

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUR ETERNAL COVENANTS

I. Two Kinds of Covenants

- A. Unconditional—God obligates Himself to bring _____
_____ upon the covenant people by saying,
“ _____ ”
- B. Conditional—God promises to bring blessing by saying “ _____ will,
then “ _____,” usually promising _____ if
man _____ to fulfill the condition

II. The _____ Covenant (Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-17; 15:1-7; 17:1-18)

- A. Abraham’s _____ would be _____
- B. A great _____ would come from Abraham
- C. Abraham would so great a blessing that _____ would be blessed
- D. The _____ of Palestine would be given to Abraham and his descendants as an
inheritance _____
- E. His descendants would be as the _____ of the _____ and the
_____ of the _____
- F. Whoever blessed him would be _____ and whoever cursed him
would be _____
- G. He would be the father of _____
- H. _____ would descend from him
- I. The covenant would be _____

- J. The land of Canaan would be an _____
- K. _____ would be _____ to Abraham and his descendants
- L. His descendants would _____ the gate of his _____
- M. In his descendants _____ would be blessed

III. The _____ Covenant (Deut. 28:63-68; 30:1-9)

- A. The nation would be _____ from the _____ for unfaithfulness (28:63-68)
- B. A _____ generation of Israel would _____ (30:1-2)
- C. Their _____ will _____ (30:3-4)
- D. Israel will be _____ to the _____ (30:5)
- E. Israel will be _____ of their _____ (30:6)
- F. Israel's _____ will be _____ (30:7)
- G. The nation will then receive her _____ (30:8-9)

IV. Eschatological Implications of These Covenants

- A. _____ provisions have already been fulfilled _____
- B. We should expect _____ provisions to be fulfilled _____
 - 1. Israel has never yet _____ promised
 - 2. Israel's occupation of the land has yet to be _____
 - 3. Therefore, those _____ happen in a time still _____

C. Thus, the Abrahamic and Palestinian Covenants give _____
to Premillennial eschatology