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## Covenants Mentioned in the Bible

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## Biblical Topics—Covenants

A covenant (*berith* on Old Testament Hebrew, *diatheke* in New Testament Greek) is a promise or an agreement between God and man. A covenant may be conditional or unconditional. There are eight important covenants in the Bible:

The covenant with all repenting sinners to save them through Christ. This covenant is unconditional (no strings attached) (See Titus 1:1-2; Heb. 13:20)

The covenant with Adam (Gen. 1:28; 2:15-16; 3:15-19):

- a. Before the Fall—that he could remain in Eden as long as he obeyed. This was conditional.
- b. After the Fall—that God would someday send a Savior. This was unconditional

The covenant with Noah (Gen. 8:21-22):

- a. That the earth would not be destroyed by water again.
- b. That the seasons would continue until the end. This was unconditional.

The covenant with Abraham (Gen. 12:2-3, 7; 13:14-17; 15:5, 18; 17:8):

- a. That God would make Abraham the founder of a great nation.
- b. That God would someday give Palestine forever to Abraham's seed. This was unconditional.

The covenant with Moses and Israel (Exod. 19:3-8; Lev. 26; Deut. 28):

- a. That Israel could have the land at that time to enjoy if they obeyed.
- b. That Israel would forfeit all God's blessings if they disobeyed. This was conditional.

The covenant with David (2 Chron. 13:5; 2 Sam. 7:12-16; 23:5):

- a. That from David would come an everlasting throne.
- b. That from David would come an everlasting kingdom.
- c. That from David would come an everlasting king. This was unconditional.

The covenant with the Church (Matt. 16:18; 26:28; Luke 22:20; Heb. 13:20-21):

- a. That Christ would build his Church with his own blood.
- b. That all the fury of hell would not destroy it.
- c. That he would perfect all the members of his Church. This was unconditional.

The new covenant with Israel (Jer. 31:31-34; Isa. 42:6; 43:1-6; Deut. 1:1-9; Heb. 8:7-12):

- a. That God would eventually bring Israel back to himself.
- b. That he would forgive their iniquity and forget their sin.
- c. That he would use them to reach and teach Gentiles.
- d. That he would establish them in Palestine forever. This was unconditional.