

Covenant Theology: from a Reformed Baptist Perspective

Lesson 8: The Mosaic Covenant (continued)

The Mosaic Covenant in the OT

The pages of the Old Testament are dominated by the elements of the Mosaic Covenant (and obviously so, given the focus of the Old Testament is on the nation of Israel and their _____ with God)

The _____ is primarily about life under the Mosaic Covenant (with half of Exodus, all of Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy dealing with this topic)

The Historical books detail Israel's covenantal obedience and disobedience which then result in either God's _____ or _____ (*Judges 2:20 & 2 Kings 17:14-18*).

The Prophetic books issue calls for _____ and pronouncements of judgment by God to the nation of Israel for their covenant disobedience (*Hosea 6:1-7*). The prophets also call for the people to remember their covenant obligations (*Malachi 4:4*).

Even though the Mosaic Covenant dominates the pages of the Old Testament, the Old Testament draws the minds of its readers away from such a "shakable and easily breakable" covenant to long for a future covenant that is unshakeable and _____ (*Jeremiah 31:31-34 & Ezekiel 36:22-32*).

To avoid much confusion, we must remember that the Mosaic Covenant only dealt with _____ promises and curses.

The Mosaic Covenant in the NT

The New Testament discusses the Mosaic covenant in detail, showing that its glory was always a glory that was to _____ (this was illustrated both in the OT with the veiling of Moses and in the NT with the removal of Moses before Christ at the Mount of Transfiguration).

Three examples:

-2 Corinthians 3

-**3:1-6**-Paul is showing the fulfillment of the New Covenant promise. Paul does not need "letters of recommendation", the evidence of the _____ of the New Covenant being poured out on the Corinthians via his ministry is all of the "evidence" that should be necessary (this is big here-new covenant promised in the OT is being fulfilled in the Gentile Corinthians)

-**3:7-11**-The Mosaic Covenant could _____ bring salvation. That is why Paul calls it a "ministry of death". And if such a covenant came with

glory, how much more glory does the new and exalted covenant of grace come with? The glory of the New Covenant is eternal, whereas the glory of the Mosaic Covenant was but for a season.

-3:12-18-The Mosaic Covenant had a purpose but it was never to be the end goal. Through Christ we realize the _____ of the Old Covenant and glory not in Moses but in Jesus Christ the Lord of Glory.

-Galatians 3:23-29

-3:23-39-The Law was a guardian (a prison warden) keeping the people _____ until Christ came. This is a reference to the ceremonial law that always kept people's sin in front of them (literally before their eyes and felt in their pockets). But now through faith we are no longer under such a guardian but can know that we are in a right relationship with God (even as sons!) and are therefore considered by God as one with Christ!

-Hebrews 2:1-4

-2:1-4-Not only does the exceeding glory of the New Covenant provide encouragement for the saints, but it also serves to _____ others of the terror of rejecting such a glorious covenant. If people were pushed for transgressing and disobeying the Mosaic Covenant (which was less glorious), how much more will those be judged who transgress the New Covenant?

The Mosaic Covenant was a shadow pointing us forward to the far superior New Covenant

The people were bound to obey the Mosaic Covenant with the threat of destruction and the curse of God on them if they disobeyed. The divine record shows us that this is what happened (repeatedly). The Mosaic Covenant also promised blessing and God's continued presence if the people would obey. However, the glory of the Lord _____ the temple (*Ezekiel 10*) because of their covenant lawlessness.

In the New Covenant we see the God-Man accomplishing both the blessings and cursing for the people. He fulfilled _____ righteousness (therefore attaining all the promised eternal blessings for the people) and suffered _____ of the curse behalf.