Hebrews 8:6-13

The Better Covenant (2)

1.	The New Covenant is ministered by a superior high
2.	The New Covenant is ministered in a better
3.	The New Covenant is founded on better (8:6-13).
4.	Moses was the mediator (go-between) of the Covenant in the giving of the
	(Gal. 3:19–20).
5.	The people of Israel were so frightened at Mount Sinai that they begged to
	speak to them so that they would not have to hear speak (Ex. 20:18–21).
6.	This fear of God did not last long; for the people soon the very Law they
	to keep.
7.	The Mediator of the New Covenant is, and He is the
	Mediator (1 Tim. 2:5).
8.	The "better covenant" was announced by the Prophet (Jer. 31:31–34) in a
	prophecy that assured the Jews of restoration.
9.	Jeremiah ministered during the years of the nation's history, before Judah
	went into Captivity.
10	. At a time when the nation's future seemed completely, God gave the
	promise of and
11	. Before our Lord went to Calvary, while celebrating the with His disciples
	He took the cup, and said, "This cup is the new testament [] in My blood,
	which is shed for you" (Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:20).
12	. The Apostle Paul quoted these words and applied them to the(1 Cor.
	11:23–27).

13. The writer of Hebrews states clearly that Jesus Christ now "is the Mediator of the						
Covenant" (Heb. 9:15, 12:24).						
14. This New Covenant was promised to, but today it is experienced by the						
15. Important Question: "How can God promise these blessings to the and						
then turn around and give them to the?"						
16. Some Bible students solve the problem by arriving at the conclusion that the church is						
" Israel" and that the New Covenant promises therefore belong to						
"Abraham's spiritual" today.						
17. It is clear from Galatians 3:13–29 that believers today are the "spiritual" of						
Abraham; but this is not the same as saying that the church is "spiritual"						
18. The promise quoted in Hebrews 8:8 specifically names "the people of and						
·						
19. It is a dangerous practice to such plain words as "Israel" and "Judah" to						
mean anything other than "the people of Israel and Judah." Once a person starts down						
this path of interpretation, there is no end to how they might interpret the						
Bible!						
20. Other Bible students believe that this "New Covenant" has no fulfillment						
in the church. They hold the belief that it will be fulfilled when the Jews						
are, and the kingdom is at our Lord's return to earth in glory						
21. However, this presents a in explaining Hebrews 9:15 and 12:24, verses						
that state that Jesus Christ is the Mediator of the New Covenant.						

22.	. If someone then argues that there are "new covenants," one for
	and one for the, it only presents confusion and does not
	adequately focus on the actual of the New Covenant.
23.	. It was God's plan to present the New Covenant, along with all its, "to the
	Jew" (Rom. 1:16).
24.	. God did promise a New Covenant for His, but the blessings of this
	covenant are wrapped up in God's Son, Christ—the Mediator of the New
	Covenant.
25.	. When Jesus began His on earth, He went to His own first
	(Matt. 15:24).
26.	. When He sent out His, He sent them only to (Matt. 10:5–6)
27.	. When He commissioned the to witness, He instructed them to begin in
	(Luke 24:46–48; Acts 1:8).
28.	. Peter's message at Pentecost was addressed only to and to Gentiles who
	were proselytes (see Acts 2:14, 22, 36).
29.	. In his second recorded sermon, clearly stated that the Good News of the
	Gospel would go to the Jews (Acts 3:25–26).
30.	. Sadly, the Jewish nation, as a whole, rejected the and the
31.	. While it is true that of individuals trusted Christ and were saved, it is also
	true that of the nation rejected the Word, and that the religious leaders
	the ministry of the church (Acts 7).
32.	. God responded by moving the Gospel from Jerusalem and Judea into
	(Acts 8), and then to the (Acts 10).

33. The	church today is made up of rege	enerated	and _		who are
one _	in Christ (Eph. 2:1	1–22; Gal. 3:	27–29).		
34	who are "in Christ" sh	nare in the Ne	w Covenant w	hich was pur	chased on
the c	ross.				
35. Toda	ay the blessings of the New Cov	enant are app	lied to	·	
36. Whe	en Jesus comes in glory to redeer	m Israel, then	the blessings of	of the New C	ovenant
will l	be applied to the				
37. God	has things planne	ed for	, His pec	ople (Jer. 31)	
38. The	existence of the New Covenant	does not mean	n that the Old (Covenant wa	S
	or that the law has	mi	nistry today.		
39. Both	n covenants were given by	·			
40. Both	n covenants were given for peop	le's	·		
41. Both	n covenants had at	tached to the	n.		
42. If Is	rael had obeyed the terms of the	Old Covenan	t, God would l	nave	them
and t	hey would have been	for the co	ming of their l	Messiah.	
43. Paul	pointed out that the Old Covena	ant had its sha	re of	(2 Cor.	3:7–11)
and s	so we must not the	e Old Covenaı	nt or	it.	
44. Tho	ugh the New Covenant of grace	brings freedo	m from the Lav	w of	(Gal
5:1),	it does not bring freedom to	Go	od and	·	
45. God	still desires that the "righteousn	ess of the	" be	fulfilled in t	ıs through
the n	ninistry of the	(I	Rom. 8:1–4).		
46. Then	re is a and	use of	the law (1 Tin	n. 1:8–11).	