

Covenant Theology, week 11

1. The End of the Shadows, Copies and Types

The covenants of the Old Testament, (although one covenant of grace), are only shadows and types. These types, shadows, and copies did not have the full substance of the new covenant, and so could not bring about salvation. The types ended in failure.

This failure is a failure of the types and shadows, but not the covenants themselves; the covenants were always designed to lead to Israel's failure. The failure of the types makes way for the true fullness of the substance and reality of the New Covenant. This shows man's failure and emphasizes the key things man needs in order to be saved. Christ in the new covenant is the one who brings all things to fulfillment.

The Covenant of Grace and the Failure, Exile, and Restoration of Israel

1. Moses foretold they would break the law and so merit exile- Deut 27-30.
2. The Prophets-- Hosea – Exile/ Restoration (Isa. 6:11-13; Jer. 32:1-2, 6-12; Ezek 37:40-48).
3. The Concepts: a. remnant theology b. chastening of the Son, that Israel might be restored (Rom. 9:6ff).

The Break

- a Davidic King does not sit on throne in Jerusalem- Hez. (2 Kings 20:17-19)
- b. Moses, the law is broken, the curses fall
- c. Abraham, nation, land blessing to others is ended

The Later Restoration and Fulfillment

- a. The Davidic King is Christ (Romans 1:3,4)
- b. The law is fulfilled in Christ, sins are paid for. (Luke 22:20)
- c. Abraham's promises- the nation, earth, and blessing come through Christ

2. The New Covenant

2.1. The fullness of time

- a. correct time
- b. the reality of the kingdom has come

2.2. The Use of the Term 'New Covenant'

- a. Matthew 26:28, Luke 22:20
- b. In contrast with the old covenant (Hebrews 8:7-13, Jeremiah 31:31-34, 2 Cor. 3) The main differences between the old and the new are the forgiveness of sins, the law in the hearts, and that God will reveal Himself fully to each of them-(the work of the Spirit).
- c. The New as a fulfillment of Abrahamic, the fulfillment of David, the fulfillment of New Covenant.

We need to see the fulfillment and fullness in the light of the two Adams contrast, and the line of Israel contrast. He is the second Adam; He is also the fulfillment of all the line of Israel.

2.3. The Mediator of the New Covenant

WCF 8:1 It pleased God, in his eternal purpose, to choose and ordain the Lord Jesus, his only begotten Son, to be the Mediator between God and man, the Prophet, Priest, and King, the Head and Savior of his church, the Heir of all things, and Judge of the world: unto whom he did from all eternity give a people, to be his seed, and to be by him in time redeemed, called, justified, sanctified, and glorified.

Melchizedek-he is prophet, priest, and king. Note: The change from Levi to Judah/Melchizedek.

The Obedience of Christ

Adam-Phil 2:6-11, Romans 5: 12-19.

Israel- under the law, Gal 4:4-6. Rom 8:3,4

The Death of Christ

- a. Righteousness-Law/Moses/Israel (Romans 3:20ff)
- b. Propitiation/sacrifice/ atonement (Romans 3:20ff). Reconciliation/Peace (Col 1:19,23) – Adam, alienation from God
- c. Sacrificial system under Moses
- d. Ransom – Adam-Satan (Hebrews 2: 14,15), Law (Galatians 4:4,5)

The Resurrection of Christ

The resurrection of Christ and the key elements of the new creation

The tension of the new creation- already and the not yet.