

GOD'S FAITHFULNESS: THE SEVEN COVENANTS IN THE BIBLE

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 _____, literal, _____, grammatical, _____ way, like the rest of the Scriptures.
2. Believing in the biblical covenants is _____ the same as _____ Theology.

* What is the difference between Covenant Theology and Dispensational Theology?

II. THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS

A. The Two Major Biblical Covenants between God and Man

1. The _____ covenant is a two-part statement of God's promise to Adam- first, in the _____ during the time of man's innocence (Gen. 1:26-30; 2:16-17), and secondly, after the _____ of man (Gen. 3:15-19).
2. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of God never to destroy the earth again through a universal _____. (Gen. 9:1-17)

B. The Five Major Covenants between God and Israel

1. The _____ Covenant was a _____ Covenant made at Mt. Sinai. (Ex. 19:1-8)

* What is the purpose of the Law?

* How does the Law relate to the believer under grace?

2. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of a land, seed, and blessing to the _____ of Abraham. (Gen. 12:1-3)

3. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of a _____ to the descendants of Abraham. (Deut. 30:1-10)

4. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of a prosperity and a _____ to the descendants of Abraham. (2 Sam. 7:12-16)

5. The _____ Covenant replaces the Mosaic Covenant, and the Lord promises Israel and Judah many future _____. (Jer. 31)

* What are the implications of these unconditional covenants?