

DISTINGUISHING THE BIBLICAL COVENANTS

I. Some Introductory Comments.

A. Regarding Covenants

1. A covenant is a binding _____ or _____ between two parties.
2. A covenant may be _____ (bi-lateral – indicated by “_” statements), or _____ (unilateral – indicated by “_____” statements) in nature.

B. Regarding the Bible

1. A covenant in the bible needs to be interpreted in a _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ way, like the rest of scriptures.
- When it comes to interpreting Prophecy there are 3 different approaches to interpretation:
 - 1) The _____ view – preterist means _____ – so all prophecy (Matthew 24-25 & the Book of Revelation) was fulfilled in 70 AD with the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.
 - 2) There is the _____ view – meaning that bible prophecy is being _____ fulfilled by historical events as they _____ throughout history!
 - 3) There is the _____ view – meaning the events like Mt 24-25, the Book of Revelation, the Antichrist, and the 2nd coming are yet _____ from our time!
2. Believing in the _____ covenants is not the same as _____ or _____ theology!

II. Some Explanatory Comments About The Biblical Covenants.

A. According to the Scofield Bible, there are _____ General Major Covenants Between _____ and _____.

1. _____ Covenant. (Genesis 2:16-17) This covenant involved the _____ of man under the dispensation of Innocence and promised _____ for eating of the tree of knowledge of good & evil.
- What was the Promise of this covenant?
 - What was the result?
2. _____ Covenant. (Genesis 3:14-19) This covenant involves the conditions of the fall on Satan, women, men, and nature, but also a promise of a coming _____.

- How are the effects of this covenant felt today?

3. _____ Covenant. (Genesis 9:1-17) This covenant establishes conditions on earth under Human Government, and promises never to _____ the earth again through a universal _____.

- What is the sign of this covenant? (9:12-17)

B. In Addition, There Are __ Major Biblical Covenants Between _____ and the _____.

1. The _____ covenant is the one _____ covenant made at Mt Sinai (Exodus 19:1-8)

- Who was this covenant given to?
- How long did this covenant last?
- What were the elements of the Law?
- How does the law relate to the believer walk in grace?

2. The _____ Covenant involves the promise of land, seed, and blessing to the descendants of Abraham (Genesis 12 1:1-3)

- Is this conditional or unconditional in nature?

It's Priority:

It's Promises:

- To whom were these promises made?

Its Prophetic Implications: