

The New Covenant Sacrifice - Luke 22:19-20

Elements of Passover

Unleavened bread - Jesus offering unleavened bread as His body represents His sinlessness

Bitter herbs - bitter slavery, hard labor

The fruit of the vine – special wine served at Passover, fermented naturally

1st cup: BLESSING (sanctification)

3rd cup: REDEMPTION

2nd cup: JUDGMENT (plagues)

4th cup: PRAISE

- All Passovers _____ to the redemption of the Israelites out of slavery, and not just _____ of something, but redemption and _____ being a nation who belonged to God.
- All Passovers looked _____ to this, and _____ to the sacrifice of the Lamb of God who would redeem and deliver Israel – and even Gentiles – out of sin.
- The sacrifice of Jesus, the Lamb of God, accomplished redemption and deliverance out of something and to a _____ relationship described in the prophesied New Covenant.

Dynamics of the Passover (the Last Supper)

- Judas had a _____. He had already agreed to hand over Jesus.
- The rest of the disciples were engaged in the _____ of Passover
- Jesus washed their feet – a _____ moment
- He made a _____ announcement to Peter that he will deny Him
- Jesus brought an _____ tone to the evening when he said he would be betrayed

Luke's Account:

- Luke is _____ chronological; sometimes he _____ and condenses details.
- Luke uses small and mighty key Greek words to highlight that someone _____ to the new covenant family: **Luke 22:21** But behold, the hand of the one betraying Me is with Me on the table.
- _____ Both words contrast disciples who believed in Jesus vs. the one who betrayed Him
- Luke may have written about the Passover meal and new covenant declarations first to _____ Jesus' statements.

The Beginning of Fulfillment of the New Covenant

- The New Covenant was inaugurated with the shedding of Jesus' blood. An inauguration is a ceremony marking the _____ of something new.
- The Holy Spirit is the _____ of the New Covenant. The Holy Spirit who indwells each believer is the One who _____ all the promises of the New Covenant.

How is it that the nation of Israel was promised that they would receive the blessings of the new covenant?

How is it that we – the church – today – are recipients of New Covenant blessings?

Do we receive all the blessings that were promised to Israel?

3 ground rules:

1. Old Testament texts must not be stripped of their _____ meaning.
2. The term _____ stands for the covenant nation in both biblical _____ and predictive _____. The promises were made to the actual Israelite people, and the New Covenant promises will be fulfilled for actual Israelite people.
3. The _____ is a distinct – _____ – entity that began at Pentecost when the Holy Spirit was poured out on those who believed in Jesus as the Son of God and Savior.

NEW COVENANT DETAILS:

1. It is an irrevocable contract that God made with the nation of Israel.
2. It is referred to by other names such as:
 - a. The everlasting covenant – Jeremiah 32:40
 - b. A new heart and new spirit – Ezekiel 11:19; 36:26
 - c. The covenant of peace – Ezekiel 34:25
 - d. My covenant – Eze 16:60-63
3. The Provisions of the New Covenant (Jer 31:31-34; Jer 32:37-41; Eze 36:25-28; Eze 37:26-27)
 - a. Transformation through a new heart
 - b. Final forgiveness of Sins - new, different, and better than the old covenant where sacrifices had to be offered continually.
 - c. God's consummation of his Relationship with Israel - The new covenant promised a future Kingdom of God with a perfect King, and all the people would have new hearts so that they could know, love, and obey God.
 - d. Physical and material blessings on Israel – Jer 31:8-40
 - i. The gathering of the people to the land
 - ii. Productivity
 - iii. Expressions of joy
 - iv. Increase in herds and flocks
 - v. The rebuilding of cities
 - e. The permanent indwelling of the Spirit – the transformation of the heart
 - f. The law inside the believer – by the indwelling of the Spirit, the law written on our hearts

The Lord's Irrevocable Covenant - Romans 11:25-29; Ezekiel 36:27, John 14:16-18; John 15:26; Acts 2:1-4; Acts 10:44-45; 1 Thessalonians 1:6

“The most biblically informed solution is that the church participates in the new covenant, but the new covenant will not be finally fulfilled until Israel comes into a right relationship with God and its Messiah at the end of the Tribulation. The church does not participate in the land blessings and may not have full benefit of the spiritual blessings because the king is not yet here on earth ruling from Jerusalem.”

Dr. Larry Pettegrew, *The New Covenant Ministry of the Holy Spirit*

Our Response to the New Covenant Today:

1 Corinthians 11:26 For as often as you eat this bread and drink the cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until He comes.

Hebrews 12:28-29 Therefore, since we receive a kingdom which cannot be shaken, let us show gratitude, by which we may offer to God an acceptable service with reverence and awe; for our God is a consuming fire.

- Let brotherly love continue – Heb 13:1
- Show hospitality to strangers – Hebrews 13:2
- Remember the prisoners as though in prison with them – Hebrews 13:3
- Marriage is to be held in honor – Hebrews 13:4
- Be content with what you have – Hebrews 13:5
- Remember your leaders who spoke the word of God to you and imitate their faith – Hebrews 13:7
- Don't be carried away by strange teachings – Hebrews 13:9
- Bear the reproach of Jesus – Hebrews 13:13
- Continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to God – Hebrews 13:15
- Do not neglect doing good and sharing – Hebrews 13:16
- Obey your leaders and submit to them for they keep watch over your souls – Hebrews 13:17