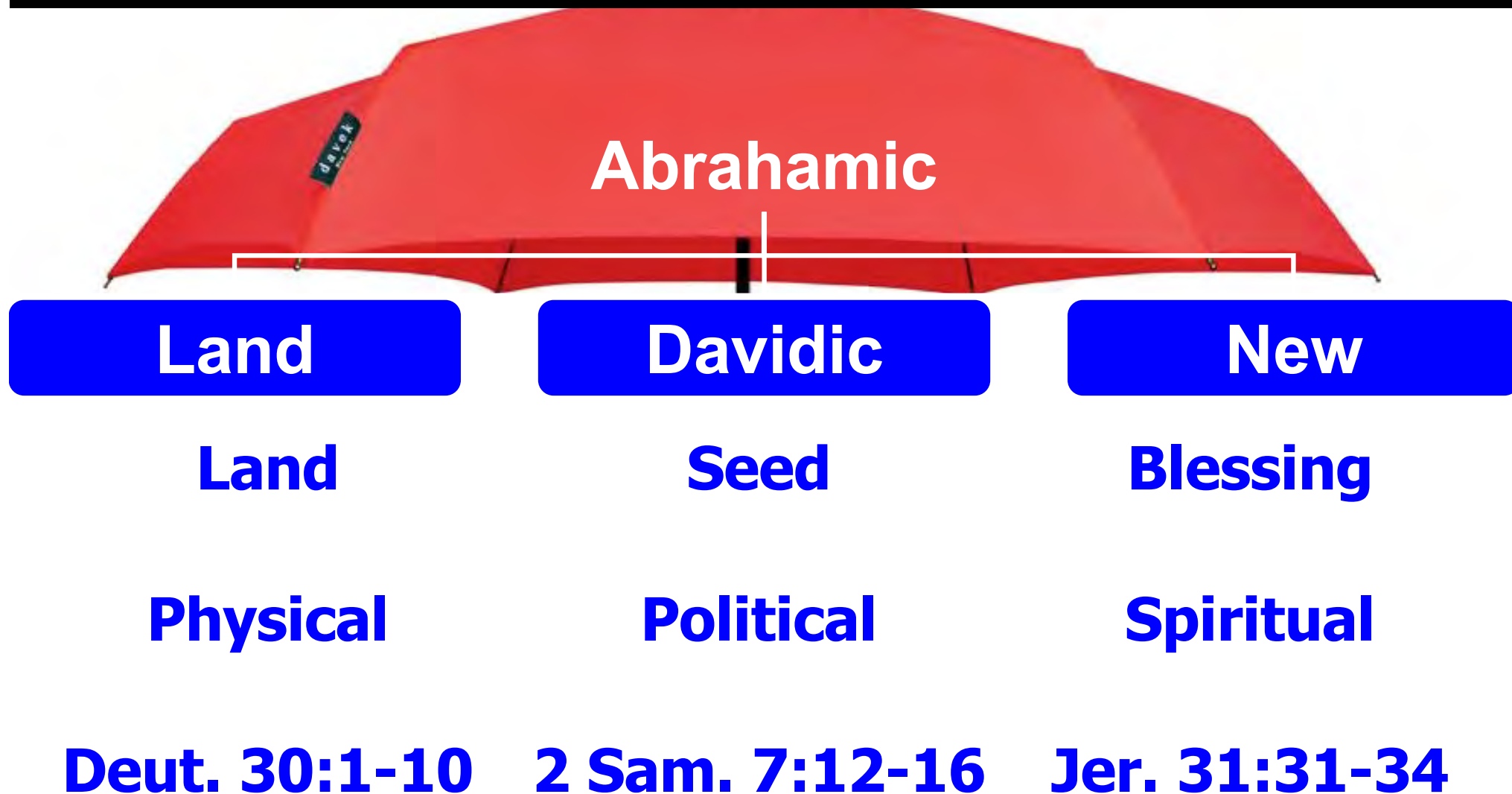
ABRAHAM
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“L-S-B”

Handbook pg. 19-24

Types of Unconditional Covenants

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Abrahamic Covenant

Gen. 12:1-3



LAND

SEED

BLESSING

• **LITERAL**

• **ETERNAL**

• **UNCONDITIONAL**

ABRAHAM
The CALL
L - S - B

Handbook pg. 19-24

7

Deuteronomy 30:1-4

EXILE & RETURN PROMISED

¹ **When** all these blessings and curses I have set before you come upon you and you take them to heart wherever the Lord your God **disperses** you among the nations, ² **and when** you and your children **return** to the Lord your God and obey him with all your heart and with all your soul according to everything I command you today, ³ **then** the Lord your God **will restore** your fortunes and have compassion on you and gather you again from all the nations where he scattered you. ⁴ Even if you have been banished to the most distant land under the heavens, from there the Lord your God will gather you and **bring you back** (NIV).

7

Deuteronomy 30:5-6

THE LAND PROMISES

⁵ He will bring you to **the land** that belonged to your fathers, and you will take possession of it. He will make you more prosperous and numerous than your fathers.

⁶ The Lord your **God will circumcise your hearts and the hearts of your descendants** so that you may love him with all your heart and with all your soul, and live.
(NIV)

MOSES

Exodus

Sinai

M - C - C

Kadesh Barnea

40

5 Sermons

7

Abrahamic Covenant

Gen. 12:1-3

LAND

SEED

BLESSING

Israel

Deut. 30:1-10

MOSES
Exodus
Sinai
M - C - C
Kadesh Barnea
40
5 Sermons

Yeshua: The Hebrew Word for Jesus

A faint, stylized illustration of a scale of justice is visible in the background on the right side of the slide. It features a vertical post, a horizontal beam, and two pans hanging from the beam by strings.

יֵשׁוּעַ

Jesus Christ is the focal point of the covenant
with Abraham

Promised Seed

- David met the lineage requirements of the Judah's line (Genesis 49:10; Number 24:17)

ABRAHAM

Isaac

Jacob

Judah

Perez

Hezron

Ram

Amminadab

Nahshon

Salmon

Boaz

Obed

Jesse

DAVID

The Lineage of David

Promises of the Davidic Covenant

What did God promise David in 2 Samuel 7:12-16?



New Dynasty
(2 Sam 7)

David's Temple



DAVID

But who would build
the Temple ?



Davidic Covenant

2 Samuel 7:12-16

And when your days are fulfilled and you sleep with your fathers, I will set up after you **YOUR OFFSPRING** who shall be born to you, and I will establish **HIS KINGDOM**.

He shall build a house for My Name **[and My Presence]**, and I will establish the **THRONE of HIS KINGDOM FOREVER**.

I will be his Father, and he shall be My son. **When he commits iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men and with the stripes of the sons of men.**

But My mercy and loving-kindness SHALL NOT DEPART from him, as I took [them] from Saul, whom I took away from before you.

And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before you; YOUR THRONE shall be ESTABLISHED FOREVER.

A close-up photograph of a pair of hands, palms up, holding a large quantity of small, yellowish-brown seeds. The hands are positioned over a dark, rich soil background. The seeds are piled in the center of the hands, with some spilling slightly. The lighting is bright, highlighting the texture of the soil and the individual seeds.

The Davidic Covenant is...

**a continuation of the Seed aspect of the
Abrahamic Covenant and the promise
that Kings would come from Abraham
(Genesis 17:6-7)**

How does the Davidic
Covenant
relate to Jesus?



Jesus is the Promised Son Of David

- **Nine times Jesus is called "son of David" in Matthew (compared to twice in Mark and Luke and none in John). David is referred to 59 times in the New Testament (NIV) but none of them connect the present session of Christ with the Davidic throne.**
- **Jesus' birthplace, Bethlehem, is called "the city of David" (Matthew 2:1; 1 Samuel 20:6)**

Kingdom & Covenants Timeline

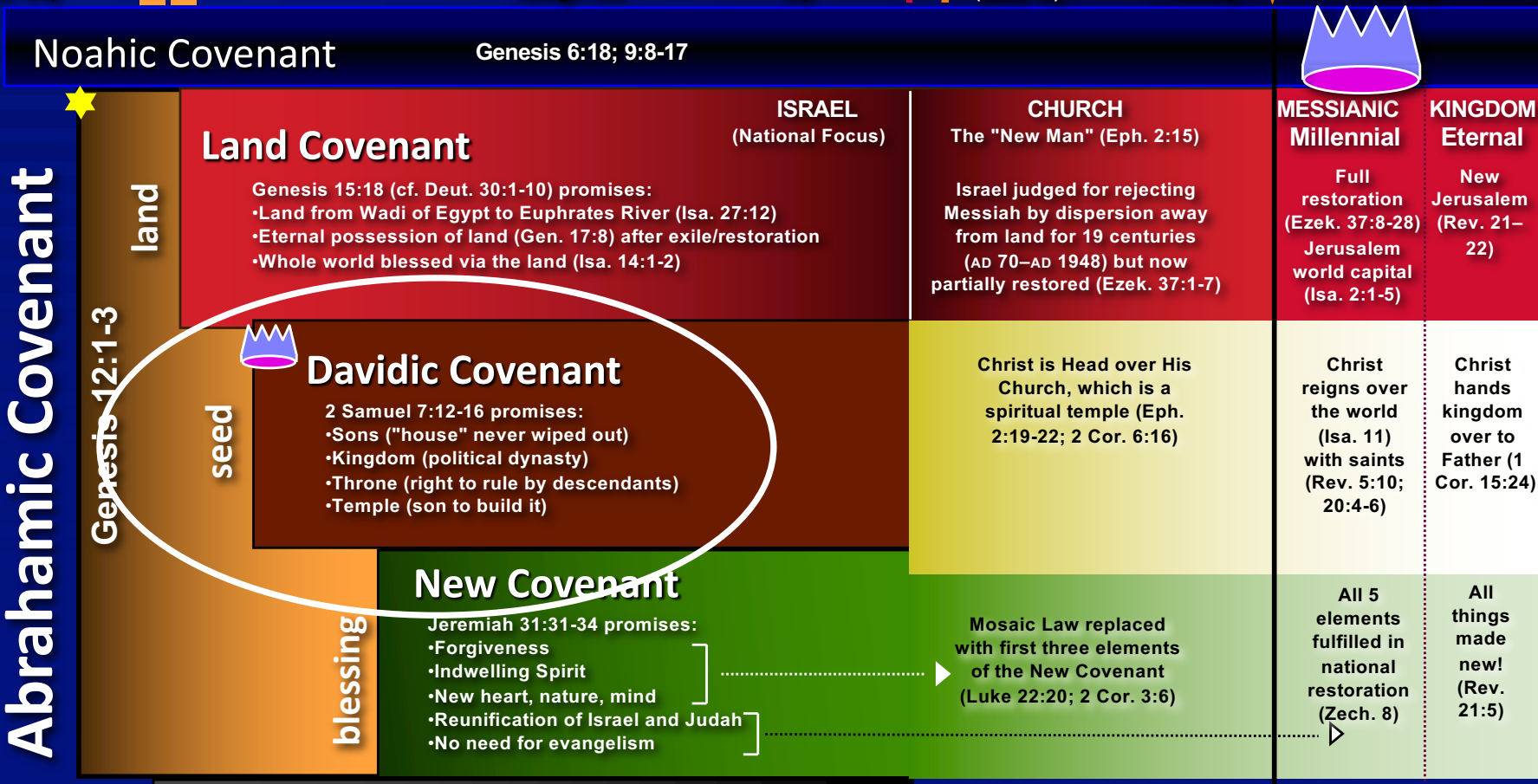


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Kingdom Teaching...

Adam rules with God (Gen. 1:26, 28; 2:19)	Satan begins rule as god of this world (Gen. 3:15; 2 Cor. 4:4)	God covenants with Abraham to reestablish man's rule via Israel as a "kingdom of priests" (Gen. 12:1-3; Exod. 19:6)	Israel's failure to witness to nations as a kingdom of priests is judged via exile under foreign rule	Israel rejects Messiah's offer of kingdom (Matt. 12:41-42; 23:37-39)	Jesus extends His kingdom in mystery form to the Church (Matt. 13)	Christ subdues Israel's enemies and nation believes (Rom. 11:26-27)	Christ rules over everything with saints (Eph. 1:9-10; Rev. 20:1-6; 22:5b)
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Fall of Man (Gen. 3)



Law abolished, fulfilled, and replaced at the cross (Rom. 7:1-6; 1 Cor. 9:19-21; Heb. 8:13)

Eighth Edition
29 Aug 2016

Scripture has a dual kingdom-covenant theme. Israel's role from Abraham to Christ expands to include the Church (continuity) yet the Church never replaces the nation as the "new Israel" (discontinuity). Israel will again enjoy world prominence after trusting Christ at His second coming.

Promises of the Davidic Covenant

What did God promise David in 2 Samuel 7:12-16?

- **Sons:** "house" never wiped out
- **Kingdom:** political dynasty (each Jerusalem king will be one of his direct descendants)
- **Throne:** As an eternal covenant (v. 16), the right to rule will remain with his family forever
- **Temple:** Solomon will build it
- **Discipline:** God will punish disobedient kings but still unconditionally keep these promises

New Dynasty
(2 Sam 7)

The New Covenant

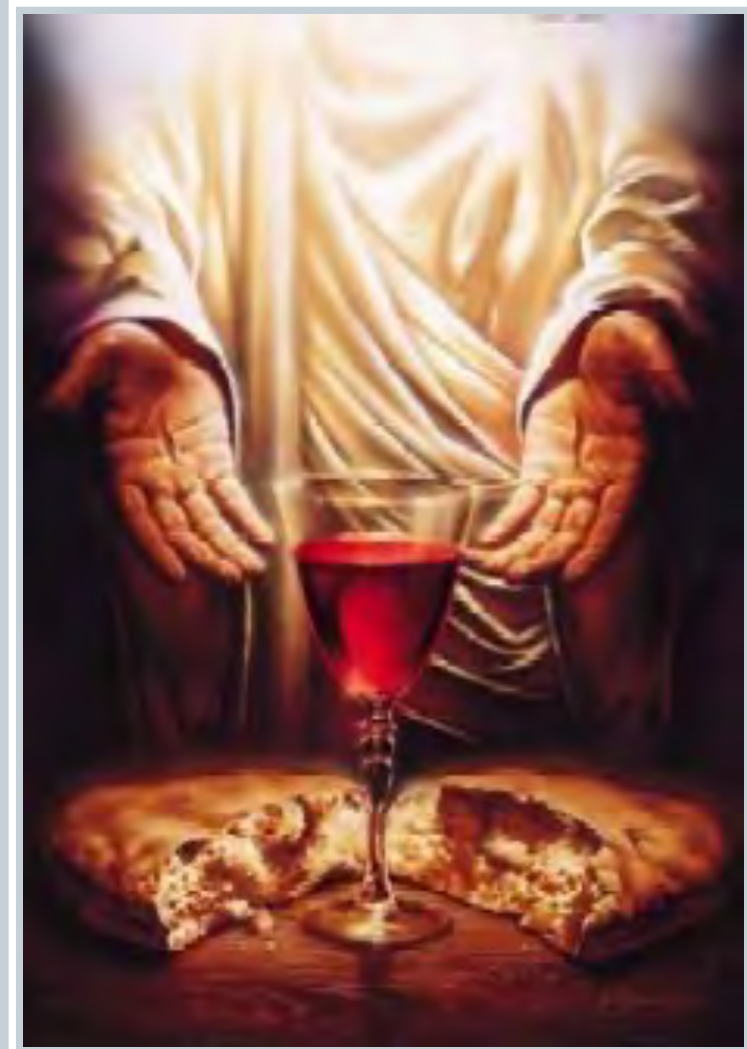
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Jeremiah 31:31-34

³¹“The time is coming,” declares the LORD, “when I will make a new covenant **with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah.**

³²It will not be like the covenant I made with their forefathers when I took them by the hand to lead them out of Egypt, because they broke my covenant, though I was a husband to them,” declares the LORD.

³³“This is the covenant I will make with the house of Israel after that time,” declares the LORD.

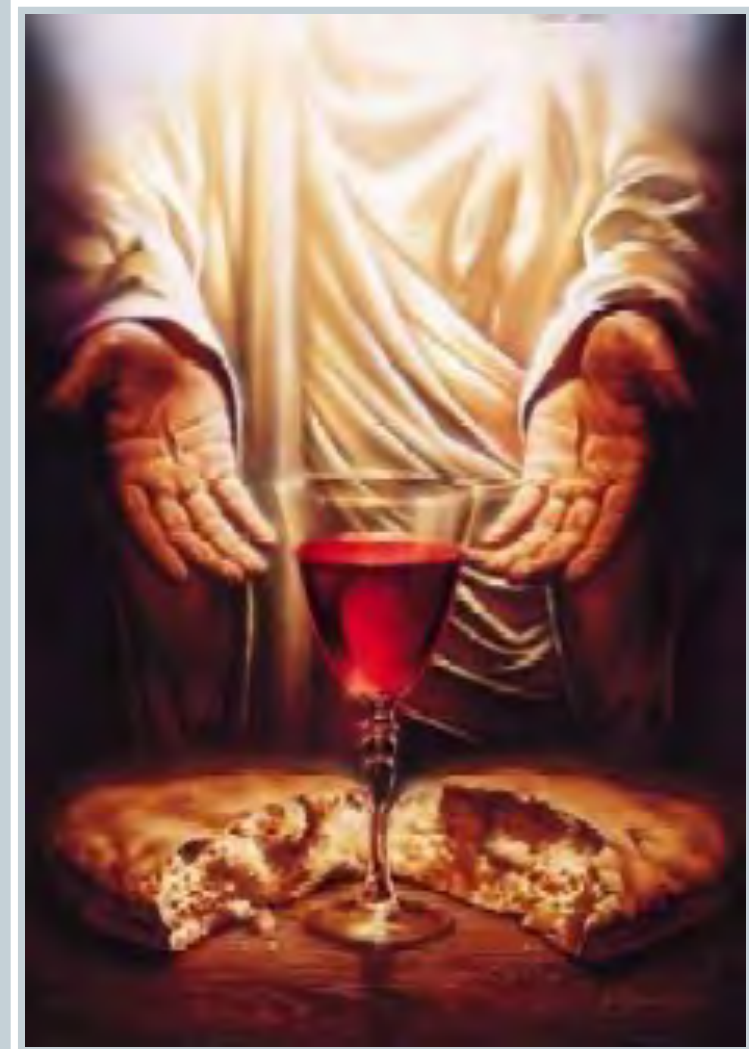


The New Covenant

47

Jeremiah 31:31-34

33b “I will put my **law within them**, and I will write it on their hearts. And **I will be their God**, and they shall be my people. And no longer shall each one teach his neighbor and each his brother, saying, 'Know the LORD,' for **they shall all know me**, from the least of them to the greatest, declares the LORD. For I will **forgive** their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.”



Provisions

FULFILLED

- Indwelling of the Holy Spirit (Jer. 31:33 with Ezek. 36:27)
- New nature, heart & mind (Jer. 31:33; Isa. 59:21)
- Forgiveness of sins (Jer. 31:34b)

NOT YET FULFILLED

- Everyone will know the Lord (Jer. 31:34a)
- Israel and Judah will be reunited (Jer. 31:31)



HOW TO RECONCILE?

Jeremiah 31:31-34 (for Israel)

'everlasting covenant'

'a new heart'

'a new spirit'

'a covenant' *'a covenant of peace'*

Luke 22:20 (for church)

Views on the Time of Fulfillment



Amillennialists often say all of the provisions of the New Covenant are being realized now in the church which they consider the “new Israel.” But are they?

1. Partial Fulfillment in the present church age

- a. Only one New Covenant for Israel (Darby)
- b. Two New Covenants: one for Israel and one for the church (Chafer)
- c. One New Covenant with a two fold- application: primarily to Israel, secondarily to the Church

2. Complete fulfillment after the return of Christ



View	Explanation	School & Scholars	Problems
Restated Mosaic	No New Covenant	<u>Critical:</u> –Couturier –Duhm –Schmidt –Potter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OC/NC distinctions in text ignored 2. OC=conditional, NC=unconditional 3. OC=temporal, NC=eternal 4. OC=external, NC=internal 5. OC=no enablement, NC=enablement 6. NC=peace, prosperity, sanctuary, Spirit (parallel passages)
Views on New Covenant Fulfillment			
Church Alone	No Israel Participation	<u>Amillennial/ Postmillennial:</u> –Allis –Cox –Smick –Boettner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ignores OT data by equating Israel & the Church 2. NC introduced ≠ fulfilled to Israel 3. Present need to know YHWH (we still need to obey the Great Commission) 4. AD 70 Jerusalem vs. Jer. 31:40

Israel Alone	No Church Participation	<u>Misc/Classical Dispensational:</u> –Darby – Thompson –von Rad	1. Ignores NT data –Christ's Last Supper words –Paul's statements –Hebrews application to Church 2. Ignores present work of Spirit	
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Views on New Covenant Fulfillment

Two New Covenants	NC for Israel + NC for Church	<u>Early 1900s Dispensational:</u> –Chafer –Walvoord (old) –Ryrie (old)	1. Same terminology for OT & NT NCs 2. Israel/Church distinction too sharp 3. Basis of forgiveness the same 4. If 2 NCs then no OC for Church 5. Church doesn't possess Israel's promises	
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View	Explanation	School & Scholars	Problems	48
Church Participation	Primarily for Israel Secondarily for the Church	<u>Misc/Present</u> <u>Dispensational:</u> –Keil –Lemke –Bright –Scofield –Walvoord (DTS) –Ryrie (DTS) –Archer (TEDS) –Kaiser (TEDS)	<u>Support:</u> 1. Primary fulfillment is future—Rom 11 2. Deals with both OT & NT data 3. Forgiveness & the Spirit are blessings experienced now 4. NC has new law 5. Rebuttals to above views	

My View on New Covenant Fulfillment

Kingdom & Covenants Timeline

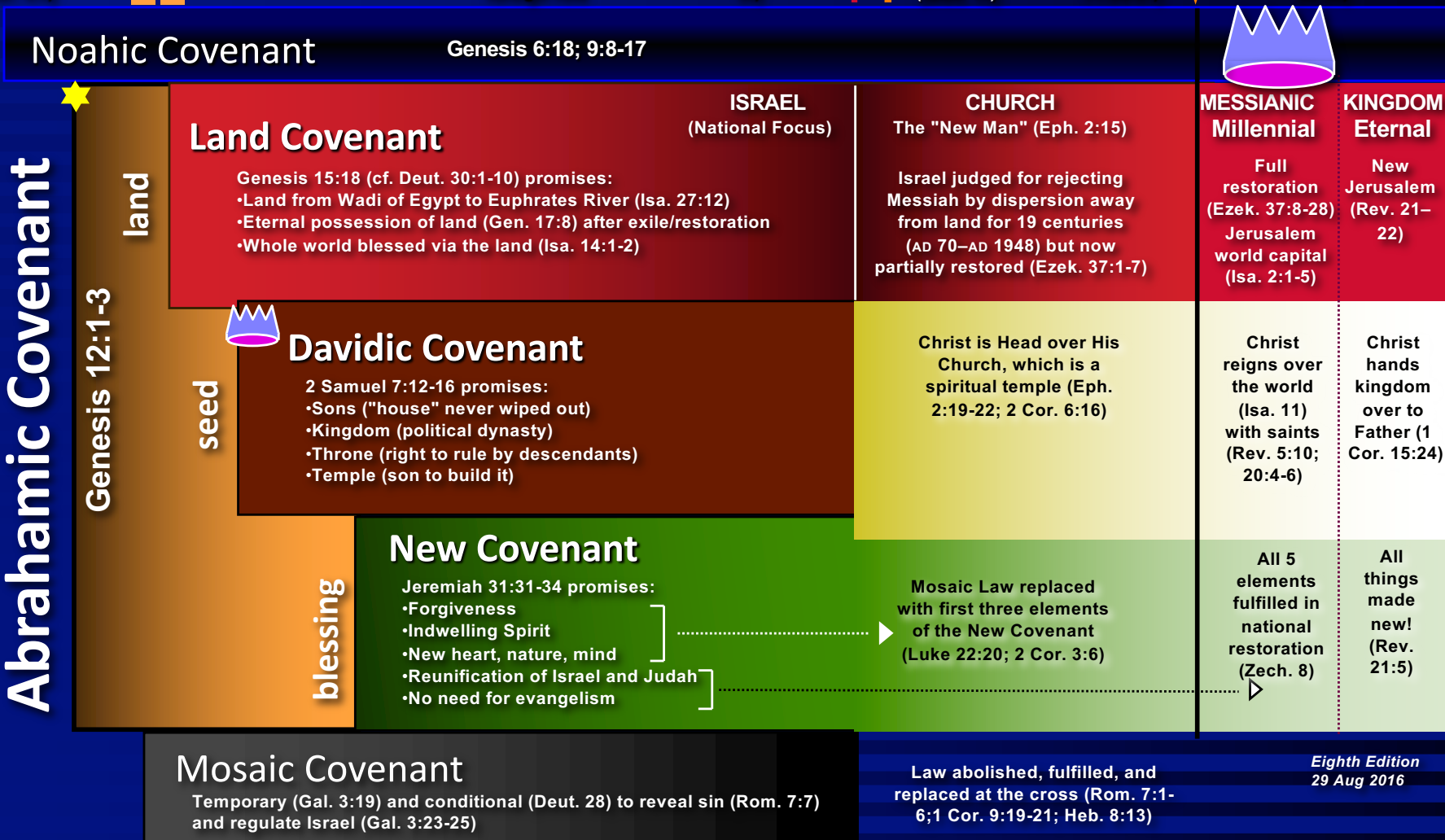


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Contrasting the Covenants (2 Cor. 3-4)

Old Covenant

New Covenant

initiated by Moses (3:8)

initiated by Christ (3:4)

of the letter (3:6a)

of the Spirit (3:6a, 18b)

kills (3:6b, 7a)

gives life (3:6b)

engraved on stone (3:3b, 7a)

engraved on hearts (3:3b; Jer. 31:33)

glorious (3:7a)

more glorious (3:8, 10)

glory faded (3:7b, 11a, 13b)

glory ever-increases (3:11b, 18)

condemns men (3:9a)

brings righteousness (3:9b)

deception (3:13)

boldness (3:12)

veiled face of Moses (3:13b)

unveiled faces (3:13a, 18a)

veiled minds (3:14a)

unveiled minds (3:14b; 4:3-6)

veiled hearts (3:15)

unveiled hearts (3:16)

dullness (3:14a)

freedom (3:17)

Moses reflected God's glory

all believers reflect Christ's glory (3:17)

non-transforming (3:7)

transforming (3:18)

lack of zeal (3:13)

confidence, steadfastness (3:4-5; 4:1)

deception (3:13)

sincerity (4:2)

Contrasting Two Key Covenants

Abrahamic

Gen. 12:1-3

“I will”

Unconditional

Mosaic

Exod. 20–31

“If you will”

Conditional

Contrasting Two Key Covenants

	<u>Abrahamic</u>	<u>Mosaic</u>
<i>Recipient (Date & Place)</i>	Abraham as mediator for all nations in 2060 BC at Ur of the Chaldees	Moses as mediator for Israel in 1445 BC at Mount Sinai
<i>Scripture</i>	Genesis 12:1-3 (but formalized into a covenant in Genesis 15)	Exodus 20–31 is the heart of the covenant
<i>Between God &</i>	A person (for a future nation)	A nation
<i>Scope</i>	Universal (“all peoples will be blessed through you”)	Only Israel received the Law (Deut. 4:8; Ps. 147:20)

Contrasting Two Key Covenants

	<u>Abrahamic</u>	<u>Mosaic</u>
<i>Promises</i>	Land, seed, and blessing (without indication of time of fulfillment)	Blessing for obedience and cursing for disobedience (Lev. 26; Deut. 28)
<i>Conditions</i>	Unconditional: “I will...”	Conditional: “If you will...then I will...”
<i>Participation</i>	Abraham asleep (Gen. 15:17)	Israel agreed to obey (Exod. 19:8)
<i>Analogy</i>	Father to son (royal grant)	Suzerain (superior king) to vassal (servant nation)

Contrasting Two Key Covenants

	<u>Abrahamic</u>	<u>Mosaic</u>
<i>Form</i>	Oral (no written stipulations)	Written on tablets of stone & Pentateuch
<i>Emphasis</i>	Blessing over discipline/judgment (five “blessings” in Gen. 12:1-3)	Judgment/discipline over blessing (contrast Deut. 28:1-14 & 28:15-68)
<i>Christology</i>	Ultimate seed (Gen. 12:3)	Typified in tabernacle (Heb. 8–10)
<i>Sign</i>	Circumcision (Gen. 17:11)	Sabbath (Exod. 31:13, 17)

Covenant Comparisons

There are only 4 key eschatological covenants in Scripture. They share these traits in common:

1. **Unconditional**
2. **Eternal**
3. **Partially & spiritually fulfilled at present**
4. **Fully & literally fulfilled in the future**
5. **Universal in scope**

Covenant Contrasts

	Abrahamic	Land	Davidic	New
Definition: God's promise to give Israel...	land, rule, and blessing to benefit the world	<i>physical</i> <u>land</u> from the Wadi of Egypt to the Euphrates River (Gen. 15:18)	<i>political</i> <u>rule</u> of a descendant of David forever from Zion	<i>spiritual</i> <u>blessings</u> of national cleansing and restoration
Relationship	Umbrella	Land	Seed	Blessing
Key Text	Gen. 12:1-3	Deut. 30:1-10	2 Sam. 7:12-16	Jer. 31:31-34
Recipient Date Place	Abraham 2060 BC Ur of Chaldees	Moses 1445 BC Mt. Sinai	David 1004 BC Jerusalem	Jeremiah 595 BC Jerusalem
Personal Blessings to First Recipient	Possessions & name blessed, son, opposers disciplined	Privilege of seeing Canaan from afar	Sons ("house") never wiped out (Matt. 1:1-17)	—

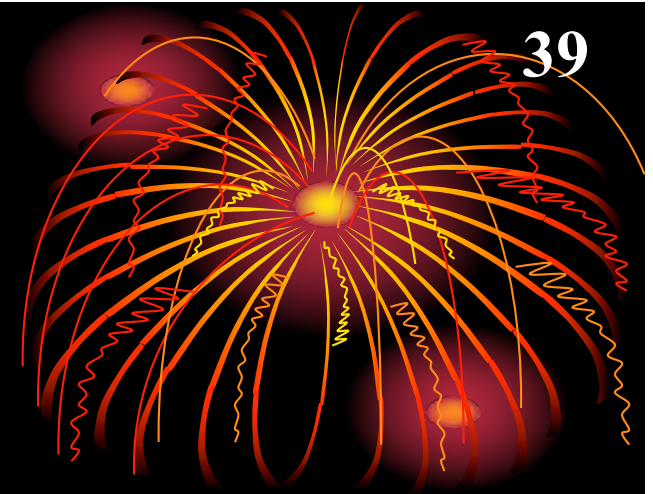
Covenant Contrasts

	Abrahamic	Land	Davidic	New
National Blessings	A great nation would come from Abraham	Reproof (exile) Regathering Reunited (Isa. 11:11-16) Repentance Restored land prosperity	Temple (via son) Righteous king to rule (a Davidic descendant) over a kingdom where Israel prominent (Isa. 11:1-5)	Reuniting of Israel and Judah Forgiveness Indwelling Spirit New heart 100% Christian (Ezek. 36:25-38)
Universal Blessings	All nations blessed through Christ	World blessed via visiting Jerusalem (Zech. 14:16-19)	Kingdom (political rule over entire world)	All the world evangelised
Present (Partial) Fulfillment	Church as spiritual seed of Abraham (Gal. 3:5)	Regathering & rebirth of modern Israel (Ezek. 37:7-8)	Church as spiritual temple & Christ awaits rule	Law abolished, forgiveness, new nature and Spirit indwelling
Future (Full) Fulfillment	All 4 covenants fulfilled in the millennial kingdom	Israel given full borders (Ezek. 37:8-28; 47-48)	Christ rules world (Isa. 2, 11) with saints (Rev. 5:10)	World 100% Christian and Israel/Judah reunited

Signs of the Covenants

<i>Covenant</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Promise</i>	<i>Fulfillment</i>	<i>Sign</i>
Noahic	Unconditional promise not to flood earth again	Gen. 9:12-17	No more sea (Rev. 21:1)	Rainbow (Gen. 9:12-17)
Abrahamic	Promise to provide Israel a land, rule, and spiritual blessing	Gen. 12:1-3; 15:13-18	Continues at present (Gal. 3:17) but Israel still has a future (Rom. 11:25-27)	Circumcision (Gen. 17:11)
Mosaic	Conditional stipulations for blessing on Israel	Exod. 19-31; Deut. 28	Death of Christ (Rom. 7:4-6)	Sabbath (Exod. 31:13)
Land	Promise of <u>physical</u> land from the Wadi of Egypt to the River Euphrates	Deut. 30:1-10	Land blessed (Amos 9:13-15)	No sign (that I know of)
Davidic	Promise of eternal, <u>political</u> rule of a descendant of David	2 Sam. 7:12-17	Rule renewed (Amos 9:11-12)	Christ seated at the Father's right hand (Acts 2:34-36)
New	Promise of <u>spiritual</u> indwelling of the Spirit ("law written on hearts"), forgiveness, and total evangelization of Israel	Jer. 31:31-34	Paul & the Apostles (2 Cor. 3-4) All Israel saved (Rom. 11:26-27)	Cup of the Lord's Supper (Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25)

Deuteronomy (previous outline)



DEUTERONOMY

Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant

Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant			
FOCUS	Intro & 1 st Sermon (Examples)	2 nd Sermon (Law/Stipulations)	3 rd & 4 th Sermon (Challenges)
	1:1 4:43	4:44 26:19	27:1 34:12

Deuteronomy (previous outline)



IY

Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant

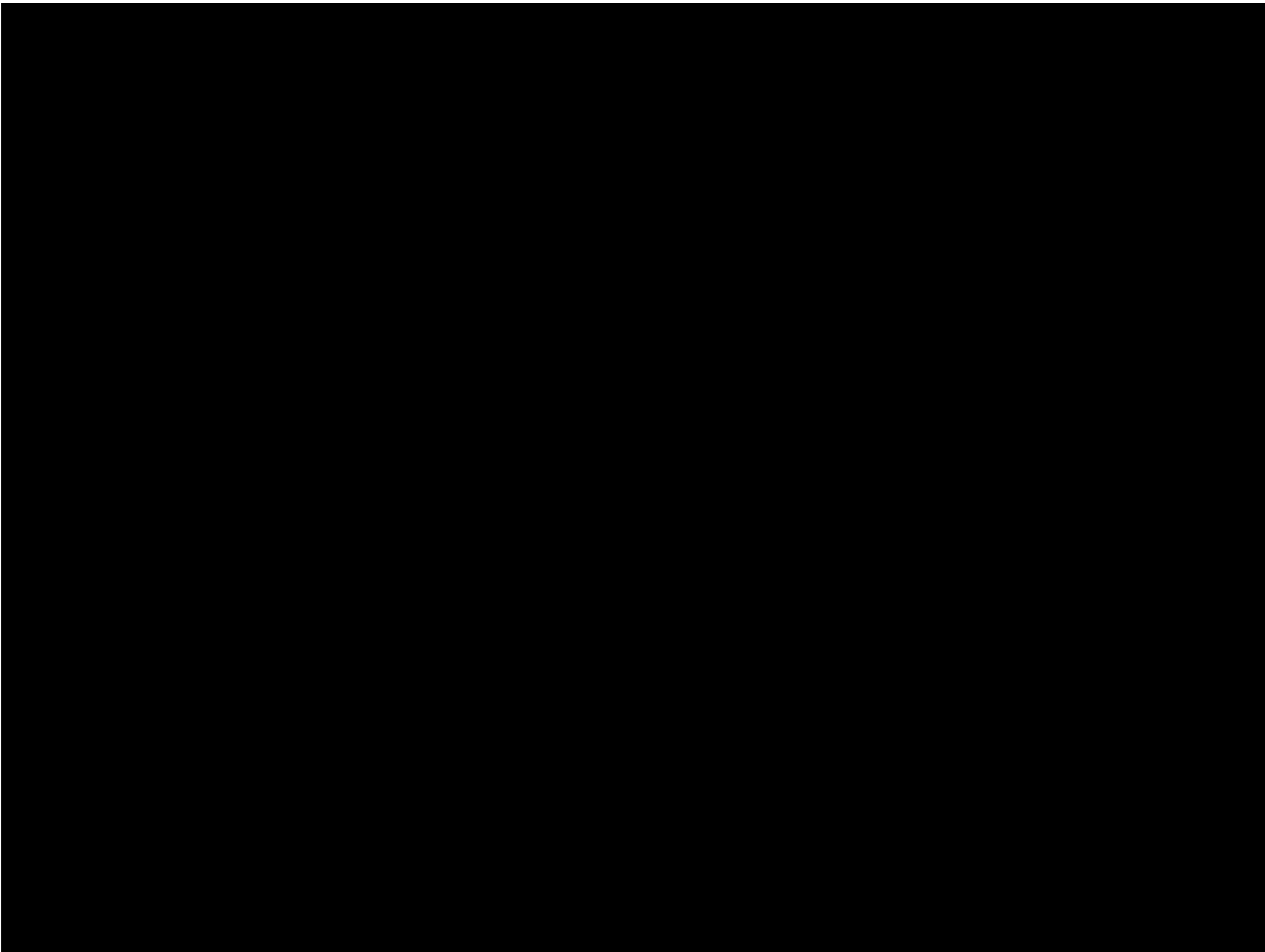
DIVISIONS	<p>Preamble (1:1-4)</p> <p>Review of Gods Acts for Israel (1:5-4:43)</p>	<p>Exposition of 10 Commandments (4:44-11:32)</p> <p>Ceremonial Laws (12:1-16:17)</p> <p>Civil & Social Laws (16:18-26:19)</p>	<p>3rd Blessings & Curses (27-28)</p> <p>4th Palestinian Covenant (29-30)</p>

Deuteronomy (previous outline)

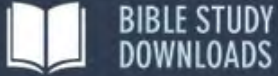


Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant

TOPICS	What God has Done Historical	What God Expects Legal	What God will Do Prophetic
PLACE	Plains of Moab		Leadership Transition (31-34)
TIME	About 1 Month		



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