

The Covenants of the Bible

COVENANTS	REFERENCES	REPRESENTATIVES	DATE GIVEN	TERMS OF THE COVENANT	DISPENSATIONS'
Edenic	Gen. 1:28-30; 2:15-17	Adam	≈ 4000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be fruitful and fill the earth• Authority over the earth• Tend the garden of Eden• Refrain from eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; doing so would result in death	Innocence
Adamic	Gen. 3:14-24	Adam	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judgment on the serpent: live in the dust, enmity with the woman and her seed, the seed of the woman would eventually destroy the serpent• Judgment on the woman: pain in childbirth, discord in marriage• Judgment on the man: the ground is cursed and the man could only tend it with wearisome toil until he eventually returns to it• Note that in the judgment on the serpent we have the first messianic prophecy	Conscience
Noahic	Gen. 8:21-9:17	Noah	2522 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God promised to never again destroy the earth with a flood and provided the rainbow as an ongoing reminder• Be fruitful and multiply• Animals would fear man• Man may eat animals• Capital punishment for murder	Human Government
Abrahamic	Gen. 12:1-3,7; 13:14-17; 15:1-21; 17:1-14; 22:15-18	Abraham	2095 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abraham will become a great nation, blessed by the Lord• His name would be great and he will be a blessing• Blessing to those who bless Abraham; cursing on those who curse Abraham• Eternal possession of the land• Abraham to be the father of many nations• Unconditional—depends only on God, not on Abraham's obedience	Promise
Mosaic	Ex. 19-24	Moses	1450 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Law—613 commandments and regulations governing the life of Israel• Israel to enjoy physical blessings and be a kingdom of priests• Conditional—blessings for obedience and judgments for disobedience	Law
Palestinian	Dt. 29-30	Joshua	1410 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Looks forward to Israel turning to the Lord in captivity• He will restore Israel to the land, give her a heart to love the Lord, bless her abundantly, and punish her enemies• Partially fulfilled in the return from Babylon but its complete fulfillment will be in the Millennium	Law
Davidic	2 Sam. 7:1-17; 1 Chr. 17:3-15	David	1006 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• David will be given a great name, a great house, throne established forever, victory over his enemies• Israel will have permanent possession of the land• David's son will build the temple, be loved by God, and have his kingdom established forever; this was partially fulfilled in Solomon but its complete fulfillment is in Christ• Unconditional	Law
Solomonic	2 Sam. 7:12-15; 1 Kings 8; 2 Chron. 7:11-22	Solomon	963 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconditional promise of an everlasting kingdom• Conditional promise of blessing and rule for Solomon's descendents	Law
New	Jer. 31:31-34; Heb. 8:8	Christ	AD 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promises to Israel: the Law written on their hearts, cleansing, a new spirit, forgiveness of sin, indwelling of the Holy Spirit, regathered, restored and blessed in the land, special place as God's people• Partial fulfillment (of the spiritual promises) in believers today but its complete fulfillment (of the spiritual and physical promises) will be in Israel in the Millennium• Unconditional	Grace, Millennium
1The covenants generally stay in force (with minor changes) throughout subsequent covenants. Therefore elements of the Edenic covenant extend through all dispensations,				elements of the Adamic covenant extend from the dispensation of conscience through the Millennium, etc. This is one of the distinctions between covenants and dispensations.	