

“DISTINGUISHING THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS”

A. Some INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS.

1. A covenant is a binding _____ or _____ between two parties.
2. A covenant may be _____ (bi-lateral) or _____ (uni-lateral) in nature.
3. A covenant in the Bible needs to be interpreted in a _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ way, like the rest of the Scriptures.
4. Believing in the _____ covenants is _____ the same as _____.

B. Several EXPLANATORY COMMENTS.

1. According to the Scofield Bible, there are _____ general major covenants between _____ and _____.

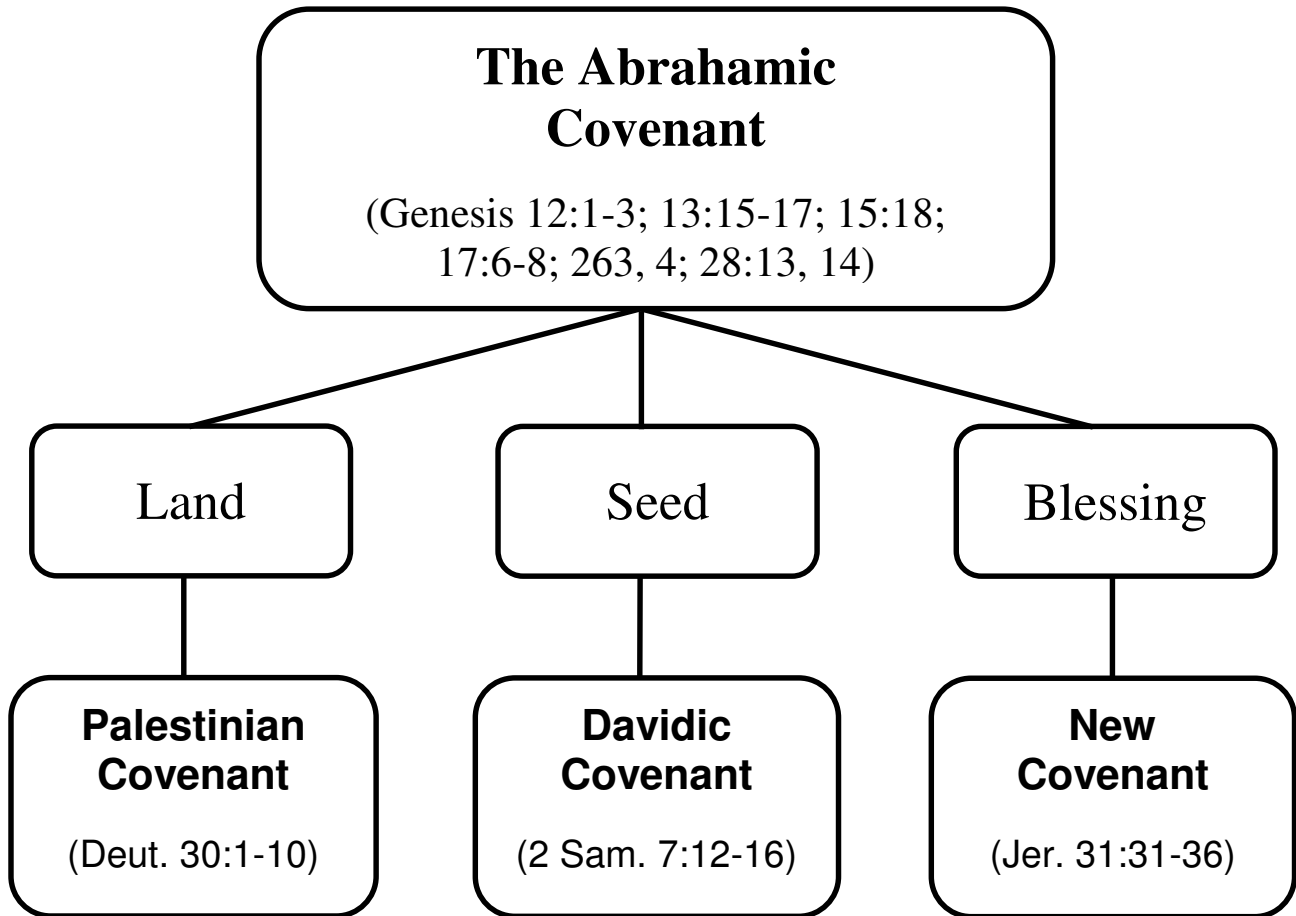
They are...

- a. _____. (Genesis 2:16) This involved a promise of death for eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.
- b. _____. (Genesis 3:15-19) This involves the curses upon Satan, women, men, and nature, along with the promise of a coming Redeemer.
- c. _____. (Genesis 9:11-17) This involves the promise of God to never destroy the earth again through a universal flood, with the rainbow being the sign of this covenant.

* What are some needed clarifications about this?

2. In addition, there are _____ major covenants between _____ and _____.
 - a. The _____ covenant is the _____ covenant made at Mt. Sinai. (Exodus 19:1-8)

b. The _____ covenants are...



* Are these covenants made to Abram's physical descendants?

* What are the implications of these unconditional covenants?

* When will these ultimately be fulfilled by God?