

We will now begin the tenth lecture on biblical theology. /We will now begin our studies on New Testament biblical theology. /We will begin **Chapter 1, Covenant Theology** of New Testament biblical theology. /We will study covenant theology.

/In Korean, it can be known as God's covenant. /Let's look at the first verse of the New Testament, Matthew 1:1. /"A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham."

/The prophecy that God would send Christ to this earth would be fulfilled. /The Bible says that God's covenant of Christ would be fulfilled through the genealogy of David and Abraham.

/Let us now take a look at Abraham. /Genesis 12:3 says, "All peoples on earth will be blessed through you." /Genesis 15:5-6 says, "Look up at the heavens and count the stars...So shall your offspring be."

/Then Genesis 22:18 says, "and through your offspring all nations on earth will be blessed." /This is the promise of Christ. /God said that he would send the Messiah through Abraham's offspring.

/The apostle Paul interprets this in Galatians 3:16. /"Your seed" indicates Christ. /It also means that all peoples will receive salvation through Christ, not just the Jews. /Romans 4:12, /23, /24.

/God also made a covenant promise with David. /2 Samuel 7:12-17 /Isaiah 55:3-5 /When God made a promise with David, it was about the Messiah, about Christ.

/Thus, Matthew 1:1 states that God's promise with Abraham and David were fulfilled. /God's promise that Christ would come from their offspring was fulfilled. /In the genealogy of Jesus, there are wicked kings.

/There are also foreign women. /This teaches that the fulfillment of salvation does not come through a specific lineage or through man. /The fulfillment of the covenant comes solely through God's sovereign works.

**/1. Religion and Promise.** /Religion and promise. /True religion consists of a promise. /True religion is founded on God's grace in humbling himself to become man. /Man is corrupted, and thus, he cannot directly go before God.

/Therefore, God, with his love and mercy, came to find us humans. /This is communication between God and man. /This is the relationship between God and man that the Bible speaks of, and it means that God and man are in a covenant relationship with each other.

/There are other religions besides Christianity. /Deism. /Deism. /Panthéism. /These religions are autonomous. /They do not have relationships with the gods. /Thus, other

religions consist of deism or pantheism.

/They are also autonomous or moralistic. /Many are based on moralism. /The Bible shows a relationship between God and man. /Man was able to attain true salvation through the covenant relationship.

/God saves us through the promised Son. /We receive salvation through faith in Christ. /God gave us salvation, hope, and eternal blessings.

/Many believers are comforted by the fulfillment of this promise. /They are not discouraged when they are faced with hardships and difficult times. /They can live with hope. /God is always with them and God helps them.

/Therefore, God's promise does not change according to certain conditions. /Even if we are weak, God's promise is fulfilled to its entirety according to his will.

**/2. Historical Study of the Covenant.** /"Promise" in Hebrew is "Berith." /"Promise" is "Diatheke" in Greek.

/This means that God would come to man and give his word of promise. /Thus, God would save mankind according to this promise. /The revelation of this covenant promise is the Old Testament and the New Testament.

**/A. The Meaning of the Covenant.** /A covenant is an agreement between one character and another. /God came through a covenant relationship by treating man as a character. /There are no covenant relationships like this in other religions.

/Other religions do not have personal relationships with God. /Harmony between God and man is only possible through a covenant. /Thus, man accepts God's will and obeys.

/In God's covenant with man, God and man would become disconnected if man were to break the covenant. /Again, the fulfillment of the covenant is salvation. /The violation of the covenant is sin and punishment.

/Therefore, we humans must obey the relationship covenant between God and man. /However, Adam broke the covenant of works before God. /Thus, Adam received punishment as a result of his sin.

**/B. Types of Covenants.** /The covenant can be theologically separated into two kinds. /The covenant of works and the covenant of grace. /The covenant of works is based on the terms of one's behavior. /The covenant of grace promises salvation by God's grace.

/The covenant of works was fulfilled through the covenant between God and Adam. /However, Adam broke the covenant of works. /Therefore, Adam faced sin and death. /God then said that he would give salvation to man by his grace, and God established the covenant of grace.

/The covenant of grace can be thought of in two ways. /The covenant of grace is /the Old Covenant /and the New Covenant. /Thus, the Old Testament and the New Testament. /Therefore, the Old Covenant is the story of Christ before he came to this earth.

/It is the covenant promise that God made with the Israelites before Jesus came. /For example, they are the Noahic Covenant, /Abrahamic Covenant, /and the Mosaic Covenant, also known as the Sinaitic Covenant. /God would send Christ through the covenant of the Old Testament.

/The New Covenant is /the covenant that God gave after Christ came to this earth. /Luke 22:20 /The New Covenant became the sacrifice of the blood of Christ. /It is the blood of the cross of Jesus.

/The Israelites put blood on the door frames of their houses on the Passover at the Exodus. /This taught about the blood of Christ who would come in the future. /Furthermore, people of Moses' time sacrificed oxen and sheep to God. /Hebrews 9:22

/This taught that Jesus would shed His blood. /What became the sacrifice according to the New Covenant? /The blood of the cross of Christ. /The blood of this covenant destroyed the wall of sin. /It was the atonement of sins.

/In the Old Testament times, one was only able to go before God after blood was sprinkled over the altar and the people's sins were wiped away. /In the same way, believers receive forgiveness of sins through faith in the blood of Christ, and then they can go before God the Father.

/The New Covenant promises the blessing of heaven. /Those who participate in this covenant receive forgiveness of sins, as well as hope for heaven. /They are forgiven through faith in Christ and enter heaven.

/Next, /**C. Relationship of the Covenant.** /**First**, the relationship between the New Covenant and the Old Covenant. /The Old Covenant is not a covenant of works, but a covenant of grace. /The law and the prophecies are not contradictory to Christ, but are types of Christ.

/Everyone, the law and sacrifices of atonement are not a covenant of works. /The covenant of works is God's covenant regarding God's command to Adam not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. /Everything that happened after is part of the covenant of grace.

/Everything in Noah's time, /Abraham's time, /Moses' time, /David's time, /and the prophetic times /give the promise of Christ. /In the Old Testament times, all were saved through faith in the coming Christ.

/The law was also a covenant of grace. /The Old Covenant that God gave his people on

Mount Sinai is the type of the New Covenant that would come from Jesus Christ. /God did not say that one would be saved by keeping the law.

/Exodus chapter 20 is about the Ten Commandments. /Before God gave the Ten Commandments, he said, "I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery." /Therefore, God did not say that one would be saved only if he kept the Commandments. /God would first save the people, and then they would have to keep the Commandments.

/God did not say that they would be saved only if they kept the law. /One is saved through faith in Christ, and then he must keep the Commandments after. /God never said that one would be saved if he is circumcised. /Those who are saved by faith must obey God's word. /This means that one "becomes righteous through faith."

/Second, the relationship between the covenant of grace and the covenant of works. /The covenant of grace does not abolish the covenant of works. /Rather, the covenant of grace completes the covenant of works, and it is a new way of fulfilling it. /Jesus Christ, the second Adam, completes what the first Adam failed to do.

/Jesus fulfilled the law. /Jesus perfectly kept the law. /Jesus obeyed God to the point of death. /This became righteousness before God. /Thus, Jesus paid for man's sins in the covenant of grace.

/Jesus perfectly obeyed the law. /The Lord died in our place. /Thus, we have been saved by grace through faith in Jesus.

**/3. The Covenant and Salvation. /A. Establishment of the Covenant.** /God established the covenant of works with Adam as the representative of mankind. /However, man could not keep the covenant.

/God then allowed man to keep the covenant through Jesus Christ, which is also known as the covenant of grace. /The Old Testament speaks of the promise of the covenant of grace. /The New Testament teaches about the fulfillment of the covenant of grace. /In this way, God's promise was fulfilled. /God allowed us believers to receive salvation just as he promised.

**/B. Views of the Covenant. /First,** it is God's independent work. /God took the initiative to fulfill salvation for man in the covenant of grace. /God took complete charge in this.

**/Second,** view of the fulfillment of the Old Testament. /The Old Testament is based on a covenant. /Everything in the Old Testament Bible was fulfilled through Christ in the New Testament. /The revelations of both the Old and New Testaments are the same. /The revelation of the Old Testament and the revelation of the New Testament are actually the same.

/The views and themes of the Old and New Testaments are the same. /They are

essentially the same. /The Old and New Testaments are both prophecies about Christ.

/Third, the law based on redemption. /God gave the law based on the fact of redemption. /As we already studied, God first saved us and then gave us the law.

/God made Abraham righteous, and then told him to keep the law. /Genesis 15:5-6 /“Look up at the heavens and count the stars...So shall your offspring be.” /This was the promise of Christ. /Then, Genesis chapters 17 and 18 speak of circumcision. /Therefore, salvation came first.

/Thus, all who believe in Jesus must be upright before God. /We, who have been saved, must keep the Commandments. /God’s movement of salvation moves according to the principles of the covenant and grace, from beginning to end. /Here, we will conclude the discussion on covenant theology.

/We will continue with **Chapter 2, Teachings of Christ. /1. Theology of the Beatitudes.** /The Beatitudes are recorded in Matthew 5:3-12. /Matthew chapters 5-7 are known as “The Mount of Blessing.” /It means, “Teachings that become treasures.”

/It is also called “The Sermon on the Mount,” which means to leave teachings for future generations. /Matthew 5-7. /There are eight types of blessings here. /First, it says, “Blessed are the poor in spirit.”

/This means that man discovers that he absolutely cannot be righteous before God. /“I am not an exception.” /Hence, he must receive God’s grace and help.

/He must desire God’s grace. /He must be desperate for heaven and the spiritual problem. /He spirit must desire God, just as a deer pants for water. /Luke 6:25 says, “Woe to you who are well fed now.”

/Thus, one discovers that he is not righteous, and he understands that he is ignorant and incompetent. /These people will inherit heaven. /They will receive salvation. /They will receive comfort and blessings from God.

/Second, it says, “Blessed are those who mourn.” /This is to mourn with the knowledge that one has nothing but sins. /It is to mourn with the knowledge that one does not have righteousness but only sins. /It is to mourn because we do not live by God’s word.

/It is to mourn for not loving more, /for not obeying more, /for not being more faithful, /and for not praying more. /Joel 2:13

/Third, it says, “Blessed are the meek.” /We must correctly understand ourselves, and we must obey all works of God. /When one is meek, he receives guidance from God. /Psalm 37:11

/The world will submit to believers, and will submit to those who are meek, or gentle.

/Jesus was gentle and humble. /To be gentle means to completely surrender to God. /One who is gentle is not stubborn. /He does not seek his own will before God.

/He completely obeys if it is God's command. /Our Jesus obeyed God to the point of death. /The Lord was like a lamb led to the slaughter. /The apostle Paul also preached the gospel even when he was flogged.

/Paul went to Jerusalem, even if hardships and troubles awaited him there. /In this way, those who obey God's word are meek. /The meek will inherit the earth. /The meek will have the final victory.

/Fourth, it says, "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness." /This is to resent sins and repent. /It means to long for God's righteousness. /It means to strive to walk down the right path. /2 Peter 3:13

/Righteousness corresponds with God's will. /It means to know that one is lacking and is not righteous, and it means to desire the righteousness of Jesus. /It means that we believe in Jesus and receive the righteousness of Jesus. /It is to follow God's word. /It is to follow God's will.

/Fifth, it says, "Blessed are the merciful." /We received righteousness from God. /Therefore, there are still many around us who have not yet received God's righteousness. /There are many who still do not believe.

/We must have compassion on them. /We must share God's mercy with them. /James 2:13 /We must love everyone. /We must forgive everyone and have mercy on them.

/We must have mercy on others in order to receive God's mercy. /We cannot receive God's great mercy if we do not have mercy on others. /The Lord's Prayer says, "Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors."

/Sixth, it says, "Blessed are the pure in heart." /We become more and more clean because we obey God's word. /We grow closer to God. /We serve God. /Then the eyes of our spirits will be opened.

/In this way, we will grow closer to God. /We will throw away our greed. /We will receive guidance of God's word and guidance of the Holy Spirit. /Jeremiah 17:9 /We will always repent. /We will throw away greed. /Our hearts will become clean. /Then our spiritual eyes will be brightened. /Then we will see God.

/Seventh, it says, "Blessed are the peacemakers." /We found peace with God through faith in Christ. /We were once at conflict with God because of our sins.

/Now, we received forgiveness of our sins through faith in Jesus. /We found peace with God. /Romans 5:10 /Colossians 1:20 /We now found peace with God. /Next, we must have peace with our neighbors.

/When there are believers and unbelievers in a family, there will be conflict. /Views of religion differ between believers and unbelievers. /Therefore, believers must evangelize so that unbelievers will believe in Jesus.

/When unbelievers believe in Jesus, their view of religion will become like the believers. /Then there will be harmony between them. /They will also be harmony with God. /We must be at peace with God and with our neighbors. /We must throw away our sins. /We must evangelize to our neighbors. /We must love our neighbors. /We must make sacrifices for our neighbors.

/Eighth, it says, “Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness.” /This is the greatest blessing for believers. /Blessed are those who are persecuted. /Their rewards in heaven will be great. /There will be persecutions when we follow Christ.

/This is because we are righteous and we are the light. /1 Peter 4:13 /Acts 16:25 /Paul and Silas were joyful and praised God in the midst of persecutions. /When one suffers with Christ, he will receive glory with Christ.

**/2. The Perfecter of the Law.** /Christ is the perfecter of the Law. /Matthew 5:17-18 /Christ did not come to abolish the Law but to fulfill them. /Jesus fulfilled the Law.

/The Lord fulfilled all 613 commands of the Law. /We cannot keep the entire Law. /Our Jesus alone can keep the entire Law. /We become righteous through faith in Jesus. /We become righteous through faith. /Anyone who believes in Jesus receives salvation. /We who have received salvation must obey God’s word.

**/3. Standard of Morals.** /At the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus taught the standard of morals. /This was not legalism. /It means that we, who received salvation through faith, must obey God’s word.

/Jesus showed His view of the Law from a God-centered perspective. **/A. Jesus’ View of the Law.** /The Pharisees had a superficial view of the Law. /The Sermon of the Mount did not oppose of the Law of the Old Testament. /John 5:39

/Jesus fulfilled the Law of the Old Testament. /Matthew 5:17 /Jesus did not oppose of the Law. /Jesus criticized the Pharisees for superficially interpreting the Law. /The Pharisees incorrectly interpreted the Law.

/Jesus taught about the basis of the Law. /For example, do not murder. /Jesus did not interpret it by saying, “I did not kill anyone so I am fine.” /Jesus said, “Even if you did not physically kill another, hating your brother is also considered murder.”

/Jesus said, “Cursing another is murder.” /The Law also says, “Do not commit adultery.” /However, Jesus said, “Anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery.”

/The Pharisees saw only the fragmentary sides of the Law. /The Pharisees did not know the principles of the Law. /They did not know the basis of the Law. /Jesus correctly taught them the basis of the Law.

**/B. Jesus' Teachings of the Law.** /Why did Jesus teach the Law at the Sermon on the Mount? /It was to correct the Pharisees of their incorrect views of the Law.

/Jesus also wanted them to know about the true nature of sin through the Law. /Jesus also taught that the salvation of mankind comes from grace. /Salvation of mankind can be found only by grace. /Jesus presented a basic principle about the covenant of grace.

**/C. Principles of Behavior for Believers.** /This can be found beginning from Matthew 6:1 /Jesus taught the differences of principles of behavior of God's children and the Pharisees. /The Pharisees served God with outward appearances. /They served God to show off to the people.

/However, our Jesus told us to serve God with God-centeredness. /When we do God's works and when we serve God, we must do so with God at the center of it all. /We must not fast or pray for others to see.

/We must go before God and pray in secrecy. /We must not be believers who attempt to show off to others. /We must put God at the center and we must serve God by being spirit-centered.

/Here we will conclude the tenth lecture on biblical theology. /Thank you.