

Summary of Abrahamic Covenant Study

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Abrahamic Covenant Study (Covenant Series Part 4)

Main Topic: The Abrahamic Covenant

- The episode explores the transition from the Noahic Covenant to the Abrahamic Covenant as described in Genesis.
- Establishes that the Noahic Covenant applies to all humanity, but Yahweh begins to narrow His focus through Abraham, paving the way for the Sinai and New Covenants.
- Emphasizes the foundational nature of the Abrahamic Covenant for later covenants and its continued relevance.

Genesis 12: Yahweh's Call to Abraham

- Yahweh calls Abraham to leave his homeland and promises to make him a great nation and a blessing to all families of the earth.
- The call is an invitation to relationship rather than a formal covenant at this stage.
- Tradition suggests Abraham was called from a pagan environment, and that his decision to follow Yahweh was based on faith and free will.
- Abraham's willingness to trust Yahweh, despite limited prior knowledge, is highlighted as a model of faith.

Genesis 15: The Covenant Ceremony

- Yahweh appears to Abraham in a vision (interpreted as a pre-incarnate appearance of Yeshua/Jesus by the speaker).
- Abraham expresses concern about his lack of an heir; Yahweh reassures him that his own offspring will inherit the promise.

- Abraham's trust in Yahweh is "reckoned as righteousness," marking a pivotal moment of faith.
- The covenant is established through a classic "blood covenant" ceremony; only Yahweh (represented by a smoking oven and flaming torch) passes between the pieces, signaling an unconditional promise.
- The covenant entails the promise of land to Abraham's descendants and a blessing to all nations.

Genesis 17: Covenant Sign and Further Promises

- Yahweh commands Abraham to "walk before Me and be blameless," noting that blamelessness is possible through repentance and faithful living.
- The covenant is confirmed as everlasting and extends to Abraham's ethnic descendants.
- Circumcision is introduced as the sign of the covenant for all males in Abraham's household, including servants and non-ethnic descendants who permanently join the family.
- Circumcision is an act of obedience, not a requirement for entering into relationship with Yahweh; faith precedes the sign.
- The promise is reiterated to continue through Isaac (not Ishmael), with Sarah as the mother.
- The covenant is declared eternal, not abolished by the New Covenant, and the land remains a perpetual inheritance for Abraham's descendants.

Additional Topics

- The speaker emphasizes that faith is both mental assent and action ("faith is a work").
- Rejection of the notion that God's commandments are unkeepable; stresses that repentance and returning to Yahweh are always available.
- Clarifies that while circumcision is not a means of salvation, it is required for those who join Abraham's physical household.
- The distinction between ethnic and spiritual descendants is addressed; Gentiles are grafted in but remain ethnically distinct.
- The speaker rejects "two-house theology" and asserts that ethnic Jews are

part of the covenant but must have faith to receive its blessings.

Questions Raised in Discussion

- What is the relationship between faith and works in the context of the covenant?
- How much did Abraham know about Yahweh prior to his call?
- Is the promise of the land to Israel conditional or unconditional?
- Does the New Covenant abolish earlier covenants?

Decisions & Action Plans

- The speaker plans to continue the covenant series, moving next to the Sinai Covenant.
- Encourages listeners to engage by subscribing, liking, commenting, and asking questions.
- Recommends further personal study and invites clarifying questions in the comment section.