

Summary of Understanding the New Covenant

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Understanding the New Covenant (Keys of the Kingdom, Part 9)

Host Introduction & Context

- Host Tony Peno introduces the episode as part 9 in a series on biblical covenants.
- Shares his background in mental health ministry and personal journey from addiction and depression to healing through Messiah Yeshua, forming his passion for helping those with mental illness.

Series Overview and Transition

- The teaching series explores the biblical concept of covenants, with a focus on accurately understanding their continuity and transitions.
- This episode marks the transition from discussions of the Sinai Covenant (renewed in Deuteronomy for the new generation entering the Promised Land) to the study of the "New Covenant" as prophesied in the Hebrew Scriptures.

Key Topics and Exegesis

The Nature of the New Covenant

- Examination of Jeremiah 31:31-40 and the Hebrew word "kadash" ("new"):
 - As an adjective, it means "brand new" or "fresh"; as a verb, it can mean "renewed."
 - Tony's position: The New Covenant is "brand new" and not simply a renewal of the Sinai Covenant, though he acknowledges different

interpretations exist.

- The New Covenant is characterized by spiritual transformation, the writing of Torah on the heart, and better promises (such as eternal life), which the Sinai Covenant could not grant.
- Covenants can coexist—older covenants like Sinai and Abrahamic are not abolished but continue alongside the New Covenant until fully fulfilled.

Relationship of Law and Grace

- The New Covenant builds on the foundation of the Sinai Covenant; Jesus (Yeshua) did not abolish the Law but fulfilled and clarified it.
- Sin continues to be defined as "violation of the Law." Obedience, righteousness, and repentance remain essential, both before and after Messiah.
- The work of the Holy Spirit under the New Covenant empowers believers to walk in righteousness, but free will and the possibility of resisting remain.

Prophetic Foundations and Future Fulfillment

- Prophetic passages (Jeremiah 31, Ezekiel 18 & 33, Deuteronomy 24:16) emphasize personal responsibility: everyone dies for their own sins, and righteousness comes from turning to God's ways.
- The New Covenant promises the forgiveness and forgetting of sins, culminating in the resurrection and judgment.
- Israel's national identity endures, with the New Covenant made with Israel but open to Gentiles—citizenship in God's Kingdom is based on covenant relationship, not ethnicity.
- Prophecies indicate that the offering system and aspects of the Sinai Covenant continue into the Millennial Reign, with full realization yet future.

Key Questions Discussed

- What does "new" mean in "New Covenant"—brand new or renewed?
- Do the commandments of Sinai cease with the New Covenant?
- How do prophetic and apostolic writings align on covenant continuity?
- What is the role of personal responsibility and free will in covenant

faithfulness?

Decisions/Positions Presented

- The New Covenant is “brand new,” not simply a renewal.
- All biblical covenants coexist and build on each other; none are abolished upon the arrival of the next.
- The commandments and principles of righteousness remain unchanged, but the New Covenant brings greater promises through Messiah Yeshua.

Action Plans & Next Steps

- Next episode will examine Ezekiel 16 and further explore the nature and implications of the New Covenant, progressing toward the apostolic writings.
- Listeners are encouraged to study the scriptures for themselves, engage with the teachings by commenting, subscribing, and sharing.

Additional Notes

- Tony emphasizes humility in interpretation, urging careful contextual study and avoidance of dogmatism or division over nuanced theological points.

Language of summary: English