

He Gave Us Scripture: Foundations of Interpretation

Study Guide

LESSON
NINE

MODERN APPLICATION &
THE NEW COVENANT



THIRD MILLENNIUM
MINISTRIES

Biblical Education. For the World. For Free.

For videos, manuscripts, and other resources, visit Third Millennium Ministries at thirdmill.org.

CONTENTS

HOW TO USE THIS LESSON AND STUDY GUIDE	3
NOTES	4
I. INTRODUCTION (0:20)	4
II. FULFILLMENT (2:52)	4
A. Old Testament (3:52)	4
B. Intertestamental Period (12:18)	5
C. New Testament (14:47)	6
III. APPLICATION (24:49)	7
A. Guidelines (27:35)	8
1. Old Testament (29:15)	8
2. New Testament (33:47)	9
B. Example (38:36)	10
IV. CONCLUSION (53:00)	11
REVIEW QUESTIONS	12
APPLICATION QUESTIONS	15

HOW TO USE THIS LESSON AND STUDY GUIDE

This study guide is designed for use in conjunction with the associated video lesson. If you do not have access to the video, the study guide will also work with the audio and/or text versions of the lesson. Additionally, the lesson and study guide are intended to be used in a learning community, but they also can be used for individual study if necessary.

- **Before you watch the lesson**
 - **Prepare** — Complete any recommended readings.
 - **Schedule viewing** — In the Notes section of the study guide, the lesson has been divided into sections that correspond to the video. Using the time codes found in parentheses beside each major division, determine where to begin and end your viewing session. IIM lessons are densely packed with information, so you may also want to schedule breaks. Breaks should be scheduled at major divisions.
- **While you are watching the lesson**
 - **Take notes** — The Notes section of the study guide contains a basic outline of the lesson, including the time codes for the beginning of each section and key notes to guide you through the information. Many of the main ideas are already summarized, but make sure to supplement these with your own notes. You should also add supporting details that will help you to remember, describe, and defend the main ideas.
 - **Record comments and questions** — As you watch the video, you may have comments and/or questions on what you are learning. Use the margins to record your comments and questions so that you can share these with the group following the viewing session.
 - **Pause/replay portions of the lesson** — You may find it helpful to pause or replay the video at certain points in order to write additional notes, review difficult concepts, or discuss points of interest.
- **After you watch the lesson**
 - **Complete Review Questions** — Review Questions are based on the basic content of the lesson. You should answer Review Questions in the space provided. These questions should be completed individually rather than in a group.
 - **Answer/discuss Application Questions** — Application Questions are questions relating the content of the lesson to Christian living, theology, and ministry. Application questions are appropriate for written assignments or as topics for group discussions. For written assignments, it is recommended that answers not exceed one page in length.

Notes

I. Introduction (0:20)

II. Fulfillment (2:52)

When the new covenant in Christ finally arrived, it wasn't exactly what people had imagined.

A. Old Testament (3:52)

Old Testament hopes for a new covenant rose out of words God spoke through the prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 31:31-34).

The Book of Restoration (Jeremiah 30:1-31:40) rehearses several descriptions of the exile and the blessings that would follow after the exile.

From the Old Testament perspective, Israel's restoration would take place at the culmination of history in "the latter days," or in "the last days."

Those who returned to the Promised Land failed to serve God, and the blessings of the new covenant were postponed (Daniel 9:24).

B. Intertestamental Period (12:18)

Intertestamental period: the time between the Old and New Testaments

The vast majority of rabbis spoke of the new covenant epoch in terms of two great ages of history:

- "This age": Israel's prior history and current circumstances during the intertestamental period
- "The age to come": the time when God's purposes for history will be fulfilled

The vast majority of rabbis taught that the transition from this age to the age to come would take place with the appearance of the Messiah.

C. New Testament (14:47)

Jesus announced that the kingdom of God began with his earthly ministry; it would grow over time and culminate when he returned in glory.

Paul said that the “mystery” regarding the last days had been kept hidden from people in the past but was now being revealed in Christ (Ephesians 3:3-5).

Inaugurated Eschatology (“the now, but not yet”) meant the fulfillment of the age of the new covenant was to take place in three stages:

- Inauguration: Initiated in Jesus’ first coming and in the ministries of his apostles and prophets (Hebrews 1:1-2; Ephesians 2:19-20).

- Continuation: Extends throughout church history as Christ spreads the church through the gospel (2 Timothy 3:1-5; Ephesians 3:9-10).

- Consummation: Will take place when Christ returns and fulfills God's ultimate purposes for all of history (John 6:39; Ephesians 1:9-10).

III. Application (24:49)

By examining Scripture from different vantage points, we're more equipped to apply the Bible to our lives.

Christ's followers are to apply the Scriptures to the modern world by studying the Bible while keeping in mind the inauguration, continuation and consummation.

A. Guidelines (27:35)

Every application of Scripture involves appropriately connecting original meaning to contemporary audiences.

1. Old Testament (29:15)

The Old Testament refers to six major covenants, but the Old Testament books were written in the covenant epochs of Moses and David.

It's essential to look for ways New Testament authors applied the Old Testament to all three stages of the new covenant.

2. **New Testament (33:47)**

New Testament books were initially written for people during the inauguration of the new covenant, but they have many implications for us in the continuation of the new covenant.

Differences between today and the times of the New Testament:

- Appeals for guidance could be made directly to individual apostles and prophets.
- Widespread issues could be decided by the interactions of the church's foundational leaders (Acts 15).
- New Testament contains many examples of miraculous and supernatural events.
- New Testament authors wrote about doctrinal and practical issues that were important for the inauguration of the new covenant.

If we understand the original meaning, we can apply it to our time by taking into account developments within the new covenant age.

B. Example (38:36)

Nearly every book in the Bible touches on the theme of warfare against evil spirits and the nations that follow them.

To see how the theme of warfare applies to our lives, we must view it in light of the three stages of the new covenant epoch in Christ:

- **Inauguration:** Some aspects of the theme of war against evil in the world were fulfilled uniquely in Jesus' earthly ministry

- **Continuation:** Christ initiated the final defeat of evil, but this war is still a part of our experience throughout the history of the church.

During the continuation, we are at war with Satan and other evil spirits, rather than at war with people.

- **Consummation:** Jesus will complete the war against evil when he returns in glory.

When the final defeat of sin and death has taken place, Christ will reign and invite all of his followers to reign with him in victory.

To apply any biblical theme more fully, we must see how it is viewed in light of all three stages of the new covenant age in Christ.

IV. Conclusion (53:00)

5. What are some general guidelines for appropriately connecting the original meaning of Old Testament passages to contemporary audiences? What are the guidelines for New Testament passages?

6. Using the Bible's emphasis on warfare, illustrate the general guidelines we should use in modern application.

Application Questions

1. Should the Old Testament outlooks on the new covenant impact your current ministry? Why or why not?
2. What impact has God's grand hope for the future, found in Jeremiah 31, had on your personal calling and purpose?
3. What lesson can we learn from Israel when we read of God's decision to postpone the full extent of the new covenant in places like Daniel 9:24?
4. How are you living in anticipation of Christ's return and the time of future glory? Give specific examples.
5. Is knowledge of the inauguration, continuation, and consummation of the new covenant a useful resource in evangelism? Explain your answer.
6. How will the general guidelines for applying Scripture aid you in your current ministry or area of influence?
7. When applying Scripture today, what do you consider to be the most challenging aspect of appropriately connecting original meaning to your audience?
8. The New Testament was written initially for Christians in the early church. With this in mind, how can you relate your own experiences to the experiences of those in the early church?
9. Find a prominent theme in the Bible and illustrate it through the stages of the new covenant using the general guidelines for application.
10. What is the most significant thing you learned in this lesson?