

The New Covenant

Hebrews 8

Introduction:

A. Covenant

1. Literal definition – *to come to* _____
2. Practical definition – a s_____ agreement between two or more parties.
3. Examples – p_____ treaties and contracts.
4. Requirements – signatures, w_____, and a seal.

B. God made a covenant with the Hebrew people – Old Covenant

1. Ex 19:5,6 – if the people o_____ His voice and kept His l_____, He would make them His possession.
2. Ex 24:6-8 – the covenant was sealed by b_____ as the people agreed that they would do all that the Lord had spoken.
3. The people constantly b_____ their covenant with God and so God promised to make a New Covenant that would make the old one o_____ (Heb 8:13).

The New Covenant re_____ the Lord's first covenant

A. The Old Covenant instituted

1. A s_____ system
2. A temple system
3. A p_____ system.

B. The earthly system of the temple, priests, and sacrifices served as a c_____ of the heavenly system (Heb 8:4,5)

1. It was never meant to be p_____.
2. It was meant to teach and p_____ people for the New Covenant.

C. Why the New Covenant replaces the Old Covenant (v. 13)

1. The New Covenant was put into effect by a better p_____ (vv. 1,2,4)
 - a. E_____ priests could not enter into God's glorious presence
 - b. Jesus, the h_____ priest has entered into God's glorious presence.
2. The New Covenant is based on better promises.
 - a. Under the Old Covenant, the promised were conditioned on the people's faithfulness, but God found f_____ with them (v. 8)
 - 1) The people brought sacrifices without a h_____ of repentance.

- 2) The p_____ allowed animals with defects to be sacrificed (Mal 1:14).
- b. The New Covenant promises are unconditional.
 - 1) God will write His laws on their h_____ (v. 10)
 - 2) God will forgive and f_____ every single sin (v. 13)
 - 3) Every single person will k_____ the Lord personally (meaning of the Greek word – v. 11).
 - a) The Old Covenant had many unbelievers under it (see Jer 9:26)
 - b) The New Covenant has no unbelievers under it.

The New Covenant re_____ the Lord's people

A. Who are the people of God?

1. Were all descendants of Abraham considered God's people? – Rom 9:6-8
 - a. Not Ishmael and his line
 - b. Not E_____ and his line.
 - c. Only a small amount of J_____ 's line
2. Were people from a foreign ancestral line part of the House of Israel?
 - a. R_____ the prostitute from Jericho
 - b. R_____ the Moabite
3. God promises that the l_____ people group that He will save will be those from the physical line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Rom 11).
4. God promises that He will one day call those who were not originally His people, His people (Hos 1:10) – these people will be from every tribe, tongue, nation, and class (Rev 5:9,10). These make up the H_____ of Israel.

B. Jesus put the New Covenant into effect

1. He shed His b_____ as payment for sins.
2. He applies His payment to all who have t_____ Him to be their God and Savior.
3. If you have trusted Christ, He redeemed you!

The New Covenant is r_____ in the Lord's Supper

A. Jesus instituted this supper the night before His death

1. The bread – *this is My body which is in p_____ of you.*
2. The cup – *this is the New Covenant in My blood for the f_____ of sins.*

- B. Have you been changed by the power of God's New Covenant love?**
– let's remember and celebrate!