

THE NEW COVENANT (Part Two)

Request: “I work with a Christian who believes that the New Covenant is ONLY for the Jews. Could you help me explain it in Christian terms as well as Jewish terms?”

Our lesson text was chosen because it teaches that the church ordinance of the Eucharist is New Covenant and includes saved Jew and saved Gentile.

“This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.” (1 Cor.11: 25)

“For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free, and we were all made to drink of one Spirit.” (1 Cor.12: 13)

- Hebrew words chadash berith (new covenant)
- Greek words kaine (new in form and quality) diatheke (disposition of property by will)

Part one of the studies of the New Covenant will study FOUR factors established by the historical coming of Jesus Christ into the world.

1. New Covenant involves both the first and second comings of Jesus Christ into the world.

The messianic age has soteriology (first coming / salvation from sin) and eschatology doctrines (second coming / salvation from divine judgment) (Heb.9:28; Jude 14-15).

Soteriology doctrines apply to all believers of the messianic period (Matt.26:28; Luke 22:20; 1 Cor.11:25).

- “Since therefore, **brethren**, we have confidence to enter the holy place by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which He inaugurated for **us** through the veil, that is, His flesh.” (Heb.10:19-20, 29)
- “Now the God of peace, who brought up from the dead the Great Shepherd of the sheep through the blood of the eternal covenant, even Jesus our Lord.” (Heb.13:20)

2. The New Covenant is prophesied in Jer.31:31-34 and discussed in Heb.8:7-13.

The following six promises are outlined by the phrase “I will” (Heb.10:9-10).

Jer.31:31-32	(Heb.8:7-9)	Future for houses of Israel and Judah (days are coming)
Jer.31:33a	(Heb.8:10a)	Future for house of Israel (after those days)
Jer.31:33b	(Heb.8:10b)	Facilitate the Scriptures to hearts (2 Cor.3:3)
Jer.31:33c-34a	(Heb.8:10b- 11)	Family reunion with God
Jer.31:34b	(Heb.8:12a)	Forgive iniquities
Jer.31:34c	(Heb.8:12b)	Forget sins
	(Heb.8:13)	Footnote regarding Old Covenant

Jeremiah prophesied, 600 years before the coming of Jesus Christ into the world that He would issue in the New Covenant.

3. Jesus Christ became the messianic mediator of the New Covenant as the result of His death, burial, and resurrection.

Note at least three things we gain positionally because Jesus Christ is the mediator of the NC in (Heb.7:22-25; 9:15)

_____, _____ and _____

Because of the resurrection of Jesus, the New Covenant is an eternal covenant:

- “Now the God of peace, who brought up from the dead the great Shepherd of the sheep through the blood of the eternal covenant, even Jesus our Lord.” (Heb.13:20; Jer.32:40)
- “But now He has obtained a more excellent ministry, by as much as He is also **the mediator** of a better covenant, which has been acted on better promises (Heb.8:6; 7:22-25; 9:14-15, 28; 12:24).
- “For there is one God, and **one mediator** also between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.” (1 Tim.2:5)

4. New Covenant grace salvation through Jesus Christ is for the Jews, the Gentiles and the entire world (1 Tim.1:15).

“And I will appoint you as a covenant to the people, as a light to the nations.” (Isa.42:6; 49:6)

During the presentation of baby Jesus in the temple, Simeon made mention of this prophecy. (Luke 2:25-35; 32).

Paul made this same point to the Jews on his first missionary trip (Acts 13:44-52; 47).

He made it again to King Agrippa and Festus (Acts 26:19-25; 23).