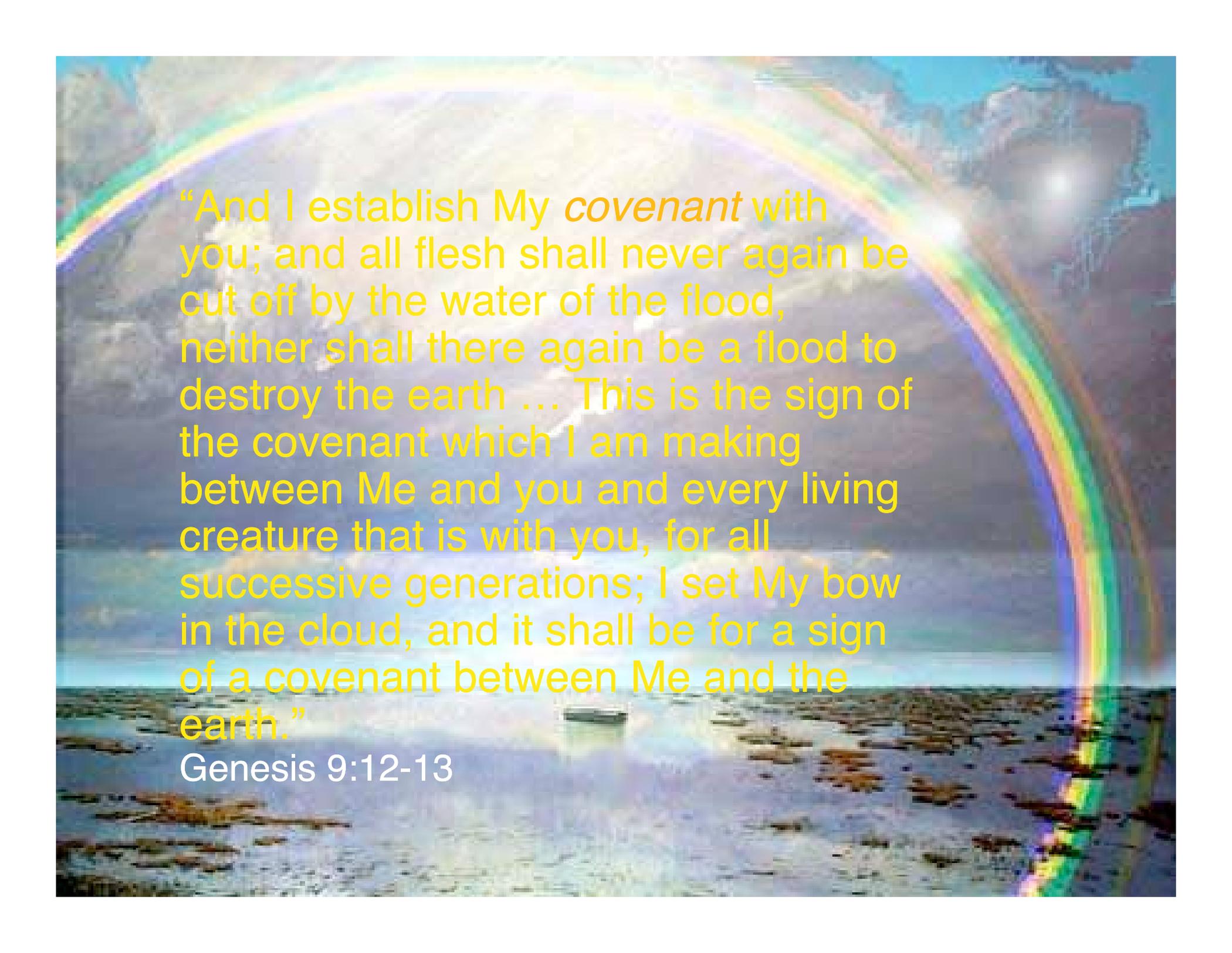


Handwritten text in an ancient script, likely Hebrew or Aramaic, on a parchment-like surface. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be stylized or cursive.

**A SUMMARY OF THE
BIBLICAL COVENANTS:
STUDY OF JUDAISM**

Handwritten text in an ancient script, likely Hebrew or Aramaic, on a parchment-like surface. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be stylized or cursive.

A vibrant rainbow arches across a cloudy sky, its colors reflecting on the surface of a body of water. In the distance, a small boat is visible on the water. The overall scene is serene and evocative of a covenant.

“And I establish My *covenant* with you; and all flesh shall never again be cut off by the water of the flood, neither shall there again be a flood to destroy the earth ... This is the sign of the covenant which I am making between Me and you and every living creature that is with you, for all successive generations; I set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a sign of a covenant between Me and the earth.”

Genesis 9:12-13



covenant

tyrb berit

legal agreement, contract, arrangement
between two parties

In ANE - Suzerain and Vassal

covenant

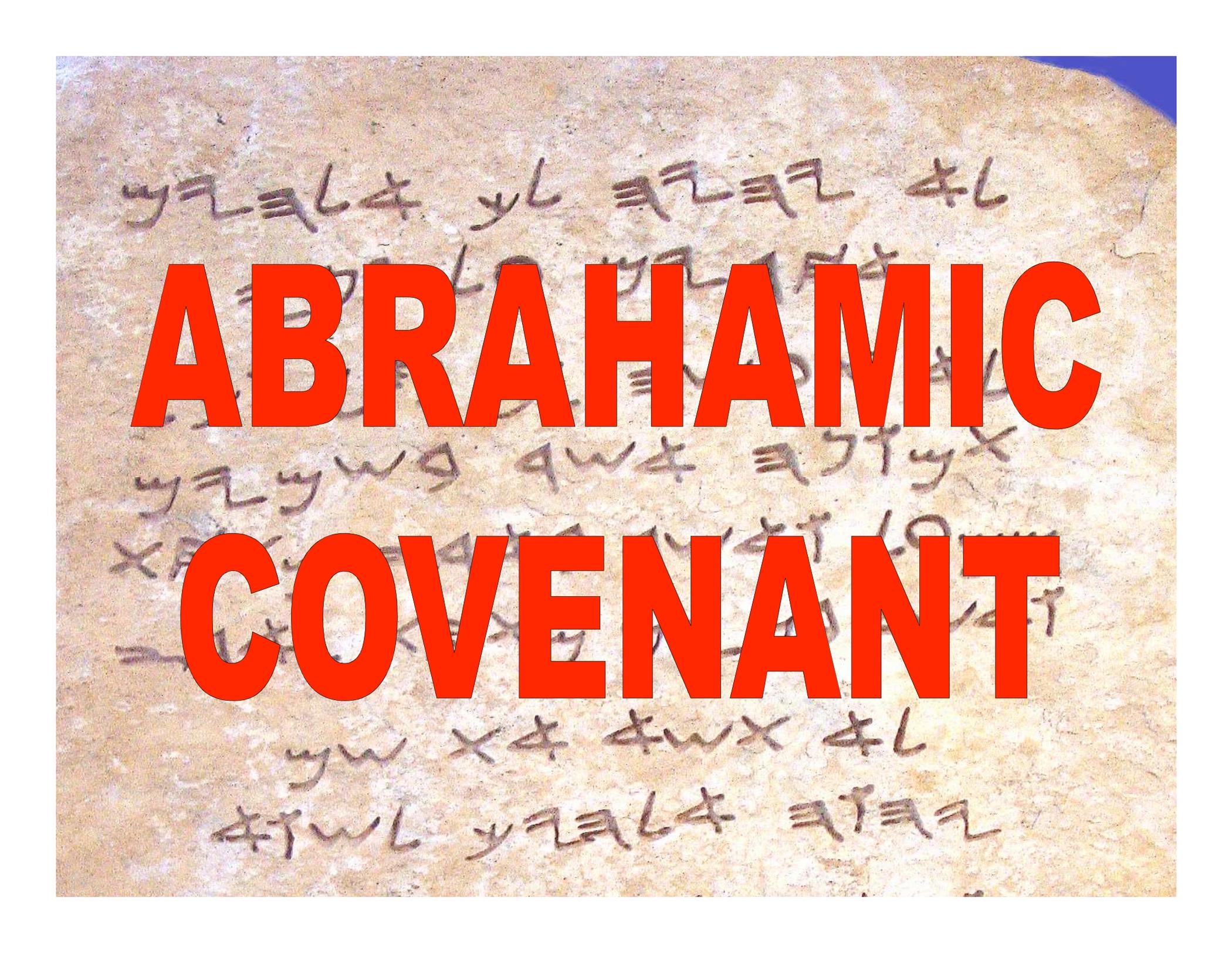
1. A sovereign pronouncement by which God establishes a relationship of responsibility between Himself and mankind (Noahic Covenant), an individual (Abrahamic Covenant), a human family (Davidic Covenant), or a nation (Land & Mosaic Covenant).

covenant

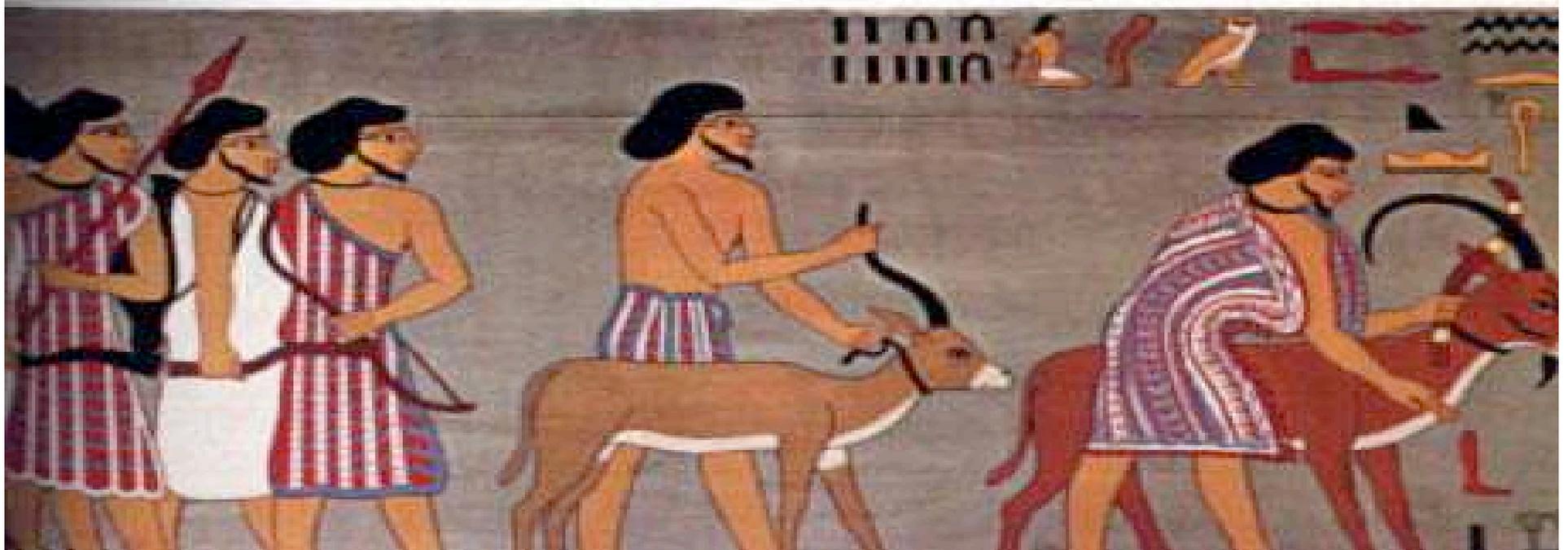
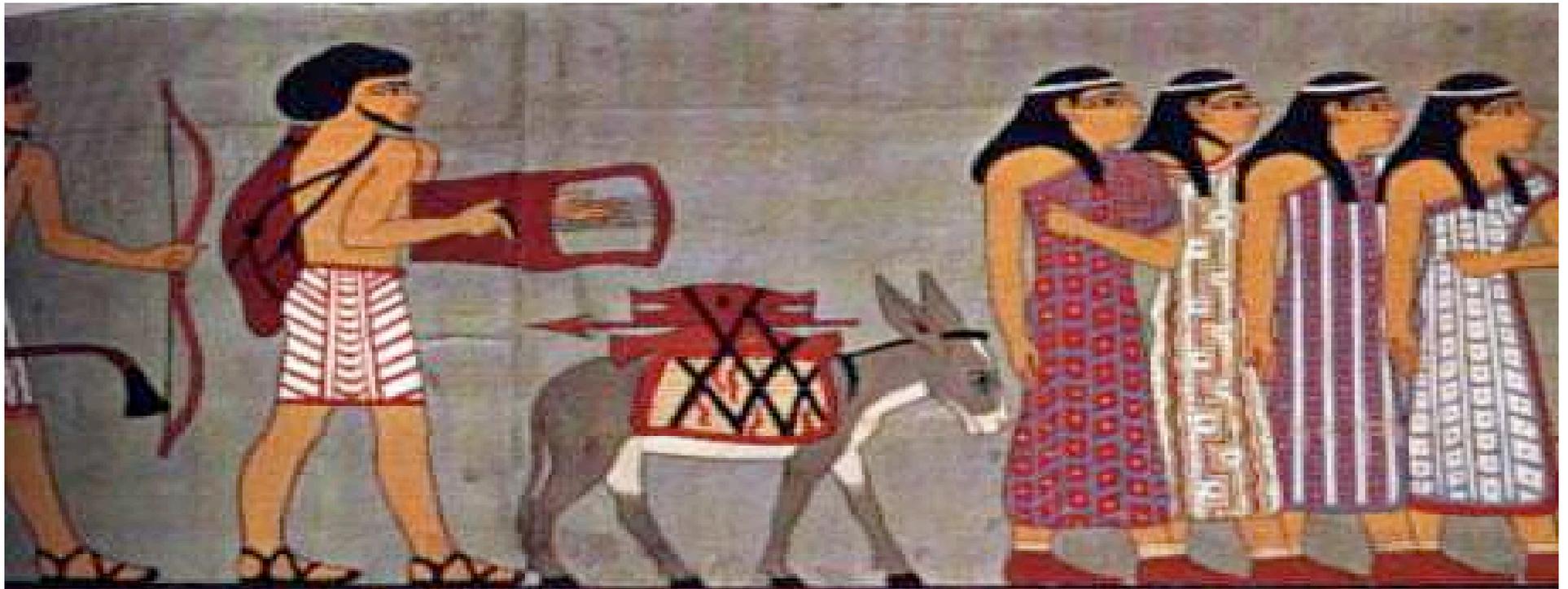
2. Normally unconditional - God unilaterally accepts the obligation to fulfill the covenant (“I will”) in spite of failure on the part of the person or group with who He covenants. Conditions within a covenant does not mean the covenant is conditional, but that the enjoyment of the blessings (for obedience) or discipline (for disobedience) is governed by human response in the relationship. However, human failure is not permitted by God to abrogate or hinder ultimate fulfillment since it is based on God.

covenant

3. A covenant is only understood to be conditional when it is expressly made dependent upon human acceptance of the terms of the contract: Mosaic Covenant (Ex. 19:5 - "if you will obey ... you shall be," vs. 8 - "All that the Lord has spoken we will do!").

The image shows a close-up of a parchment scroll with handwritten Hebrew text. The text is arranged in several lines, though some characters are obscured by the large red title. The parchment is aged and yellowed, with some blue tape visible at the top right corner. The title 'ABRAHAMIC COVENANT' is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'ABRAHAMIC' on the top line and 'COVENANT' on the bottom line, both in bright red. The background text includes words like 'אלהים' (God), 'אברהם' (Abraham), and 'אשר' (which), which are key elements of the Abrahamic covenant.

**ABRAHAMIC
COVENANT**





ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

PERSONAL

Genesis 12:2b

NATIONAL

Genesis 12:2a; 17:8; 22:17

UNIVERSAL

Genesis 12:3c; 22:18

Now the LORD said to Abram, “Go forth from your country, And from your relatives, And from your father’s house, To the land which I will show you; And I will make you a *great nation*, And I will bless you, and make your *name great*; And so you shall be a *blessing*; And I will bless those who bless you, And the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.” — **Genesis 12:1-3**

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-3

“land” “seed” “blessing”

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC
COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-13

“land”

“seed”

“blessing”

ISRAEL LAND
COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

DAVIDIC
COVENANT

2 Samuel 7

“seed”

NEW
COVENANT

Jeremiah 31

“blessing”



ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

PERSONAL

Genesis 12:2b

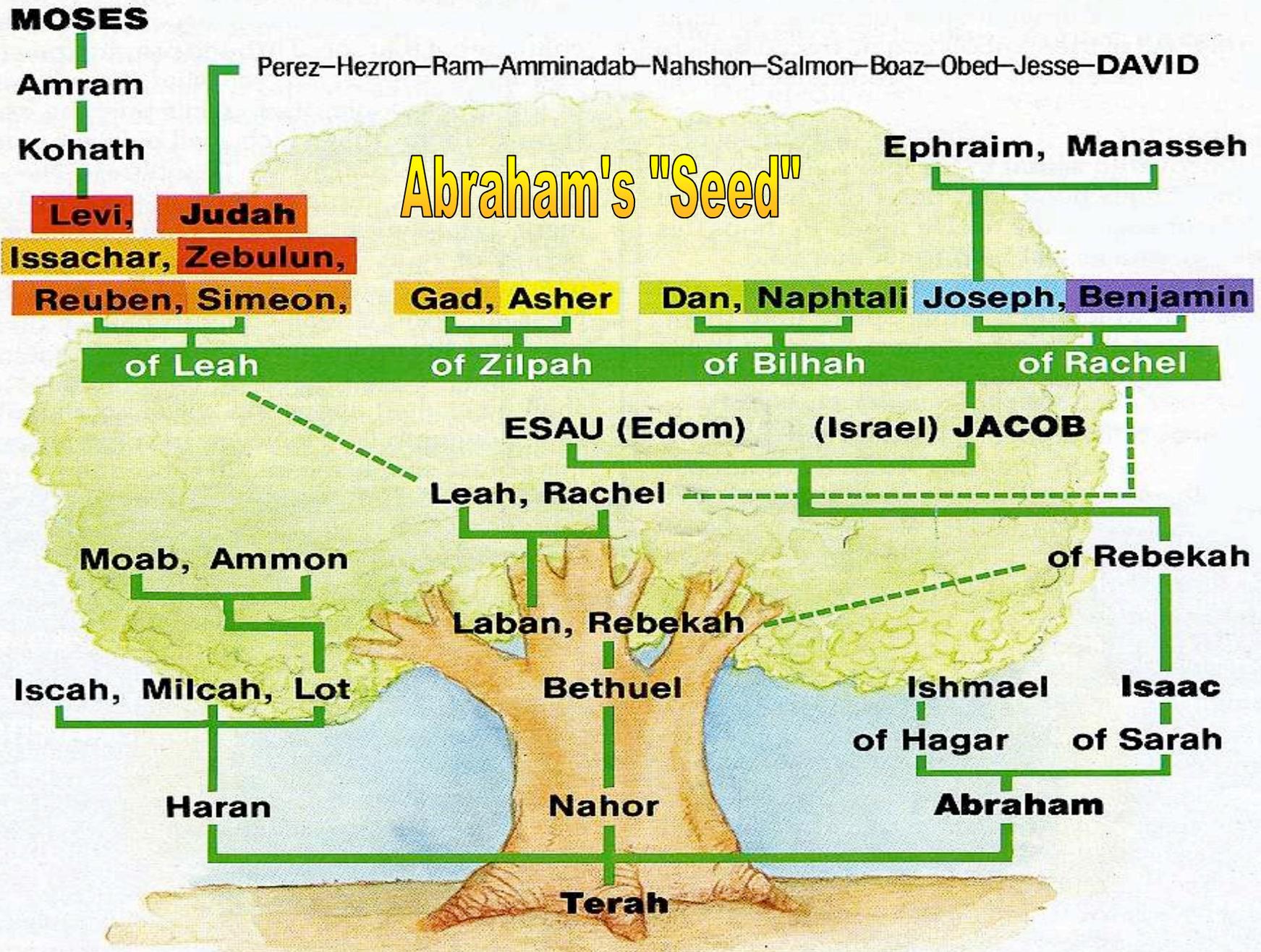
NATIONAL

Genesis 12:2a; 17:8; 22:17

UNIVERSAL

Genesis 12:3c; 22:18

Abraham's "Seed"



Patriarchal Family Tree

The Four Seeds of Scripture and their Relation to Abraham

1

NATURAL SEED OF ABRAHAM

All descendants of Abraham

2

NATURAL-SPIRITUAL SEED OF ABRAHAM

Believing descendants of Abraham

3

SPIRITUAL SEED OF ABRAHAM

Gentiles made heirs by faith

4

Messiah

Messiah secures blessings for all

Abraham's sons

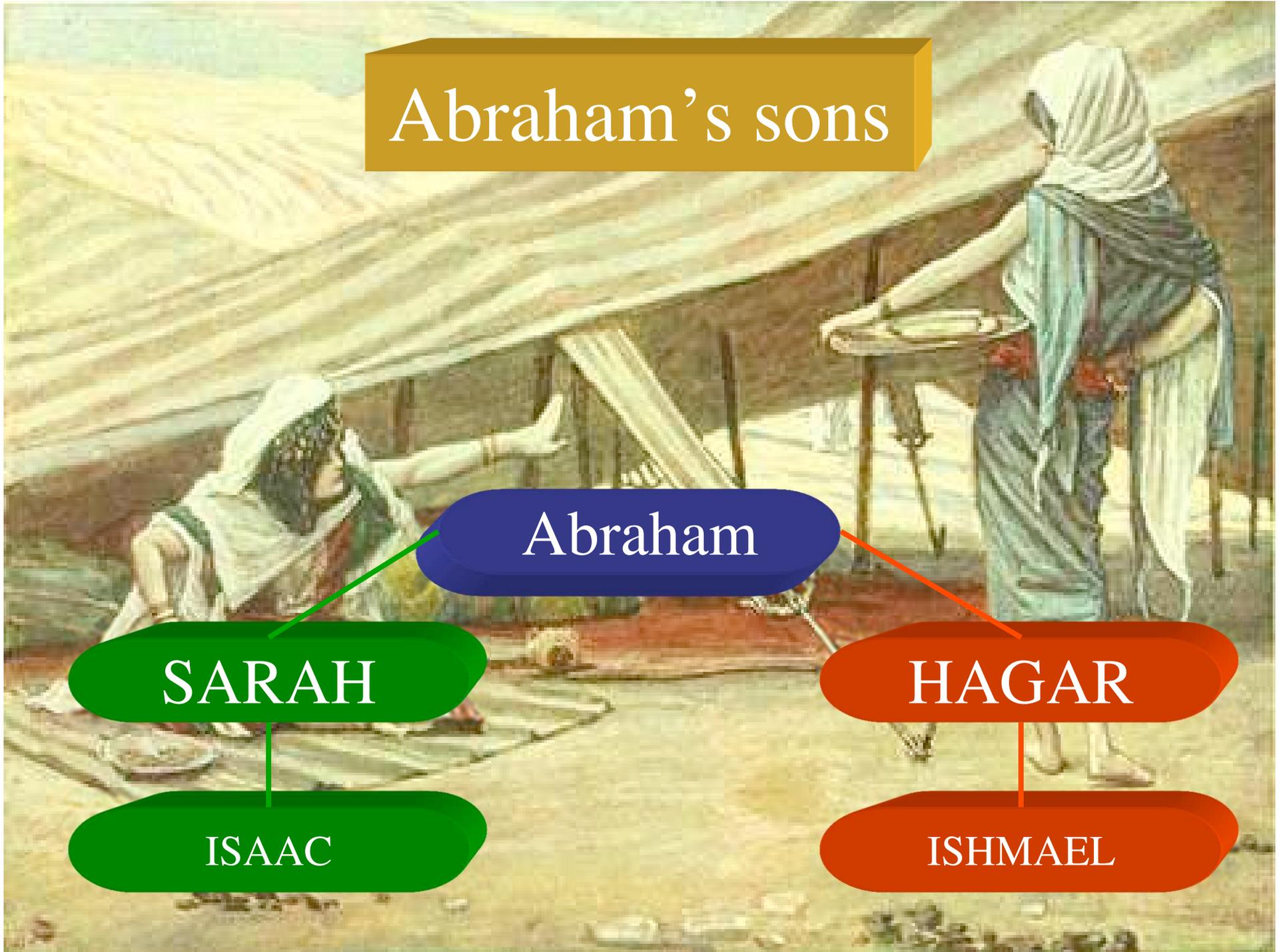
Abraham

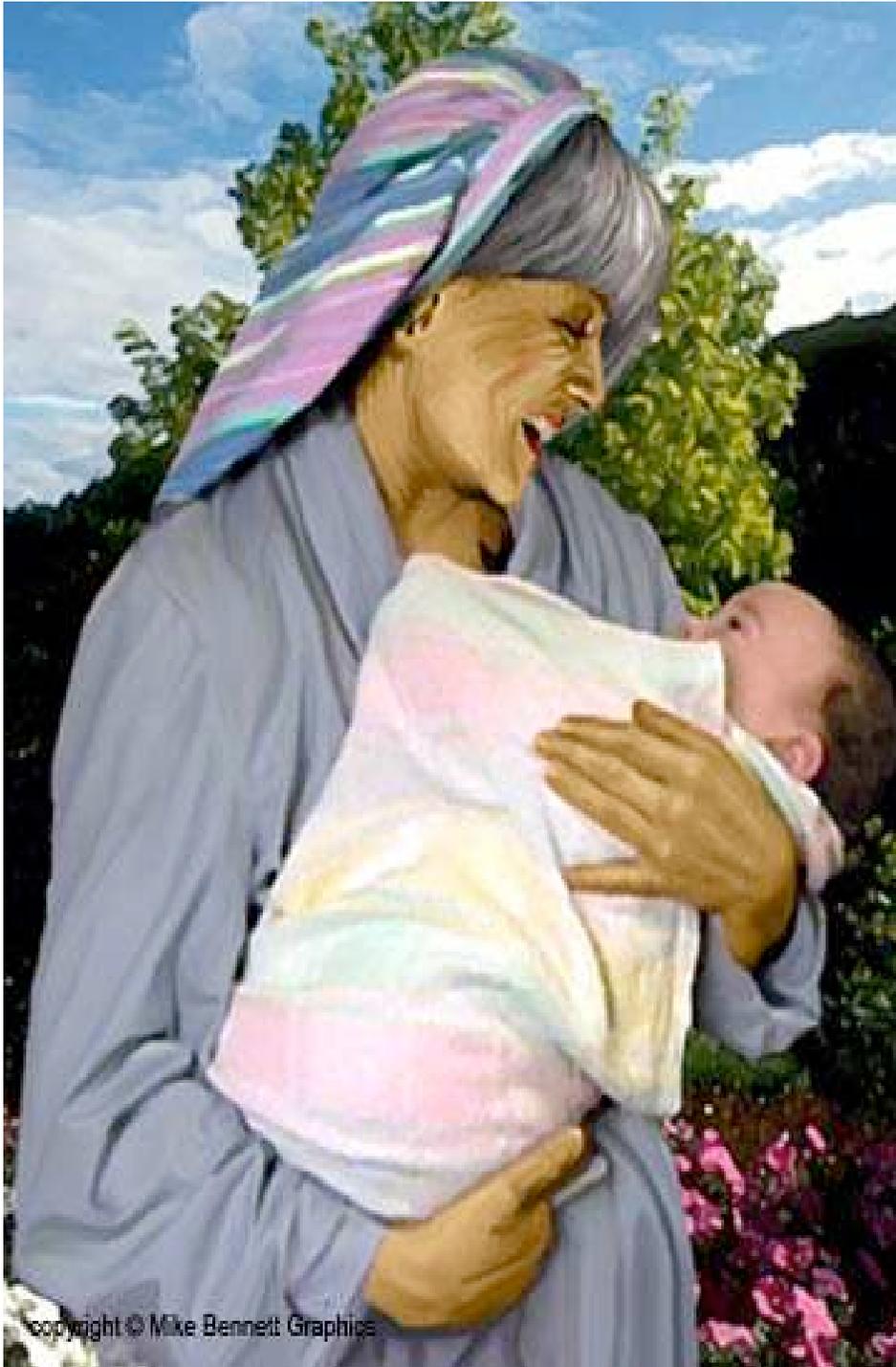
SARAH

HAGAR

ISAAC

ISHMAEL



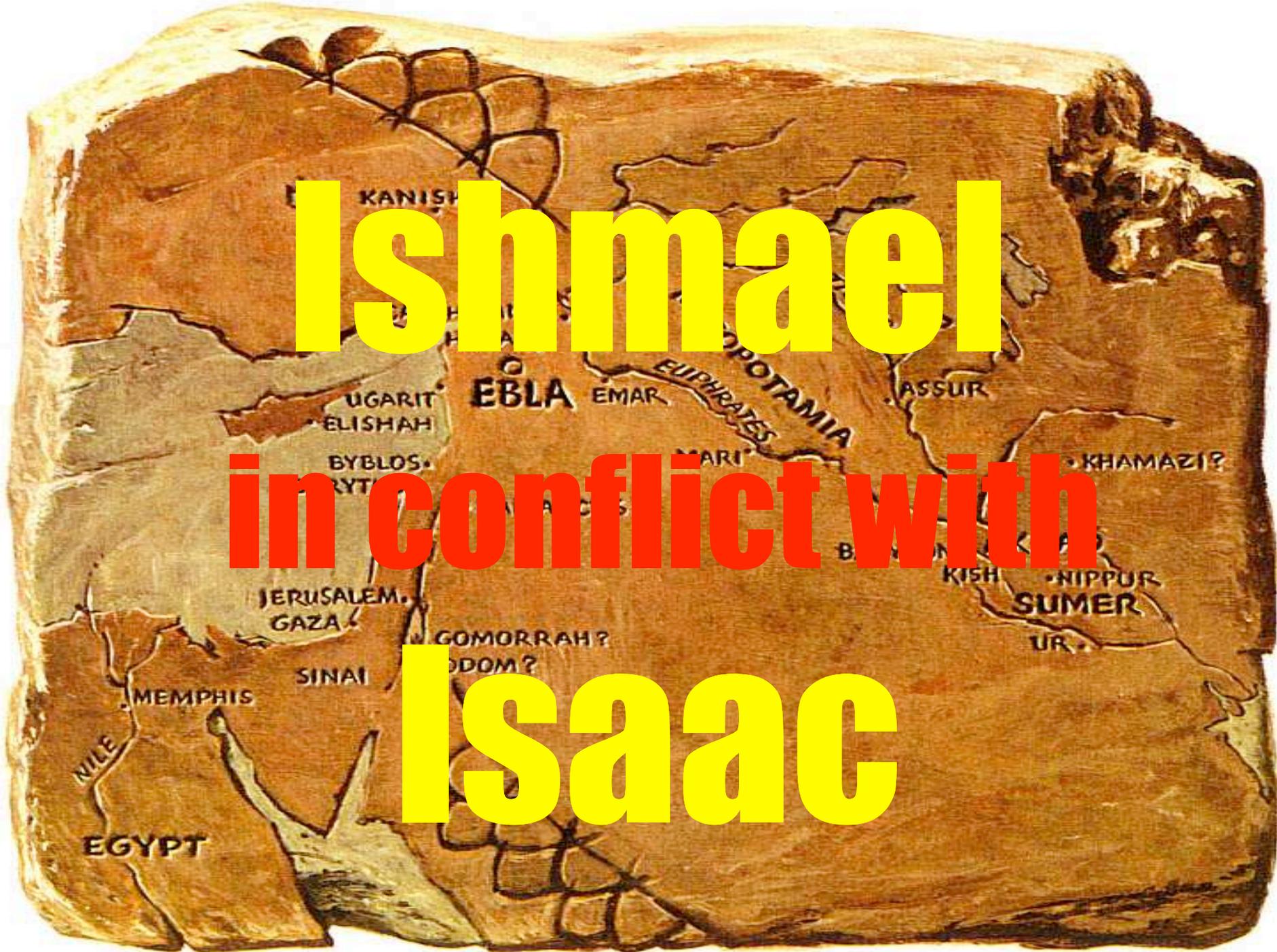


But God said, “No, but Sarah your wife shall bear you a son, and you shall call his name *Isaac*; and I will establish My covenant with him for an everlasting covenant for his descendants after him ... But My covenant I will establish with *Isaac*, whom Sarah will bear to you”

Genesis 17:19,

Conflict according to Judaism:

Therefore she said to Abraham, “Drive out this maid and her son, for the son of this maid shall not be an heir with my son *Isaac*.” But God said to Abraham, “Do not be distressed because of the lad and your maid; whatever Sarah tells you, listen to her, for through *Isaac* your descendants shall be named. Genesis 21: 10, 12



Ishmael

in conflict with

Isaac

“The angel of the LORD said to her [Hagar] further, ‘Behold, you are with child, and you shall bear a son; and you shall call his name Ishmael, because the LORD has given heed to your affliction. And he will be a wild donkey of a man, his hand will be against everyone, and everyone’s hand will be against him; and he will [KJV] dwell in the presence of all his brethren.’”

Genesis 16:11-12

“And Abraham said to God, ‘Oh that Ishmael might live before Thee!’ But God said, ‘No, but Sarah your wife shall bear a son, and you shall call his name Isaac; and I will establish My covenant with him for an everlasting covenant and for his descendants after him. And as for Ishmael, I have heard you; behold, I will bless him, and I will multiply him exceedingly. He shall become the father of twelve princes, and I will make him a great nation. But My covenant I will establish with Isaac ...”

Genesis 17:18-20

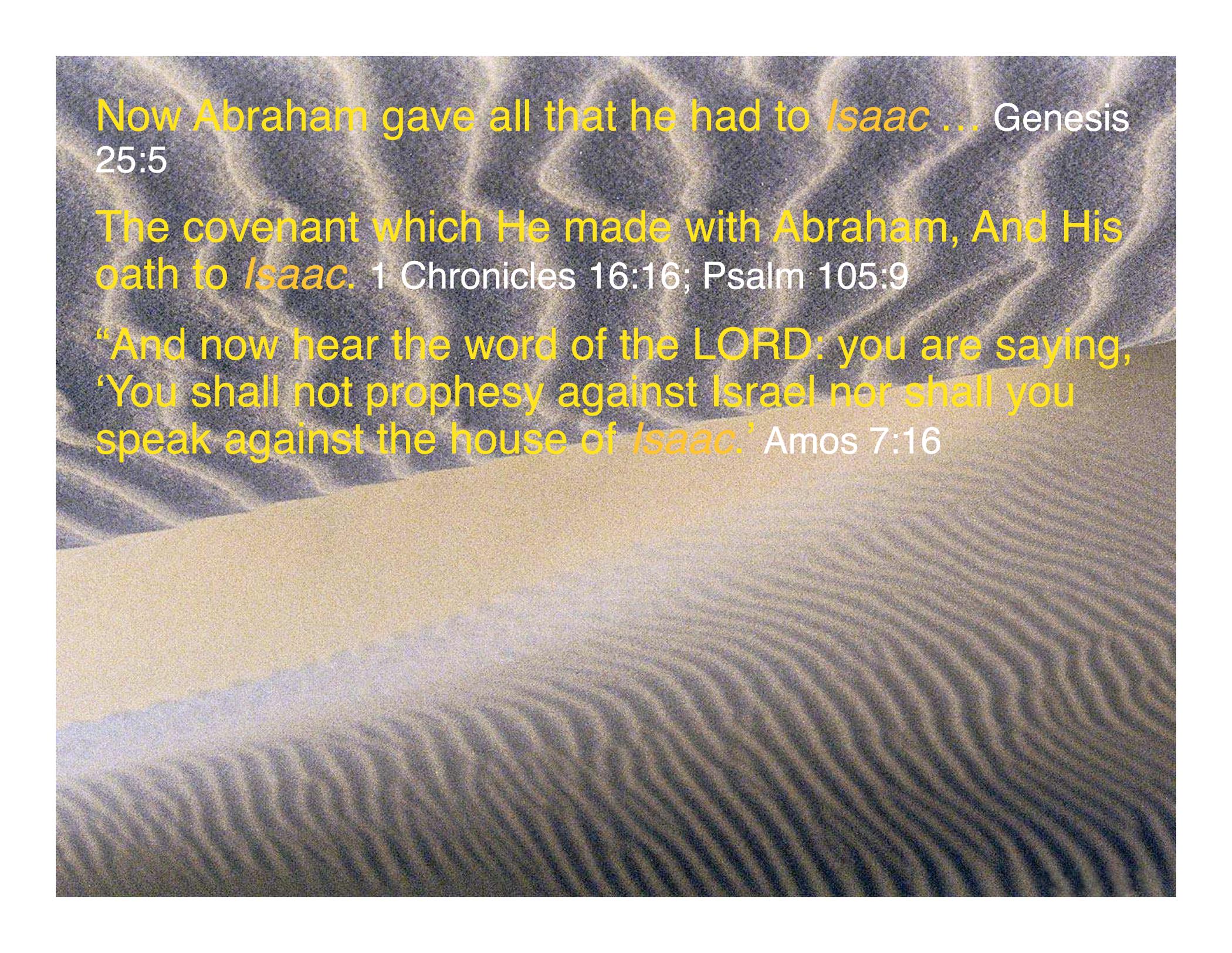
“For, behold, Thine enemies make an uproar; and those who hate Thee have exalted themselves. They make shrewd plans against Thy people, and conspire together against Thy treasured ones. They have said, ‘Come, and let us wipe them out as a nation, that the name of Israel be remembered no more.’ For they have conspired together with one mind; against Thee do they make a covenant: the tents of Edom and the **Ishmaelites; Moab, and the Hagarites; Gebal, and Ammon, and Amalek; Philistia with the inhabitants of Tyre; Assyria also has joined with them ...”**

Psalm 83:2-6



“I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant ... and I will give to you and to your descendants after you, the land of your sojournings, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession ...”

Genesis 17:7-8



Now Abraham gave all that he had to *Isaac* ... Genesis
25:5

The covenant which He made with Abraham, And His
oath to *Isaac*. 1 Chronicles 16:16; Psalm 105:9

“And now hear the word of the LORD: you are saying,
‘You shall not prophesy against Israel nor shall you
speak against the house of *Isaac*.’ Amos 7:16

Renewed with Jacob

“I am the LORD, the God of your father Abraham and the God of your father Isaac; the land on which you lie, I will give it to you and to your descendants.

Genesis 28:13



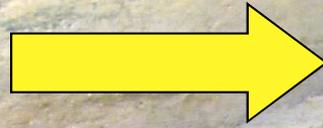


And He took him outside and said, Now look toward the heavens, and count the stars, if you are able to count them. And He said to him, So shall your descendants be ... Indeed I will greatly bless you, and I will greatly multiply your seed as the stars of the heavens, and as the sand which is on the seashore; and your seed shall possess the gate of their enemies ... And I will multiply your descendants as the stars of heaven, and will give your descendants all these lands; and by your descendants all the nations of the earth shall be blessed. **Genesis 15:5:**



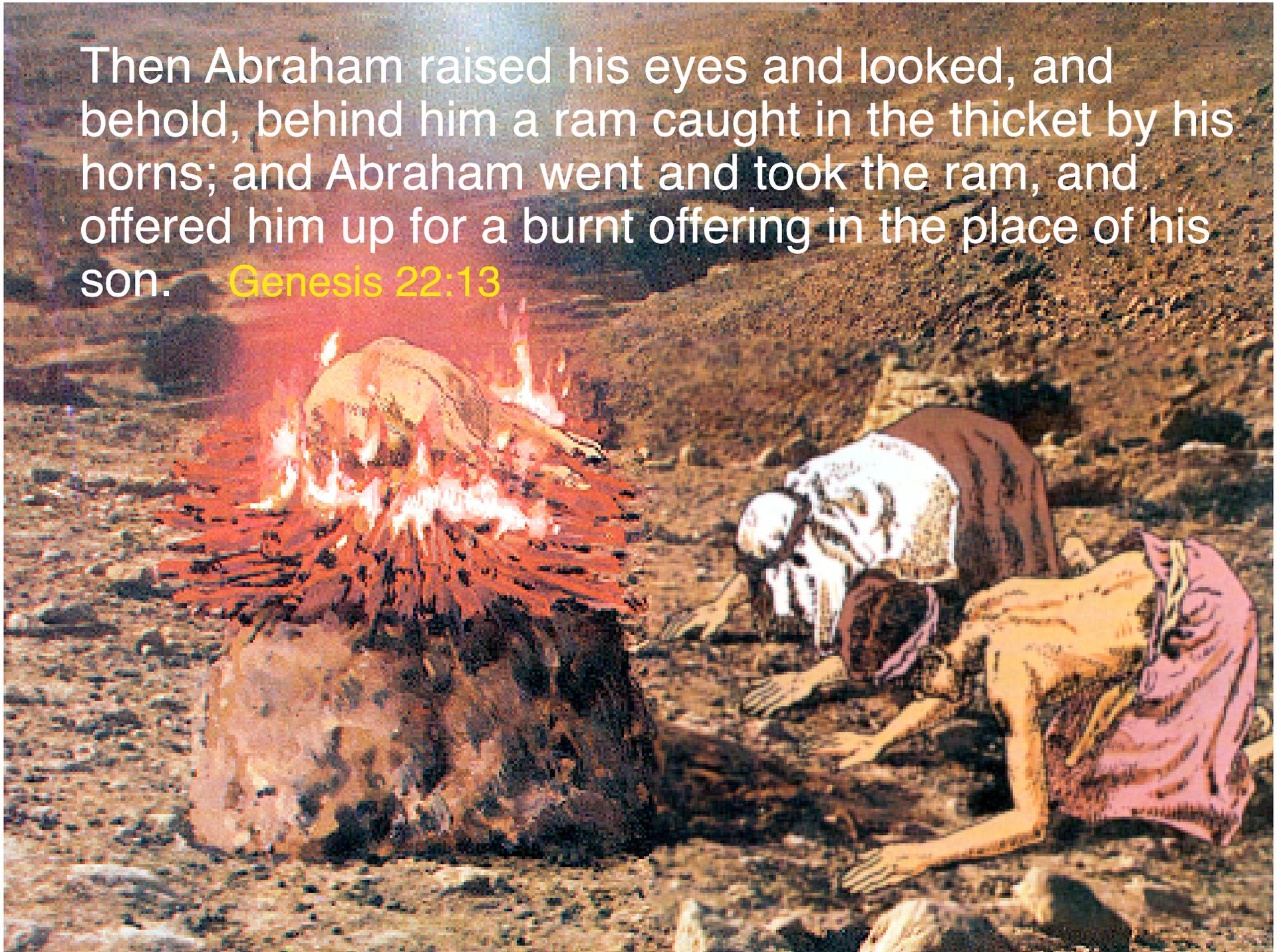
And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and laid it on Isaac his son, and he took in his hand the fire and the knife. So the two of them walked on together. And Isaac spoke to Abraham his father and said, “My father!” And he said, “Here I am, my son.” And he said, “Behold, the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for the burnt offering?” And Abraham said, “*God will provide for Himself the lamb* for the burnt offering,

Mt Moriah



And He said, "Take now your son, your only son, whom you love, Isaac, and go to the land of Moriah; and offer him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I will tell you." Genesis 22:2

Then Abraham raised his eyes and looked, and behold, behind him a ram caught in the thicket by his horns; and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering in the place of his son. **Genesis 22:13**



“And Abraham called the name of the place ‘The LORD Will Provide,’ as it is said to this day, ‘In the Mount of the LORD it will be provided.’ Then the angel of the LORD called to Abraham a second time from heaven and said, ‘By myself I have sworn, declares the LORD, because you have done this thing, and have not withheld your son, your only son, indeed I will greatly bless you, and I will greatly multiply your seed as the stars of the heavens, and as the sand of the seashore; and your seed shall possess the gate of their enemies. And in your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed ...”

Genesis 22:14-18

CONDITIONAL or UNCONDITIONAL?

Now the LORD said to Abram, “*Go forth* from your country, and from your relatives and from your father’s house, to the land which I will show you; *and* I will make you a great nation, *and* I will bless you, *and* make your name great; *and* so you shall be a blessing; and I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse. *And* in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.” *Genesis 12:1-3*

(1) The command to Abraham to “*go forth*” is a **condition** upon which covenantal fulfillment is based. “Go forth ... *then* “I will ...”

(2) The command to Abraham to “*go forth*” is a **the first in a sequence of events** that will occur as God works out His previously announced unconditional covenant. “Go forth ... *and* “I will ...”

Abraham's "obedience" not a condition

1. Abraham did not immediately leave his father's house - *had to wait until Terah died in Haran.*
2. Abraham did not immediately enter the Land - *had to wait until separated from Lot.*
3. Abraham did not immediately have the promised heir - *had to wait for birth of Isaac.*
4. Abraham did not immediately receive a "great name" - *had to wait for nation to be founded.*
5. Abraham did not immediately "bless the families of the earth" - *had to wait for Messiah.*

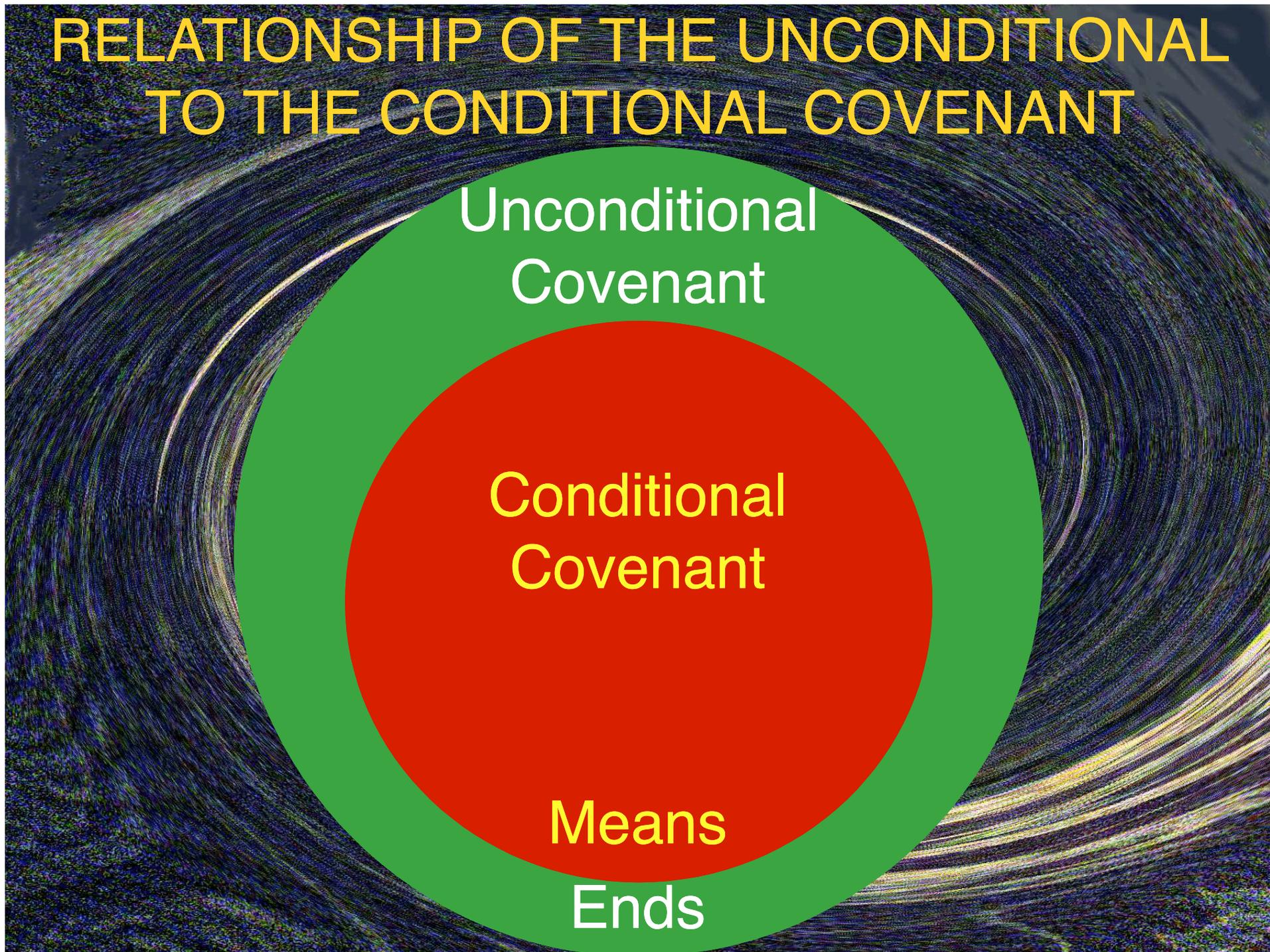
RELATIONSHIP OF THE UNCONDITIONAL TO THE CONDITIONAL COVENANT

Unconditional
Covenant

Conditional
Covenant

Means

Ends





LAND

COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-3

“land” “seed” “blessing”

ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

Israel's Promised Land

“Your descendants shall also be like the dust of the earth, and you shall spread out to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south; and in you and in your descendants shall all the families of the earth be blessed.” **Genesis**

28:14

“For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever. . . from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates” (Gen. 13:15; 15:18).



PROMISES OF THE LAND COVENANT

and you *return to the LORD* your God and obey Him with all your heart and soul according to all that I command you today, you and your sons, then the LORD your God will *restore* you from captivity, and have compassion on you, and will gather you again from all the peoples where the LORD your God has scattered you. If your outcasts are *at the ends of the earth*, from there the LORD your God will *gather* you, and from there He will *bring you back*. And the LORD your God will bring you into *the land* which your fathers possessed, and you shall possess it; and He will *prosper* you and *multiply* you more than your fathers. Moreover the LORD your God will *circumcise your heart* and the heart of your descendants, to love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul, in order that you may live. — **Deuteronomy 30:2-6**

The Abrahamic Covenant

■ Genesis 12:1-3

“Go forth from your country, and from your relatives and from your father’s house, to the land which I will show you.”



The Abrahamic Covenant

■ Genesis 15:18-21

On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, “To your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt as far as the great river, the river Euphrates”



Conditional vs. Unconditional

■ Conditional Covenants

- “If you will...”
- Its fulfillment depends on the recipient.

■ Unconditional Covenants

- “I will...”
- No “if” attached.
- Its fulfillment depends upon the one making the covenant.



The Land Covenant

Deuteronomy 30:1-10



The Prominence of the Land



The Prominence of the Land

- **Joel 1:6**– "For a nation has come up against **My land...**",
- **Joel 3:2**—in the context of the day of the Lord: "I will also gather all nations, And bring them down to the Valley of Jehoshaphat...On account of My people, My heritage **Israel...My land...**"



The Prominence of the Land

- **Isaiah 14:25** — God promises to break Assyria in **“My land”**
- **Jeremiah 2:7** — “when you entered, you defiled **My land**”
- **Jeremiah 16:18** — “they have defiled **My land**”



The Prominence of the Land

- **Ezekiel 36:5** —in the context of promise of new covenant for Israel and judgment for her enemies: “...I have spoken...against the rest of the nations...who gave **My land** to themselves...in order to plunder its open country...”
- **Ezekiel 38:16** —in the context of the end time battle of Gog and Magog: It will be in the latter days that I will bring you against **My land**...”



The Prominence of the Land

- **2 Chronicles 7:14** —in the context of the dedication of Solomon's temple: “. . . My people...their **land**...”
- **2 Chronicles 7:20** — “. . . I will uproot you from **My land**”



The Priority of the Land Promise



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Abrahamic Covenant

- “Go forth from your country, and from your relatives and from your father’s house, to the land which I will show you...”
(Gen. 12:1-3)



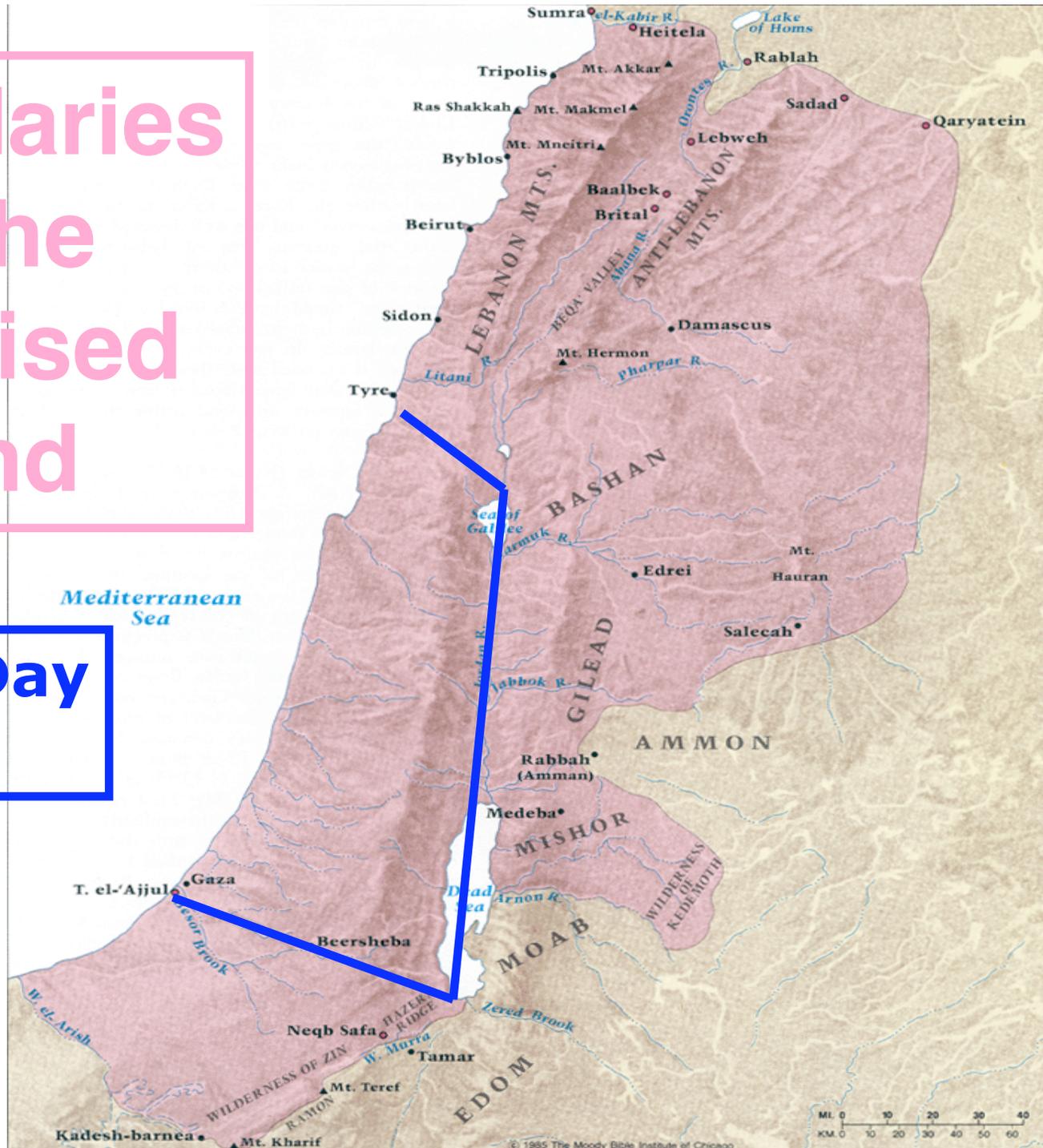
The Priority of the Land Promise in the Abrahamic Covenant

■ On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, “To your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt as far as the great river, the river Euphrates”
(Gen. 15:18-21)



Boundaries of the Promised Land

Modern Day Israel



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Abrahamic Covenant

■ Reaffirmed with Isaac

- "Then God said: "No, Sarah your wife shall bear you a son, and you shall call his name Isaac; I will establish **My covenant** with him for an everlasting covenant, *and* with his descendants after him." (Gen. 17:19)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Abrahamic Covenant

- “Do not go down to Egypt; live in the **land** of which I shall tell you. Dwell in **this land**, and I will be with you and bless you; for to you and your descendants I give all **these lands**, and I will perform the oath which I swore to Abraham your father. ... I will give to your descendants all **these lands**; and in your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed...” (Gen. 26:2-5)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Abrahamic Covenant

■ Reaffirmed with Jacob

- “I *am* the Lord God of Abraham your father and the God of Isaac; **the land** on which you lie I will give to you and your descendants. Also your descendants shall be as the dust of the earth...and in you and in your seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed. Behold, I *am* with you...and will bring you back to **this land...**” (Gen. 28:13-15)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Palestinian Covenant

- The Land promises reiterated through a separate Land Covenant
 - "These *are* the words of the covenant which the Lord commanded Moses to make with the children of Israel in the land of Moab, besides the covenant which He made with them in Horeb." (Deut. 29:1)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Palestinian Covenant

- "Then the Lord your God will bring you to **the land** which your fathers possessed, and you shall possess it. He will prosper you and multiply you more than your fathers."
(Deut. 30:5)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Davidic Covenant

- "Moreover I will appoint **a place for My people Israel,** and will plant them, that they may **dwell in a place of their own and move no more;** nor shall the sons of wickedness oppress them anymore, as previously," (2 Sam. 7:10)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Davidic Covenant

- In the context of the future reign of Christ:
 - “Surely I will take the children of Israel from among the nations, wherever they have gone, and will gather them from every side and bring them into their **own land**; and I will make them one nation in the **land**, on the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king over them all...



The Priority of the Land Promise in the Davidic Covenant

...Then they shall be My people, and I will be their God. "David My servant *shall be* king over them... Then they shall **dwell in the land** that I have given to Jacob My servant, where your fathers dwelt; and they shall dwell there, they, their children, and their children's children, forever; and My servant David *shall be* their prince forever." (Ezek. 37:21-25)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the New Covenant

- "Behold, I will bring them from the north country, And gather them from the ends of the earth, ... A great throng shall **return there** [i.e. to the Land]." (Jer. 31:8)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the New Covenant

- "There is hope in your future, says the Lord, That *your* children shall come back **to their own border.**" (Jer. 31:17)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the New Covenant

- “Set up signposts, Make landmarks; Set your heart toward the highway, The way in *which* you went. ...Turn back to these **your cities.**”
(Jer. 31:21)



The Priority of the Land in the New Covenant

- “They shall again use this speech in the **land of Judah and in its cities**, when I bring back their captivity..” (Jer. 31:23)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the New Covenant

- "Then the Lord will be zealous for **His land**, And pity His people." (Joel 2:18)
- "Fear not, **O land**; Be glad and rejoice, For the Lord has done marvelous things!" (Joel 2:21)



The Priority of the Land Promise in the New Covenant

- “And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh... *That* whoever calls on the name of the Lord Shall be saved. For in **Mount Zion and in Jerusalem** there shall be deliverance, As the Lord has said, Among the remnant whom the Lord calls.” (Joel 2:28-32)



Israel and the Land

2091 BC	Abraham is called to set out for Canaan
1405 BC	Moses dies; Conquest of Canaan Begins
1398 BC	Canaan is apportioned to the Twelve Tribes
1010 BC- 930 BC	The United Kingdom of Israel under Saul, David, & Solomon
930- 722 BC	Israel is divided into two kingdoms: Northern Kingdom "Israel: (10 tribes); Southern Kingdom "Judah" (2 tribes)

Israel and the Land

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 722 BC | Northern Kingdom falls to the Assyrians |
| 586 BC | Judah is taken captive by the Babylonians |
| 538 BC | The Restoration of Judah with Zerubbabel and First Return of Exiles (Ezra 1-6) |
| 458 BC | Ezra leads a group of returnees: Second Return of Exiles (Ezra 7-10) |
| 332 BC | Israel conquered by Alexander the Great |

Israel and the Land

166 BC	Herod the Great Installed by Romans
142-129 BC	Jewish autonomy under Hasmoneans
129-63 BC	Jewish independency under Hasmonean monarchy
63 BC	Jerusalem captured by the Roman General Pompey
63 BC- 313 AD	Roman Rule over Israel
70 AD	Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple
313-636 AD	Byzantine Rule
636-1099 AD	Arab Rule

Israel and the Land

166 BC	Herod the Great Installed by Romans
142-129 BC	Jewish autonomy under Hasmoneans
129-63 BC	Jewish independency under Hasmonean monarchy
63 BC	Jerusalem captured by the Roman General Pompey
63 BC- 313 AD	Roman Rule over Israel
70 AD	Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple
313-636 AD	Byzantine Rule
636-1099 AD	Arab Rule

Israel and the Land

1099-1291 AD Crusader Domination (Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem)

1291-1561 AD Mamluk Rule

1517-1917 AD Ottoman Rule (400 years)

1917 AD Ottoman Rule ended with British conquest of Israel. Balfour Declaration which viewed as an endorsement of the national Jewish homeland in the Holy Land

1948 AD The Establishment of Modern Israel

The Present State of the Land Promise



The Rise of the Modern Zionist Movement



- Theodor Herzl wrote *The Jewish State* in 1896
- Herzl convened the First Zionist World Congress in 1897 in Basle, Switzerland
- Herzl put forward the Uganda Plan

Herzl's famous quote from his diary, September 3, 1897

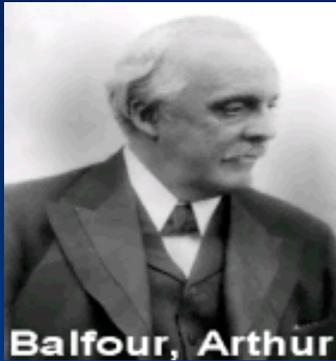
Fasse ich den Basler Congress
in ein Wort zusammen - das ich
nicht hüten werde öffentlich aus-
zusprechen - so ist es dieses: in Basel
habe ich den Judenstaat gegründet.

49

Wenn ich das heute laut sagte, würde
mir ein universelles Gelächter ant-
worten. Vielleicht in fünf Jahren,
jedenfalls in fünfzig wird es Jeder
einsehen. Der Staat ist wesentlich
im Staatswillen des Volkes, ja selbst
eines genügend mächtigen Einzelnen.
✶ (l'état c'est moi Ludwig XIV) be-
gründet. Territorium ist nur die

After the conference, Herzl notes in his personal diary: "At Basel, I founded the Jewish State. If I said this out loud today, I would be answered by universal laughter. Perhaps in 5 years, certainly in 50, everyone will know it."





Balfour, Arthur

The Balfour Declaration **November 2, 1917**

His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

After World War II

The homeless survivors of the Nazi Holocaust seek out Palestine as a place of refuge they considered pledged to them as a Jewish homeland in the First World War.



Concentration camp survivors arrive in Haifa in 1945.



After World War II

The British, who control Palestine, receive pressure from Arab states to limit Jewish immigration. Jewish-Arab clashes intensify, and the British turn the problem over to the United Nations.



Jewish immigrants aboard the ship Exodus enter Haifa.

Cairo



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Nov. 29, 1947

The United Nations votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem in an international zone. The Palestinians reject the plan.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

May 15, 1948

Jewish settlers in Palestine declare the state of Israel. In a subsequent war with neighboring Arab states, Israel annexes territory set aside for the Arab Palestinian state, leaving only East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip in Arab hands.



Israeli soldiers patrol in 1948.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Oct. 29, 1956

Israeli troops invade the Sinai Peninsula after Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal. They are joined by British and French troops and withdraw only under pressure from the United States and the Soviet Union.



An Egyptian coast guardsman at the Suez Canal after it reopened.

Cairo



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

May 28-29, 1964

At a meeting of the Palestine National Congress in Jerusalem, the Palestine Liberation Organization is formed to mobilize the Palestinian people to recover their homes.



Yasser Arafat became leader of the PLO in 1968.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

June 5-10, 1967

Israel launches offensive against Egypt, Jordan and Syria amid threats of an Arab invasion. Israel captures the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza, driving thousands of Palestinian refugees out of what becomes known as the occupied territories, and takes the Sinai and the Golan Heights.



Egyptian POWs captured in Sinai Desert in 1967.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Oct. 6-22, 1973

Egypt and Syria attack Israeli forces in the Sinai and Golan Heights in the Yom Kippur war. The U.N. Security Council approves Resolution 338, calling for a cease-fire and "land for peace" Arab-Israeli negotiations.



Ariel Sharon studies a map during the war.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

March 26, 1979

The United States brokers peace between Egypt and Israel. Israel returns the Sinai to Egypt but keeps the Gaza Strip.



President Carter with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at the White House.

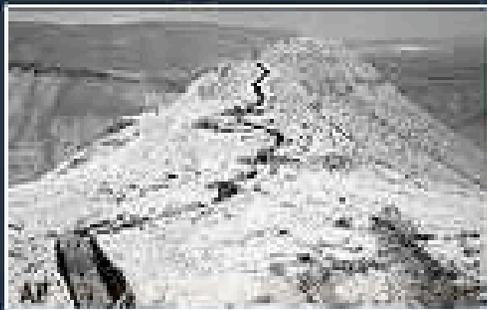


The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Dec. 14, 1981

Israel annexes the
Golan Heights.



Territory captured from Syria
in the Six Day War.



Sources: www.guardian.co.uk,
Facts on File, AP

Graphic by David Evans; Research by Anne Carey,
Denny Gainer and Steve Howard, USA TODAY

The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

June 1982-Dec. 1985

Israel invades Lebanon in response to terrorist attacks from PLO guerrillas based there. The Israeli assault and factional warfare among Palestinian guerrillas lead to the defeat of Arafat's Fatah faction and the evacuation of the PLO's headquarters to Tunisia. In 1985, Israel withdraws from most of Lebanon but maintains security zone along the border policed by Israeli soldiers and members of the South Lebanese Army. Syria stations troops in Lebanon.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Dec. 8, 1987

Rioting in the Gaza Strip launches the intifada, or uprising, against Israeli rule in the occupied territories.



Confrontation on the West Bank after the outbreak of the intifada in 1987.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Sept. 10-13, 1993

The Oslo accords, a peace agreement between Israel and the PLO, is signed in Washington. It provides for limited Palestinian control in the West Bank and Gaza.



President Clinton hosts Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat for the historic signing of the accords.



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

May 2000

Israel, along with its Christian militia allies known as the South Lebanon Army, pulls out of the security zone set up 15 years ago as a buffer against terrorist attacks.



Lebanese residents of El Kham celebrate Israeli withdrawal on May 24.

Cairo



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Sept. 28-30, 2000

Israel's hard-line opposition leader Ariel Sharon visits Jerusalem shrine known as Temple Mount to Jews and Noble Sanctuary to Muslims. Palestinians riot. Six Palestinians are killed and close to 200 wounded in clashes at the shrine.



Sharon visits the Temple Mount compound Sept. 28.

Cairo



The Mideast conflict

A look at the region's history

Dec. 1-7, 2001

Palestinian suicide attacks kill 25 people in Jerusalem and the northern port city of Haifa and bring the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to a new crisis point. Israel responds with two days of military strikes targeting Gaza and the West Bank. Two Palestinians are killed and the strikes hit a security station near an office where Arafat works. Israeli tanks and troops roll into the Gaza Strip city of Khan Younis on Dec. 7.



Start over

The love of the land...

“The love of the land was due to an imperative, not to an instinct, not to a sentiment. There is a covenant, an engagement of the people to the land . . . To abandon the land would be to make mockery of all our longings, prayer, and commitments. To abandon the land would be to repudiate the Bible.” (Rabi Heschel)



FIVE STAGES OF COVENANTAL CURSE

Leviticus 26



When you become the father of children and children's children and have *remained long in the land*, and *act corruptly*, and make an idol in the form of anything, and do that which is evil in the sight of the LORD your God so as to provoke Him to anger, I call heaven and earth to witness against you today, that you shall surely perish quickly from the land where you are going over the Jordan to possess it. You shall not live long on it, but shall be utterly destroyed. And the LORD will *scatter you among the peoples*, and you shall be *left few in number among the nations*, where the LORD shall drive you. And there you will serve gods, the work of man's hands, wood and stone, which neither see nor hear nor eat nor smell. *But from there you will seek the LORD your God*, and you will find Him if you search for Him with all your heart and all your soul. When you are *in distress* and *all these things have come upon you, in the latter days*, you will return to *the LORD your God* and listen to His voice. For the LORD your God is a compassionate God; He will not fail you nor destroy you nor forget the covenant with your fathers which He swore to them. **Deuteronomy 4:25-31**

Outline of Prophetic Events from Deuteronomy 4

- 1) Israel and her descendants would remain long in the land.
- 2) Israel would act corruptly and slip into idolatry.
- 3) Israel would be exiled from the land.
- 4) The Lord will scatter them among the nations.
- 5) Israel would be given over to idolatry during the Diaspora.
- 6) While dispersed among the nations, Israel would seek and find the Lord when they search for Him with all their heart.
- 7) Israel would enter a time of tribulation, said to occur in the latter days, during which time they would turn to the Lord.
- 8) Basis is unconditional nature of the covenants: "For the Lord your God is a compassionate God; He will not fail you nor destroy you nor forget the covenant with your fathers which He swore to them."

Israel's Future in Deuteronomy 26—28

26:3–13; 28:1–14 — Conditions of blessing to follow obedience

31:16–21 — The coming apostasy

28:15–60 — The affliction that God would bring upon Israel, while still in the land, because of her apostasy

28:32–39, 48–57 — Israel will be taken captive

27; 32 — The enemies of Israel will possess her land for a time

28:38–42; 29:23 — The land itself will remain desolate

Israel's Future in Deuteronomy 28—32

28:63–67; 32:26— Israel will be scattered among the nations

28:62— Time will come when Israel will be “few in number”

28:44–45— Punished, but will not be destroyed if she repents

28:40–41; 30:1–2— Israel will repent in her tribulation

30:3–10— Israel will be gathered from the nations and brought back to her divinely given land



DAVIDIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-3

“land” “seed” “blessing”

ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

DAVIDIC COVENANT

2 Samuel 7

“seed”

A painting of a city on a hill under a dramatic, cloudy sky. The city is built on a hillside, with a prominent tower or spire. The sky is filled with large, billowing clouds in shades of orange, red, and yellow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall tone is warm and majestic.

THE DAVIDIC COVENANT

*Promise of eternal, political rule
of a descendant of David*

**“And your house and your kingdom
shall endure before Me *forever*; your
throne shall be established *forever*.”**

2 Samuel 7:16

PROMISE OF THE DAVIDIC COVENANT

Now therefore, thus you shall say to My servant David, 'Thus says the LORD of hosts, "I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, that you should be ruler over My people Israel. And I have been with you wherever you have gone and have cut off all your enemies from before you; and I will make you a great name, like the names of the great men who are on the earth. I will also appoint a place for My people Israel and will plant them, that they may live in their own place and not be disturb-ed again, nor will the wicked afflict them any more as formerly, even from the day that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel; and I will give you rest from all your enemies. The LORD also declares to you that the LORD will make a house for you. When your days are complete and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, who will come forth from you, 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 a father to him and he will be a son to Me; when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the stroke of the sons of men, but My lovingkindness shall not depart from him, As I took it away from Saul, whom I removed from before you. And your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throneshall be established forever.

2 Samuel 7:8-16



Permanence of Davidic Covenant

Psalm 89:30-37

“If his sons forsake My law, And do not walk in My judgments, If they violate My statutes, And do not keep My commandments, Then I will visit their transgression with the rod, And their iniquity with stripes. But I will not break off My **lovingkindness** from him, Nor deal falsely in My faithfulness. My covenant I will not violate, Nor will I alter the utterance of My lips. Once I have sworn by My holiness; I will not lie to **David**. His descendants shall endure forever, And his throne as the **sun** before Me. It shall be established forever like the **moon**, And **the witness in the sky** is faithful.”

When Will the Davidic Covenant be Fulfilled?

There will be no end to the increase of His government or of peace, On the throne of David and over his kingdom, To establish it and to uphold it with justice and righteousness From then on and forevermore. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will accomplish this. Isaiah 9:7

Also see Zephaniah 3

In anticipation of our study of Christianity as a world religion:

The New Testament writers contend that Jesus Christ is that Messiah. See The Gospel of Matthew and Philippians 2:5-11. In his first coming Jesus fulfilled the Suffering Servant prophecy of Isaiah 52:13-53:12 and when he returns at his second coming he will fulfill the biblical covenants (Revelation 19 and 20).

THE FOUR ETERNAL PROMISES OF THE DAVIDIC COVENANT

Eternal Promises of
The Davidic Covenant

Mediated through
The Messiah

Eternal
Dynasty

Eternal
Throne

Eternal
Kingdom

Eternal
Descendent



NEW

COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-3

“land” “seed” “blessing”

ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

DAVIDIC COVENANT

2 Samuel 7

“seed”

NEW COVENANT

Jeremiah 31

“blessing”

PROMISES OF THE NEW COVENANT

“Behold, days are coming,” declares the LORD, when I will make a **new covenant** with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, **not like the covenant which I made with their fathers** in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them, declares the LORD. But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,” declares the LORD, I will ***put My law within them***, and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and ***they shall be My people***. And they shall not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, ‘Know the LORD,’ for ***they shall all know Me***, from the least of them to the greatest of them, declares the LORD, for I will ***forgive their***



“For the earth
will be filled
with the
knowledge of
God as the
waters cover
the sea.”

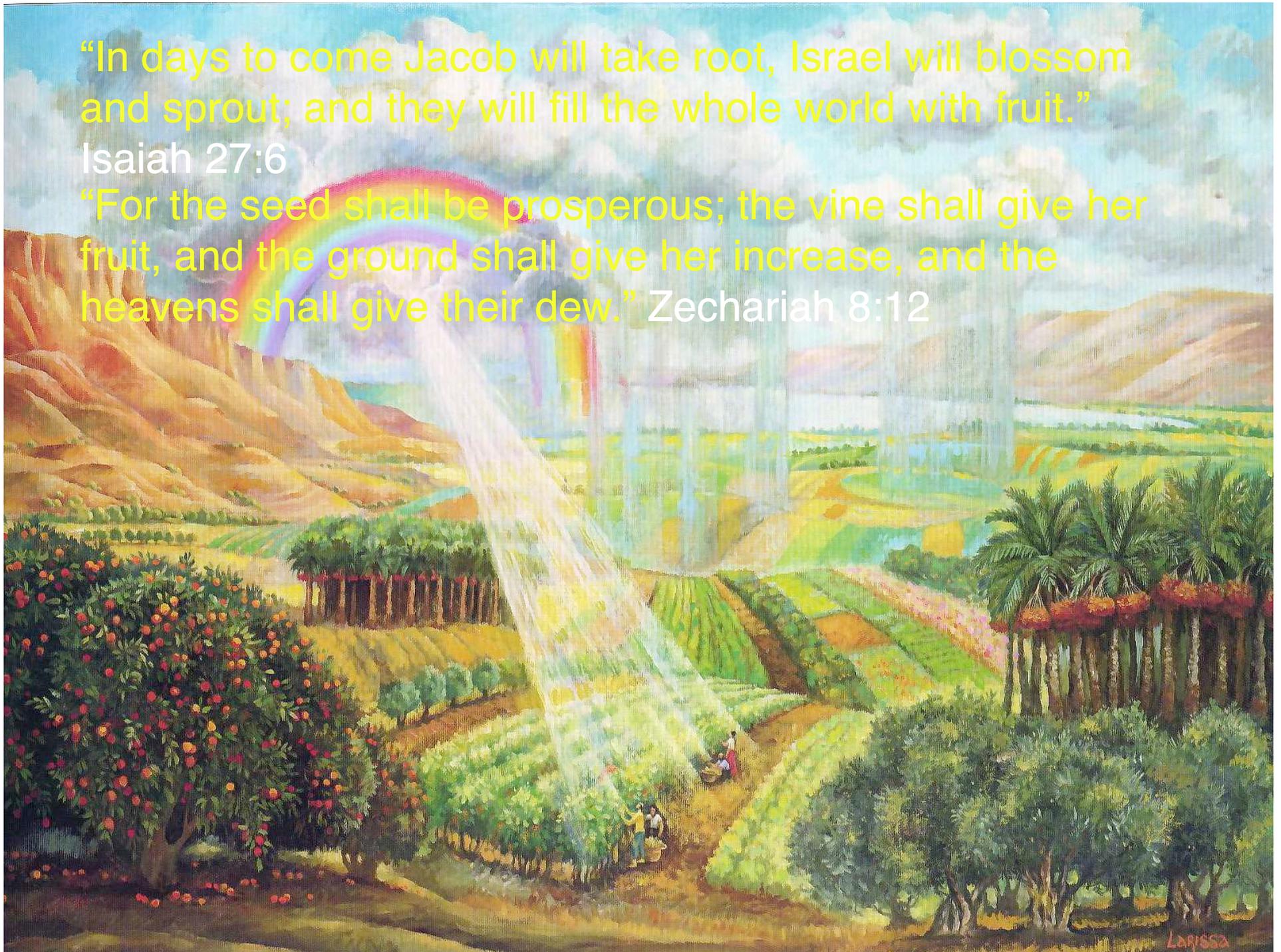
Habakkuk 2:14

המלמד ידי לקדש ארץ
המלמד ידי לקדש ארץ

“In days to come Jacob will take root, Israel will blossom and sprout; and they will fill the whole world with fruit.”

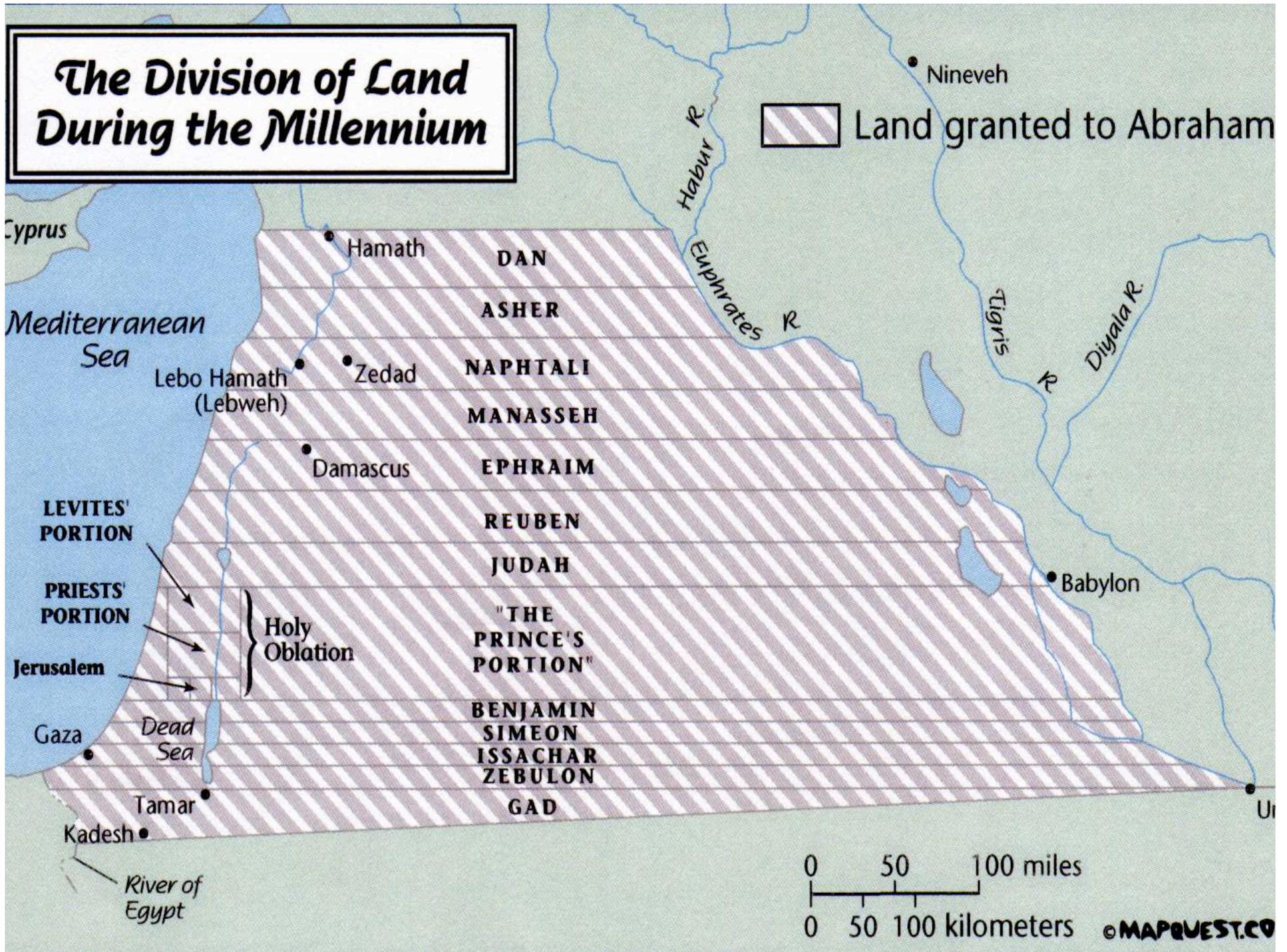
Isaiah 27:6

“For the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew.” Zechariah 8:12



LARISSA

The Division of Land During the Millennium

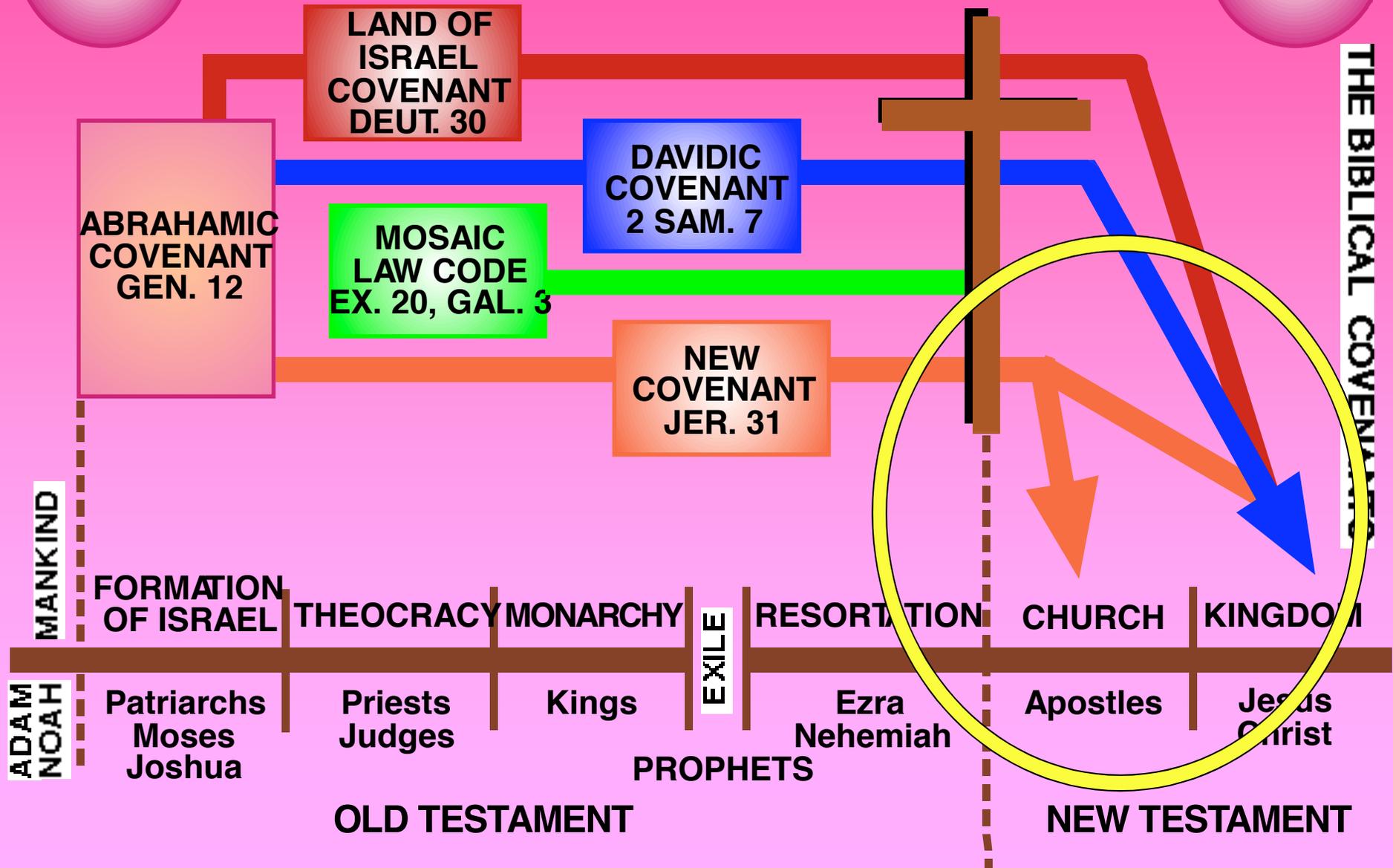


- Writers of the New Testament contend that Jesus Christ is the predicted Messiah of the Hebrew Scriptures. So, in relation to that view, the following is how many Christians see the outworking of the covenants in the history of Israel.

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL

Promises Made

Promises Fulfilled



God's Covenants with Israel

