

## The Superiority of the New Covenant

**Text:** Hebrews 8:6-13

**Main Idea:** Unlike the imperfect foreshadowing Old Covenant, the New Covenant is superior because it guarantees every promised blessing that God intends!

### 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the New Covenant. (v. 6-9)

- It is a covenant \_\_\_\_\_ by Jesus Christ. (v. 6, 1 Tim 2:5, Heb 9:14-15, 12:23, Luke 22:20, 1 Cor 11:25)
- It is a totally new superior covenant to the old covenant, which was \_\_\_\_\_. (v. 7-9)
  - Unable to bring anything to \_\_\_\_\_. (Heb 7:11, 19)
  - Israel was \_\_\_\_\_ to keep it & God didn't bless.(Dt 28)
  - Always intended to be \_\_\_\_\_ by God (Jer 31:31-34)
- It is a covenant made with the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. (10a)

### 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ & better promises of the New Covenant are guaranteed by God Himself. (v. 10b-12)

- God promises that every member of the New Covenant will have God's Law \_\_\_\_\_ into their minds and onto their hearts. (v. 10, Ez 11:19-20, 36:26-27)
- God promises that every member of the New Covenant will \_\_\_\_\_ God directly and personally. (v. 11)
- God promises that every member of the New Covenant will have their sins completely \_\_\_\_\_. (12)

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### Application Questions:

1. The first covenant or old covenant was established in Exodus 24:1-8. Moses acted as the mediator between God and the people & he ratified that covenant with blood. What is a mediator? How was this event a foreshadowing (type) of the true mediator to come? (See Heb 9:14-15, 12:23, 1 Tim 2:5, Luke 22:20, 1 Cor 11:25)
2. The first covenant was a conditional covenant that God made with Israel, meaning that His blessings were **conditional** upon Israel's obedience. What were the conditions of that covenant? (Ex 24:3, Deut 28) Think through Israel's history. Were they generally faithful to this covenant or unfaithful? Why? (See Heb 8:9) What does it mean that God "showed no concern for them?"
3. Heb 8:7-8 says that God found fault with the first covenant. Can you explain why the Old Covenant was "faulty?" Why would God establish a covenant with Israel, which He knew was faulty ("Faulty" means unable to complete, not "with error.")? If the first covenant was faulty, then what was God's purpose in instituting it? (See Gal 3:19-26)
4. The Jews today are still reading the Old Covenant as though it is still in effect. How could you use Jeremiah 31:31-34 (Heb 8:8-12) to prove to them that God never intended for that covenant to continue, but that God intended to establish a new one?
5. The author of Hebrews quotes from Jeremiah saying that God is going to make a new covenant with "Israel & Judah" in verse 8. Nothing is explicitly stated about how Gentiles come to share in the blessings. Are we left out? Look back at Hebrews 7:25 for the answer.
6. What are the 3 "better promises" or blessings of the new covenant (v. 10-12)? How does the Holy Spirit's role fit in with these promises and guarantee that this new covenant will not fail? (Acts 2:17, 2 Cor 1:21-22, Gal 4:4-7, Eph 1:13-14)

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