



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE STUDY CURRICULUM

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND COVENANTS

QUESTION MANUAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Textbook: *Biblical Research Library, LAW AND COVENANTS*, Book 6

Discussion Questions: Answer **ALL** the discussion questions at the end of the chapter 12 questions.

Memory Verses: Isaiah 3:1-3; Psalm 110:1; Joel 2:28; Matthew 5:17,18; Luke 24:44; John 1:17; Romans 7:1-4;15:4; 1 Corinthians 10:11; Galatians 3:24,25; Colossians 2:14-16; Hebrews 8:7,8; 9:15; 10:9,10

Lesson Outlines: Prepare and deliver **FIVE** (5) outlines on any subject of the material of the textbook.

Reading: Old Testament: **LEVITICUS; NUMBERS; DEUTERONOMY** New Testament: **GALATIANS; HEBREWS**

Chapter 1 Laws and Covenants

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

parties, portions, relationship, specifically, alliance, changing, law, negative, Moses, limit, land, learning, obedience, maintain, Aaronic, atonement, maintained, inferior, Messiah, Israel, Abraham, patience, conditions, valid, truth, church, contained, ethics, maintained, superior, promises, please, laws, cross

1. When God changed the high priesthood from the _____ priests of the Sinai law to the high priesthood of Jesus, then there was the necessity of _____ from the Sinai law to the New Testament law.
2. Christians today maintain their covenant _____ with God through _____ to the New Testament law, not the Sinai law.
3. The things that were written in the Sinai law were recorded for our _____, in order that we, through _____ and comfort of the Scriptures, might have hope.
4. When we understand how patiently God worked with the nation of Israel in order to bring the _____ into the world through Israel, then we understand how patiently God works with the _____ in order to bring her into glory.
5. No man can have a relationship with God without a covenant with God, and no man can _____ a covenant with God without obedience to the _____ of the covenant.
6. If God established a covenant with man that did not contain _____ for keeping the covenant, then men could live as they _____ and still maintain the covenant relationship.
7. God establishes covenants with man in order that man receive _____ and blessings that are _____ within the covenants.
8. When God made a covenant with _____, he promised that his seed would receive a _____ for their own possession.
9. The term "law" is used to refer to the code of _____, morals or ceremonies that God commands should be the conditions upon which the covenant relationship is to be _____ by man.
10. The law of a covenant can contain both _____ and positive laws that must be obeyed in order for the covenant relationship to continue _____ between God and man.
11. Many people today _____ the effectiveness of the law of Christ by teaching that _____ of the Sinai law are still binding on Christians today.
12. God never intended that the Sinai law be a means of _____ for sin apart from the atoning sacrifice of the _____.
13. When God made a covenant with the nation of Israel, we must understand that the conditions for the keeping of the covenant were meant to apply _____ to the nation of _____.
14. The Sinai law was given through _____, but grace and _____ were given through Jesus.
15. Because the New Testament is _____, then we should not seek to live under the _____ codes of the Sinai law.
16. The Greek word *diatheke* is used to generally refer to an _____ or standing contract between two _____.
17. When Israel entered into a covenant relationship with God, God gave them _____ as the conditions upon which the covenant was to be _____.

Chapter 2 Justification Through The Cross

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

perfect, obedient, sufficient, blood, just, redemption, forever, life, perfectly, committed, Mediator, once, death, conditions, good, sanctified, sin, works, before, eternity, forbearance, justification, offering, Jesus, impossible, faith

1. Under the new covenant, the sacrificial offering of the blood of Jesus has perfected _____ those who are being _____.
2. Christians have been sanctified through the _____ of the body of Jesus _____ for all time.
3. Since _____ is the way, truth and _____, no one comes to the Father except through Him.
4. Under the Sinai law, nothing was made _____ from sin because it is _____ that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sin.
5. The atoning _____ of Jesus on the cross was planned _____ the creation of the world.
6. Jesus is the _____ of the new covenant by means of death, for He also died for the _____ of the transgressions that were committed under the first covenant.
7. It is not possible that something that is of this created world should be a _____ atonement for sin between an eternal God and man whom God intends to bring into _____.
8. Though the first covenant was holy, _____ and _____, those who lived under it were with fault because they could not keep it perfectly so as to be justified by perfect law-keeping.
9. _____ and cleansing of sin under the Sinai law had to be accomplished only in view of the _____ sacrifice of Jesus on the cross.
10. Because of His _____ in view of the cross, God passed over the sins that were _____ by those who lived under the Sinai law.
11. The blood of Jesus cleansed those who lived under the first covenant because of their _____ faith in response to the _____ of the covenant under which they lived.
12. No one can be justified before God by perfect keeping of law simply because no one can keep law _____ so as to live without _____.
13. Paul said that we are justified by _____ in Christ and not by the _____ of law.

Chapter 3

Dead To The Sinai Law

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Moses, faith, angels, commandments, Psalms, mediator, Nehemiah, nailing, Sinai, Lord, dead, Israel, Sabbath, civil, through, Moses, law, against, purification, theocratic, moral, body, grace, covet

1. When Christ died on the cross, He wiped out the handwriting of requirements that were _____ us, and took it out of the way, _____ it to the cross.
2. Since we have been justified by _____, we have peace with God through Jesus, through whom we have access by faith into the _____ of God.
3. In the covenant relationship that _____ had with God, there were both _____ and civil laws.
4. _____ referred to the Sinai law as both the law of _____ and the law of God.
5. In Romans 7 when Paul referred to the commandment "You shall not _____," he was referring to one of the ten _____ which was considered the law.
6. Christians have been made _____ to the law by the _____ of Christ.
7. The term "_____ " is used in the New Testament to refer to _____, Isaiah and Genesis.
8. The term "law of _____ " is used to refer to the Sinai law simply because it was _____ Moses that the law was given to the nation of Israel.
9. The nation of Israel was a _____ nation in the sense that both _____ and moral laws originated from God who ruled Israel directly through His laws.
10. God came down on Mount _____ and spoke to Israel, to whom He gave ordinances and true laws, and made known to Israel the holy _____.
11. The Sinai law was given through _____ to Moses who functioned as a _____ between God and Israel.
12. When the days of Mary's _____ were completed according to the law of Moses, Jesus was brought to Jerusalem to be presented to the Lord according to the law of the _____.

Chapter 4

Change To A New Covenant And Law

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

high priest, things, better, segment, iniquity, bulls, remember, nation, shadow, resurrection, Christ, kingdom, Mediator, cursed, fathers, law, old, possession, wilderness, excellent, priests, judgment, Ezra, Abraham, Redeemer, new, image, substance, tutor, oracles, continue, sins, hearts, Jeremiah, teach, Moses, perfectly, away, forty, justified, advantage, Nehemiah, throne, second, forgive, condition

1. In order to preserve a _____ of society to bring the Messiah into the world, God made a covenant first with _____, and then with the nation of Israel.

2. The _____ for keeping the covenant that God made with Israel was that they had to continue to obey the _____ of the covenant.
3. The prophet _____ promised that God would establish a new covenant with the house of Israel and Judah which would be written on their _____.
4. At Mount Sinai God did not make a covenant with the _____ of Israel, but with the _____ of Israel that was present at Sinai at the time the covenant was made.
5. One _____ the Jews had in their relationship with God was the fact that they were entrusted with the _____ of God.
6. When God established a covenant with the nation of Israel, He established them as a _____ of _____ and a holy nation.
7. At the time the covenant was established with Israel on Mount Sinai, Moses said that the Lord commanded him that he should _____ Israel statutes and _____ in order that they might observe them in the land of promise.
8. Throughout her history, God reminded Israel to _____ the law of _____, His servant, which He had commanded them at Horeb for all Israel.
9. _____ recorded that _____ the scribe brought the book of the law of Moses which the Lord had commanded Israel.
10. When the _____ of the world was brought into the world, then there was no reason to _____ the nation of Israel.
11. The fact that a _____ covenant was promised to the houses of Israel and Judah assumed that the _____ covenant would be done away in order that the new be established.
12. Under the old covenant it was not possible that the blood of _____ and goats should take away sins, whereas under the new, the obedient have been _____ by the blood of the Son of God.
13. Jeremiah prophesied that God would forgive _____ under the new covenant, and their _____ would be remembered no more.
14. Since there was no forgiveness of sins through the offering of the blood of animals under the old covenant, there had to be a _____ covenant promised to Israel wherein God would _____ sins.
15. The _____ of the new covenant cast a _____ back to the Sinai covenant, and thus, the shadow was an indication of something greater that was to come.
16. The old law and covenant were a shadow of the good _____ to come, and not the very _____ of the things.
17. Under the old covenant man was _____ simply because no one could keep the law of the covenant _____ so as to save himself.
18. The new covenant and law that Jesus established offer better promises, a better _____, a better _____ and a better blood of sprinkling.
19. When Jesus established the _____ covenant, He took _____ the first covenant.
20. After God established a covenant with the nation of Israel on Mount Sinai, Israel subsequently sinned, and thus were cursed with _____ years of wandering in the _____.
21. The Sinai law was a _____ to bring us to _____, but now that Christ has come, we are no longer under the tutor.
22. Jesus is now our _____ who is seated at the right hand of the _____ of the Majesty in the heavens.
23. Jesus has obtained a more _____ ministry inasmuch as He is also the _____ of a better covenant which was established on better promises.

Chapter 5

Change In Priesthood

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

judge, new, Moses, Aaron, fulfilled, throughout, Psalms, Judah, generations, descendants, sabbaths, intended, perpetual, priests, change, all, priesthood, Levitical, Jesus, nothing, glory, things, heaven, planned, everlasting, promises, Melchizedek, perfection, order, law

1. Paul warned the Colossians that no one should _____ them in reference to the keeping of a festival or a new moon or _____.
2. Jesus stated that the Sinai law would not pass away until all _____ concerning the law were _____.
3. When all things concerning _____ were fulfilled in the prophecies of the Sinai law, then the _____ was taken away.
4. Under the Sinai law only the _____ of Aaron could be _____ of Israel.
5. The Hebrew writer stated that if there were _____ under the Levitical priesthood, then there would not have been a need to establish another priesthood after the order of _____.
6. Jesus became a high priest according to the _____ of Mechizedek and according to the order of _____.
7. The fact that God always intended to establish Jesus as the high priest for all men clearly proves that He never intended that the _____ priesthood should be continued _____ history.
8. Moses recorded that Israel was to observe the Sabbath throughout their _____ as a _____ covenant for it was a sign of the covenant that God had established with the nation of Israel.
9. The words "_____ " and "forever" as they are used in the Old Testament meant that that which was "everlasting" and "forever" was to last throughout its _____ time of duration.
10. Though God stated that the priesthood of the Sinai law was to be an everlasting _____, He did not mean that there would be Levitical priests in _____.
11. Jesus affirmed that all things that were written in the law of _____ and the Prophets and the _____ concerning Him had been fulfilled.
12. All the _____ of God to Israel have been fulfilled in Jesus to the _____ of God.

13. Jesus arose from the tribe of _____, of which tribe Moses spoke _____ concerning priests.
14. Since there was a _____ in priesthood from the Levitical system to the high priesthood of Jesus, then there was the necessity of changing the law from the old to the _____.
15. Before the world was created, God _____ that Jesus would function as the high priest for _____ men.

Chapter 6

Establishment Of The New Covenant

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Christians, died, meritorious, against, conditions, blood, adultery, covet, abolished, dedicated, Christ, purpose, dead, Jewish, death, law, alive, marriage, married, severed, requirements, ordinances, justified, bound, lives, relationship, body, cross, marry, covetousness, Mediator, cross

1. Those Christians who would seek to maintain portions of the Sinai law while at the same time, join themselves to _____, are actually _____ from Christ.
2. Paul stated that by _____ deeds of the law no one shall be _____ before God.
3. The purpose of the old covenant was fulfilled in the _____, and thus, when the fulfillment came, the old law had no _____ for existing.
4. The Sinai covenant was _____ by the blood of animals, whereas, the New Testament covenant was dedicated by the _____ of the incarnate Son of God.
5. A testament comes into force after the _____ of the one who has made the testament, and thus, the New Testament of Jesus did not come into force until after He _____.
6. Paul used the _____ law in order to illustrate the truth that Christians cannot be _____ both to the Sinai law and the New Testament law at the same time.
7. The woman who has a husband is bound by the _____ to the husband while he _____.
8. If a woman marries another man while her husband is still _____, then she commits _____.
9. In order for a woman to _____ another man without committing adultery, the first husband must be _____.
10. In order for _____ Christians to be married to Christ, the first covenant and law to which they were _____ must be dead.
11. Paul said that one advantage of the law was that he would not have known _____ except the law said, "You shall not _____."
12. When one obeys the gospel, he comes into a covenant _____ with God through Christ, and thus, he is not obligated to keep the _____ for the old covenant.
13. Jesus is the _____ of the New Testament by means of His death on the _____.
14. Jesus blotted out the handwriting of _____ that was _____ us and contrary to us.
15. Through His death, Jesus _____ in His flesh the enmity, that is, the law of commandments contained in _____.
16. _____ have become dead to the Sinai law by the _____ of Christ.

Chapter 7

Subjects Of The New Law

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

country, Moses, words, love, interpretations, moral, life, fourth, teaching, Son, fundamental, Jesus, Sabbath, final, Peter, changed, before, today, judged, hate, unchanging, transfiguration, truth, pleased, Moses, force

1. The meaning of Jesus' _____ before Peter, James and John was the message that they and all men must listen to _____ and not the Sinai law.
2. The fundamental _____ principles of the ten commandments existed _____ and after the giving of the ten commandments on Mount Sinai, but the ten commandment law in and of itself as a part of the Sinai law has been done away.
3. The Sinai law was given through _____, but grace and _____ was given through Jesus.
4. Jesus is the way, truth and _____, and thus, in these last days God speaks to us _____ through His Son.
5. All principles of the ten commandments are found in the New Testament except for the _____ commandment, the commandment to keep the _____.
6. Any truth or moral principle of the Sinai law that is not stated in the New Testament cannot be _____ to be _____ to Christianity.
7. In the _____ judgment, we will not be judged by the Sinai law, but by the _____ of Jesus.
8. When Jesus said in the sermon on the Mount, "But I say unto you," He was comparing what He was _____ with the _____ of the Sinai law by the religious leaders.
9. When Jesus was transfigured on the mount, the Father said of Jesus out of heaven that Jesus was His beloved _____ in whom He was well _____.
10. When Jesus was transfigured, _____ wanted to build three tabernacles, one for Jesus, one for _____ and one for Elijah.

11. The Sinai law never said that one should _____ his neighbor and _____ his enemy.
12. Though the moral laws that one not murder or steal are a part of the civil laws of a country in which one lives, this does not mean that the law of a preceding foreign occupying government is still in _____ in the _____.
13. _____ moral principles have existed from the beginning of time, though specific laws that God has given for maintaining covenant relationships with man have _____.

Chapter 8

Superiority Of The New Testament

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

sufficient, man, hope, hearts, animals, abolish, things, all, nation, perfect, married, remembrance, continue, inferior, Son, covenant, sins, changed, superior, glory, stone, continue

1. Under the old covenant there was a _____ of sins every year, but under the new _____ are remembered no more.
2. Under the old covenant the high priest was a _____, but under the new covenant the _____ of God functions as our high priest.
3. The _____ of the Sinai covenant has passed away, but the glory of the new _____.
4. Since men cannot be married both to the Old and New Testament laws at the same time, Jesus died in order to _____ the Old in order that we might be _____ to Him under the New.
5. The law of the old covenant was written on tables of _____, whereas the law of the new covenant is written on the _____ of men.
6. The Sinai law made nothing _____, and thus, there was the bringing in of a better _____ through which we draw near to God.
7. The better _____ we have in the new covenant are a better _____ relationship, a better country, a better resurrection, and better promises.
8. The Sinai covenant was given to one _____, whereas the new has been offered to _____ nations.
9. The Sinai covenant had the offering of _____ for the sins of men, whereas the new has the _____ offering of the blood of the Son of God.
10. The fact that the New Testament covenant is superior to the Sinai covenant, assumes the fact that God never intended that the Sinai system _____ without being _____.
11. When the Hebrew writer argued the _____ nature of the New Testament covenant and law, he was at the same time arguing the _____ nature of the Sinai covenant and law in comparison to the new.

Chapter 9

The Law And The Sabbath

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

nation, rested, assembled, day, consecrate, Sabbath, atonement, end, John, sanctified, ceased, hallowed, benefit, eighth, hallow, Sinai, earth, rest, Babylonian, worship, man, Jubilee, stoned, twice, synagogue, place, ceremonial, Moses, Egyptian, understood, gathered, cease, work, before, greater, theocratic, holy, six, accustomed, Sinai, labors, worshiping, ordinance, survival, circumcision, year, remember, example, homes, Jesus, creation, sign, covenant, year, reason, six

1. When God completed His work of creating, He _____ on the seventh day, and thus _____ it.
2. To _____ something means to _____, honor as sacred or to set apart.
3. God set apart the seventh day for Israel in order that they _____ from their _____ on this day.
4. The _____ assemblies of Israel did not come into practice until after the _____ captivity, and thus, they were not a part of the Sinai law.
5. The word "_____" means "to rest," "to _____," or "to desist."
6. When God gave Israel the ten commandments He reminded them that in _____ days He had created heaven and _____, and on the seventh day, He rested.
7. Other Sabbaths of the Sinai law included the seventh _____, the Sabbath of the day of _____, the fiftieth year of the year of Jubilee.
8. The first mention of the seventh day in the Bible is in the record of the _____ of all things when God _____ from the work of creation.
9. There is no scripture in the Old Testament that mentions that the Jews _____ on the Sabbath for the purpose of _____ God.
10. Before they entered the promised land, Moses reminded the Jews to remember that after God had taken them out of _____ captivity, He commanded that they should _____ the Sabbath which at that time He commanded them.

11. It was at Mount _____ that God made the keeping of the Sabbath a _____ of the covenant that He established with the nation of Israel.
12. In Exodus 16:22-30 God commanded Israel to take up _____ as much manna on the day preceding the Sabbath because the Sabbath was a _____ day unto the Lord.
13. When God gave Israel the ten commandment law, He said that the seventh day would be a _____ of rest and that they should do no _____.
14. It is erroneous to believe that because God _____ the Sabbath that He made it a day of _____.
15. The Sabbath was given to the nation of Israel as a sign of the _____ that God established with the _____.
16. The Sabbath was not an _____ that was given to Israel that was to be observed without _____.
17. God rested from creation on the seventh day in order to give man an _____ that there should be rest after _____ days of work.
18. Simply because the seventh day was set apart as a day of rest does not mean that it was set apart as a day of worship, as the fiftieth year of _____ was not set apart as a _____ of worship.
19. The fact that when the Jews were commanded to respect the Sabbath by not gathering food, they went ahead and _____ food, assumes that they were not _____ to keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest.
20. The fact that the Sabbath was not a day of assembled worship is _____ from the fact that God commanded that no man was to go out of his _____ on the Sabbath.
21. Since Moses revealed at Mount _____ that the Sabbath was to be observed as a sign of the covenant between God and Israel, then we must assume that the Sabbath was not observed by Israel _____ Moses made the commandment known to Israel.
22. _____ said that the Sabbath was made for _____, not man for the Sabbath.
23. Jesus affirmed by His teaching of Mark 7:27,28 the fact that the Sabbath law could be violated when the _____ needs of man were _____.
24. If the necessity for circumcision on the _____ day fell on the Sabbath, then the law of _____ on the eighth day was more important than the strict observance of the Sabbath.
25. All the Sabbaths of the Sinai law were considered _____ laws since they were given for the _____ of the Jews.
26. Those who did not keep the Sabbath under the Sinai law were to be _____ because the Sabbath was a part of the _____ law that God established with Israel.
27. The reason why God commanded the Jews not to go out of their _____ on the Sabbath emphasizes the _____ why the Sabbath was given, that is, it was to be a day of rest.
28. Jesus' statement in _____ 7:22 teaches that _____ gave the law of circumcision before the giving of the law of the Sabbath.

Chapter 10

The Sign Of The Sabbath

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

relationship, established, Moses, deliverance, Sinai, conditions, fathers, generations, before, circumcision, sanctification, Gentile, patriarch, joined, world, Deuteronomy

1. _____ was to speak to the children of Israel and tell them that God's Sabbath must be kept, for it was a sign of the covenant throughout their _____.
2. The Sabbath was a sign of God's _____ of Israel, His creative work, and His _____ of Israel from Egyptian captivity.
3. _____ 5:2,3 states that God made a covenant with Israel in Horeb, which covenant He did not make with the _____ of Israel.
4. The _____ who joined himself to the nation of Israel was to keep the Sabbath and hold fast to the _____ of the covenant that God made with the nation of Israel.
5. The Gentiles did not have the Sinai law as a condition for a special covenant _____ with God because they were not in covenant relationship with God unless they _____ themselves to the nation of Israel.
6. The Sabbath was given to Israel through Moses, not through any _____ who lived _____ the establishment of the nation of Israel.
7. The Sabbath was a sign of the covenant that God _____ with the nation of Israel at Mount _____.
8. The signs of _____ and the Sabbath were a signal to the rest of the _____ at the time Israel existed that the nation was in a special covenant relationship with God.

Chapter 11

The Church And Sunday

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

second, love, day, de-emphasizes, originally, departmentalized, together, apostles, synagogues, preaching, Saturday, resurrected, command, evangelizing, announcement, Barnabas, worshipful, location, Ephesus, absence, Tertullian, kingdom, solemnized, cease, confine, conducted, confined, remember, partake, specific, daily, public, persuaded, house, rose, consider, first, reasoned, temple, time

1. The _____ attitudes and actions of the Christian are not _____ to one day of a week.
2. The early Christians continued _____ in the temple and breaking bread from house to _____.
3. Though there is no direct _____ to partake of the Lord's Supper on the first day of the week, we assume that the apostles taught the early church to partake of the Supper on Sunday as often as they could in order to _____ the sacrifice of Jesus.
4. In the epistle of _____ it is stated that the early Christians kept the "eighth" day (Sunday), for on it Jesus _____ from the dead.
5. In the industrial world, our lives are often _____, and thus, we often seek to departmentalize our worship of God which leads us to _____ worship to a brief time throughout the week.
6. The New Testament emphasizes the first day of the week as the day when Christians in a particular area came _____ for _____ worship.
7. The New Testament emphasizes Sunday as a special day for Christians because Jesus was _____ on Sunday and the first announcement of His _____ reign was on Sunday.
8. The Spirit was first poured out on the _____ on the first day of the week, on which day also, about three thousand responded to the first _____ of the gospel to the world.
9. Christians must assemble together in order to _____ one another for the purpose of stirring up good works and _____.
10. Hebrews 10:24,25 does not speak of the _____ of meeting, the location of meeting, how many Christians are to meet or how the meeting of the Christians is to be _____.
11. In _____ the church came together on the first day of the week in order to _____ of the Lord's Supper.
12. Because the early Christians commonly met on the _____ day of the week, this day came to be known as the Lord's _____.
13. The early evangelists met in the _____ on the Sabbath for the purpose of _____ the godly Jews who met there.
14. Paul _____ in the synagogue every Sabbath, and consequently, _____ both Jews and Greeks.
15. Daily in the _____ and from house to house, the early Christians did not cease teaching and _____ Jesus as the Christ.
16. When the Christian leaves the _____ for public worship, he does not _____ worshiping God in spirit and truth.
17. When one emphasizes one _____ day of the week as the only day of worship, then he _____ every other day of the week as a day of worship.
18. _____ stated that the early Christians _____ the day after Saturday in contradistinction to those who kept the Sabbath.
19. Since the church leaders of the _____ century state that the early Christians met on Sunday, it is doubtful that the church had fallen so quickly from the Sabbath to Sunday, if they _____ met on Saturday.
20. The _____ of statements in the New Testament concerning the meeting of Christians on the Sabbath speaks clearly that they did not meet on _____ for a special day of the worship of the church.

Chapter 12

Abolishment Of The Sabbath Law

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

fulfilled, justified, handwriting, duration, covenant, sabbaths, word, generations, synagogues, whole, day, Pentecost, Messiah, purpose, end, promises, commandment, fourth, Christ, perpetual, always, principles, fulfill, forever, lived, binding, fathers, perfect, offerings, everlasting, second, established, liberty, nailed, Jew, destroy, title, prophecies, Israel, judge

1. Paul exhorted the Colossians that no one should _____ anyone regarding a festival or a new moon or _____.
2. Man has _____ been under a law of God, even before the establishment of the ten _____ law with the nation of Israel.
3. Christians are under law today, which law is referred to as the "law of Christ" or "_____ law of _____."
4. Those who reject Jesus and do not receive His _____, the same word they reject will judge them in the last _____.
5. All the _____ of the ten commandments are found in the law of Christ except the _____ commandment, which is the commandment to keep the Sabbath.
6. Before the establishment of the new covenant on the day of _____ in A.D. 30, Jesus and the disciples _____ under the Sinai law, and thus, were subject to keep its ordinances.
7. When Jesus died on the cross, He took away the _____ of requirements that was against us, having _____ it to the cross.

8. The early evangelists went into the _____ on the Sabbath in order to announce to the Jews who were there that Jesus was the _____ of Israel.
9. If one seeks to keep a part of the Sinai law in order to be _____ before God, then he is obligated to keep the _____ law.
10. When Jesus fulfilled the _____ for which the Sinai law was given, then the law was taken out of way in order that the New Testament of Christ be _____.
11. Though the Sabbath was given to Israel as a _____ covenant to last throughout their _____, the Sabbath ceased when the generations of Israel ceased in Christ.
12. When one comes into _____, there is neither _____ nor Gentile, male nor female, slave or free.
13. The perpetual nature of the Sinai law meant that it would be _____ until the time God intended that it _____.
14. The offering of incense, burnt _____ and the Pentecost feast were ordinances that were to last _____, however, they ended when the New Testament of Christ was established.
15. The words "perpetual," "forever," and "_____ " are used in the Bible to refer to that which was to last throughout God's intended time of _____.
16. Jesus said that He did not come to _____ the Law or the Prophets, but He came to _____ the Law and Prophets.
17. When Jesus said that one jot or _____ would not pass from the law until all things are _____, then He meant that there was a time when the law would be fulfilled.
18. Jesus came in order that He might fulfill the _____ that were made to the _____.
19. Jesus fulfilled all _____ that referred to Him as the Messiah of _____.
20. When Jesus came, He took away the first _____ in order that He might establish the _____ covenant.

Discussion:

1. Without the cross, why would there be no justification from sin for those who would live exclusively by the keeping of the Sinai law?
2. How was someone like Abraham justified from sin while living before the cross?
3. How would one argue that the term "law" refers to all the Sinai law?
4. What was the Hebrew writer's argument that the law had to be changed because there was a change in the priesthood?
5. Why can Christians not be married both to the Sinai law and the New Testament law?
6. In the textbook, what was the argument that because a particular moral or civil law was a part of a previous occupying government, this does not mean that the government of which the law was originally a part is still the occupying government of the land?
7. What does it mean when the Bible states that God "hallowed" the seventh day?
8. Why was the Sabbath not a day of assembled worship?
9. What great events happened on the first day of the week, and thus, emphasizes the first day of the week as a special day?
10. In reference to the teaching of Hebrews 10:24,25, what does this passage **not say** concerning the assembly of the saints?
11. Explain how the law was taken away because Jesus fulfilled it.

FINAL REVIEW EXAM

1. ____ Through whom did God give the Sinai law?
(A) Jesus, (B) Moses, (C) Abraham, (D) David
2. ____ Only those of which tribe could be priest under the Sinai law?
(A) Judah, (B) Asher, (C) Levi, (D) Ephraim
3. ____ On what mountain was the Sinai law given?
(A) Nebo, (B) Tabor, (C) Sinai, (D) Hermon
4. ____ By what did Paul say that the Colossians should not be judged?
(A) By meritorious good deeds, (B) By the keeping of the Sabbath, (C) By the traditions of men, (D) By their behavior of life
5. ____ In what chapter of Exodus did God first command Israel to keep the sabbath?
(A) 20, (B) 9, (C) 10, (D) 16
6. ____ Why did the early Christians go to the synagogues on the Sabbath?
(A) In order to worship, (B) In order to partake of the Lord's Supper, (C) In order to announce that Jesus was the Messiah, (D) All the preceding
7. ____ By what will Christians be judged at the final judgment?
(A) The law of Moses, (B) The law of Christ, (C) The ten commandments, (D) The sabbath law
8. ____ What **is not** discussed in Hebrews 10:24,25?
(A) The time of assembly, (B) The place of assembly, (C) How many members are to assemble, (D) All the preceding
9. ____ What does the word "Sabbath" mean?
(A) To rest, (B) To sanctify, (C) To hallow, (D) To worship
10. ____ Where in Jerusalem did the first Christians not cease preaching Jesus as the Christ?
(A) In the synagogues, (B) In the sanctuary, (C) In the temple, (D) In the Roman court
11. ____ In reference to Sinai ordinances, what does the word "perpetual" mean?
(A) To last or exist throughout all time on earth, (B) To last or exist throughout eternity, (C) To last or exist throughout its intended time of duration, (D) None of the above
12. ____ What happens when one emphasizes only one day of worship?
(A) He continues to worship throughout the week, (B) He confines his worship to only one day, (C) His worship on the one day carries him throughout the week, (D) He spiritually grows as God would have him grow
13. ____ Justification, or forgiveness of sins, was accomplished under the Sinai law because of what?
(A) The offering of animal sacrifices in and of themselves, (B) The death of Jesus on the cross, (C) The strict obedience of the Jews, (D) The blood of animal sacrifices
14. ____ Why is the first day of the week special to Christians?
(A) Jesus was resurrected on this day, (B) The church was established on this day, (C) The gospel was first publicly announced on this day, (D) All the preceding
15. ____ In which book and chapter did God promise Israel that He would establish a new covenant with the house of Israel and Judah?
(A) Isaiah 59, (B) Jeremiah 31, (C) Joel 2, (D) Isaiah 2
16. ____ What does Hebrews 10:24,25 state that Christians must do when they assemble together?
(A) Pray for one another, (B) Stir up love and good works, (C) Preach the word of God, (D) Partake of the Lord's Supper
17. ____ What was the significance of the Sabbath as a sign between God and Israel?
(A) It was a sign to indicate that the Gentiles were in sin, (B) It was a signal to the rest of the world that God had established a covenant with the nation of Israel, (C) The Sabbath indicated that the Gentiles were also in covenant relationship with God, (D) The Sabbath as a sign indicated that it would be kept in heaven
18. ____ According to Romans 7, by what are Christians made dead to the Sinai law?
(A) Hope of eternal life, (B) Works of obedience to the New Testament, (C) Faith in the sacrifices of the law of Christ, (D) The body of Christ

19. _____ Why was the world created in six days, and subsequently, the Bible states that God rested on the seventh day?
(A) To manifest the power of God, (B) To manifest the evolutionary development of all animal life in six epochs of time, (C) To illustrate six days of work and one of rest for man, (D) All the preceding
20. _____ According to the book of Galatians, what did the Sinai law function as in order to bring man to Christ?
(A) A burden, (B) A stumbling block, (C) A code of laws, (D) A schoolmaster, or tutor
21. _____ What did the Jews do when the eighth day for circumcision fell on the Sabbath?
(A) They circumcised the babe, (B) They postponed the circumcision until the following day, (C) They circumcised the babe on the seventh day after birth, (D) They circumcised on the ninth day
22. _____ To whom were the "oracles of God" given during the Old Testament period from Mt. Sinai to the cross?
(A) Gentiles, (B) The patriarchs who lived before Mt. Sinai, (C) To Jews who lived after Mt. Sinai, (D) To mankind for all history
23. _____ Why did God command Israel not to go out of their houses on the Sabbath?
(A) Because they must worship in their homes, (B) Because they must rest, (C) In order to re-affirm their family relationships, (D) In order that they pray in their homes
24. _____ When did God abolish the Sinai law, and then bring into force the law of Christ?
(A) When national Israel ceased to exist in Christ, (B) When the Romans destroyed Jerusalem, (C) When Jesus came preaching the kingdom of God, (D) When the new covenant was promised
25. _____ What is it called to honor something as sacred and set it apart?
(A) Institutionalize, (B) Hallow, (C) Redeem, (D) Privatize
26. _____ Which of the following **was not** a part of the Sinai law?
(A) Sabbath day of rest, (B) Year of Jubilee, (C) Synagogue assemblies, (D) Annual sacrifice for sins
27. _____ On what day of the week did the early church writers of the second century state that the church assembled for the weekly assembly of the church?
(A) Sunday, (B) The sabbath, (C) The seventh day, (D) Monday
28. _____ Which chapter teaches that the Sinai law would not be terminated until its promises and prophecies had been fulfilled?
(A) Matthew 5, (B) Acts 7, (C) Acts 2, (D) Romans 7
29. _____ During their wilderness wanderings, what were the Israelites to do on the day before the Sabbath that they were not to do on the Sabbath?
(A) Work twice as much with their crops, (B) Gather food, (C) Pray and fast, (D) Stay in their houses with their families
30. _____ Which one of the following things did God command the Israelites **not to do** on the Sabbath?
(A) Go out of their dwelling places, (B) Feed their animals, (C) Pray to God, (D) Care for sick animals
31. _____ On what was the law of the ten commandments first written?
(A) Papyrus, (B) Stone, (C) Parchment, (D) Vellum
32. _____ In Jeremiah 31:31-34, what did God promise Israel that He would establish?
(A) A new covenant, (B) The church, (C) A new priesthood, (D) The old covenant
33. _____ In comparison to the Sinai covenant, what can one now do in his new covenant relationship with God?
(A) Have a greater faith, (B) Pray directly to God through Jesus, (C) Draw nearer to God, (D) Worship God
34. _____ At the cross Jesus took away the Sinai covenant in order to do what?
(A) Re-establish the Sabbath law, (B) Establish the second covenant, (C) Re-affirm the ten commandment law, (D) Establish God's moral laws
35. _____ In our relationship with God, what better things do we have in the new covenant?
(A) Better promises, (B) A better resurrection, (C) A better covenant relationship, (D) All the preceding
36. _____ Why is the blood offering of the new covenant superior to the blood offering of the old covenant?
(A) Because it is the blood of created animals, (B) Because we are more conscious of our sins, (C) Because the blood offering of the new covenant is known to all men, (D) Because the blood offering of the new covenant was made by the Son of God once for all time

37. _____ What is assumed in the fact that God stated that the new covenant is superior to the old covenant?
(A) That the old should be re-instituted, (B) That the old would give way to the establishment of the new, (C) That the new would add to the old, (D) None of the preceding
38. _____ What did the Father say of the Son when Jesus was transfigured on the mount of transfiguration?
(A) "This is the blood of the new covenant," (B) "This is My Son in whom I am well pleased," (C) "This is the day of the kingdom of God," (D) "This is the day of the establishment of the new covenant"
39. _____ To whom did God give the Sinai law on Mount Sinai?
(A) The Gentiles, (B) All nations, (C) The Israelites, (D) Israelites and Gentiles
40. _____ Who was with Jesus when He was transfigured?
(A) Isaiah, (B) Jeremiah, (C) Adam, (D) Elijah
41. _____ What did the Sinai law never state?
(A) "Love your neighbor and hate your enemy," (B) "Love the Lord your God with all your heart," (C) "Receive the foreigner," (D) "Remain in your dwelling on the Sabbath"
42. _____ What is characteristic of the moral laws that God has given for men to obey?
(A) They were given only with the new covenant, (B) They have been applicable to all men of all time, (C) They were first introduced to man through the giving of the Sinai law, (D) They will be activated when Jesus comes again
43. _____ The Sabbath law was which one of the following?
(A) A ceremonial law of the Sinai law, (B) A ceremonial law of the New Testament, (C) A part of the Gentiles' law unto themselves, (D) A moral law for all mankind
44. _____ The Sabbath law was given to Israel for what reason?
(A) As a sign of God's covenant with Israel, (B) As a sign of Israel's salvation, (C) As a day for assembled worship, (D) In order to have it as a law for the new covenant
45. _____ In reference to the remembrance of sins, what is the difference between the old and new covenants?
(A) Sins are remembered every year under the new, (B) Remembrance of sins was made every year under the old, but only every fifty years under the new, (C) There is remembrance of sins no more under the new, (D) Remembrance of sins was every fifty years under the old, but never under the new
46. _____ Of whom were high priest descendants under the Sinai law?
(A) Moses, (B) David, (C) Aaron, (D) Joshua
47. _____ What was the message to Peter, James and John and all men on the mount of transfiguration?
(A) The immortality of man, (B) The resurrection of Jesus, (C) The establishment of the church, (D) That all men must now listen to Jesus
48. _____ When Jesus died on the cross, what happened to the ten commandments as a part of the Sinai law?
(A) They were reinstated as binding upon all men under the New law, (B) They were nailed to the cross with the rest of the Sinai law, (C) They were revised for the New Testament law, (D) They were proclaimed as God's eternal moral laws
49. _____ Through whom did grace and truth come?
(A) Moses, (B) Jesus, (C) The Holy Spirit, (D) The apostles and prophets
50. _____ When Jesus made the statement in the Sermon on the Mount, "But I say unto you," what was He saying?
(A) The Old Testament law will continue under His direction, (B) What He said must be added to the force of the Sinai law, (C) What He taught was in contradiction to the Sinai law, (D) What he taught was in contradiction to the false interpretations of the law by the religious leaders of Israel
51. _____ What year came every fifty years in the Israelite society and was proclaimed by God to be a year of Sabbath rest?
(A) Pentecost, (B) Jubilee, (C) Passover, (D) Purim
52. _____ What is the relationship of those with God who have sought to bind Sinai law principles on Christians?
(A) They have a greater spiritual relationship with God, (B) They have fulfilled the law, (C) They are severed from God, (D) They have established a covenant relationship with God
53. _____ In Romans 7 what did Paul use to illustrate the fact that Christians are now joined to Christ?
(A) The levirate law, (B) The dedication of the law by the blood of animals, (C) The marriage law of God, (D) The establishment of the Lord's Supper

54. _____ What is the advantage of having God's law?
(A) We can know the will of God, (B) We can know our sin, (C) We can know what God expects of us, (D) All the preceding
55. _____ Because of His death for our sins, what did Jesus become for us in our relationship with God?
(A) The Son of God, (B) The Messiah, (C) A mediator, (D) None of the preceding
56. _____ In the first century, the first day of the week was commonly referred to as what by Christians?
(A) The Christian's Sabbath, (B) The Sabbath, (C) A day of rest, (D) The Lord's Day
57. _____ Which one of the following men preached the first gospel sermon in Acts 2?
(A) Paul, (B) Stephen, (C) Matthew, (D) Peter
58. _____ In Colossians 2 what did Paul state was contrary to us?
(A) The devil, (B) Demons, (C) Sin, (D) Handwriting of ordinances
59. _____ What is assumed by the fact that God changed the high priesthood from Aaron's house to that of Jesus?
(A) God never intended that Aaron's descendants continue throughout history as high priests, (B) God intended that Aaron's priesthood should be reestablished when Jesus comes again, (C) There should be other high priests other than those who would come from the household of Aaron, (D) The high priesthood of Israel should continue throughout eternity
60. _____ What Sinai law ceremonies were considered "everlasting" ordinances of the law?
(A) The Sabbath, (B) Jubilee, (C) The Levitical priests, (D) All the preceding
61. _____ Jesus said that all things concerning Himself had been fulfilled which were written in what?
(A) The New Testament, (B) The Law, Prophets and Psalms, (C) The Psalms, (D) The Prophets and New Testament
62. _____ Which chapter teaches that Christians were made dead to the Sinai law by the body of Jesus?
(A) Acts 2, (B) Galatians 3, (C) Romans 7, (D) Hebrews 10
63. _____ Why did the Hebrew writer argue that there had to be a change in the law in reference to priests?
(A) Aaron's priesthood must continue through another tribe, (B) There had to be other ordinances added to the law in reference to priests, (C) The law was insufficient, (D) Jesus was of another tribe of which the law did not speak concerning priests
64. _____ What was determined before the creation of the world?
(A) The priesthood of Jesus, (B) The crucifixion of Jesus, (C) The salvation of souls through the church, (D) All the preceding
65. _____ In order for one to be married to the law of Christ, what must also happen?
(A) One must be made dead to the Sinai law, (B) One must be joined to the Sabbath law, (C) One must submit to the ten commandments, (D) One must submit to the law of Moses
66. _____ Jesus has a more excellent ministry that is established on better what?
(A) Hopes, (B) Promises, (C) Laws, (D) Faith
67. _____ What must happen to the testator in order for a testament to come into force?
(A) He must continue living, (B) He must die in order to activate his will, (C) He must personally sign his testament, (D) He must continue living in order to activate his will
68. _____ Who stated that the Sinai law would not pass away until all things were fulfilled?
(A) Paul, (B) John, (C) Matthew, (D) None of the preceding
69. _____ Who was specifically promised a new covenant?
(A) The house of Israel, (B) The church, (C) The houses of Judah and Israel, (D) The houses of Israel and Ephraim
70. _____ What did the substance of the new covenant cast to give hope to those who lived under the Sinai law?
(A) A covenant of hope, (B) Judgment of condemnation, (C) A shadow of good things to come, (D) A law to come
71. _____ Why could no one be justified by the Sinai law?
(A) The law was not holy, just or good, (B) The law was imperfect, (C) No one could keep the law perfectly, (D) The offering of animal sacrifices was sufficient
72. _____ What term or terms were used in the Old Testament in reference to the Sinai law?
(A) "Law of the Lord," (B) "Law of the Old Testament," (C) "Law of the faith," (D) All the preceding
73. _____ Because of the many ordinances of the Sinai law, it became a yoke of what?
(A) Hope, (B) Freedom, (C) Liberty, (D) Bondage

74. _____ What was the real purpose for which God established a covenant with the nation of Israel?
(A) Because of their righteousness, (B) Because they were a humble nation, (C) In order to preserve a segment of society for the coming of the Messiah, (D) In order to deliver them from Egyptian captivity
75. _____ What does it mean if something is hallowed?
(A) It is set apart, (B) It is bound as a law to be kept, (C) It is terminated as a law to be kept, (D) It is rejected
76. _____ To whom did Paul say the Sinai oracles of God were entrusted?
(A) The church, (B) The seed of Adam, (C) The Gentiles, (D) The nation of Israel
77. _____ Through what did Paul say we have access to the grace of God?
(A) Keeping of law, (B) The new covenant, (C) The Sinai law, (D) Faith
78. _____ To what commandment did Paul refer in Romans 7 when speaking of the Sinai law?
(A) "Thou shall not covet," (B) "Thou shall not commit adultery," (C) "Thou shall not steal," (D) "You shall have no other gods before me"
79. _____ Who made the statement, "*The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath*"?
(A) Paul, (B) Peter, (C) Jesus, (D) John the Baptist
80. _____ The term "law" is used in the New Testament to refer to what book as a part of the law?
(A) Genesis, (B) Psalms, (C) Isaiah, (D) All the preceding
81. _____ Who ruled Israel directly through the Sinai law?
(A) The kings of Israel, (B) God, (C) The Holy Spirit, (D) The people of Israel
82. _____ Today, no one approaches the Father except through what or whom?
(A) Obedience to law, (B) The new covenant, (C) Jesus, (D) The Holy Spirit
83. _____ By means of what is Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant?
(A) Faith, (B) Obedience, (C) Death, (D) Love
84. _____ Upon the first day of the week the early Christians assembled together to do what in order to remember the death of Jesus on the cross for the remission of their sins?
(A) Contribute, (B) Sing praises to God, (C) Honor the sabbath, (D) Partake of the Lord's Supper
85. _____ What does one do if he tries to be submissive to the Sinai law at the same time he tries to submit to the New Testament law of Christ?
(A) He is obedient to God's will, (B) He commits spiritual adultery, (C) He keeps the best of both laws, (D) He fulfills the Sinai law
86. _____ In which chapter is it stated that Jesus came to take away the first law in order to establish the second?
(A) Romans 7, (B) Hebrews 9, (C) Hebrews 13, (D) Hebrews 10
87. _____ Which chapter gives an example of the Christians partaking of the Lord's Supper on Sunday?
(A) Acts 20, (B) 1 John 1, (C) Acts 8, (D) Hebrews 10
88. _____ Jesus died for the transgressions of whom?
(A) Those who sinned before the giving of the Sinai law, (B) Those who lived under the Sinai law, (C) Those who now live, (D) All the preceding
89. _____ Paul affirmed that the first covenant was holy, just and what?
(A) Good, (B) Sufficient, (C) Powerful, (D) Faithful
90. _____ Grace and truth came through Jesus but the Sinai law came through whom?
(A) Abraham, (B) David, (C) Adam, (D) Moses
91. _____ What type of government did God establish with Israel?
(A) A democracy, (B) A theocratic government, (C) A republic, (D) A federation
92. _____ With the rite of circumcision, what was the other sign of the covenant that God established with Israel?
(A) The Lord's Supper, (B) Animal sacrifices, (C) The Passover, (D) Honoring the Sabbath

93. _____ All of the principles of the ten commandments can be found in the New Testament except for which commandment?
(A) The fourth, (B) The first, (C) The sixth, (D) The fifth
94. _____ What did Paul say God did in reference to sins committed under the law because He knew the coming of the cross?
(A) Retained in remembrance, (B) Passed over, (C) Kept in store, (D) Judged
95. _____ Who said that by works of law no man will be justified before God?
(A) Moses, (B) Paul, (C) James, (D) Jude
96. _____ By what did Paul say we are not justified?
(A) Works of law, (B) Faith in Christ, (C) The cross, (D) Grace
97. _____ By what is a covenant maintained?
(A) Obedience to the law of the covenant, (B) Faith in the one who established the covenant, (C) The power of the Holy Spirit, (D) Perfect law-keeping of man
98. _____ Who was the “stranger” of Isaiah 56?
(A) A Gentile proselyte, (B) A visitor to Palestine, (C) An invading army, (D) An apostate Jew
99. _____ What did God never intend that the Sinai law be?
(A) A guide for moral living, (B) A tutor to bring men to Christ, (C) A means of salvation, (D) That which would point out our sin
100. _____ Why was the Sinai law recorded for us today?
(A) To give us hope, (B) To provide learning, (C) To give admonition, (D) All the preceding