

Biblical Theology Class Schedule

What is Biblical Theology?

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| 1. Defining the Topic | Week 1 |
| 2. Guardian & Guide for the Church | Week 2 |
| 3. Defining the Tools | Week 3 |

The Stories to be Told: Biblical Theology Displayed

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| 4. Kingdom Through Covenant | Week 4 |
| 5. Eden to New Jerusalem | Week 5 |
| 6. People of God | Week 6 |
| 7. Sacrifice | Week 7 |
| 8. Mission | Week 8 |
| 9. Idolatry | Week 9 |

Putting the Text to Work

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|--------------------------------|---------|
| 10. Exodus; 1 Samuel; Psalm | Week 10 |
| 11. Proverbs; Isaiah; Nehemiah | Week 11 |
| 12. Luke; John; Colossians | Week 12 |
| 13. The Quiz | Week 13 |

Further Questions?

Feel free to email me at matthew@gracechurchsalida.com.

Core Seminars—Biblical Theology Week 4: Kingdom Through Covenant

Introduction

In *Gospel and Kingdom*, Graham Goldsworthy tells the story of the whole Bible through the simple framework of God's people, in God's place, under God's rule.

I. RETRACING THE STORY – KINGDOM THROUGH COVENANT

From the beginning of Scripture to the end, God establishes his kingdom through covenants. These covenants give structure to the Bible as a whole.

Creation and the Adamic Covenant

Genesis 1:1; 1:26-28

What is a covenant?

"A solemn commitment, guaranteeing promises or obligations undertaken by one or both covenanting parties, sealed with an oath."^{*}

Or: "A covenant is the constitutionalization of a relationship."[†]
It involves the coming together – *congregating* – of separate parties by a morally binding pact that establishes lines of authority and the boundaries of a political community.

Does Adam and Eve's Genesis 3 revolution succeed?
If we keep reading in Genesis 5 we see the genealogical tables begin, "**This is the document containing the family records of Adam....**" (Gen5:1), we note that the entries conclude every name with "and he died."

Noahic Covenant

Genesis 9:1-17.

Covenant sign: rainbow.

Noah, a new Adam.

All humanity remains accountable:

Say among the nations, "The Lord reigns.

The world is firmly established; it cannot be shaken.

He judges the peoples fairly."

(Ps. 96:10)

Abrahamic Covenant

Genesis 12, 15, 17. Abraham, a new Adam.
Covenant sign: circumcision.

Common Covenants → Special Covenants

Adamic, Noahic Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic, New

- And God blessed them. And God said to them, "*Be fruitful and multiply...*(Gen. 1:28)
- And God blessed Noah and his sons and said to them, "*Be fruitful and multiply...* (9:1, 7)
- [God promises Abraham] And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you...(12:2-3)
- I may make my covenant between me and you, and may multiply you greatly...I will make you exceedingly fruitful...And I will give to you and to your offspring after you...all the land of Canaan...(17:2, 6, 8)

What's the relationship?

(C) _____ →(S) _____

See Exodus 1:7

* (Paul Williamson, NDBT)

† (Elazar, *Covenant and Polity*)

Mosaic and Davidic Covenants

What's the relationship between the Abrahamic, and what will now follow in the Mosaic and Davidic Covenants?

The Mosaic and Davidic covenants _____ the Abrahamic promise.

Israel is called a "son." They are a corporate Adam: Exodus 4:22-23; 19:5-6; 20; 24:7-8.

Covenant sign: circumcision.

Covenant milestones:

- Deuteronomy 17:14-20
- 2 Samuel 7:8b-16

David and his offspring were to specially represent the rule of God and God's kingdom to the people of God, and he was to represent God to the people. David, too, was to be a kind of new Adam, a special son of God, representing and bearing the image of his heavenly father, as an example to the people.

Psalm 2:7-8: The Lord said to me, "You are my Son; today I have begotten you. Ask of me, and I will make the nations your heritage."

But...they rebelled.

New Covenant

Isaiah 53-55; **Jeremiah 31:31-34**; Ezekiel 36:16-38

What's the relationship between the Mosaic (old) and New covenant (new)?

It is **NOT** corporate to individual; and it is **NOT** obedience required to no-obedience-required.

Rather, the institution of the New Covenant is about moving from the Old Covenant where God's people's obedience and kingdom life depended on their _____
TO a covenant in which their obedience and kingdom life would depend on _____ and his _____.

One might say that in the Old Covenant God _____ while in the New Covenant God _____.

Fulfillment in Jesus: Who Is Jesus?

Matthew 1:1: "An account of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the Son of David, the Son of Abraham:"

Greek: **βίβλος γενέσεως**

Transliteration: *biblos genese-os*

Who is Jesus?

The Son of _____.

The Son of _____.

Now look to Matt. 2:14-15. Jesus is the new

_____.

And, he is the new _____.

Turn to Matt. 5:17. Jesus fulfills the _____ and the

_____.

Church

See Matthew 26:26-29. 1 Peter 2:9. Galatians 6.

The Church of Jesus Messiah is made up of God's people, under God's rule, in God's place – a place that will one day be fully restored as a new heaven and new earth.

PATTERNS IN THE STORYLINE

1) Exegesis always begins with the grammatical-historical method and sensitivity to genre.

2) The story is propelled forward by the development of various themes.

3) The story structured by covenants.

4) The story is also held together typology: you get a type of something, and then you get it again, and then you get it again.

5) The story is propelled forward by the dynamic of promise and fulfillment.

6) The story involves both continuity and discontinuity.

7) The story focuses on Christ.

SYSTEMATIZING IT ALL

1) God rules all things and will call all humanity to judgment. Therefore...

2) There is no such thing as spiritual neutrality, whether in public or private. There is only one standard of righteousness and justice—a biblical one.

3) God's special people exist to model what is required of all humanity: a true politics. This in turn should lead to discussions about...

4) The witness of the church, and how its evangelism is tied to its deeds. Which in turn is tied to...

5) The role of God's law in the life of God's people.

6) The institutional nature of the people of the new covenant, and how they should be marked off by the signs of the covenant: Lord's Supper and Baptism.

7) The church as the regenerate people of the kingdom.

8) The church's mission and whether we can say the kingdom extends further than the regenerating work of the New Covenant.