DSBC
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Text: Heb.8: 6-13
Study: Christmas Special
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THE SEED OF GOD

During the month of December, we have been following the messianic seed through the following four great biblical covenants.

	Dec. 01 Dec. 12	Seed of Woman Seed of Abraham	Adamic covenant Abrahamic covenant	Gen.3:15 Gal.3:16-19.29
	Dec. 12	Seed of David	Davidic covenant	Rom.1:1-4
•	Dec. 26	Seed of God	New covenant	Heb.8:6-13

This Christmas we have been teaching heavily on the incarnation of Jesus Christ. This is because Christian symbols like the NATIVITY have been under assault in America.

It is important for Christians to understand important Scriptures pertaining to the INCARNATION OF JESUS CHRIST. "The Word became flesh and made His dwelling among us. We have seen His glory, the glory of the one and only, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth." (NIV, John 1:14)

John refers to those who denied and attacked the incarnation of Jesus Christ as antichrist (1 John 2:18; 4:1-3). "Many deceivers, who do not acknowledge Jesus Christ as coming in the flesh, have gone out into the world. Any such person is the deceiver and the antichrist." (2 John 7)

"Who is the liar? It is the man who denies that Jesus is the Christ. Such a man is the antichrist – he denies the Father and the Son. No one who denies the Son has the Father; whoever acknowledges the Son has the Father also." (1 John 2:22-23)

We will begin by studying our lesson text (Heb.8: 6-13) by the following FIVE homiletical points.

•	8:6	Foundation of NC	Superior mediator
•	8:7-8a	Fault of OC	Sought for NC
•	8:8b-9	Forefathers of OC	Severely disciplined
•	8:10-12	Future of NC	Second Coming of Christ
•	8:13	First covenant obsolete	Soon disappear

Today's lesson will study FOUR aspects of the incarnation of Jesus Christ as the Seed of God through the New Covenant.

1. The writer of Hebrews taught that the incarnation made Jesus Christ a superior mediator of a 'better covenant' than the Mosaic Covenant (OC).

"But now (de nun / is in response to 8:1-3,4-5) He has obtained (tugchano / perf.a.ind) a <u>more excellent ministry</u>, by as much as He is also the mediator of a better covenant, which has been enacted (nomotheteo / perf.p.ind / to ordain by law) on better promises." (NAS, 8:6)

"The exact nature and excellence of this 'better covenant' are set forth by the author in the passages which follows (vs.7-13)." (Epistle to Hebrews, pg.81)

"The measure of the superiority of Jesus' ministry is expressed with a comparison based on the fact that Jesus entered the heavenly sanctuary as the mediator of the new covenant." (Call to Commitment, pg.116)

2. The writer of Hebrews concluded from the prophecy of Jer.31: 31-34 that the Mosaic covenant would become obsolete and disappear once the New Covenant was established through the incarnation of Jesus Christ (Heb.8: 6-13; chapters 8-10).

"The prophetic oracle in which God promised to establish a New covenant with His people (Jer.31: 31-34) is cited in full in Heb.8: 8-13." (Call to Commitment, pg.117)

"The two quotations included in these verses are from Jer.31: 31-34 (already cited in 8:8-11). The New Covenant guarantees that sins will be effectively and completely forgiven (v.17), with the result that no additional sacrifice for sins is needed (v.18)." (NIV, Heb.10:15-18)

Jeremiah prophesied 600 years before the birth of Jesus Christ that He would issue in a New Covenant.

Jer.31: 31-34 foreshadowed God's redemptive plan through Jesus Christ, the mediator of New Covenant (Heb.8: 6; 9:14-15; 1 Tim.2: 4-6).

3. The New Covenant consists of six promises that are outlined by the words "I will" in Jer.31: 31-34 (Heb.8: 8-12).

•	8:8-9	I Will	Future of house of Israel and Judah	31:31-32
•	8:10a	I Will	Feature of putting law within believers	31:33a
•	8:10b	I Will	Footnote to feature of writing law on hearts	31:33b
•	8:10c	I Will	Family of God and believers	31:33c-34a
•	8:12a	I Will	Forgive iniquities	31:34b
•	8:12b	I Will	Forget sins	31:34c

4. The writer of Hebrews declared that God found fault with those under the Mosaic Covenant (8:7-8).

"For if (2CC) (and it wasn't) that first covenant had been faultless (amemptos), there would have been no occasion sought for a second. For finding fault (memphomai / p.m.ptc) with them, He says, 'behold, days are coming, says the Lord, when I will effect a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah." (Heb.8: 7-8/ quote from LXX of Jer.31: 31)

"Because they have broken My covenant though I was a husband to them." (Jer.31:32b)

"For they did not continue (ouk meno / a.a.ind) in My covenant and I did not care (ameleo / a.a.ind / object of forethought and interest) for them, says the Lord." (Heb.8:9)

"The fault lay, not in the covenant itself, when viewed in the light of God's purpose for it, but in the misconception that man has had about its purpose." (Renaissance of NT, pg.274, vol.16)

"The first covenant, he says, was not faultless, otherwise there would have been no need for a second; but, the fault was not in the covenant but in the people who failed to keep it, though perhaps there is also the suggestion that the external imposition of laws could not suffice to secure true obedience." (ISBE, pg.732)

The fault with apostate Israel is that they look upon the Mosaic covenant as the mediator between their sins and their salvation (Gal.2: 16,21; 3:10-25; Rom.3: 27-31; 4:14-15; Heb.7: 27-28).

The NC was established on a hill called Calvary as aposed to a mountain called Sinai.