





## Appendix B—Covenants Chart

Original  Creation (Gen. 1-2)  (Gen. 3)  Noahic Covenant (Gen. 9— Judgment deferred)	Genesis	Abrahamic Covenant				Genesis  22-Tested at Mount Moriah  26-to Isaac  35-to Jacob	Ultimate  New Creation (Rev. 21-22)  Restoration (Rev. 21:1-5)  Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7— Peaceable kingdom)
	12-Abrahamic promise initially given	Mosaic Covenant (Ex. 20; Deut. 5)					
	15-Reiterated	Moses Deut. 18:15	Exodus Ex. 13:8-10	Rites Ex. 25ff; Lev.	Hearts Ex. 19:8-10; 24:3-7		
	17-Circum- cision						
		Christ (Acts 3: 22-26)	Cross (1 Cor. 5:7; Gal. 3)	Fulfillment (Heb. 1-9)	New hearts (Jer. 31; Ezek. 36)		
	New Covenant (Heb. 8)						

**Original creation (Gen. 1-2)**—A pristine and wonderful creation.

**Fall (Gen. 3)**--Humanity falls in to sin. The law of sin and death rules. The original creation is distorted.

**Noahic Covenant (Gen. 9)**--The Lord delays immediate judgment on rebellious humanity because His redemptive purpose predominates. Judgment is deferred, not eliminated.

**Abrahamic Covenant (Gen. 12, 15, 17, 22, 26, 35)**—The Lord enters into covenant with Abraham and his descendants. In Genesis 12, Abraham is promised—

- People—a posterity of his own;
- Place—the Promised land;
- Presence—God to be with him;
- Posterity beyond immediate family—He and his people would be a conduit of blessing to the world.

Genesis 15 reiterates the covenant. In Genesis 17, circumcision, the sign of the covenant, is introduced. In Genesis 22, Abraham's faith is tested on Mount Moriah. In Genesis 26 and 35, the covenant is reiterated and extended to Abraham's descendants.

**Mosaic Covenant--(Ex. 20; Deut. 5)**—The Mosaic Law has a number of facets:

- Moral law—this is an enduring guide for the faithful through the ages;
- Cultus of temple worship—this points to and is fulfilled in the person and work of Jesus Christ;
- Civitas aspects of the theocratic nation as recorded in the Old Testament.

The Mosaic Covenant has a number of functions:

- It delineates what living in the presence of a holy God entails;
- It shows us that we can't live that way in our own strength;
- It points to and elaborates what life in the Spirit looks like. The Law can only be fulfilled in the power of the Spirit.

**New Covenant (Jer. 31:31-34; Ezek. 36:26-28)**—The perennial problem was the covenant infidelity of the people, the waywardness of their hearts (and of ours!). The people promise to obey but can't pull it off. The promise in Jeremiah and Ezekiel is for new hearts that would obey, honor, and love the Lord God. It points to fulfillment in the life of the Spirit. The text of Hebrews elaborates on this.

**Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7; 1 Chron. 17)**—The promise of an everlasting and peaceable kingdom, the rule of the Lord God over His people. Initially, it has Solomon in view, but its true fulfillment is in Messiah Jesus at His return.

**Prophet/Priest/King**—These covenants also foreshadow the threefold office of the Lord Jesus—prophet/priest/king:

- Prophet—Moses tells the people that a prophet like Moses will be raised up (Deut. 18:15). Peter, in his times of refreshing message in Acts 3, identifies Jesus as that prophet (Acts 3:22-26);
- Priest—The Old Testament cultus (Ex. 21Ff; Lev.) points to the Lord Jesus. This is unpacked and explained in Hebrews.
- King—The Davidic Covenant points to an fulfillment by David's greater son, Messiah Jesus.