

An Old Testament History of Redemption
The Consummation of Redemption: The New Covenant
Nov. 17, 2002 (#18)

Introduction

Deut. 29:2-6; 30:1-6

Jer. 31:31-34; 32:38-41

Lk. 22:19-20; Heb. 8:6-13

I. The Provisions of the New Covenant (31:31-34)

A. Behold the days are coming (31a)

Words of hope and expectation, words of deliverance and restoration.
Eschatological formula - PROMISE

B. I will make a New Covenant (31b)

1. a New Covenant - implied right away the concept of newness, of discontinuity with the past.
2. Israel/Judah – the true people of God, the Israel of God, with those who would be later identified as true Jews.
Rom. 2:28-29; Gal. 6:15-16; Phil. 3:3 (Eph. 2:11-22; Heb. 8)
*the corporate element: the covenant is made with a people

C. Not like the previous covenant (32)

1. contrast is with the Mosaic covenant, note, it is a contrast.
2. they (the fathers) broke it, although I was a husband to them
 - a) the problem was not with the covenant! God was a faithful husband to them within that covenant.
 - b) the problem was with the people, their heart was idolatrous!

D. New provisions for a New Covenant (33)

1. the internalization of the Law of God
This brings out two fascinating elements to the New Covenant
 - a) It is internal, it is something God does inside of us!
A renewal of the heart -
 - b) Although there is a contrast (discontinuity) with the Old, there is also a line of continuity - it is the Law written on the heart.
The Law is holy, just and good (Rom. 7:12)
It is God's moral code that reflects His own righteousness.
Under the New, the Law does not disappear, rather it is placed where it needs to be placed in order to be observed - the heart!

2. the realization of the covenant promise

I will be your God . . .

This too points to a continuity within the covenants, perhaps even the underlying aspect to Paul's phrase, "the covenants of promise."

3. the personal and individual knowledge of God

Not only is there an emphasis on the corporate, but there is also a strong emphasis on the individuality of this covenant.

Regeneration (Jer. 24:7) which brings the knowledge of God.

Non-mediatorial: there is an immediate oneness God has with His people.
How does this happen? The mediator is God Himself! (In Christ).

Universal - everyone in the covenant has this personal, intimate knowledge of God.

4. The forgiveness of sins

A powerful aspect of this covenant!

Conclusion:

How is this the consummation of redemption?

Lk. 22:20;

When Jesus inaugurates the New Covenant, He does the following

- 1) the shadow has given way to substance,
- 2) He fulfills the mediatorial roles of the covenant: Prophet, Priest and King
- 3) He fulfills the Covenant Promise to Abraham (seed and land)
Gal. 3:(29) - OPR
- 4) Now we are partakers of the New Covenant, all of God covenant promises are now ours in Christ 2 Cor. 1:20