**Q58. What is the Old Covenant?**

The Old Covenant was a temporary covenant made primarily with Israelites and was defined by the Abrahamic Covenant, conditioned by the Mosaic Covenant, and focused by the Davidic Covenant. This covenant offered temporary blessings but did not offer eternal life. Through promises, types, and shadows, it taught about the Messiah, who was to come to fulfill the law, establish the New Covenant, and redeem the elect.

1. **Quick** answer round (don’t spend much time here unless it’s clear the whole group needs clarity. ***Don’t re-teach the lesson***!):
	* Did the Old Covenant offer eternal blessings or temporary blessings?
	* What kind of covenant is the Old Covenant, cov of works or cov of grace?
	* What three covenants make up the Old Covenant?
	* Did the Abrahamic Covenant offer eternal blessings or temporary blessings?
	* What were the three main rewards/blessings we highlighted in the Abrahamic Covenant?
	* What kind of covenant is the Abrahamic Covenant, cov of works or cov of grace?
	* What was the covenantal sign of the Abrahamic Covenant?
2. What was “the most important thing about the exchanges between God and Abraham”?

(Answer: God revealed spiritual promises to mankind through Abraham. God preached the gospel as He revealed that Christ would come from Abraham’s line.)

1. How was someone saved in Abraham’s time?

(Answer: By being effectually called by God and given saving faith in the promised One who was to come and establish a better, saving covenant—the New Covenant.)

1. Read: Hebrews 11, verse 8 and verse 17.

In the ways stated, Abraham models the kind of faith we are to have in God —all in, no reservations, full trust in God and His plans. **Discuss how you are doing walking in this kind of Christian faith.** If something very difficult comes, trials that you’d never wish on someone, are you ready to trust and obey God in it? Encourage one another in the gospel unto walking in this Christian faith.

**Read Genesis 22:1-19**

Then talk about the magnitude of this test for Abraham especially considering how long he waited for a son and what that son meant to the covenant God made with him. Why is it so important that nothing comes between us and God, even our own kids?

1. Does circumcision have any covenantal meaning in our day? What kind of law was the circumcision command—moral or positive? (If there is confusion, it is *now* a liberty thing, whether someone does or does not, is not better or worse in God’s eyes.)
2. We learned that we must keep the Covenant of Redemption in mind as we read the Bible. We must remember that “all of what we read about in the Bible happens because of that covenant. All of what we read in the Bible serves to fulfill God’s perfect plan to which the focus of that covenant informs us.” Discuss how this Covenant Theology study continues to help your understanding of Scripture?

***Spend some time in prayer before you dismiss.***