

THE COVENANTS

Deut. 4:7 -13 ; ch. 5 ; 27:2 - 14 ; 28:1 - 6 ; 29:1

Covenants are a major feature of the Word of God. They govern God's dealings with individuals and particularly the nation of Israel. A covenant is basically a binding agreement or contract containing terms and conditions.

In Deuteronomy there are two covenants - the Sinaitic (Mosaic) , and the "Palestinian" (or land covenant). Some see this second as merely a reaffirmation of the land grant promised to Abraham. Others view it as an expansion of the Mosaic covenant.

I. MOSAIC COVENANT OR "THE LAW"

A. People of the covenant Ex.19:1 - 8 Ro. 9:4 Eph.2:12

B. Character of the covenant "if" Conditional

C. Content of the covenant

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| 1. Moral 20:1 -7 | Commandments |
| 2. Social 21 - 23 | Judgments |
| 3. Religious 25 - 40 | Ordinances |

D. People pledged to loyalty and obedience Ex.24:3

E. Covenant ratified by blood Ex.24:5 - 8

II. PALESTINIAN OR "LAND COVENANT" DEUT. 28 - 30

This covenant has great prophetic implications.

Ch. 30:1 -9 - Israel's: 1) dispersion 2) re-gathering 3) restoration

v.1 Removal for disobedience

v.2 Repentance, obedience

v.3 Return of Lord

v. 4-5 Restoration of Land

v.6 Regeneration

v.7 Retribution of Enemies

v.8,9 Realization of full blessing

III. PROBLEM WITH THE COVENANT DEUT. 5:27-29

A. Hebrews 8:7 - 9

1. Law dealt with Israel as representative of humanity in "infant stage". Gal.3:4

a. Regulations plus penalties for disobedience.

b. Prompted fear of God/Restraint of Evil

2. That sin might take on character of transgression Gal. 3:19

3. To show man can't meet God's standard/seek solution to problem. Ro.3:19

4. Law temporary Gal. 3:23 - 25

IV. PROMISE OF A NEW COVENANT

Hebrews 8:6-13 I Corinthians 11

Note Joshua 9:30-35 Ebal and Gerrazim - Major objective achieved - the law

established in the land. Romans 8:3,4 The gospel of God's grace satisfies the righteous requirements of the law.