



THE MOSAIC COVENANT - HISTORY

Read Exodus 19:1-8a

Moses leads Israel out of Egypt to _____.

You yourselves have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles' wings and brought you to myself. Now therefore, if you will indeed obey my voice and keep my covenant, you shall be my treasured possession among all peoples, for all the earth is mine; and you shall be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation. These are the words that you shall speak to the people of Israel. - Exodus 19:4-6

This covenant begins on the foundation of _____.

Israel is to be God's _____.
Exodus 4:22 - "Israel is my firstborn son."

Obedience to this covenant would _____
the privileges of the relationship.

Their obedience is a sign of the relationship: _____

Israel has a special role to play:

NOTES:

Horizontal lines for taking notes, with a green circle containing the number 2 and a purple circle containing the number 1.

THE LAW IS GIVEN

The Ten Commandments (Ex. 20:1-17, Dt. 5:6-21)

Read Exodus 24:1-11

The Mosaic Covenant is between _____ and _____.
"All the words that the Lord has spoken we will do." - Exodus 24:3

How will obedience to the Mosaic Covenant work? – Leviticus 26

- 1) Because of God's grace, Israel owes God their _____.
- 2) Leviticus 26:1-13 – God promises _____ that are contingent on their obedience.
- 3) Leviticus 26:14-39 – God then establishes the _____ they will incur for disobedience.
- 4) Leviticus 26:40-45 – The people can return to the covenant through _____.



The Relationship Between the Mosaic and Abrahamic Covenant

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT	MOSAIC COVENANT
Signatory:	Signatory:
Blessings:	Blessings:
Curses:	Curses:
Conditions:	Conditions:

Read Galatians 3:15-18

The Law does not _____. God's _____ are still intact.

THREE DIVISIONS OF THE LAW

1) Moral Conduct – Galatians 3:19-29

Purpose of the Moral Law: While Israel is in its spiritual infancy, they needed the Law as a tutor/guardian to help them:

- understand their liberty from slavery.
- know how to remain free.

2) Civil Ordinances – Ephesians 2:11-18 (especially 14-15)

Purpose of Civil Ordinances: To establish national order with laws stating what is right, fair and just.

The Civil Laws fulfill the Abrahamic Covenant by establishing a _____.

The Civil Law is _____ in Christ in order to allow the _____ into the promise of God.

3) Ceremonial-Religious Activities - Hebrews 9:1-14

Exodus - Building the _____.

Leviticus - Who are the _____ and how are they to _____?

- How are they to _____?

Purpose of the Ceremonial-Religious Law: To inform God's people how God is to be worshipped.

- 1) Allowed the Hebrews to _____ through keeping the law.
- 2) Shows the Hebrews the depth and breadth of _____.
- 3) Explains _____ of righteousness and unrighteousness.
- 4) Explains how the sacrifices aren't enough to _____ the wrath of God.

Read Hebrews 9:11-14 – Christ is the final sacrifice, thereby removing the need for further animal sacrifices.



HOW SHOULD CHRISTIANS INTERPRET THE LAW TODAY?

NOTES:

The Three Purposes Of The Law

1) _____

The first purpose of the law is to be a mirror. On the one hand, the law of God reflects and mirrors the perfect righteousness of God. The law tells us much about who God is. Perhaps more important, the law illumines human sinfulness. Augustine wrote, "The law orders, that we, after attempting to do what is ordered, and so feeling our weakness under the law, may learn to implore the help of grace." The law highlights our weakness so that we might seek the strength found in Christ. Here the law acts as a severe schoolmaster who drives us to Christ.

Romans 3:20; 4:15; 5:13; 7:7-11; Galatians 3:19-24

2) _____

A second purpose for the law is the restraint of evil. The law, in and of itself, cannot change human hearts. It can, however, serve to protect the righteous from the unjust. John Calvin says this purpose is "by means of its fearful denunciations and the consequent dread of punishment, to curb those who, unless forced, have no regard for rectitude and justice." The law allows for a limited measure of justice on this earth, until the last judgment is realized.

Deuteronomy 13:6-11; 19:16-21; Romans 13:3-4

3) _____

The third purpose of the law is to reveal what is pleasing to God. As Christians, the law enlightens us as to what is pleasing to our Father, whom we seek to serve. The Christian delights in the Law as God Himself delights in it. Jesus said, "If you love me, keep my commandments" (John 14:15). This is the highest function of the law, to serve as an instrument for the people of God to give Him honor and glory.

Ephesians 2:10; John 14:15; Romans 6:14; 7:4-6; 1 Corinthians 9:20-21; Galatians 2:15-19; 3:25; 6:2

Horizontal lines for taking notes.



HOMEWORK:

1) Select one of the Old Testament Laws below:

Deuteronomy 21:22-23; Deuteronomy 22:8; Leviticus 5:17-19

Then answer these four questions about it.

- What does this law reveal to us about God and His character?
- What does this law reveal to us about the sinful nature of humanity?
- How does obedience to this law lead to a reversal of the effects of the fall?
- Does Jesus ever fulfill this law while He is on earth?

READ JUDGES 3:7-11; 2 SAMUEL 7:1-17; 2 SAMUEL 11-12

2) 2 Samuel 7:1-17 is a critical passage in the Old Testament where God makes another covenant... the Covenant with David, or the "Davidic Covenant." What does God promise David? What obligations does David have? What Biblical-Theological threads that are continued in this covenant?
