

Summary of Hebrews 7 & Covenants Explained

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Hebrews 7 & the Coexistence of Covenants

Main Topic: Understanding the Covenants in Hebrews 7

- **Overview:** The speaker, Tony Peno, examines Hebrews chapter 7, focusing on the relationship between the New Covenant, the Sinai (Mosaic) Covenant, and the Abrahamic Covenant. He challenges the common belief that the New Covenant nullifies or replaces the previous covenants.
- **Contextual Emphasis:** Tony stresses the importance of interpreting the scriptures within their first-century context, cautioning against reading later theological ideas back into the biblical text (anachronism).
- **Key Points:**
 - The book of Hebrews was likely written shortly before or after the destruction of the Second Temple and was addressed to Messianic Jews, not as a rejection of Judaism, but as an encouragement to recognize Yeshua (Jesus) as the High Priest.
 - There is no biblical evidence that the Sinai or Abrahamic Covenants have ended; instead, they coexist and are absorbed into the New Covenant.
 - The New Covenant does not abolish the Torah (Law) or make practices like circumcision, temple offerings, and Shabbat obsolete. These practices point to Yeshua and express obedience and faith.
 - The Melchizedek priesthood (Yeshua's priesthood) is superior to the Levitical priesthood, but both can coexist, serving different purposes in the heavenly and earthly realms.
 - The Levitical priesthood provided ritual, temporary cleansing of sacred space; Yeshua provides eternal cleansing and resurrection through faith.
 - The change in priesthood (from Levitical to Melchizedek) brings an

alteration in the law concerning priesthood, but does not annul the entire Torah or previous covenants.

- The New Covenant is inaugurated but not fully consummated; fulfillment awaits resurrection and the new heavens and earth.
- All covenants (Abrahamic, Sinai, New) are intertwined and still active, with Gentiles grafted into Israel and her covenants.

Secondary Topic: Misconceptions and Historical Perspectives

- **Addressing Common Misbeliefs:**

- The idea that Judaism or the Torah has been abandoned in Yeshua is not supported by scripture. The apostles continued temple practices, and Paul demonstrated ongoing Torah observance.
- Western Christianity has often misunderstood Paul as teaching that the Torah is abolished, leading to confusion among Jews and Christians.

- **Rabbinic Literature:**

- Later rabbinic literature reflects responses to the rise of Christianity and is not authoritative for understanding the original scriptural context.

Questions Raised and Addressed

- Why do some believe the New Covenant replaces the Sinai or Abrahamic Covenants? (Addressed: Misreading of scripture and historical context)
- Does Yeshua's priesthood eliminate the need for Levitical priests? (Addressed: No, they coexist with unique roles)
- Are temple rituals, circumcision, and feasts still valid? (Addressed: Yes, as expressions of faith and obedience)

Decisions and Action Plans

- **For Listeners:**

- Study Hebrews and the covenants within their original context.
- Re-examine teachings about the Torah and covenants in light of the entirety of scripture.

- Continue celebrating biblical feasts and practices as acts of faith, not for salvation but as obedience and expressions of love for God.
- Engage with additional resources and past videos for a deeper understanding.

Closing

- The speaker plans to continue with a video on Hebrews chapter 8 in the future.