

Summary of Meaning of Yeshua's Blood Covenant

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The Blood Covenant of Yeshua: What Did His Sacrifice Accomplish?

Main Topic: The True Meaning of Yeshua's Blood Covenant

- The speaker, Tony Penino, discusses prevalent misunderstandings about Yeshua's (Jesus's) sacrifice, specifically refuting the doctrine that Yeshua literally became sin and that God the Father poured out wrath on Him as a substitute for humanity.
- Emphasizes the distinction between conditional and unconditional covenants:
 - The Abrahamic Covenant is unconditional (God alone fulfills it).
 - The Sinai and New Covenants are conditional (both parties—God and Israel—have responsibilities).
- The New Covenant, inaugurated at the Last Supper (Luke 22), is a blood covenant. Yeshua's blood ratifies this covenant, fulfilling and expanding upon the promises made to Abraham and Israel.
- The New Covenant is described as a "marriage covenant" between Yeshua and Israel, with Gentiles grafted in.
- Acceptance of the covenant requires making Yeshua not just Savior but also King, committing to walk in His ways (with the Torah/Law being written on the heart).

Refutation of Substitutionary Punishment Doctrine

- Tony argues that the teaching of Yeshua literally becoming sin, absorbing God's wrath, or being punished in our place is incorrect and even blasphemous.

- He cites scriptural principles (e.g., Proverbs 17:15) against condemning the righteous in place of the guilty, arguing that it would be an abomination for God to punish the sinless Yeshua for others' sins.
- Instead, Yeshua bore the responsibility to bring healing and deliverance from sin, not by becoming sin but by becoming the cure for sin through His faithful obedience and sacrifice.
- Isaiah 53 is interpreted as Yeshua carrying away sins (like the scapegoat in Leviticus 16), not becoming sin itself.

Scriptural and Theological Insights

- The animal sacrificial system provided ritual, temporary cleansing, but did not cure the root problem of sin.
- Yeshua's sacrifice accomplishes what animal sacrifices could not: the supernatural cleansing of conscience and the promise of resurrection and eternal life.
- Hebrews 9 is cited to show that Yeshua, as the perfect High Priest, entered the heavenly Holy of Holies through His own blood, inaugurating the New Covenant and providing the cure for sin.
- The speaker clarifies that death remains a consequence of sin for all, but only those who put faith in Yeshua receive the ultimate cure—resurrection and eternal life.

Key Points and Decisions

- The New Covenant is a fulfillment and expansion of prior covenants, not a replacement or abolishment of the law/Torah.
- Yeshua's blood is the means by which sin is cleansed—not by transferring guilt, but by providing healing and restoration.
- Listeners are encouraged to reject teachings that portray God as wrathful toward Yeshua or that depict Yeshua as literally becoming sin.
- Confirms that forgiveness and deliverance are available through repentance, faith in Yeshua, and the ongoing work of the Holy Spirit.

Action Plan

- Viewers are encouraged to study the biblical covenants, the nature of Yeshua's sacrifice, and to share these teachings with others.
- Listeners who have accepted the "substitutionary punishment" doctrine are invited to reevaluate and, if necessary, repent from that belief in light of the scriptural arguments presented.
- Further study is recommended by engaging with additional teachings and playlists available on "Keys of the Kingdom" platforms (YouTube, Spotify, Rumble).

Questions and Discussion Points

- What does it mean for Yeshua to be the "cure" for sin, rather than a substitute punished in our place?
- How does understanding the covenants help clarify the purpose and result of Yeshua's sacrifice?
- What are the implications for Christian living if the law is written on believers' hearts as part of the New Covenant?

Additional Notes

- The speaker references the historical development of the "substitutionary atonement" doctrine, attributing its popularity to the Reformation period (especially John Calvin), and encourages a return to what he sees as the first-century, scriptural understanding.
- Emphasizes the transformative power of Yeshua's sacrifice: not just forgiveness, but the possibility of being made new, freed from the power of sin, and restored to life through the resurrection.

Closing

- Listeners are encouraged to accept Yeshua, receive cleansing by the Holy Spirit, and walk in covenant faithfulness.
- The teaching ends with a blessing of peace (shalom) and an invitation to further engagement and study.

