

Kingdom, Covenants & Canon of the Old Testament

Study Guide

LESSON
THREE

DIVINE COVENANTS



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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 (0:28)

II. Kingdom and Covenants (2:42)

The term usually translated “covenant” (*berith* in Hebrew) appears 287 times in the Old Testament.

A. Archaeological Discoveries (3:59)

Discoveries from ancient cultures surrounding ancient Israel have given us many insights into the character of biblical covenants.

One of the most important discoveries is a group of writings known as Suzerain-Vassal treaties.

Suzerain-vassal treaties were designed by kings for the administration of their kingdoms.

- *Royal Benevolence*: Treaties were introduced by a focus on royal benevolence, the kindnesses the emperor had shown to his vassals.

- *Vassal Loyalty*: Suzerain-vassal treaties focused on the requirement of vassal loyalty, spelling out the kinds of obedience required of the emperor's vassals.

- *Consequences*: Suzerain-vassal treaties drew attention to the consequences of loyalty and disloyalty from vassals.

These three central features of suzerain-vassal treaties aid our understanding of the nature of Old Testament covenants.

B. Biblical Insights (9:36)

One specific form of covenant in the Old Testament was the divine covenant. These are the covenants that God himself made with people.

When we look at the covenant God made with Moses, we see that it was structured in ways that resemble ancient Near Eastern suzerain-vassal treaties.

- *Divine Benevolence*: God reminded Israel of his divine benevolence demonstrated in the way God had graciously delivered them from slavery in Egypt.

- *Human Loyalty*: God required his servants to be loyal, and Moses' law spelled out many of the ways Israel was to show their loyalty.

- *Consequences*: Moses' covenant entailed consequences for loyalty and disloyalty from God's people.

Old Testament divine covenants were royal arrangements. Covenants were the means by which God ruled over his kingdom.

III. History of the Covenants (17:05)

During each period or stage in the kingdom, God introduced covenants that addressed the particular issues that people were facing at each stage of the kingdom.

A. Universal Covenants (19:15)

Adam and Noah represented every person from every tribe and nation. Their experiences impacted the lives of every human being to come after them.

1. Adam (20:25)

The covenant with Adam appears in the creation narrative found in the Genesis 1–3.

Three pieces of evidence strongly suggest that God established a covenant with Adam as the representative of humanity.

- The basic contours of divine covenants are present in Genesis 1–3.
- Hosea 6:7 compares the sinfulness of Israel with Adam's sin in the Garden of Eden, and speaks of both as breaking covenant.
- Noah's covenant was presented as a confirmation of a previously existing covenant, namely the covenant God made with Adam.

God entered a solemn relationship with Adam who represented the entire human race; a covenant of foundations.

The covenant with Adam laid out the parameters of humanity's relationship with God for all time. It established the foundations of our role in his kingdom.

2. Noah (24:09)

The covenant with Noah was:

- established in the primeval period of God's kingdom
- concerned some of the most basic issues that face all of humanity

Mentioned in Genesis chapters 6 and 9.

The Noahic covenant was introduced to assure stability in the created order; it is rightly called a covenant of stability.

God established his covenant with Noah, promising that nature would remain stable so that the human race could reach its destiny in this fallen world.

B. National Covenants (27:06)

As the kingdom of God moved from the primeval history to the period in which God focused especially on the nation of Israel, God established three national covenants.

1. Abraham (27:58)

We find explicit references to Abraham's covenant in Genesis chapters 15 and 17.

The covenant with Abraham set the people of Israel apart to be God's special instruments in bringing his heavenly kingdom to the whole earth. This covenant can be seen as a covenant of promise.

2. Moses (30:14)

Moses frequently appealed to the covenant with Abraham as the basis of his own kingdom work.

The national covenant with Moses built upon and was in harmony with the national covenant that God had previously made under Abraham.

The Mosaic covenant is recorded in Exodus 19-24. We may refer to this covenant as a covenant of law.

When the people of Israel agreed to enter this covenant, their commitment came in the form of commitment to God's law.

3. **David (32:52)**

David's covenant was built upon the previous covenant with the nation of Israel.

- 2 Chronicles 6:16
- Psalm 89

David's covenant promised David that his family's line would always be Israel's ruling dynasty. We may call David's covenant Israel's covenant of kingship.

C. **New Covenant (35:00)**

The Old Testament spoke of a new covenant that would come during the final stage of God's kingdom.

- Jeremiah 31
- Ezekiel 37

Through this new covenant in Christ, God administers his kingdom in its final stage, which we call the New Testament age. The new covenant is a covenant of fulfillment.

This covenant of fulfillment was to govern God's people when he ended their exile and spread his kingdom to the ends of the earth.

Remembering the three phases of the kingdom in the New Testament is essential to understanding how God established the new covenant.

The new covenant will bring to fruition all of God's purposes behind the covenant administrations in Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and David.

IV. Dynamics of the Covenants (39:17)

These emphases are not comprehensive descriptions of covenant life; they merely touch on certain highlights:

- Adam's covenant — foundational patterns
- Noah's covenant — the stability of nature
- Abraham's covenant — God's promise
- Moses' covenant — God's law
- David's covenant — the Davidic dynasty
- The new covenant — fulfillment

The dynamics of living in covenant with God always involved:

- the benevolence of God
- the requirement of human loyalty
- consequences for human loyalty and disloyalty

A. Universal Covenants (42:17)

1. Adam (42:57)

Divine Benevolence: God showed much benevolence toward the first man and woman, even before they sinned.

Human Loyalty: God tested their loyalty with the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Consequences: God told Adam and Eve that they would suffer the consequences of curse if they were disloyal and ate the forbidden fruit.

What was true for Adam and Eve was true for all of their descendants as well.

2. Noah (44:49)

Divine Benevolence: God determined to save Noah and his family.

Human Loyalty: God commanded Noah to build the ark and gather the animals.

Consequences: Noah was faithful to God. God was pleased with Noah's sacrifice after the flood and blessed him with a stable world.

B. National Covenants (47:44)**1. Abraham (48:32)**

Abraham's covenant emphasized the promises of progeny and land for the people of Israel, but all three covenant dynamics were operative at this time.

Divine Benevolence: God showed mercy to Abraham, forgiving him of sin, counting him as righteous, protecting him from troubles.

Human Loyalty: God required Abraham to:

- leave his homeland and family and to go to a land he had never seen
- walk before him and be blameless

Consequences:

- The increase of Abraham's descendants would be a consequence of loyalty.
- Anyone who was not circumcised among the men of Israel would suffer the curse of being cut off from his people.

2. Moses (51:57)

The covenant with Moses stressed God's law because it was established when God was forming the tribes of Israel into a unified nation.

Divine Benevolence: Evident in the Ten Commandments in the prologue that precedes God's laws.

Human Loyalty: First Commandment — divine grace supported and led to the requirement of faithfulness.

Consequences: The Ten Commandments speak of the consequences of loyalty and disloyalty in Exodus 20:4-6.

3. **David (54:04)**

Divine Benevolence: God chose David and established him and his descendants as the permanent dynasty over Israel.

Human Loyalty: David and his sons were required to keep God's Law.

Consequences: If David's sons forsook God's laws, they would be punished severely. Great blessings would come to the sons of David who were faithful to God.

C. **New Covenant (55:55)**

Divine Benevolence: God promised to show great kindness to his exiled people as he established the new covenant.

Human Loyalty: God does not promise to do away with his laws, and he does not exempt anyone from obeying them.

Consequences: God would bring great blessings to his people because they would keep the obligations of this covenant.

The new covenant comes into effect in three stages, following the pattern of the final phase of God's kingdom in Christ.

- *Inauguration:* The new covenant is inaugurated because Christ finished his earthly ministry.
- *Continuation:* The new covenant also depends on Christ's continuing work as the mediator of the covenant.
- *Consummation:* One day Christ will return and bring to completion the promises of the new covenant.

V. People of the Covenants (1:02:01)**A. Divisions of Humanity (1:02:48)****1. Within Covenants (1:04:15)**

Every covenant in the Old Testament included both believers and unbelievers.

The universal covenants with Adam and Noah include all people, whether believers or unbelievers are bound to God by these covenants.

The national covenants also included believers and unbelievers.

The promise of the new covenant is that at its fulfillment, everyone in it will be true believers.

We must remember that the kingdom of God in the new covenant is fulfilled in three developing phases.

Until Christ returns to bring full salvation, there are both believers and unbelievers in the new covenant.

2. Included and Excluded (1:09:08)

All people including Gentiles are included in the universal covenants, but Gentile nations were excluded from Israel's national covenants.

Once God initiated the national covenants with Israel, there are actually three kinds of people in the world:

- those within Israel's covenants with God who were true believers
- those within Israel's covenants with God who were unbelievers
- those who were outside of Israel's national covenants

Now that Christ has come, those outside of the new covenant include both Jews and Gentiles who have no part in Christ or his church.

B. Application of Dynamics (1:12:41)

Both Old Testament Israelites who first read the Old Testament, and Christians who read it now, face a similar threefold division of the human race:

- those outside covenant
- unbelievers in covenant
- believers in covenant

1. **Unbelievers Excluded (1:14:15)**

Unbelievers participate in the universal covenants with Adam and Noah, so their lives are touched by all three dynamics of the covenants

- *Divine Benevolence*: All unbelievers experience God's kindness through the mercy he shows to all people. We often call these blessings "common grace."
- *Human Loyalty*: Unbelievers outside the national covenants and the new covenant remain obligated to be loyal to their creator.
- *Consequences*: When Christ returns, these unbelievers will have no blessings from God. They will only suffer his eternal judgment.

2. **Unbelievers Included (1:17:11)**

Unbelievers who are in the covenants with the nation of Israel and in the new covenant experience all three dynamics of the covenant:

- *Divine Benevolence*: God shows greater mercy to unbelievers who are in an exclusive covenant with him than he does to unbelievers outside those covenants.

- *Human Loyalty*: They have heightened requirements of loyalty because they have received greater knowledge of God than other unbelievers have received.

- *Consequences*: They experience many temporary blessings. But when Christ returns, they will face eternal judgment.

3. **Believers Included (1:21:57)**

These people are the wondrously redeemed people of God destined irrevocably to share eternal life in Christ:

- *Divine Benevolence*: Immeasurable benevolence, including the forgiveness of sins and eternal fellowship with God.

- *Human Loyalty*:
 - Loyal obedience out of gratitude for what God has done for us in Christ.
 - Follow Scripture's rules and regulations to test and prove their faith.

- *Consequences*: True believers in the Old Testament and New Testament experience the consequences of their loyalty and disloyalty:
 - True believers experience temporary blessings and curses from God.
 - When Christ returns in glory true believers will only experience the eternal blessings of God.

Every passage in the Old Testament warned and encouraged its original readers to consider their status in relation to God's covenants and we must do the same today.

Covenant dynamics apply to every kind of person living today.

VI. Conclusion (1:28:52)

3. How did the universal covenants move God's kingdom purposes forward?

4. How did the national covenants move God's kingdom purposes forward?

5. How does the new covenant move God's kingdom purposes forward?

6. How are covenant dynamics expressed in the universal covenants?

7. How are covenant dynamics expressed in Israel's national covenants?

8. How are covenant dynamics expressed in the new covenant?

Application Questions

1. How is your personal relationship with God shaped by the three central features of covenants? In what ways do these three features highlight important aspects of your relationship to God?
2. In this study, we have seen that all covenants are dependent upon the grace and mercy of God. Why is it significant to recall this fundamental element of covenants as we explore the requirement of loyal obedience, and the consequences due to loyalty and disloyalty?
3. All biblical covenants contained consequences of blessing and cursing. What are some ways you can see this dynamic at work in the modern world? In your church? In your own life?
4. How should the understanding that there are three types of people in the world impact the way you view other members of the church? How should it impact your understanding of church membership? Does it have any impact on your understanding of baptism and the Lord's Supper?
5. What is the most significant insight you have learned from this study? Why?

Glossary

Abraham – Old Testament patriarch, son of Terah, father of the nation of Israel with whom God made a covenant in Genesis 15 and 17 promising innumerable descendants and a special land

Adam – The first man; husband of Eve; man with whom God made the covenant of foundations in which humanity was to fill and subdue the earth

berit/berith – Hebrew term (transliteration) most commonly translated "covenant"

canon – Authoritative standard; the exclusive collection of documents in the Judeo-Christian tradition recognized as Scripture

common grace – God's benevolence shown to all people

covenant – A binding legal agreement made between two people or groups of people, or between God and a person or group of people

covenant of foundations – God's covenant with Adam that emphasized the goals of God's kingdom and the role of human beings in his kingdom

covenant of fulfillment – God's covenant with his people in Christ that was designed to reverse the failures of the past and fulfill God's kingdom purposes; also called the "new covenant"

covenant of promise – God's covenant with Abraham that emphasized promises for the increase of Israel and possession of the Promised Land, and designated Israel to spread God's blessings to the entire world; sometimes called the covenant of Israel's election

covenant of kingship – God's covenant with David that established Israel as a kingdom and emphasized that David's royal dynasty would endure and his descendant would sit on the throne and reign forever

covenant of law – God's covenant with Moses that set God's law before the tribes of Israel as a unified nation

covenant of stability – God's covenant with Noah that assured nature's stability

David – Second Old Testament king of Israel who received the promise that his descendant would sit on the throne and reign forever

Moses – Old Testament prophet and deliverer who led the Israelites out of Egypt; man with whom God made a national "covenant of law" and who administered the Ten Commandments and the Book of the Covenant to the Israelites; also appeared with Elijah at Jesus' transfiguration

national covenant(s) – A covenant made with an individual who represented the nation of Israel (e.g., Abraham, Moses, and David)

new covenant – The covenant of fulfillment in Christ; first mentioned in Jeremiah 31:31

Noah – Man who, under God's direction, built an ark and survived the Flood; individual with whom God made a universal covenant that promised the enduring stability of nature

suzerain – A powerful emperor or king that ruled over smaller nations; the more powerful party of a covenant; the one to whom it was necessary to submit

suzerain-vassal treaty – A covenant arrangement made between a conquering emperor and a lesser ruler

universal covenant(s) – A covenant made with an individual who represented all of mankind (e.g., Adam and Noah)

vassal – A king or nation that must submit to a more powerful emperor or king (suzerain)