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

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:

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<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moses, faith, angels, commandments, Psalms, mediator, Nehemiah, nailing, Sinai, Lord, dead, Israel, Sabbath, civil, through, Moses, law, against, purification, theocratic, moral, body, grace, covet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

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<th>Answers</th>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 _____.

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 _____.

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Chapter 8
Superiority Of The New Testament

Fill in the blanks:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sufficient, man, hope, hearts, animals, abolish, things, all, nation, perfect, married, remembrance, continue, inferior, Son, covenant, sins, changed, superior, glory, stone, continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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Chapter 9
The Law And The Sabbath

Fill in the blanks:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relationship, established, Moses, deliverance, Sinai, conditions, fathers, generations, before, circumcision, sanctification, Gentile, patriarch, joined, world, Deuteronomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ______.

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:

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:

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. 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

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?

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 command-ment?
(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