

Summary of New Covenant & Torah Continuity

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Keys of the Kingdom – New Covenant & Torah Continuity

Main Topic: The Nature of the New Covenant and Its Relationship to Previous Covenants

Key Points

- The episode is part of an ongoing series on covenants in the Bible, focusing today on the New Covenant as described in the apostolic writings.
- The speaker's position is that **all biblical covenants (Sinai, Abrahamic, and New) remain active and relevant today**; the New Covenant does not abolish the previous covenants but builds upon them.
- The New Covenant, prophesied in Jeremiah 31, is described as "brand new" (not merely renewed), particularly because of its spiritual nature—empowering believers through the Holy Spirit, providing full cleansing from sin, and promising eternal life.
- The Sinai Covenant is described as one of the flesh, while the New Covenant is one of the spirit.
- The Torah (law/instruction) is not abolished; under the New Covenant, it is written on believers' hearts through the Holy Spirit.
- The New Covenant is made with national Israel, but Gentiles are grafted into these covenants and share in their blessings.
- The ultimate fulfillment—a future generation of Israel fully accepting Yeshua (Jesus) as Messiah—is still anticipated.

Questions Raised in Discussion

- Is the New Covenant "brand new" or "renewed"? The speaker argues it is brand new, based on linguistic and contextual analysis.
- What does it mean for covenants to overlap? How do the Abrahamic, Sinai, and New Covenants interrelate?
- How does one become a "true Israelite"? The answer given is by being both ethnically Jewish *and* a follower of Yeshua; otherwise, one is not walking in covenant faithfulness.

Decisions Made

- The teaching affirms that the **Sinai and Abrahamic covenants are not abolished by the New Covenant**; rather, all continue to operate, now empowered by the Holy Spirit.
- Observance of Passover (Pesach) should continue, with new meaning focused on Yeshua's fulfillment and inauguration of the covenant.
- Communion or the Lord's Supper should be understood in its Passover context, not as a separate Christian tradition divorced from its Jewish roots.

Action Plans

- Listeners are encouraged to subscribe and share the channel to help reach 1,000 subscribers so the host can host live Q&A sessions.
- Viewers are invited to check out the "A Jew and Gentile Discuss" series for further dialogue on these topics.
- The audience is urged to prioritize scriptural instructions over later traditions, especially in the practice of Passover/communion.

Additional Topics

Critique of Traditional Christian Practices

- The speaker critiques the development of communion in Western Christianity as being disconnected from its Passover roots, attributing this to later anti-Semitic attitudes.
- Traditions are acceptable if they do not replace or contradict scripture.

Covenants and Gentile Inclusion

- Paul's teachings (especially in Galatians and Romans) are cited to argue that Gentiles are grafted into Israel by faith, not by adopting extra-biblical traditions.
 - The "party of the circumcision" in the early church is critiqued for imposing man-made traditions on Gentile converts, which the speaker says undermines the Abrahamic Covenant's core principle of faith.
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