

Summary of Hebrews 8: Covenants & Priesthood

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Keys of the Kingdom: Hebrews 8 – Covenants and Priesthood

Main Topics

1. The Continuity and Coexistence of Covenants

- The speaker argues that the Sinai Covenant, Levitical priesthood, and the New Covenant through Yeshua (Jesus) can coexist.
- Emphasizes that the Levitical system is not obsolete and that Yeshua's work does not contradict Torah observance.
- The concept of "fulfillment" is clarified: it does not mean the end of the law, but the continued obligation to obey whenever the command arises.
- The new heavens and new earth have not arrived, so all covenants remain in effect.

2. The Role and Nature of the Levitical Priesthood

- The Levitical priesthood is described as a replica and foreshadow of the heavenly priesthood of Yeshua.
- The priesthood remains a ritual, outward act pointing towards the ultimate cleansing by Yeshua.
- The Everlasting Covenant with the Levitical priesthood (Numbers 25) is still valid as long as the earthly realm persists.
- Paul's actions (e.g., funding vows and offerings in the temple) are cited to show continued Torah observance among early believers.

3. The New Covenant: Superiority and Fulfillment

- Hebrews 8 compares the priesthood of Yeshua (heavenly, eternal, able to perfect the inner person) with the Levitical priesthood (earthly, ritual, unable to perfect).
- The New Covenant is "enacted on better promises" and is mediated by Yeshua.
- The New Covenant focuses on transformation of the inner person, empowerment by the Holy Spirit, and full realization at the resurrection.
- Fulfillment of the New Covenant (e.g., the full forgiveness and restoration of Israel) has started but is not yet complete.

4. The Relationship Between Covenants (Abrahamic, Sinai, New)

- Later covenants do not nullify or replace earlier ones; they build upon each other.
- Paul's teaching in Galatians 3 is referenced: the Sinai Covenant does not annul the promises to Abraham.
- The New Covenant grafts Gentiles into Israel's covenants, making them partakers in all promises.

5. The Future of the Levitical Priesthood

- Despite the temple's destruction in 70 CE, the Levitical priesthood is only temporarily set aside, not permanently ended.
- Prophecies in Jeremiah 33 and Amos indicate the priesthood will be restored when Israel is regathered and the new age comes.
- The scattering of Israel is a result of disobedience, not the work of Yeshua.

Key Questions Discussed

- Has the Sinai Covenant ended? (Answer: No, it still operates alongside the New Covenant.)
- Is the Levitical priesthood obsolete? (Answer: No, it is "growing old" but not permanently obsolete; it will be restored.)
- What does "fulfillment" mean in biblical context? (It means ongoing obedience, not cessation.)
- How do Gentiles relate to the covenants? (They are grafted into Israel's

covenants via Yeshua.)

Decisions & Conclusions

- The covenants (Abrahamic, Sinai, New) are not in conflict but work together.
- Torah observance, including the Levitical elements, is still meaningful and points toward Yeshua.
- The New Covenant's full realization awaits the new heavens and new earth.

Action Plans

- Continue the teaching series on Hebrews chapters 9 and 10.
- Encourage viewers to study scriptural context, avoiding assumptions about the obsolescence of the Levitical system.
- Promote unity among Jew and Gentile believers as "one in Messiah," walking together in Torah observance.

Additional Notes

- The speaker encourages subscribing to the YouTube channel, sharing videos, and supporting the goal of doing live sessions with Rabbi Mitch.

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