

Covenant Theology Course, Fall 2022

Week 1: Introduction & Definition

Our Course Goals:

- Clear understanding of Covenant Theology
- Consider its importance and implications
- Further propel your worship, love, & faith
- Begin (or further) a conversation

What is Covenant Theology?

Defined

"Covenant Theology is the Gospel, set in the context of God's eternal plan of communion with his people, and its historical outworking in the covenants of works and grace." - Ligon Duncan

"God's initiatives in the establishment of covenantal relationships structure redemptive history. His sovereign interventions provide the essential framework for understanding the great biblical epochs."
- O Palmer Robertson, *The Christ of the Covenants*

"A way of reading the whole Bible that is itself part of the overall interpretation of the Bible that it undergirds." - JI Packer

"Reformed theology has been nicknamed 'Covenant theology,' ... Reformed theology sees the primary structure of biblical revelation as that of covenant. This is the structure by which the entire history of redemption is worked out." - RC Sproul, *What is Reformed Theology*

"Covenant is one of the most important means whereby the triune God communicates his life to us and whereby we hold communion with him. God's gracious work in the gospel is a covenantal work."
- Scott Swain, *Trinity, Revelation, and Reading*

Immanuel Principle

I will walk among you and will be your God, and you shall be my people. - Leviticus 26:12

And I heard a loud voice from the throne saying, "Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them, and they will be his people, and God himself will be with them as their God." - Revelation 21:3

Also: Exodus 6:7, Jeremiah 31:31-33, Genesis 17:7, and many others.

I will be your God, and you will be my people.

What is a covenant?

The word 'covenant'

- Hebrew *berith* - ברית
- Greek *diatheke* - διαθήκη

Defined

- Augustine - An agreement between two or more persons
- First Catechism - A relationship that God establishes with us and guarantees by his word.
- JI Packer - A covenant relationship is a voluntary mutual commitment that binds each party to the other...God's covenant is...a basis for a life with God of friendship, peace, and communicated love.
- Herman Witsius - A covenant...is an agreement between God and man, about the way of obtaining consummate happiness.

Westminster Confession of Faith, Chapter VII - "The distance between God and the creature is so great, that although reasonable creatures do owe obedience unto Him as their Creator, yet they could never have any fruition of Him as their blessedness and reward, but by some voluntary condescension on God's part, which He has been pleased to express by way of covenant."

O. Palmer Robertson

- "A bond
- in blood
- sovereignly administered."

The Importance of Covenant Theology

Implications for Understanding

1. The Gospel
2. The Bible's Content & Story
3. The Christian Life
4. The Sacraments (Lord's Supper and Baptism)
5. Christ's Sacrificial Work (Atonement)
6. God's Faithfulness to His Promises (and Our Assurance)

"The Doctrine of the covenant lies at the root of all true theology. It has been said that he who well understands the distinction between the Covenant of Works and the Covenant of Grace is a master of divinity."

- Charles Spurgeon

"As artists and decorators know, the frame is important for setting off the picture, and you do in fact see the picture better when it is appropriately framed.

So with the riches of the gospel; the covenant is their proper frame, and you only see them in their full glory when this frame surrounds them, as in Scripture it actually does, and as in theology it always should."

- JI Packer

3 Covenants

"Covenant Theology is the Gospel...

set in the context of God's eternal plan of communion with his people...

and its historical outworking in the covenants of works

and grace." - Ligon Duncan

Week 2: Covenant of Redemption, Covenant of Works

The Covenant of Redemption

"The covenant of redemption... is [an eternal pact between the persons of the Trinity](#). The Father elects a people in the Son as their mediator to be brought to saving faith through the Spirit." - Michael Horton, *God of Promise*

"This covenant is rooted in eternity. [God's plan of redemption was no afterthought](#), designed to repair a creation run amuck. With the eternal and omniscient God, there is no such thing as 'plan B'. God worked out his plan of redemption before creation and even before the fall." - RC Sproul, *What is Reformed Theology?*

Scriptural Basis

Salvation Planned by Trinity God Eternally

"Even as he chose us in him **before the foundation of the world**, that we should be holy and blameless before him." (Ephesians 1.4) "This was according to the **eternal purpose** that he has realized in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Ephesians 3.11) See 2 Tim. 1.9 also.

The Language of Covenant

"I will tell of the decree:

The LORD said to me, "You are my Son;

today I have begotten you.

Ask of me, and I will make the nations your heritage,

and the ends of the earth your possession.

You shall break them with a rod of iron

and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." - Psalm 2.7-9

Agreement between the Father and Son with the Son's reward (inheritance) laid out. This is covenant language! (See Acts 13.33, Hebrews 1.5, Hebrews 5.5)

The Son came to do the Father's will, to fulfill what was given to him. - Ps 40.7-9 (see how Heb 10.4-10 applies this to Christ); John 5.36, 6.38-39, 10.18, 17.4

Called a Covenant

You have said, "I have made a covenant with my chosen one;

I have sworn to David my servant:

'I will establish your offspring forever,

and build your throne for all generations.'" - Psalm 89.3-4 (Hebrews 1.5 shows that this Psalm does not only refer to David, but is Messianic, meaning that it is fulfilled in Christ.)

Implications

TULIP is the acronym developed to summarize the Synod of Dort's (1618-19) Reformed response to the points of disagreement brought up by followers of Jacobus Arminius (Arminians).

T - Total Depravity (Sin touches every area of our being)

U - Unconditional Election (God's election is not conditional upon the faith or good works of people)

L - Limited Atonement (Jesus' atoning death fully paid for the sins of the elect only)

I - Irresistible Grace (The Spirit effectively draws the elect to salvation and faith)

P - Perseverance of the Saints (God will keep the elect to the end through faith)

In the Covenant of Redemption, the Father elects his people from eternity (U) to rescue them from sin (T), the Son will come to put on flesh and atone for their sin fully (L), and the Spirit will apply this redemption personally in history, bringing the elect to faith (I). Trinity God preserves his elect to the end by His Spirit through faith (P), fully bringing about his decree.

So what?!

"In the Covenant of Redemption, the Son buys you by right... When Christ dies for you, it makes your salvation absolutely certain. Why? Because the Father has promised the Son, 'If you will take that man's place, I will give him to You.' The whole point is that the Father cannot renege. He has promised the Son in the Covenant." - Ligon Duncan

The Covenant of Works

"The first covenant made with man was a covenant of works, wherein life was promised to Adam, and in him to his posterity, [upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.](#)" - WCF, 7.11 (see WSC 12; Also, this covenant is commonly called the Covenant of Life or the Covenant of Creation.)

Scriptural Basis

"The Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and keep it. And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, 'You may surely eat of every tree of the garden, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die.'" - Genesis 2.15-17

"Just as sin came into the world through one man, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all sinned... Many died through one man's trespass... Because of one man's trespass, death reigned through that one man... one trespass led to condemnation for all men... by one man's disobedience the many were made sinners." - from Romans 5:12-21

The Fall - The Covenant is Broken

"God drove out the man, and at the east of the garden of Eden he placed the cherubim and a flaming sword that turned every way to guard the way to the tree of life." - Genesis 3.24

The Consequences

God punishes Adam and Eve. (Genesis 3:16-19)

"Many died through one man's trespass... one trespass led to condemnation for all men... by one man's disobedience the many were made sinners." - from Romans 5:12-21

"All mankind by their fall lost communion with God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell forever." - WSC, Answer 19

But. Where do we see graciousness even in the Covenant of Works?

- Creation, Life, Provision
- Blessing (Gen. 1:28; his commands are blessings)
- Condescension
- Gracious reward
- Delayed punishment

Implications

All have sinned and broken the Covenant of Works. All stand guilty, condemned, and corrupted.

The Covenant of Works does not cease. Perfect, personal obedience is required.

For you.

For your children... For your family, friends, neighbors, coworkers.

For people far, far away from us all around this world.

Week 3: Covenant of Grace

"God having, out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer." - WSC, Answer 20

"The covenant of grace, far from destroying the [covenant of works], actually makes it possible for the covenant of works to be fulfilled... [What is so gracious about the covenant of grace is that God accepts Christ's obedience to the covenant of works in our place.](#)" - RC Sproul, *What is Reformed Theology?*

Unity: One Covenant

"The covenant structure of Scripture manifests a marvelous unity. God, in binding a people to himself, never changes. For this reason, the covenants of God relate organically to one another. From Adam to Christ, a unity of covenantal administration characterizes the history of God's dealing with his people." - O. Palmer Robertson, *The Christ of the Covenants*

Progressive Administrations

The one covenant of grace is manifested throughout redemptive history, marking the major redemptive epochs.

Adam → Noah → Abraham → Moses → David → New covenant foretold → New covenant (Jesus)

Adamic | *The Protoevangelium*

As God curses the serpent: "I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and her offspring; he shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise his heel." - Genesis 3.15

"This passage is the first announcement of the Covenant of Grace. All of God's saving covenants in Scripture flow out of this and unfold the beauty of this core promise, that God will voluntarily rescue sinners who deserve nothing but covenant curse and that he will attain victory over Satan by the sacrificial victory of the Seed of the Woman." - Davis Morgan (RUF Pastor)

Noahic | A new Adam, a new creation

"I establish my covenant with you, that never again shall all flesh be cut off by the waters of the flood, and never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth." And God said, "This is the sign of the covenant that I make between me and you and every living creature that is with you, for all future generations: I have set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a sign of the covenant between me and the earth. ... [When the bow is in the clouds, I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant](#) between God and every living creature of all flesh that is on the earth." - Genesis 9.8-16

Who? Noah, his offspring, every living creature.

Promise. Preservation, to not destroy by flood.

The Sign. The rainbow. For God to see and remember.

Covenant of Grace. Common grace for all, delaying God's judgment, enabling the story of redemption.

Abrahamic | Very Clear

Called, given promises (Genesis 12) → Covenant ceremony (ch. 15) → Covenant sign (ch. 17)

“Look toward heaven, and number the stars, if you are able to number them. So shall your offspring be.’ And Abram believed the LORD, and he counted it to him as righteousness.” – Genesis 15.5-6 (See Romans 4 & Galatians 3)

“I am the LORD who brought you out from Ur of the Chaldeans to give you this land to possess...Bring me a heifer three years old, a female goat three years old, a ram three years old, a turtledove, and a young pigeon.” And he brought him all these, cut them in half, and laid each half over against the other...When the sun had gone down and it was dark, behold, a smoking fire pot and a flaming torch passed between these pieces. On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram... - Genesis 15.7-21

Who passes through? Why?

“And God said to him, “Behold, my covenant is with you, and you shall be the father of a multitude of nations... **And I will establish my covenant between me and you and your offspring after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your offspring after you.** And I will give to you and to your offspring after you the land of your sojournings, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession, and I will be their God.” – Genesis 17.1-8

“This is my covenant, which you shall keep, between me and you and your offspring after you: Every male among you shall be circumcised. You shall be circumcised in the flesh of your foreskins, and it shall be a sign of the covenant between me and you... So shall my covenant be in your flesh an everlasting covenant. Any uncircumcised male who is not circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin shall be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant.” – Genesis 17.9-14

- Is circumcision the covenant or a sign?
- It’s a big deal. Any male who is not circumcised (cut off) will be cut off. (See Exod. 4.18-26)
- How does this physical sign of the covenant connect to the promises of the covenant?
- Circumcision confirms membership in the external covenant community (Think Ishmael)
- What does it symbolize?

Mosaic | The Emphasis of the Law

“During those many days the king of Egypt died, and the people of Israel groaned because of their slavery and cried out for help. Their cry for rescue from slavery came up to God. And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob. God saw the people of Israel—and God knew.” – Exodus 2.23-25

“**You yourselves have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles’ wings and brought you to myself.** Now therefore, if you will indeed obey my voice and keep my covenant, you shall be my treasured possession among all peoples, for all the earth is mine; and you shall be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.” – Exodus 19.4-8

"He sent young men of the people of Israel, who offered burnt offerings and sacrificed peace offerings of oxen to the Lord. And Moses took half of the blood and put it in basins, and half of the blood he threw against the altar. Then he took the Book of the Covenant and read it in the hearing of the people. And they said, 'All that the Lord has spoken we will do, and we will be obedient.' And Moses took the blood and threw it on the people and said, 'Behold the blood of the covenant that the Lord has made with you in accordance with all these words.'" - Exodus 24.5-11

Law and Grace

Conditions. All covenants have conditions (requirements).

Basis. Abrahamic covenant and its promises.

Context. Gracious redemption and rescue has already happened. (Exod. 19.4)

Fulfillment. 1 Peter 2.9-10 quotes Exod. 19.6, applying it to Christians in the New Covenant.

The Mosaic Covenant is the Foundation for the Rest of the Pentateuch (first 5 books of OT)

- Leviticus: Living in Covenant with God (All of life is worship!)
- Numbers: Walking (in the Wilderness) in Covenant with God
- Deuteronomy: Covenant Renewal

Davidic | The Chosen and Anointed King of God's People.

"When your days are fulfilled and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring after you, who shall come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son... **And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever.**" - 2 Samuel 7:12-14 (see Psalm 89.3-4)

Continuation and expansion of the previous administrations of the One Covenant of Grace:

Offspring & Land. The people are planted in the land, protected from enemies, and blessed with peace through the king (vv.9-11).

Immanuel Principle. God will be father to the king; he will be His son, receiving steadfast love (vv14-15).

Righteous Rule. The king is to know and rule by God's law (Deut. 17.18-20).

God's Activity and Promise. The gracious provision and sovereign activity of God continue to be at the forefront.

Forever. The king will rule forever.

Summary

"So, at this point, God's redemption plan has progressed from the promise of the Seed of the Serpent through the preservation under Noah

through the promises of a land and a people to Abraham

and the rise of a nation with God's law and a conquest of the promised land under Moses

now to the point that all of the covenant reality is subsumed in the promise that David's kingdom in Jerusalem would be established forever. There would always be a Davidic King on the throne in Jerusalem." - Davis Morgan

Implications

- God's Grace
- Unfolding Story
- Needing More
 - Adamic:
 - Noahic:
 - Abrahamic:
 - Mosaic:
 - Davidic:

Week 4: The New Covenant

"As God once had called Abraham out of Ur of the Chaldees and given him promise concerning a land, so now the seed of Abraham must be cast out of this land of promise. They must be declared 'not my people.'" - O. Palmer Robertson, *The Christ of the Covenants*

Jeremiah and Ezekiel prophesied in the 7th-6th centuries to Judah (the southern kingdom) about their covenantal violation. These two books contain some of the darkest passages of judgment in Scripture and some of the brightest words of hope as they proclaim the coming of the New Covenant.

"Behold, the days are coming, declares the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah, not like the covenant that I made with their fathers on the day when I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, my covenant that they broke, though I was their husband, declares the Lord. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my law within them, and I will write it on their hearts. And I will be their God, and they shall be my people." - Jeremiah 31:31-34

"And I will give you a new heart, and a new spirit I will put within you. And I will remove the heart of stone from your flesh and give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes and be careful to obey my rules. You shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers, and you shall be my people, and I will be your God." - Ezekiel 36:24-28

"My servant David shall be king over them, and they shall all have one shepherd. They shall walk in my rules and be careful to obey my statutes. They shall dwell in the land that I gave to my servant Jacob, where your fathers lived. They and their children and their children's children shall dwell there forever, and David my servant shall be their prince forever. I will make a covenant of peace with them. It shall be an everlasting covenant with them. And I will set them in their land and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in their midst forevermore. My dwelling place shall be with them, and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. Then the nations will know that I am the Lord who sanctifies Israel, when my sanctuary is in their midst forevermore." Ezekiel 37:24-28

7 Themes in New Covenant Prophecies (O. Palmer Robertson, *The Christ of the Covenants*)

1. Return of the Exiles to the Land
2. Full restoration of Blessings
3. Fulfillment of all previous Covenant commitments to Israel
4. Divine gift of the New Heart
5. Full forgiveness of Sins
6. Reunion of Israel & Judah
7. Everlasting nature (and finality)

These and other passages: Deuteronomy 30.1-10; Isaiah 54.1-17; Jeremiah 31.27-40, 32-33; Ezekiel 11.14-21, 34.25-31, 36-37; Joel 2.28-32.

The New Covenant in the Gospels

Jesus' Birth

"And his father Zechariah was filled with the Holy Spirit and prophesied, saying, 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visited and redeemed his people and has raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David, as he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets from of old, that we should be saved from our enemies and from the hand of all who hate us; to show the mercy promised to our fathers and to remember his holy covenant, the oath that he swore to our father Abraham, to grant us that we, being delivered from the hand of our enemies, might serve him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before him all our days.'" - Luke 1.67-76

"The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham." - Matthew 1.1

"Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel" (which means, God with us). - Matthew 1.23

Jesus' Death

"Now as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and after blessing it broke it and gave it to the disciples, and said, 'Take, eat; this is my body.' And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it to them, saying, 'Drink of it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. I tell you I will not drink again of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom.'" - Matthew 26.26-29 (Mark 14.22ff, Luke 22.14ff)

The New Covenant in the Epistles

Jesus is the greater priest, the better guarantor of a better covenant with better promises, the greater sacrifice in the true temple (God's very presence)! - Hebrews

"For you have not come to what may be touched, a blazing fire and darkness and gloom and a tempest and the sound of a trumpet and a voice whose words made the hearers beg that no further messages be spoken to them... But you have come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to innumerable angels in festal gathering, and to the assembly of the firstborn who are enrolled in heaven, and to God, the judge of all, and to the spirits of the righteous made perfect, and to Jesus, the mediator of a new covenant, and to the sprinkled blood that speaks a better word than the blood of Abel." - Hebrews 12.18-24

“Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them, and they will be his people, and God himself will be with them as their God” - Revelation 21.3

Also: 2 Corinthians 3.1-4.6, Galatians 3-4, Ephesians 2.11-22

What’s new (and what’s not) in the New Covenant?

	Same	Old	New
God’s Law	Substance of God’s law	Given on stones Broken	Written on hearts Christ perfectly obeyed
Purpose	Outworking of Covenant of Redemption	Redemptive, Preparatory	Redemption fully accomplished
Forgiveness	Holiness and forgiveness required	Sins symbolically removed through ongoing sacrifices	Sin fully atoned for and removed by Christ’s once-for-all sacrifice
Progression	Unfolding of the one Covenant of Grace	Anticipates and needs fulfillment	Is eternal, will not be further manifested
Mediator	Required	Different men	Jesus, the God-man

Sacraments and Worship

“God’s plan of salvation is essentially the same in all ages and has always been accompanied by God-given signs of the covenant.” - Pastor Jim Powell, *Sacramental Simplicity*

“A sacrament is a holy ordinance appointed by Christ, by which, by visible signs, Christ, and the benefits of the new covenant, are represented, sealed and applied to believers.” - WSC Answer 92

<u>Sign of Entrance</u>	Circumcision (Gen. 17)	Baptism (Mt. 28.18-20)
<u>Sign of Continuance</u>	Passover (Exod. 12-13)	Lord’s Supper (Mt. 26.26-29)

Covenant Theology and Our Worship at CCC

“Christ Community is intentionally sacramental in our worship - in hope that we will emphasize the covenant faithfulness of God in every worship service. [We want our reliance on God’s single covenant of grace to be SO evident that it is assumed, known, internalized as the biblical grid by which we commune in worship.](#) God called Abraham and his seed by grace... gave him the sign of circumcision to emphasize the grace of a set-apart identity. God rescued Moses and his people by grace... giving them signs to celebrate (Passover) emphasizing his merciful rescue that also set them apart (Exodus 20, the Law). We at CCC celebrate the New Covenant signs of baptism (circumcision) and the Lord’s Supper (Passover) to lean into the SAME hope of God’s gracious rescue fully revealed in Christ by which we are set apart! [I hope that our church does it in such a way that the ‘way of covenant mercy’ is assumed in our faith as we sing, repent, believe, hear, and receive the sacraments.](#)” - Pastor Jim Powell

Summary

- One way of salvation through the One Redeemer: Jesus.
- One people of God, united in Christ.
- All fulfillment (Adamic, Noahic, Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic) in the Lord Jesus Christ!

Application & Discussion Questions

- How does Covenant Theology help your worship, awe, and gratitude toward God?
- How does CT help you better understand the work of Christ on behalf of his people?
- In what ways does CT intersect your assurance, doubts, and confidence?
- Can you summarize CT in two minutes? Can you summarize it simply to your children?
- How does seeing CT help you better understand and read different parts of the Bible?
- What does CT have to do with the Gospel?
- How does the Immanuel Principle affect your faith and hope? How can you more meditate on and remember this core promise?
- What characteristics of God does CT most helpfully highlight for you?
- What remaining questions do you have? (Reach out with these!)

- Week 1: What is the Immanuel Principle & how does it relate to CT?
- Week 2: What is the Covenant of Redemption? What is the Covenant of Works?
- Week 3: What is the Covenant of Grace? Can you trace this covenant throughout Scripture?
- Week 4: In what ways does Jesus fulfill the various administrations of the Covenant of Grace? How does CT help you better understand Christ's work?

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The Lord has graciously helped me over the past many years to grow in my understanding of Covenant Theology as well as my resting trust in Him—the God of the Covenant. He has provided many others who have influenced this teaching material. Two men in their teaching and notes were especially helpful: Davis Morgan (former RUF pastor at ETSU and CCC member) who provided me with his teaching notes, and Dr. Ligon Duncan (Chancellor at RTS) who taught me much through his course on Covenant Theology.

-AJ Babel

Recommended Resources

Ligon Duncan's 60-minute interview with Nancy Guthrie on her podcast *Help Me Teach the Bible* ("Covenant Theology vs. Dispensationalism", February 2019)

The Christ of the Covenants, O. Palmer Robertson

RTS Covenant Theology Course Lectures, Ligon Duncan (via RTS app)

Covenant Theology Course | Overview

WEEK 1	<p>What is Covenant theology? "Covenant Theology is the Gospel, set in the context of God's eternal plan of communion with his people, and its historical outworking in the covenants of works and grace." - Ligon Duncan</p> <p>What is a covenant? "A bond in blood, sovereignly administered" - O. Palmer Robertson</p> <p>The Immanuel Principle: "I will take you to be my people, and I will be your God." (Exodus 6:7, and throughout)</p>
WEEK 2	<p>Covenant of Redemption: "The covenant of redemption... is an eternal pact between the persons of the Trinity. The Father elects a people in the Son as their mediator to be brought to saving faith through the Spirit." - Michael Horton, <i>God of Promise</i></p> <p>Covenant of Works: "When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon the pain of death." - WSC, Answer 12</p>
WEEK 3	<p>Covenant of Grace: God having, out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer. - WSC, Answer 20</p> <p>One Covenant, Progressive Administrations: The <u>one</u> covenant of grace is manifested throughout redemptive history, beginning with the first gospel to Adam in Genesis 3.15. It progresses under Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David as this one Covenant of Grace progressively blossoms in anticipation of fulfillment in Christ.</p>
WEEK 4	<p>All Fulfilled in Christ in the New Covenant: The Lord Jesus is the new Adam, the offspring of Abraham, and the son of David. All previous administrations find their fulfillment in Jesus.</p> <p>Fulfilled Immanuel Principle: "Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them, and they will be his people, and God himself will be with them as their God." - Revelation 21.3</p>