Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant

Lesson 1: Redemption & The Steps of a Blood Covenant

1. Introduction

Hebrews 8:6

This verse is talking about Jesus.

Jesus still has a _____. The ministry that he currently has is better than the ministry he had before.

There are some words contained in this verse that we must understand in order lay a foundation for the subject of the blood covenant.

2. What is a covenant?

We are not a covenant society, so it is difficult for North Americans to understand covenant.

In other parts of the world, they practice covenants.

A covenant is similar to a _____. That is the closest thing in our culture that can be used to explain it. But it is not the best example.

You could use the words “agreement” or “promise”.

When two parties come together and have an understanding that is an agreement. Still, this is not the best way to explain it.

Dictionary definition of COVENANT: _____

_____

The best picture of covenants in our society is marriage.

God has always dealt with mankind based upon covenant.
The Bible is a book of two covenants.

- The Old Testament could be called the Old Covenant.
- The New Testament is also the New Covenant.

3. What is a mediator?

Definition of MEDIATOR: _____

Jesus is the mediator between God the Father and people.

The role of a mediator is to bring _____ together.

This verse tells us that Jesus is the mediator of a better covenant.

Why is New Covenant better than the Old Covenant?

It is better because it is based on your _____

4. What is redemption?

Hebrews 9:15

Hebrews 9:15 – New Living Translation
That is why He is the One who mediates a new covenant between God and people, so that all who are called can receive the eternal inheritance God has promised them. For Christ died to set them free from the penalty of the sins they had committed under that first covenant.

Hebrews 9:15 – Contemporary English Version
Christ died to rescue those who had sinned and broken the old agreement. Now he brings his chosen ones a new agreement with its guarantee of God's eternal blessings!

Why is living under the New Covenant better than living under the Old Covenant?

Because you could never be free from the penalty of sin under the Old Covenant. Now you can! You have redemption.

If you have given your life to Jesus, you have been redeemed. You have redemption. But what does that mean?

Definition of REDEMPTION:

- The word is a compound word in the Greek language.
- The first part of the word is a prefix which means: separation, departure, cessation, completion, or reversal
- The second part to the word means: something to loosen with, a price to set someone free, a ransom

The entire word means: _____

Before you came to Christ, you were held captive by the devil in a life of sin.

You were far from God. You were bound.

When Jesus died for you, He loosened your bonds and set you free by paying, in full, the ransom for your life!

- You are now separated from darkness and living in the _____
- You made a departure from being a captive to _____ in Jesus.
- You ceased living a life without God and there has been a total reversal!

You have been redeemed!

It is important to know this because Jesus paid your ransom and you are redeemed. You are now a part of a better covenant.

Everything you do in life as a believer is based on that covenant.

- The covenant is why you do not have to be sick and instead live in health.
- The covenant is the reason why you do not have to live in poverty, but can have all of your needs met with enough left over to give to others.
- The covenant is the reason why you do not have to be fearful, depressed, or be on medication for mental problems. God's covenant with you means freedom for your mind.

If you do not understand your covenant, you cannot live the way God wants you to live.

If you do not understand your covenant with God, you will never walk in authority over the devil.

This covenant between you and God is the foundation for walking in victory.

To understand this, we must go back to the beginning.

5. Garden of Eden

Listen to the instructions God gave to Adam and Eve.

Genesis 1:28

Definition of SUBDUE: _____

God was warning them that they had an enemy!

Satan was not a surprise to Adam and Eve.

Genesis 2:15-25

It is important to understand that everything written in the Bible after Genesis 3, God did because of what happened in Genesis 3.

After Genesis 3, God had one goal – _____

We all know the story of how Adam and Eve sinned.

Genesis 3:6

Adam and Eve took something that was given to them by God and gave it to Satan.

They committed the sin of "high treason" against God.

When they ate the fruit, they experienced spiritual death.

Genesis 3:7

Remember in Genesis 2 they were naked and not ashamed. Now things are different.

Genesis 3:8

Adam and Eve went from a _____ consciousness to a sin consciousness.

Genesis 3:9, 10

Definition of NAKED: _____

Adam and Eve lost their robes of righteousness.

Isaiah 61:10

However, God was not content to let mankind remain this way.
What did God do? – Beginning in Genesis 3 he began working on redemption.

Genesis 3:14, 15

Verse 15 is about Jesus!

In the Bible, when it talks about descendants (or SEED) – it is always HIS Seed. Not HER Seed.

What does this mean? – It is the first prophecy of the virgin birth.

God is telling Satan that a man is going to be born of a woman without the help of a man.

Then He tells Satan that this man (Jesus) is going to bruise his head.

Definition of BRUISE HIS HEAD: _____

God began working on his plan to _____ right here.

God starts here in Genesis 3 by giving the first prophecy of Jesus. He keeps speaking His Word. Prophecy by prophecy, bit by bit, verse by verse – word by word through the entire Old Testament there are words spoken about Jesus.

He keeps speaking His Word and then look what happens.

John 1:14

6. An Old Testament covenant that points to our New Testament covenant

1 Samuel 18:1-9

Jonathan was King Saul's son.

David and Jonathan loved each other and entered into _____

Later in life, Jonathan married and had a son named Mephibosheth.

Saul and Jonathan died in battle. Because of this, all of Saul's family is afraid, thinking that David will take the throne and kill everyone related to Saul.

Mephibosheth spent his life hiding from David, thinking that David wanted to kill him.

Mephibosheth was unaware of the covenant that David had with Jonathan.

2 Samuel 9:1-13

This story is a picture of the _____ we have with God.

David represents _____. He loves us and has prepared a table for us to sit at filled with blessings.

Mephibosheth represents _____ . We are in Saul's family. We are rebellious and living in sin.

Jonathan represents _____. He is a part of Saul's family, but he really doesn't seem to belong there. He was more like David, desiring to do the will of God.

He was very Saul and very David. Just like Jesus who was fully God and fully man.

Through the shedding of His blood, He made an everlasting covenant of salvation with everyone who receives Him as savior.

7. No longer strangers to the covenant

Ephesians 2:8-11

What does it mean that "you were once Gentiles"?

In scripture, a Gentile is simply someone who _____
It is someone outside of the covenant.

Ephesians 2:12

We were _____

Do you realize that you can be born-again and still be a stranger to the covenant?

Look at the following verses to see what happened to you, now that you are a part of the covenant.

Ephesians 2:13-19

This is the power of the covenant!

Ephesians 2:13

This describes us. We were far off from God.

Definition of FAR OFF: _____

Definition of NEAR: _____

Dictionary definition of COVENANT: _____

_____

Covenants are not practiced in this part of the world. But in places like Africa, they still exist today.

For example, if a strong tribe lives by the side of a weaker tribe, and there is danger of the weaker tribe being destroyed, the weaker would seek to make a covenant with the stronger tribe.

The vilest enemies become trusted friends as soon as a covenant is made.

It is so sacred that children to the third and fourth generations revere it and keep it.

8. Nine steps of a blood covenant

- Take off coat or robe

A person's robe represents _____ By giving you my robe, I am saying, "I am giving you all myself."

Then you would do the same to me.

Galatians 1:3, 4

Isaiah 61:10

We gave Him our _____, and He gave us His _____

That is what a covenant is – _____

When we entered the covenant with God, we gave Him our lives and He gave us His life!

- Take off belt

1 Samuel 18:3, 4

The belt held all a person's _____

Symbolically I'm giving you all my strength and pledging you all my support and protection. I am saying, "If anybody attacks you they are attacking me. Your battles are my battles AND my battles are yours."

Then you would do the same to me.

Ephesians 6:11
Notice God gives us instructions to put on HIS armor! That is because of the covenant!

- Cut the covenant

We take an animal and split it down the middle.

We stand between the two halves with our backs to each other.

We walk through the halves and come back to face each other.

Two things are said:

"I am dying to myself and beginning a new walk with you until death."

We point to the dead animal and say, “God do so to me and more if I ever try to break this covenant.”

Matthew 10:38, 39

- Raise the right arm and mix blood

We swear _____ to each other.

As our blood intermingles, we believe our lives are intermingling and becoming one life.

Galatians 2:20

I am putting aside myself in order to “put on” the nature of the one I am in covenant with.

2 Corinthians 5:17

- Exchange names

I take your last name as part of my name; and you take my last name as part of your name.

Mark 16:17

Using the name of Jesus is like _____
He has given us His name to use legally against the devil.

- Make a scar

We rub our blood together and make a scar as a permanent testimony to the covenant.

The scar is our “seal” that _____ of the covenant.

If anyone tries to harm us, all we have to do is raise up our right arm and show the scar.

In the Old Testament the sign of the covenant was circumcision.

That is the reason David said this about Goliath before he killed him . . .

1 Samuel 17:26

In the New Testament the sign of the covenant is _____

Romans 2:28

- Everything I have becomes yours and everything you have becomes mine

Ezekiel 11:19, 20

- Eat a memorial meal

Bread and wine are eaten at a meal.

Symbolically we are saying, "I'm in you and you're in me. We are now one together."

Colossians 1:27

_____ is covenant (we will see more about this later).

- Plant a memorial tree

We plant a tree and sprinkle it with the blood of an animal. This, like the scar, is a testimony of the covenant.

1 Peter 2:24

Your sin _____ with a tree (Adam and Eve). Your sin _____ with a tree (Jesus)!

10. "The Covenant in Africa" – Chapter 3 of "The Blood Covenant" by E.W. Kenyon

One illustration of Stanley's might help us to grasp the significance.

When Stanley was seeking Livingstone, he came in contact with a powerful equatorial tribe. They were very war-like.

Stanley was not in condition to fight them.

Finally, his interpreter asked him why he didn't make a strong covenant with them.
He asked what it meant and was told that it meant drinking each other's blood.

Stanley revolted from such a rite, but conditions kept growing worse, until finally the young colored man asked him again why he did not cut the covenant with the chieftain of the tribe.

Stanley asked what the results of such a covenant would be, and the interpreter answered, "Everything the chieftain has will be yours if you need it."

This appealed to Stanley and he investigated.

After several days of negotiation, they arrived at the covenant.

First, there was a parley in which the chieftain questioned Stanley as to his motives and standing, and his ability to keep the covenant.

The next step was an exchange of gifts.

The old chieftain wanted Stanley's new white goat.

Stanley was in poor health and goat's milk was about all he could take for nourishment, so it was very hard for him to give this up, but the chieftain seemed to want nothing else.

So, he finally gave up the goat, and the chieftain handed him a seven-foot copper-wound spear.

Stanley thought he had been beaten, but he found that wherever he went in Africa with that spear, everybody bowed to him and submitted to him.

The old chieftain then brought in one of his princes.

Stanley led forth one of his men, from England.

Then the priest came forward with a cup of wine, made an incision on the young black's wrist, and let the blood drip into the cup of wine. He cut a like incision into the wrist of the young Englishman and let his blood drip also into the cup of wine.

Then the wine was stirred and the bloods mixed.

The priest handed the cup to the Englishman, and he drank part of it and then handed it to the black and he drank the rest of it.

Next, they rubbed their wrists together, so their bloods mingled.

Now, they had become blood brothers.

These two men were only substitutes, but they bound Stanley and the chieftain, and Stanley's men and the chieftain's soldiers into a blood brotherhood that was indissoluble.
Then gunpowder was rubbed into the wound, so that when it healed there would be a black mark to indicate that they were covenant men.

The next step in this ceremony was the planting of trees, trees that were known for their long life. After the planting of the trees, then the chieftain stepped forward and shouted, "Come buy and sell with Stanley, for he is our blood brother."

A few hours before, Stanley's men had to stand on guard about their bales of cotton cloth and trinkets, but now he could open the bales and leave them on the street and nothing was disturbed.

For anyone to steal from their blood brother, Stanley, was the death penalty.

The old chieftain couldn't do enough for his new found brother.

Stanley couldn't understand the sacredness of it, and years later wondered about it.

11. Covenants in the Bible

In the next lesson we are going to look at the covenant God made with Abraham and how that, as Gentiles, we have been brought into that covenant.

However, there are several examples in the Bible of covenants that God made with man. There are even examples of covenants that men made with each other. We saw this in the previous lesson with the covenant made between David and Jonathan.

The following are some of the covenants found in scripture.

- **Adam's Covenant**

This is the covenant that God made with Adam and Eve after they sinned.

It is referred to as the _____

Genesis 3:14-19

This covenant included curses but also a promise of a _____

We also know from the following verse that and animal was killed and blood was shed for this covenant.

Genesis 3:21

- **Cain's Covenant**

After Cain killed Abel, God drove him out from the land, but He also made a covenant with him and gave him a scar or a mark, as we saw in the steps of a blood covenant.

Genesis 4:11-15

- **Noah's Covenant**

There were several aspects of this covenant found in Genesis chapters eight and nine.

The most prominent aspects of the covenant were that God would not curse the ground or living creatures anymore.

He also gave _____ as a covenant sign.

Genesis 9:11-17

- **Moses' Covenant**

The covenant God made with Moses is referred to as the Mosaic Covenant or the Old Covenant.

It included God's requirements under the law.

- **David's Covenant**

This is also known as the Davidic Covenant.

This covenant can be found in 2 Samuel chapter seven. It was made to David and his house through Nathan the prophet.

Like other covenants, it was conditioned upon obedience.

It was _____ that included a Davidic throne and kingdom forever. This is fulfilled in Jesus, who came from David's lineage.

Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant

Lesson 2: The Abrahamic Covenant

1. Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

We have seen how, after Adam and Eve sinned, God began working immediately on His plan to redeem us from Satan's bondage.

In the previous lesson we looked at the steps people took in making covenants with each other.

In this lesson we are going to see how God redeemed us by starting with a man called Abraham.

2. Abraham

Genesis 15:1-17

Remember from the previous lesson - the steps to making a covenant. One of the steps was walking down the middle of the animal which was cut in two pieces.

Here, God is making a covenant with Abraham.

Genesis 15:17

In order for the Creator to make a covenant with His creation, _____

_____

SMOKING OVEN – _____

Deuteronomy 4:24

BURNING TORCH (LAMP) – _____

Psalm 119:105

_____ actually took Abraham's place! The Father and the Son cut the covenant together.

Because Abraham was now in covenant with God, look what God does.

Galatians 3:8, 9

God _____ to Abraham way back in Genesis!

Abraham knew the end result of this covenant. He knew about Jesus.

John 8:56

Abraham saw it all thousands of years before it took place.

When you understand your covenant with God, God will show you secrets too.

That is the kind of relationship you can have with God.

Jeremiah 33:3

Do you remember from the previous lesson that part of the covenant was an exchange of names?

We have been given legal right to use the name of Jesus.

We can see this part of the covenant in the life of Abraham.

Genesis 17:1-5

Definition of ABRAM: _____

Definition of ABRAHAM: _____

As we go through Abraham's life we see that God promised him a son.

He and his wife Sarah were both old.

But God did a miracle because Abraham believed – he had faith. He and his wife had Isaac. A miracle child.

Genesis 17:6-11

Circumcision was the sign of God's covenant with Abraham.

Genesis 17:24

Genesis 22:1-18

Notice that God swore by _____. There is no one higher to swear by.

The following is something in the New Testament about Abraham.

Romans 4:1-3

Romans 4:3 – New International Reader's Version
What do we find in Scripture? It says, "Abraham believed God. God accepted Abraham's faith, and so his faith made him right with God."

Let's see what Abraham believed and how that affects us today.

3. What did Abraham believe?

- Abraham believed in a _____

He believed God would supernaturally bring a son into the world. God did and Abraham called him Isaac.

We also believe in a supernatural birth – Jesus was born supernaturally to a virgin named Mary.

- Abraham believed God enough to offer his only son as a sacrifice. And he did.

To bring the New Covenant God the Father offered His only Son as a sacrifice!

- Abraham believed for _____ that his son was as good as dead.

It was a three-day journey up the mountain.

For three days Jesus was dead. He went to Hell for three days and three nights.

- Abraham believed God would provide a substitute or raise his son from the dead with many children coming to him through Isaac.

Jesus brought us the New Covenant by rising from the dead.

4. Covenant truths about Abraham

- Abraham was called _____

James 2:23

Isaiah 41:8

2 Chronicles 20:7

- Abraham established a blood covenant precedent of _____

We are going to look at this in more detail in Lesson 7.

Genesis 18:16-32

Genesis 18:17 shows us that, before God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah,

When Abraham entered the covenant, he gained the right to arbitrate between the wicked men of the earth and God.

5. How do we become a part of Abraham's covenant with God?

Let's look at something God said to Abraham one more time.

Genesis 22:18

Look in the New Testament.

Galatians 3:6-9

Galatians 3:16

All of the promises of the covenant were made to Abraham and to _____ (Seed).

Galatians 3:29

There are two things in this verse that are important for you to understand.

- The promises were made to Abraham and to his Seed.

Because you belong to Jesus, you are considered _____

In other words, the promises made to Abraham and Jesus are now your promises too!

- This verse calls you an heir to the promises.

Definition of HEIR:

- Inheritor
- _____
- A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation
And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant
Lesson 3: Passover, the Blood of Jesus & Communion

1. Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

We have seen how, after Adam and Eve sinned, God began working immediately on His plan to redeem us from Satan's bondage.

We have also seen that in order for God to legally work in the earth and bring about our freedom from Satan – He had to establish a covenant with a man.

He did this with Abraham.

All of the promises God made to Abraham belong to us too – if we are in Christ!

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation
And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

2. Egypt

Let's go to Egypt. The children of God are slaves, but they are in covenant with God.

Exodus 2:23, 24

Why did God respond to the cries of the children of Israel? – _____

_____

That is the _____ God responds to you today. He responds to those who have faith in their covenant.

He does not respond simply because He loves you. He does not respond out of your need.

He responds to _____

We know about the plagues that came upon Egypt through Moses. But it all leads up to the Passover.

3. Passover

Exodus 12:1-5

Each family had to get a lamb. It had to without blemish.

Exodus 12:6

They had to keep it until the 14th day, which was 3 days away. A careful inspection was made of the lamb to make sure it was without blemish.

Then everyone would kill their lambs at twilight.

Exodus 12:7

They used hyssop, which is a plant with and end like a brush. They dipped it in the blood.

Exodus 12:8-10

The lamb was roasted with bitter herbs which reminded them of their bondage in Egypt.

The unleavened bread reminded them that they were _____

_____

Exodus 12:11

They were getting ready to leave the bondage of Egypt and begin the journey to the Promised Land.

Exodus 12:12, 13

The blood was a _____. Death did not come to the homes which had the sign of the covenant.

Exodus 12:14

This was an _____ ordinance, which is still in effect today.

4. The Passover meal

Years go by . . . let's now move to the time of Jesus.

Jesus and His disciples celebrated the Passover at what we refer to as _____

The Passover Meal

- All leaven was removed from the house. The leaven represented the bondage of Egypt.
- The family (or Jesus and His disciples) reclined at the table.

- When God made His covenant with Abraham, He promised that Abraham would have a descendant who would be a blessing to the whole world. So, the Hebrews began to look for the "coming one".

- They set aside a place for the "coming one" at the Passover table. It was called "the cup" or "the cup of blessing". It was placed at the end of the table. Nobody was allowed to drink from that cup.

- The bread was put in a small bag which had three compartments.

  Three pieces of unleavened bread were placed in the bag, one in each compartment.

  The middle piece was broken and the family ate it.

  The Jews believed the pieces represented _____

  The "Isaac piece" was broken. The piece was also called "afikomen" which means "coming one".

When the Temple of Jerusalem was built, instead of killing lambs at the doorposts, the people would take their lambs to the Temple and kill them there.

Eventually the Levites (the priests) began raising lambs for the sacrifice right in Jerusalem.

So, after people purchased their lambs, they took them to the Temple.

At 3:00 p.m. the lambs were slaughtered.

The people had to wait in line – wait their turn.

Each person would slit the throat of his lamb. The priest would then catch the blood in a basin and then throw it on the altar.

Approximately 250,000 lambs were slaughtered.

5. Jesus the Passover Lamb

The day the lambs were set aside, _____.
(This is the 10th day of the month of Nisan.)

This fulfills prophecy.

Zechariah 9:9

At 6:00 p.m., 3 days later, Jesus sat at the Passover dinner with His disciples.

At the end of the meal, Jesus took the _____

Luke 22:19

The disciples were amazed!

The three pieces of bread did not represent Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob – _____

_____

The middle piece did not look _____ to Isaac, but rather looked _____to Jesus!

Then Jesus took "the cup" – the cup nobody touched – the cup reserved for the "coming one".

Matthew 26:27, 28

Jesus was saying, "I am the coming one and I am making a new covenant with you today."

We know that Jesus prayed in the garden . . . went on trial . . .

At 9:00 a.m. (still the same day in Jewish time), Jesus was nailed to the cross.

At 3:00 p.m. He cried out, "It is finished!"

This was also very significant.

Roman soldiers would do this _____ as a shout of victory.

This is _____ lambs were being slaughtered in the Temple.

This also meant that the Old Covenant had come to an end and the New Covenant was beginning.

Then, something significant happened.

In the Temple there was a veil – a thick curtain. This veil was hung between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies, where God's presence resided.

Nobody could go into the Holy of Holies into God's presence. Only the High Priest went once every year to offer the atonement offering.

The blood of the atonement offering was shed to cover the sins of the people every year.

The veil was twenty feet high and more than four inches thick. It was not just a veil, but a shield for the glory of God!

The _____ was behind that shield.

When Jesus died on the cross, look what happened . . .

Matthew 27:50, 51

_____ made a way into God's presence.

Jesus went to Hell for three days and three nights.

Ephesians 4:8-10

On the day He rose, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb and saw Jesus.

John 20:15-17

He would not let Mary touch Him.

But later, He allowed Thomas touch him.

What did He tell Mary? He said, "I have not yet ascended to My Father."

Between the time He saw Mary and the time He was with Thomas – _____

Jesus took His own blood into the Holy of Holies in heaven!

<u>Hebrews 9:11-15 – New Living Translation</u>

Hebrews 9:11 *So Christ has now become the High Priest over all the good things that have come. He has entered that greater, more perfect Tabernacle in heaven, which was not made by human hands and is not part of this created world.*

Hebrews 9:12 *With His own blood—not the blood of goats and calves—He entered the Most Holy Place once for all time and secured our redemption forever.*

Hebrews 9:13 *Under the old system, the blood of goats and bulls and the ashes of a young cow could cleanse people's bodies from ceremonial impurity.*

Hebrews 9:14 *Just think how much more the blood of Christ will purify our consciences from sinful deeds so that we can worship the living God. For by the power of the eternal Spirit, Christ offered Himself to God as a perfect sacrifice for our sins.*

Hebrews 9:15 *That is why He is the One who mediates a new covenant between God and people, so that all who are called can receive the eternal inheritance God has promised them. For Christ died to set them free from the penalty of the sins they had committed under that first covenant.*

It is a finished work! It is a completed work!

Under the Old Covenant you had to live a perfect life to be blessed. You could never mess up. You could never break God's law.

Jesus' blood gives you the opportunity to have a relationship with God based on faith.

7. Eight things the blood of Jesus says to you

Jesus' blood speaks.

Hebrews 12:24

We know from this verse that Jesus' blood speaks and that it speaks better things than Abel's blood.

Genesis 4:10

Abel's blood cried out for vengeance.

Jesus' blood cries out for mercy on our behalf.

- _____

Romans 5:9

Definition of JUSTIFIED:

- Acquitted
- Declared innocent
- Not guilty

Jesus paid the penalty for our sin when he died in our place.

- _____

Ephesians 1:7

1 Peter 1:18, 19

We have been redeemed from the curse of the law (Galatians 3:13, 14)

- _____

Colossians 1:19, 20

We have peace with God and we have the peace of God.

- _____

Hebrews 13:12

Definition of SANCTIFIED:

- Set apart for God's use
- God's property

1 Corinthians 6:19, 20

- _____

Hebrews 13:20, 21

Through the blood of the everlasting covenant, you have everlasting salvation.

- _____

1 John 1:7

- _____

Revelation 1:5

- _____

Revelation 12:11

8. The cleansing of the leper

Like Passover, the cleansing of the leper in the Old Testament speaks prophetically of the blood of Jesus.

Leprosy is a _____

The cleansing of the leper foreshadowed God's future plan to cleanse all mankind from sin.

Leviticus 14:2

The leper was brought to the priest.

Leviticus 14:3, 4

Comparing Leviticus with Jesus

- The priest went outside the camp. Jesus was crucified outside the walls of Jerusalem.
- The two birds symbolize Jesus' _____
- Cedar wood represents the cross.
- Scarlet is symbolic of Jesus' suffering.
- Hyssop symbolizes faith because it was used in the application of the blood. We apply the blood of Jesus to our lives by faith.

Leviticus 14:5, 6

The bird that was killed over an earthen vessel represents Jesus who died for us in His human body.

Leviticus 14:7

This speaks of our sins being cleansed by the blood of Jesus. The bird is _____

_____

This verse shows us the leper sprinkled with blood seven times. Jesus shed His blood seven times during his death.

- _____

  Luke 22:44

- _____

  Isaiah 50:6

- _____

  Matthew 27:26

- _____

  Matthew 27:29, 30

- _____

  Psalm 22:16

- _____

  John 19:34

Leviticus 14:8

The leper was allowed to come into the camp. We are welcomed into God's family.

Leviticus 14:9-13

The man who was cleansed offered sacrifices to God.

Leviticus 14:14

- _____

  After you are born-again, you should only listen to God's Word. He has given you a way to walk by faith.

- _____

  Your actions and the work you do should be guided by and bring glory to God.

  Psalm 90:17

- _____

  God should guide your life and your walk with Him.

  Psalm 37:23

  1 John 1:7

Leviticus 14:15-17

Oil represents _____

God anoints what the blood has covered. The anointing follows the blood. The oil will flow where the blood has already been.

Seven times signifies _____ anointing.

Leviticus 14:18

The rest of the oil was poured onto the cleansed man. As a believer, the anointing and power of the Holy Spirit should touch every aspect of your life.

9. Communion

When Jesus and His disciples celebrated Passover, at what we call the "Last Supper", communion, or the Lord's Table was instituted.

In the previous lesson, we saw the significance of everything Jesus did during the Passover meal with His disciples.

Let's look at communion in the New Covenant.

1 Corinthians 11:23-31

1 Corinthians 10:16

There is communion in the communion. In other words, when we take communion, we are to have communion or fellowship with the Lord Himself.

When we celebrate communion there are four things we should remember.

10. Four things to remember when celebrating communion

- _____

We are celebrating a covenant meal.

We are reminding ourselves that we have a covenant with God.

He is our protector, shield, redeemer, and healer.

- _____

As we eat and drink, we are symbolically putting the body and blood of Christ in us.

This speaks of Christ living in you.

Colossians 1:27

- _____

There was one piece of matzah broken among the disciples. Each one had a small part of it. This signifies that we are all part of the same Body of Christ.

- _____

Make sure there is no division in the Body. There should be unity.

Also, we must discern that the Lord's Body was broken for your physical healing.

Isaiah 53:4

Definition of GRIEFS: _____

Definition of SORROWS: _____

Matthew 8:16, 17

When we celebrate communion, we remember all of the good things Jesus did for us.

Psalm 103 tells us what Jesus did for us.

Psalm 103:1, 2

We are commanded to remember what he has done for us.

Psalm 103:3

Our sins are forgiven and we are healed of everything!

Psalm 103:4

He redeems our lives from destruction and shows us lovingkindness and mercy.

Psalm 103:5

He gives us good things and renews our youth.

Psalm 103:6

Because of the cross, we are defended from the oppressor.

Hebrews 10:19

Here is another thing to remember when we take communion – we have access to God's presence by the blood of Jesus.

11. The Corinthian church turned communion into a vain ceremony.

1 Corinthians 11:27

- _____

1 Corinthians 11:18

- _____

1 Corinthians 11:19

- _____

1 Corinthians 11:20, 21

- _____

1 Corinthians 11:22

- _____

1 Corinthians 11:29, 30

6. Judging ourselves

If we judge _____, God will not have to judge us.

1 Corinthians 11:31

Psalm 32 tells us how God judges man and how man can judge himself.

Psalm 32:1-3

When David did not judge himself or confess his sin his physical body was affected.

Psalm 32:4

Because of unconfessed sin, he wasn't having communion or fellowship with God.

Psalm 32:5

You come back into the Lord's favor by judging yourself. David confessed his sin and sought after the Lord.

1 Samuel 13:14 refers to David as a man after God's own heart.

Psalm 32:6

The Bible calls those who confess their sins _____

Psalm 32:7

This shows how David's relationship with God changed after he confessed his sin.
After you judge yourself and confess sin, you are ready for communion.

When we remember what Jesus did for us, the presence of God will come, and we can have fellowship with Him.

Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant
Lesson 4: The Book of Hebrews and Jesus Our High Priest

1. Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

We have seen how, after Adam and Eve sinned, God began working immediately on His plan to redeem us from Satan's bondage.

We have also seen that in order for God to legally work in the earth and bring about our freedom from Satan, He had to establish a covenant with a man.

He did this with Abraham.

All of the promises God made to Abraham belong to us too when we are in Christ.

We have been set free from the curse of the law and have inherited the blessings of God.

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation
And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

2. Book of Hebrews

Hebrews 8:6

Hebrews is a book about our _____

Hebrews tells us another main difference between the New Covenant and the Old Covenant.

Hebrews10:16, 17

In the Old Covenant the law was written down. In the New Covenant the law is written in our hearts.

One of the main themes of the Book of Hebrews is _____

- _____

Hebrews 1:1, 2

This is the difference between Christianity and many other religions.

Jesus was not just a good man or a good prophet. He is the Son of God.

- _____

Hebrews 1:4-13

- _____

Hebrews 3:1-5

Moses was a servant of God. Jesus is both builder and Lord of the house.

Moses was a shadow of things to come.

Hebrews 3:6

In the time of Moses, God's presence was in the tabernacle (the house). In the New Covenant – we are the house!

- _____

Aaron was the high priest. He went to God on behalf of the people – offering the sacrifices to cover their sins.

Hebrews 5:1-4

Look at the result of Jesus being our high priest.

Hebrews 4:14-16

Hebrews 4:16 – Amplified Bible
Let us then fearlessly and confidently and boldly draw near to the throne of grace . . .

Hebrews 4:16 – Contemporary English Version
So whenever we are in need, we should come bravely before the throne of our merciful God. There we will be treated with undeserved kindness, and we will find help.

- _____

Hebrews 9:12-14

Jesus' sacrifice was final! This is the difference between atonement (covering) and remission.

Acts 10:43

Definition of REMISSION:

- _____
- A release from bondage with the added quality of canceling out all judgement, punishment, or debt
- _____

3. What is the ministry of Jesus today?

- _____

We have already seen that He carried His own blood into the heavenly Holy of Holies. But that is not all he did.

Hebrews 8:1, 2

Definition of SANCTUARY: _____

What are the "holy things"? – _____

When you pray and worship, it is all accepted by the Father when presented in the name of Jesus.

- _____

Hebrews 9:15

Jesus is the mediator for the sinner. He introduces sinners to the Father.

You can only come to the Father through Jesus.

- _____

Jesus is the intercessor for the Christian.

Romans 8:33, 34

- _____

Definition of ADVOCATE: One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law

Every child of God _____

1 John 2:1

When we sin, we break fellowship with God and need an advocate.

When we sin, we must confess it.

1 John 1:9

After we confess our sin, Jesus, our advocate, takes up our case before the Father.

No Christian should ever remain in broken fellowship with God any longer than it takes to ask forgiveness.

4. The High Priest

Exodus 28:1

Exodus 29:9

Aaron and his sons were chosen by God to be priests.

When they were set apart they were sprinkled with blood and became mediators between God and man.

Numbers 4:1-3

Priests began their work at the age of thirty.

The high priest had special clothing.

- White trousers and a white coat of fine linen. This symbolized perfect righteousness.
- Blue robe worn over the coat. Blue speaks of heaven. The high priest was a heavenly appointment by God Himself.
- Golden bells alternating with purple and scarlet pomegranates.

  Gold represented _____

  Purple represented _____

  Scarlet represented _____

  The purpose of the bells were so the people knew the high priest was alive inside the Holy of Holies.

- Over the robe, a short sleeveless jacket, called an ephod, was worn. It was made of gold that had been made into thin wire and woven with blue, purple, and scarlet thread. It was two pieces, front and back, joined at the shoulders with two gold chains. There were two onyx stones, one on each shoulder. The names of the twelve tribes of Israel were written on the stones – six on each side.

- A sash of fin linen was worn fastened around the ephod. This was a reminder that the high priest was a servant of God and Israel.

- A gold breastplate was worn with twelve stones attached. Each stone had the name of a tribe engraved on it. The high priest symbolically carried the nation of Israel into the presence of God.

- Turban – A gold plate was attached with a blue ribbon. "Holiness to the Lord" was engraved on it.

5. The Day of Atonement

This is the day the high priest went into the Holy of Holies. This is the room in the temple where God's presence rested on the Ark of the Covenant.

Leviticus 16 describes the Day of Atonement.

Leviticus 16:1-4

The high priest washed himself so that he could minister on behalf of the people.

He put on the trousers, robe, sash, and turban. He did not put on the garments of beauty. He dressed plain so that he looked like everyone else.

Leviticus 16:11

First the high priest made a sin offering for himself. He had to do this in order to represent the nation. He was a man like everyone else and identified with the people.

Leviticus 16:12

He entered the Holy of Holies with hot coals and incense. The only thing in the Holy of Holies was the Ark of the Covenant. The presence of God was manifested on the Mercy Seat.

Leviticus 16:13

The incense filled the room. It made a cloud that enabled the high priest to stand in God's presence.

Leviticus 16:14

The high priest sprinkled the blood of his sin offering on the Mercy Seat. Why seven times?

Seven is the number of _____. It was prophetic of the perfect sacrifice that would come through Jesus. His sacrifice did not cover sin, but did away with it.

Leviticus 16:8

The high priest took two goats and cast lots to determine which goat would die and which one he would let go.

Leviticus 16:15

The high priest killed one of the goats. The goat died in place of the people. He was their sin substitute.

Then the priest sprinkled the blood of the goat on the Mercy Seat. The blood changes God's throne from one of judgement to one of mercy. The blood of the innocent animal paid the penalty of sin.

Leviticus 16:18-19

The blood was smeared on the altar.

Leviticus 16:20-22

The high priest symbolically put _____ onto the goat. When the goat went into the wilderness, the sin went with it.

Leviticus 16:23, 24

6. Comparing the Old Covenant high priest to Jesus our great High Priest

The Old Covenant high priest was just a shadow of the perfect High Priest who was to come.

- _____

Jesus is God. He left the glory of heaven to come to earth. Jesus laid aside His garments of beauty and became like a man.

- Jesus perfectly fulfilled the Old Covenant by beginning ministry at the age of thirty.
- Jesus did not need to be cleansed like the Old Covenant high priest. However, He identified with him by allowing John the Baptist to baptize Him.

- It was not necessary for Jesus to make a sacrifice for Himself. Instead, He sacrificed Himself for us.

2 Corinthians 5:21

Jesus became sin and the altar was the cross.

- Nobody could touch the high priest until his work was done.

John 20:17

- _____

Hebrews 9:12

- _____

The Father accepts us because He accepts our High Priest.

Jude 24

- The veil was torn because it was no longer needed.

We can all walk into _____ by the blood of Jesus.

Hebrews 4:16

- All believers in the New Covenant are ministering priests.

1 Peter 2:9

Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant
Lesson 5: Blessings and Curses

1. Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

In order for God to legally work in the earth and bring about our freedom from Satan, He had to establish a covenant with a man.

He did this with Abraham.

All of the promises God made to Abraham belong to us too when we are in Christ!

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation
And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

2. Blessings and Curses

We are going to look at the blessings and curses listed under the Old Covenant.

But, before we do that, we must read a key scripture in the New Testament.

Galatians 3:13, 14

This explains that we have been _____ from the curse of the law.

Many Christians live their entire lives with a misunderstanding of this.

Review – What does it mean to be redeemed (from Lesson 1)?

Definition of REDEEM: _____

_____

Because many do not have a revelation of being redeemed from the curse, they live under the curse in many areas of their lives. The devil takes advantage of their ignorance.

Galatians 3 is extremely significant.

In the Old Covenant, the only way to be free from the curse of the law was to obey every part of it perfectly. This was an impossible task for anybody. The entire law contains 613 laws.

The New Testament tells us that if we break one part of the law, we are guilty of breaking the entire law.

James 2:10

Under the law, if you followed 612 rules perfectly, but broke one rule, you were guilty. The law was like a big test that nobody could pass.

When Jesus died on the cross, He redeemed us from _____

He made us righteous and brought us into His family. By faith I receive His free gift of righteousness.

2 Corinthians 5:21

The reason this is important to understand is this – in the Old Covenant the only way to live in the blessings of God was by perfect obedience. Now, because I have righteousness by faith, I have met the requirements for blessings!

With this in mind let's look at Deuteronomy 28. This chapter tells us about the blessings and the curses.

Deuteronomy 28 is divided into two parts. First, all of the blessings of our covenant with God are listed. Then, the chapter lists all of the curses, which we discovered we have been redeemed from.

We can apply this to our personal lives in many ways. We can claim the blessings of God and reject the curses because Jesus has set us free. Understanding the curses also allows you to know your redemption. A summary of Deuteronomy 28 would be this – God does not want us to lack anything or any harm to come upon us.

When I have an understanding of what it means to be redeemed from the curse of the law, I can now look at Deuteronomy 28 in a new way.

Deuteronomy 28:1, 2

Under the Old Covenant the blessings were only available to those who perfectly obeyed every law. Now that I am righteous in Christ, these blessing are available to me.

This does not mean that you do not have to obey God.

It does mean that there is no longer obedience to a set of rules, but rather a relationship with Jesus. Out of that relationship, I desire to please Him.

Deuteronomy 28:2

Definition of OVERTAKE: _____

It is the same Hebrew word in Genesis 44:4.

Genesis 44:3, 4

New Living Translation
Chase after them and stop them. When you catch up with them . . .

Message Bible
Run after them. When you catch up with them . . .

Good News Bible
Hurry after those men. When you catch up with them . . .

When you are in covenant with God, His blessings _____.
You don't have to chase after them.

Deuteronomy 28:3

Wherever you go, you will be blessed.

Deuteronomy 28:4

This speaks of two things.

- Your _____ will be blessed.
- Your _____ will be blessed.

Deuteronomy 28:5

You will never lack food.

Deuteronomy 28:6

You will be blessed no matter what time it is and in every _____ of your life.

Deuteronomy 28:7

Your enemies will join forces together to attack you.

The covenant does not do away with attacks of the enemy. However, because of the covenant, God fights for us.

It is your covenant right to not have to put up with the devil for even one second!

Deuteronomy 28:8

All that you do and all of your _____ are blessed.

Deuteronomy 28:9-11

This verse speaks of abundance.

Definition of PLENTY OF GOODS: _____

_____

Deuteronomy 28:12

Nothing you do will be done in vain!

You shall lend and not borrow.

Debt is a part of the curse.

Deuteronomy 28:13

Head and not the tail.

- You will be a _____ and not a _____
- You will not be dragged around through life's circumstances.

Above only and not be beneath

- You will be moving forward in life.
- You will have more, not less.

Do you see how having an understanding of your covenant will change the way you speak over your life?

There are many curses listed. The following are the top five things listed in the curses that we are now free from because of Jesus.

3. Five things you have been set free from because of Jesus.

- _____

_____

Deuteronomy 28:33

1 Corinthians 15:57

- _____

Deuteronomy 28:34

Isaiah prophesied of Jesus calling Him the Prince of Peace. Then Isaiah said the following.

Isaiah 26:3

- _____

Deuteronomy 28:24

2 Corinthians 8:9

- _____

There are many sicknesses listed in Deuteronomy 28.

Deuteronomy 28:27, 28

Confusion of heart speaks of senility – memory loss, Alzheimer's – all a part of the curse you have been redeemed from.

Deuteronomy 28:22

Deuteronomy 28:35

Deuteronomy 28:59-61

You have been redeemed from _____ known to mankind!

Did you know that you do not have to die of sickness? Did you know that you can just become old and die healthy?

- _____

_____

Deuteronomy 28:32 .

Deuteronomy 28:41

Your covenant is _____. Stand upon your covenant for your children.

Acts 16:31

4. Four blessings of the covenant

- _____

Definition of REDEEM:

- To buy back
- Ransom

The devil owned you. But Jesus, by his death and resurrection bought you back. He paid the ransom with His blood.

If you understand what Jesus accomplished, you will live and pray with authority and confidence.

After Jesus rose from the dead, He took His own blood into heaven.

Hebrews 9:12

Jesus' own blood has been poured out in heaven. It eternally speaks of our redemption.

Hebrews 10:19

Revelation 12:11

The power of the blood of Jesus gives you authority and power over the devil. Your redemption is a blessing of the New Covenant.

- _____

Every born-again believer, or member of the New Covenant, receives God's righteousness.

This righteousness gives you standing in the presence of the Father. This standing is identical to what Jesus has. You have His righteousness.

If you believe the Bible, and believe that you have His righteousness, you will not be sin conscious.

The only consciousness of sin that you will have is when you do something wrong. At those times you go to Jesus for forgiveness.

When you have an understanding of your righteousness you no longer feel inferior.

You also become fearless when confronting the devil.

When you get saved your spirit is recreated you get God's life, you no longer live in darkness, but rather in light. You become a new creation.

2 Corinthians 5:17

When you get saved, you receive God's nature!

2 Corinthians 5:21

God looks upon your spirit and sees you _____ as He is.

If you accept this by faith and understand it, you can live and pray with authority.

- _____

John 17:20-23

Verse 23 reveals our union with God. It also tells us that the Father loves us as much as He loves Jesus.

If you will accept this by faith, there is nothing that will stop you from living in authority over the devil.

God is your Father. He is not more of a Father to Jesus than to you. He is Jesus' Father and He is your Father.

Jesus is your righteousness. That is your standing with God. Jesus and you have the same right standing with the Father.

- _____

Luke 10:19

Matthew 28:18

Jesus took authority that was given to Him from the Father and He gave it to the church. Jesus is seated at the right hand of the Father.

Ephesians 1:20

We are _____

Ephesians 2:6

The place we are seated is a place of authority.

Ephesians 1:21

This is where Christ is seated. This is where we are seated with Him. This gives us a New Covenant position of authority.

The New Covenant gives us the right and ability to _____

Mark 16:17

Philippians 2:9, 10

The name of Jesus is the authority of the believer.

Your Covenant with God: The Power of the Blood Covenant
Lesson 6: New Covenant Promises, Prayer & Sanctification

1. Introduction / Review

Hebrews 8:6

If we truly understood our covenant with God, we would never live in defeat.

Review of some of the main points:

- After Adam and Eve sinned, God began working immediately on His plan to redeem us from Satan's bondage.
- In order for God to legally work in the earth and bring about our freedom from Satan, He had to establish a covenant with a man. He did this with Abraham.
- All the promises God made to Abraham belong to us too when we are in Christ.
- We have been set free from the curse of the law and have inherited the blessings of God.
- The Book of Hebrews shows us the difference between the Old Covenant and the New Covenant.

Galatians 3:29 – New Living Translation
And now that you belong to Christ, you are the true children of Abraham. You are his heirs, and God's promise to Abraham belongs to you.

2. New Covenant promises

- In the New Covenant you have all of God's good things.

Romans 8:32

Definition of ALL: _____

In the New Covenant, everything the Father has belongs to us. He has given us everything we need.

Everything _____ is a part of our covenant.

3 John 1:2

- In the New Covenant we share with Jesus in an inheritance.

Romans 8:16, 17

Romans 8:16, 17 – Message Bible
God's Spirit touches our spirits and confirms who we really are. We know who he is, and we know who we are: Father and children. And we know we are going to get what's coming to us--an unbelievable inheritance!

- In the New Covenant we can expect to be victorious.

Romans 8:37

Definition of MORE THAN CONQUERORS:

- _____
- To win more than an ordinary victory
- To gain a surprising victory

- In the New Covenant God there is no need to fear your enemies, because God is greater.

Romans 8:31

If I am in covenant with God, it doesn't matter who comes against me. God is greater.

Psalm 118:6

Why is God on your side? – _____.
It is the same side because of the covenant.

He didn't move over to your side. You moved over to His side.

- In the New Covenant Jesus gives you His strength to do all things.

Philippians 4:13

Definition of ALL THINGS:

- _____
- Any
- _____
- Whole

It is a curse to start something and not finish it. Some people do this repeatedly in their lives.

Jesus has given you _____

Philippians 4:13 – New International Reader's Version
I can do everything by the power of Christ. He gives me strength.

When we operate by His power we have strength.

This is covenant. – We gave Him our weakness and He gave us His strength.

Philippians 4:13 – Easy To Read Version
Christ is the one who gives me the strength I need to do whatever I must do.

This is what a covenant is – an exchange.

- We gave God our sin. He gave us His _____
- We gave God our sickness. He gave us His _____
- We gave God our poverty. He gave us His _____
- We gave God our weakness. He gave us His _____

Ephesians 6:10

Ephesians 6:10 – Contemporary English Version
Finally, let the mighty strength of the Lord make you strong.

Do not confess that you can't make it and that you do not know what to do. This is not covenant language.

- In the New Covenant God gives you His armor.

Ephesians 6:11

Whose armor? – God's armor

- In the New Covenant God gives you financial abundance.

2 Corinthians 8:9

"Rich" refers to _____. This entire chapter (and the next chapter) has to do with your finances.

- In the New Covenant we can use the name of Jesus.

You are a part of God's family, so you can use the family name.

John 16:23, 24

- In the New Covenant you have the mind of Jesus.

1 Corinthians 2:16

The word "Christ" speaks of "the anointed one".

- Your mind has _____
- You have _____
- You can think clearly.
- You are free from problems of the mind.

- In the New Covenant God gives you His righteousness.

2 Corinthians 5:21

3. New Covenant prayer

We have already looked at Abraham's covenant with God and how the covenant enabled him to stand in the gap and intercede for others. The covenant Abraham had with God greatly changed his prayer life.

Abraham took his place in the covenant when he prayed for Sodom and Gomorrah. He understood his rights and privileges in the covenant.

Genesis 18:22, 23

Moses understood his covenant when he _____ for the children of Israel.

Joshua knew the power of the covenant when he commanded the sun to stand still.

In the New Covenant every believer has _____

Isaiah 43:25, 26

When God told us to put Him in remembrance, it simply means we are to remind Him of His covenant promises. When we pray we bring God's Word into our prayers.

Isaiah 45:11

John 15:7

The word "ask" means _____

This does not mean we are arrogant and command God. But it does mean that the Word of God in our covenant gives us the right to draw His attention to our prayers.

Isaiah 55:9, 10

These verses are telling us that we can count on the Word to work. Just like we can be sure that the rain will fall down onto the ground and bring a harvest, we can be sure the Word of God will accomplish what it is sent out to do.

Jeremiah 1:12

God is waiting for his children to _____ and pray the Word of God.

When He hears _____in prayer, He has a covenant obligation to move on our behalf.

John 15:7, 8

The key to answered prayer and spiritual fruit is that we have the Word of God abiding in us.

The problem is that many believers do not have the Word of God abiding in them.

If we are living in the Word of God, when we go to pray, the Word will flow from my hearts out of our mouths.

Matthew 12:34

1 John 5:14, 15

If a believer has the Word of God abiding in them, they will never ask for anything outside of the Father's will.

The Word of God and the will of God _____

4. We live in the New Covenant

Luke 13:10-16

It is possible to live _____ of your covenant and allow Satan to bind you.

What did Jesus say when he laid hands on the woman? – "You are loosed."

He did not say, “I am going to loose you.” He said, “You are loosed.”

When she heard that, she was healed.

It is important to understand that you have these things now.

You are not waiting. You are not hoping.

We need to learn how to walk in our covenant.

5. Sanctified

We have seen that a covenant involves exchange. I gave something to God. He gave something to me.

But now what are we supposed to do? Is it possible to walk outside of the covenant?

Up until this point, we have mostly talked about God’s part of the covenant. But we have not looked much at our responsibility.

1 Corinthians 6:11

You are sanctified.

Definition of SANCTIFIED:

- _____
- _____

You belong to God.

This text begins to talk about living holy or righteous.

1 Corinthians 6:12-20

6. Now that you are in covenant with God, you do not belong to yourself anymore.

- He gave us His righteous and now we have to walk it out every day.

You were made righteous by God. You did not earn it. It was completely by His grace.

But now you have to walk in that righteousness every day. That is what being sanctified means. It is realizing that you are set apart. You are not your own.

Righteousness is a _____. Sanctification is a _____.

- Everything God gave to me is meant to be given away by me.

He gave you his love – you give it away.

He gave you his strength – you give it away for the sake of His kingdom.

He gave you financial blessing – you give it away.

- In order to do these two things (live holy and give everything away) I must decide to reject selfishness.

This means you reject _____

When you decide to walk daily in your covenant you are rejecting the spirit of the world.

7. Saved but living outside of the covenant

A Christian can walk away from the covenant by living selfishly and being comfortable with worldly things.

James 4:4

James is writing to Christians.

It is important to understand that God has _____ for you to take.

When a believer chooses to take a worldly path, he sets himself up in direct opposition to God, because he is choosing to not walk on God's path.

He says that if we move away from our covenant with God and become a friend to the world, we are enemies of God.

Definition of ENEMY:

- In the Greek, the word is used to describe enemies in a war or military conflict.

- It describes feelings of animosity and hostility between two people.

There is no mistake. God has these feelings toward a believer who transfers their devotion to the world from Him.

What does this look like? – A believer choosing to make his relationship with the world greater than his relationship with God.

God views this as _____

Why is the language so strong? Because it is a violation of the covenant.

Romans 8:31

But what if God takes a stand against us and our actions because our actions are wrong?

Matthew 6:24

It is impossible to give our hearts to two masters. We must choose between God and mammon.

Mammon was a word used by Jewish people living in the time of Jesus to describe worldliness

So, Jesus was actually saying it is impossible to serve God and worldliness.

A servant's lifetime responsibility was to serve his master.

A servant catered to his master's every wish, desire, or demand.

He was there to help assist in fulfilling his master's wants and dreams to the exclusion of everything else.

Jesus was saying that both God and the world require time, attention, energy, and money.

To truly serve God, we must spend time with Him.

Why? – I need to know His voice.

I need to develop a pattern of obedience in my walk with Him. This demands my attention – prayer, worship, reading the Bible, being a part of the church

If a person chooses to serve the world, that requires all of his attention and time. A choice must be made.
Questions to ask yourself:

- Who are you serving right now?
- What requires your time and attention most?
- Can you truly say that you are giving God your fullest attention and that the chief priority in your life is to serve and obey Him?
- Are worldly pursuits, possessions, and success consuming your thoughts and energies?
- What do you think about more than anything else in life? – Your answer will tell you what you are serving most.

James 4:4-6

In context this is still talking about the one who has walked away from the covenant.

It says that God _____ that person.

Definition of RESIST:

- To militarily order oneself against someone else.
- _____

When a believer turns His devotion from God to the world, God sets Himself up in opposition to that believer.

The only thing that believer can do to get things right again is to repent.

As terrible as it sounds, God's resistance against you is His grace. He wants you to get back on His path.

Here is what many people have to watch out for –

The blessings that came to you because of your covenant cannot become your focus and steal your heart.

God is not against you having things, possessions, and blessings. However, He is against those things becoming what we pursue and taking all of our time, energy, and focus. (Job, career, money, ministry, family, etc.)

When the things of this world move from our hands to our hearts, it is a violation of the covenant.