

McCoy Memorial Baptist Church

Date: March 23, 2022

Class: Genesis: From Paradise to Prison

THE EXPANSION OF THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

1. The **LAND** of Israel Covenant (Deut. 30:1-10)
An expansion of the Abrahamic Covenant, but part of Moses's final words on the Plains of Moab.
2. The **DAVIDIC** Covenant (2 Samuel 7:10-16)
This second unconditional covenant between God and Israel was made more specifically with David.
 - A. After the conquest, Israel had a mostly **WEAK** and **DECENTRALIZED** government. The Levitical priesthood (and God sent "Judges" when needed). See Judges 21:25.
 - B. In response to the instability this created, the Israelites **CRIED OUT** for a king. See 1 Samuel 8. Saul was chosen. He repeatedly failed to remain faithful to God and to trust Him.
 - C. After God est. David's throne & gave him victory over his enemies, David desired to build a permanent "house" to the Lord, a **TEMPLE**. Instead, God estab. a contract with David.
 - D. See 2 Samuel 7:10-16. This covenant expands upon the "seed" provision of the Abrahamic Covenant. The Lord promises to establish David's *kingdom*, *house*, and *throne* forever. These three words all refer to the **POLITICAL** future of Israel. God has clearly promised in this covenant to make Israel an independent political entity forever. This guarantees Israel's protection as a people and eventually as a nation.
Psalms 89. From the NIV Study Bible (1985). A *footnote* introducing Psalm 89 (page 880).
 1. An Introduction (vss. 1-4). *He sings of . . .*
 - A. God's love and faithfulness (vss. 1, 2) and . . .
 - B. His covenant with David (vss. 3, 4).
 2. These two themes are then jubilantly expanded in order:
 1. God's love and faithfulness (vss. 5-18)
 2. His covenant with David (vss. 19-37)
 3. Suddenly jubilation turns to lament, and the psalmist recounts in detail how God has rejected his anointed (vss. 38-45).
 4. Finally, he comes to his prayer, impatient and urgent, that God will remember once more his covenant with David (vss. 46-51). [*Verse 52 concludes not the psalm but Book III of the Psalter*].
 - E. When Messiah "came to his own, his own did not receive him" (John 1:11). Instead of embracing their King, Israel **CRUCIFIED** Him. But even this ultimate act of betrayal does not **NULLIFY** the terms of the unconditional contract God made with David.
 - F. God will fulfill this promise in the Messianic Kingdom when the Lord Jesus as the greater Son of David rules from David's throne (cp. Luke 1:31-33). This has not taken place yet, but points to Israel's future as a nation. See Ezekiel 36 & 37.
 - G. The prophet Zechariah **FORESAW** what it would look like when Israel finally recognizes their King (See Zechariah 12:10. See also Isaiah 53:1-6).
 - H. To interpret the future for Israel as anything other than a unique, distinct future for God's special people would be to make God a **LIAR** and a covenant - **BREAKER**.

3. The _____ Covenant.

The next unconditional covenant between God and Israel is the New Covenant. The covenant is **new** because it replaced the Old or Mosaic Covenant. Israel was _____ to _____ the Mosaic covenant, so God graciously _____ to give them a **new covenant** as well as a **new heart** to obey God.

A. The first _____. *At the end of the giving of the law*, God laid out how He would intervene to _____ Israel from her continued disobedience (Deut. 30:6).

B. *As the nation headed into exile*, God revealed the terms of a final unconditional covenant that would replace the conditional covenant with Moses. See _____ 31:31-34

1) It is made with the _____ people (vs. 31).

2) It is different from the _____ Covenant (vs. 32).

3) It will put God's Law in their _____ and _____ (vs. 33)

4) It guarantees God is _____ God and they are _____ people (vs. 33).

5) It guarantees they _____ will know God (vs. 34).

6) It delivers them (through _____) from sin and provides forgiveness (vs. 34).

The provisions (terms) of the NC are repeated / expanded by _____ (chs. 36, 37)

C. Like the other covenants this one had to be _____. When the Lord Jesus Christ went to the cross, He established/instituted the New Covenant (Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25).

D. How the church relates to the NC is a topic of _____ among dispensationalists. While all dispensationalists agree that Israel participates in the New Covenant, there is internal disagreement over the church's role in the New Covenant. There are three views:

1) View One: Single Covenant; Israel Only

The Church is neither directly or indirectly a party to, nor a participant in, the blessings of the Jewish NC.

2) View Two: Multiple Covenants; Multiple Participants

The "new covenant" of Luk. 22:20 is not the New Covenant of Jeremiah 31. There are two "new covenants" – the New Covenant of Jeremiah 31, and the New Covenant with the Church.

3) View Three: Single Covenant; Multiple Participants

Read Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25; 2 Cor. 3:6; & Heb. 8:1-13. A plain reading of these passages sure seems to mean that the New Covenant is active and that Gentiles partake in it.

E. The N.T. clearly teaches that the church is a beneficiary of the _____ benefits of the New Covenant (specifically, the Holy Spirit and forgiveness of sin) because of its relationship to Messiah Jesus.

F. Even though the church celebrates "until He comes" (1 Cor. 11:25) the signing of the New Covenant, the contract _____ a unilateral agreement of God with Israel, and will be fulfilled with Israel in the future tribulation, 2nd Advent, & Millennial Kingdom to follow.

SUMMARY:

Quotes from Thomas Ice in The Popular Encyclopedia of Bible Prophecy, 2004. From pages 11, 12.