



TWCC Teaching Outline and Notes - "Revelation of the Blood Covenant"

Wednesday, May 6th, 2020

Read Hebrews 8:1 - 10 (NKJV)

- **Verse 6 (NLT)** - "6 But now Jesus, our High Priest, has been given a ministry that is far superior to the old priesthood, for he is the one who mediates for us **a far better covenant** with God, based on better promises."
- **Verse 6 (TPT)** - "6 But now Jesus the Messiah has accepted a priestly ministry which far surpasses theirs, since he is the catalyst of **a better covenant** which contains far more wonderful promises!"
- This beautiful Scripture of truth record two outstanding truth that we need solid revelation of: (1) Jesus is our Great High _____ and the _____ of our New Covenant and (2) We have a _____ with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.
- As our Great High Priest, Jesus Christ our Savior, Lord and Redeemer He has: (1) _____ in full the _____ of our **REDEMPTION**; (2) He serves as the _____ of a _____ and **COVENANT** which is based on better promises; (3) His shed _____ guarantees, legally binds and ensures both our **ETERNAL** _____ and our **ETERNAL** _____.

A BETTER COVENANT

- One of the principles of life is that the things we cease to _____ we will eventually _____. Once we no longer understand _____ something is important, we no longer have a reason to hold onto it tightly.
- This is true not only for a nation, but for the people of God as well.
- There are some Biblical concepts that many Christians today do not place much _____ or _____ on either because of: (1) _____ or (2) **DISTANCE**.
 - _____ both hinders and hurts you; it certainly doesn't help you.
 - **Read Hosea 4:6 (NKJV) and Isaiah 5:13 (NKJV)**
 - We often say, _____ and _____ are impossible partners! And our _____ is based upon _____. Knowledge of God - _____ Knowledge.
 - **Read Ephesians 1:17 - 20 (NKJV)**
 - We can steal and hack for _____, but we can't steal or hack into _____. We must be *given* and *granted* _____ by _____

our Heavenly Father.

- What I mean about _____ **DISTANCE** is that we either have not been taught of the importance of these concepts, or we fail to appreciate and esteem their _____ and _____ because they arose and originated in a culture foreign to our own culture.
- One of these important Biblical concepts is the principle of the _____.
- As children of God, we are by nature a _____ people. A _____ is often compared to a _____, but Biblical _____ goes much deeper.
- Generally, a _____ is limited to the _____ obligations between parties. Usually, in a _____ a person protects their rights and relinquishes their responsibilities.
- However, a _____ touches both: (1) _____ and (2) _____ obligations. A _____ relinquishes its rights and assumes its responsibilities.
- **Hebrews 8:6 - 7 (NKJV)** - “**6** But now He has obtained a more excellent ministry, inasmuch as He is also Mediator of **a better covenant**, which was established on **better promises**. **7** For if that first covenant had been faultless, then no place would have been sought for a second.”
- The Bible tells how God has _____ to His people through two _____:
(1) The Old Covenant (testament) with Abraham and his descendants, and **(2)** the New Covenant (testament) through Christ Jesus our Lord. **Why were there two covenants?** Because the new covenant ____ Christ fulfilled the old covenant and accomplished some things the old covenant could not do. Jesus Christ our Lord and Great High Priest is the _____ of a Better Covenant. **Mediator** = one that mediates between parties; a broker; buffer; intercessor; conciliator; intermediary; middleman; go-between.
- **Why is it a better covenant? (1st)** It is better because Jesus _____ it better and it is established on better promises.
 - **(2nd)** Secondly, the first covenant was merely a type and shadow; the new covenant is the “real deal.”
 - **(3rd)** Thirdly, the old covenant had no Jesus; in the new covenant, Jesus is _____ character. The death, burial and resurrection of Christ is the _____ of the Gospel!
 - **(4th)** Fourthly, the old covenant had only the blood of animal sacrifices, which could never take away sin; the new covenant has the precious, priceless Blood of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world.

FOUR WAYS OF SEALING A BLOOD COVENANT

- **Hebrews 13:20 - 21 (NKJV)** - “**20** Now may the God of peace who brought up our Lord Jesus from the dead, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through **the blood of the everlasting covenant**, **21** make you complete in every good work to do His will, working in you what is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom **be glory forever and ever. Amen.**”
- The Hebrew word for **COVENANT** is (**beriyth**) which comes from a very ancient root that means “**to fetter.**” Words with a similar meaning include “**confederacy,**” “**compact**” (as in: to make a compact with someone), and “**league,**” (as in: being in league with someone).
- In its Hebrew form, **beriyth** also stems from a word meaning “**to cut,**” from the practice of covenant parties passing between the cut pieces of meat in making the covenant. More precisely, **beriyth** means “to cut until bleeding occurs.” The cut must be deep enough for blood to flow.
- _____, then, is at the very heart of the meaning of covenant. The covenant was a _____ that neither party would back out of the _____, and it was _____ in blood. **“No blood, no covenant.”**

- **FIRST WAY OF CUTTING A COVENANT:** The first was to _____ the palm of one hand of each party until _____ began to flow. This is a lifelong commitment between people or parties for their mutual welfare that overrides all other considerations.
- **SECOND WAY OF CUTTING A COVENANT:** A second way of sealing a blood covenant, similar to the first, was for each person to make a cut on his own wrist and then to bring their wrists together with others person's so their _____ could _____. Notice that both of these cases involved a mingling of the blood. By so doing, the parties cutting the covenant became "one blood".
- **THIRD WAY OF CUTTING A COVENANT:** Another way was either cutting the wrist or hand and letting the blood flow. Each person would then take several drops of his blood and put in a cup filled with wine, and they would share the cup. In this way, each person indicated his willingness to enter into covenant with each of the others.
- **FOURTH WAY OF CUTTING A COVENANT:** The final way to _____ a Blood Covenant was to sacrifice an innocent animal and let its blood substitute for the _____ of the those who were entering into covenant. Basically, this the method God chose in enacting the first covenant - the old covenant - with the children of Israel. The new covenant - with His Son (Lamb of God).
- **Our Father God is sovereign and omnipotent; He needs nothing from us, and there is nothing we can truly provide to Him. He provides everything in the covenant He makes with us through Christ. All God requires of us is our _____ and _____.**
- If you have been born again, you are a _____ **BROTHER** to Jesus. You have, in a sense, taken your hands, placed them against His bloody, nail-pierced hands, and entered a _____ **COVENANT** with Him. That means that you have committed your yourself to: **(1)** _____ Him, **(2)** _____ Him; **(3)** _____ Him; and **(4)** _____ for His interests and purposes alone.

NOTES:

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