



Lesson 35 – The Law and Covenants

- 1) Where was the first Sacrificial Service carried out?

Genesis 3:21 Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of _____, and clothed them.

God covered their nakedness with the skins of the first sacrifice. The clothing represents our need to be covered with the righteous covering of Christ, the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world.

When man fell by transgression the law was not changed, but a remedial system was established to bring him back to obedience. The promise of a Saviour was given, and sacrificial offerings pointing forward to the death of Christ as the great sin offering were established.

- 2) After the flood, who brought the Law back into the light?

Genesis 26:5 Because that _____ obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws.

The failure of Abraham's descendants to keep this pledge, as shown in their disposition to form alliances with the heathen and adopt their practices, was the cause of their sojourn and bondage in Egypt. But in their intercourse with idolaters, and their forced submission to the Egyptians, the divine precepts became still further corrupted with the vile and cruel teachings of heathenism. Therefore, when the Lord brought them forth from Egypt, He came down upon Sinai, enshrouded in glory and surrounded by His angels, and in awful majesty spoke His law in the hearing of all the people.

- 3) What did God give them so they wouldn't forget?

Exodus 34:29 And it came to pass, when Moses came down from mount Sinai with the two _____ of testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mount, that Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him.

He did not even then trust His precepts to the memory of a people who were prone to forget His requirements but wrote them upon tables of stone. He would remove from Israel all possibility of mingling heathen traditions with His holy precepts, or of confounding His requirements with human ordinances or customs.

After the completion of the tabernacle God communicated with Moses from the cloud of glory above the mercy seat and gave him full directions concerning the system of offerings and the forms of worship to be maintained in the sanctuary. The ceremonial law was thus given to Moses, and by him written in a book. But the law of Ten Commandments spoken from Sinai had been written by God Himself on the tables of stone and was sacredly preserved in the ark.

- 4) What verse is used to disregard the entire Old Testament and the 10 Commandments by some?

Colossians 2:14 Blotting out the handwriting of _____ that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;

The ceremonial system was made up of symbols pointing to Christ, to His sacrifice and His priesthood. This ritual law, with its sacrifices and ordinances, was to be performed by the Hebrews until type met antitype in the death of Christ, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Then all the sacrificial offerings were to cease.



5) What is eternal?

Psalms 119:89 For ever, O LORD, thy _____ is settled in heaven.

6) What did Jesus say about the Ten Commandments?

Matthew 5:17-18 Think not that I am come to _____ the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to _____. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

Here He teaches, not merely what the claims of God's law had been, and were then, but that these claims should hold as long as the heavens and the earth remain. The law of God is as immutable as His throne. It will maintain its claims upon mankind in all ages.

7) What did Nehemiah say to us?

Nehemiah 9:13 Thou camest down also upon mount Sinai, and spakest with them from heaven, and gavest them _____ judgments, and _____ laws, good statutes and commandments:

8) What did Paul tell the believers in Rome?

Romans 7:12 Wherefore the law is _____, and the commandment holy, and just, and _____.

9) How do we know Paul is talking about the Ten Commandments?

Romans 7:7 What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God _____. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet.

While the Saviour's death brought to an end the law of types and shadows, it did not in the least detract from the obligation of the moral law. On the contrary, the very fact that it was necessary for Christ to die in order to atone for the transgression of that law, proves it to be immutable.

10) What did Christ do for us?

2 Corinthians 5:19 To wit, that God was in Christ, _____ the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.

It was the Son of God that gave to our first parents the promise of redemption. It was He who revealed Himself to the patriarchs. Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Moses understood the gospel. They looked for salvation through man's Substitute and Surety. These holy men of old held communion with the Saviour who was to come to our world in human flesh; and some of them talked with Christ and heavenly angels face to face.

11) Who did Jesus say He was?

John 8:58 Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, _____.

Christ was not only the leader of the Hebrews in the wilderness—the Angel in whom was the name of Jehovah, and who, veiled in the cloudy pillar, went before the host—but it was He who gave the law to Israel. Amid the awful glory of Sinai, Christ declared in the hearing of all the people the ten precepts of His Father's law. It was He who gave to Moses the law engraved upon the tables of stone.



12) What did Peter tell us?

1 Peter 1:10-11 Of which salvation the _____ have enquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: Searching what, or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified _____ the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow.

13) What is at the center of Biblical Prophecies?

Revelation 19:10 ...worship God: for the _____ of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.

The solemn service of the sanctuary typified the grand truths that were to be revealed through successive generations. The cloud of incense ascending with the prayers of Israel represents His righteousness that alone can make the sinner's prayer acceptable to God; the bleeding victim on the altar of sacrifice testified of a Redeemer to come; and from the holy of holies the visible token of the divine Presence shone forth. Thus, through age after age of darkness and apostasy faith was kept alive in the hearts of men until the time came for the advent of the promised Messiah.

14) Where did Jesus go after he went back to Heaven?

Hebrews 9:24 For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the _____ of God for us:

Light has been streaming from the cross of Calvary and from the holy places of the sanctuary above. But the clearer light granted us should not cause us to despise that which in earlier times was received through the types pointing to the coming Saviour. The gospel of Christ sheds light upon the Jewish economy and gives significance to the ceremonial law. As new truths are revealed, and that which has been known from the beginning is brought into clearer light, the character and purposes of God are made manifest in His dealings with His chosen people.

15) What was Jesus' hope for us?

Matthew 5:14 Ye are the _____ of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.

Matthew 5:15-16 Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so _____ before men, that they may see your good works, and _____ your Father which is in heaven.

As the Bible presents two laws, one changeless and eternal, the other provisional and temporary, so there are two covenants. The covenant of grace was first made with man in Eden, when after the Fall there was given a divine promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. To all men this covenant offered pardon and the assisting grace of God for future obedience through faith in Christ. It also promised them eternal life on condition of fidelity to God's law. Thus, the patriarchs received the hope of salvation.

16) What was promised to Abraham?

Genesis 22:18 And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be _____; because thou hast obeyed my voice.

17) What did God tell Abraham?

Genesis 17:1 I am the Almighty God; walk before Me, and be thou _____.



Though this covenant was made with Adam and renewed to Abraham, it could not be ratified until the death of Christ. It had existed by the promise of God since the first intimation of redemption had been given; it had been accepted by faith; yet when ratified by Christ, it is called a new covenant. The law of God was the basis of this covenant, which was simply an arrangement for bringing men again into harmony with the divine will, placing them where they could obey God's law.

18) Where does God write His Laws now?

Jeremiah 31:33 But this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; After those days, saith the LORD, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their _____; and will be their God, and they shall be my people.

The same law that was engraved upon the tables of stone is written by the Holy Spirit upon the tables of the heart. Instead of going about to establish our own righteousness we accept the righteousness of Christ. His blood atones for our sins. His obedience is accepted for us. Then the heart renewed by the Holy Spirit will bring forth **"the fruits of the Spirit."** Through the grace of Christ, we shall live in obedience to the law of God written upon our hearts. Having the Spirit of Christ, we shall walk even as He walked.

19) What did the Psalmist declare?

Psalm 40:8 I _____ to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart.

20) Is there a division between the Old Testament Covenant and what Jesus spoke of?

Romans 5:1 Therefore being justified by faith, we have _____ with God through our Lord Jesus Christ:

Romans 3:31 Do we then make _____ the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.

Romans 8:3-4 For what the law could not do, in that it was _____ through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: That the _____ of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

God's work is the same in all time, although there are different degrees of development and different manifestations of His power, to meet the wants of men in the different ages. Beginning with the first gospel promise, and coming down through the patriarchal and Jewish ages, and even to the present time, there has been a gradual unfolding of the purposes of God in the plan of redemption. The Saviour typified in the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish law is the very same that is revealed in the gospel. The clouds that enveloped His divine form have rolled back; the mists and shades have disappeared; and Jesus, the world's Redeemer, stands revealed.

21) What did Jesus quote?

Deuteronomy 6:4-5 Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt _____ the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

Leviticus 19:18 Thou shalt love thy _____ as thyself.

The teacher is the same in both dispensations. God's claims are the same. The principles of His government are the same.

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. James 1:17

Can you see God's message never really changed? Would you like to be a receiver of His promises?

When is it time to look to Him and live?