

A dramatic scene of a man standing on a path through a stormy sea, holding a staff, with a bright light in the distance. The man is silhouetted against the bright light, which appears to be breaking through a gap in the clouds or a narrow passage. The water is turbulent and dark, with white foam from the waves. The overall atmosphere is one of divine intervention and a miraculous event.

The Great Divide- Cutting the Covenant

Objectives

1. What is a covenant
2. Different characteristics of covenants
3. Types of covenants
4. What are the covenant signs and why are they important?
5. Have we missed some of those signs?

Covenant

ברית

Beriyt

Strong's # H1285

In the sense of cutting between pieces of flesh, compact

A covenant defines divine sanction and an ongoing relationship with no appointed end. It is a commitment to develop a certain kind of continuing relationship. It defines interaction between 2 parties.

Testament

A testament in Greek is a legal document that defines lawful rights to these whom it applies.

Root Words

1. The word beriyt literally means the most choice and fattest meat
2. The root of Beriyt is Barah meaning to select the choicest meat

Genesis 31:44

Now therefore come thou let us make a covenant (beriyt), I and thou and let it be for a witness between me and thee.

3. The words “Make a covenant” is found 13 times in the Hebrew Bible where the word “make” is the Hebrew word “Karat”- meaning to cut.

The Torah is Described as "The Book of the Covenant"

Exodus 24:7

And he took the Book of the Covenant,
and read in the audience of the people,
and they said, All that Yahovah hath said
will we do and be obedient

Characteristics of Covenants

1. Cumulative/Progressive
2. Eternal/Perpetual
3. Each covenant has a sign and the signs are repeated throughout scripture. Some are less obvious.
4. Some covenants are Conditional
5. Some covenants are Unconditional

Five Types of Covenants

1. Sabbath
2. Salt
3. Sandal
4. Marriage
5. Blood

The Sabbath Serves Dual Meaning

1. It is a Conditional Covenant
2. That the children of Israel return and focus on the covenant
3. Yahovah may see the mark or the sign of the covenant.
4. Sign- The seventh day rest

The Sabbath is a covenant

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Covenant
Mark
sign

House/
tent

Press in

Exodus 31: 16-17

- 16) Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath to observe the sabbath throughout their generations for a perpetual covenant.
- 17) It is a sign between me and the children of Israel forever, for in six days Yahovah made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

Salt Covenant

1. Known as the friendship covenant- It is conditional for each party.
2. Eternal Covenant - salt prevents decay and preserves food. It symbolizes a binding non corruptible agreement.
3. All grain offerings at the altar were required to be seasoned with salt. It was a symbol of covenant with the Levite priests.
4. Sign - breaking of bread

Leviticus 2:13

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt, neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy Elohim to be lacking from thy meat offering, with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt.

Numbers 18:19

All the heave offerings of the holy things, which the children of Israel offer unto Yahovah, have I given thee, and thy sons and thy daughters with thee, but a statute forever. It is a covenant of salt forever before Yahovah unto thee and to thy seed with thee.



Matthew 26:26

And as they were eating, Yeshua took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said “Take, eat, this is my body”

John 15:15

Henceforth I call you not servants,
for the servant knows not what his
Lord does, but I have called you
friends, for all things that I have
heard of my Father I have made
known to you.

Sandal Covenant

1. Know as an Inheritance Covenant
2. A sandal covenant is a conditional covenant
3. Sign- shoe/property-sandals marked property
4. Levite Marriage. A Levite widow removes her dead husband's brother's shoe symbolizing his refusal to continue his dead brother's lineage (Ruth 4:1-10)



Ruth 4:7-10

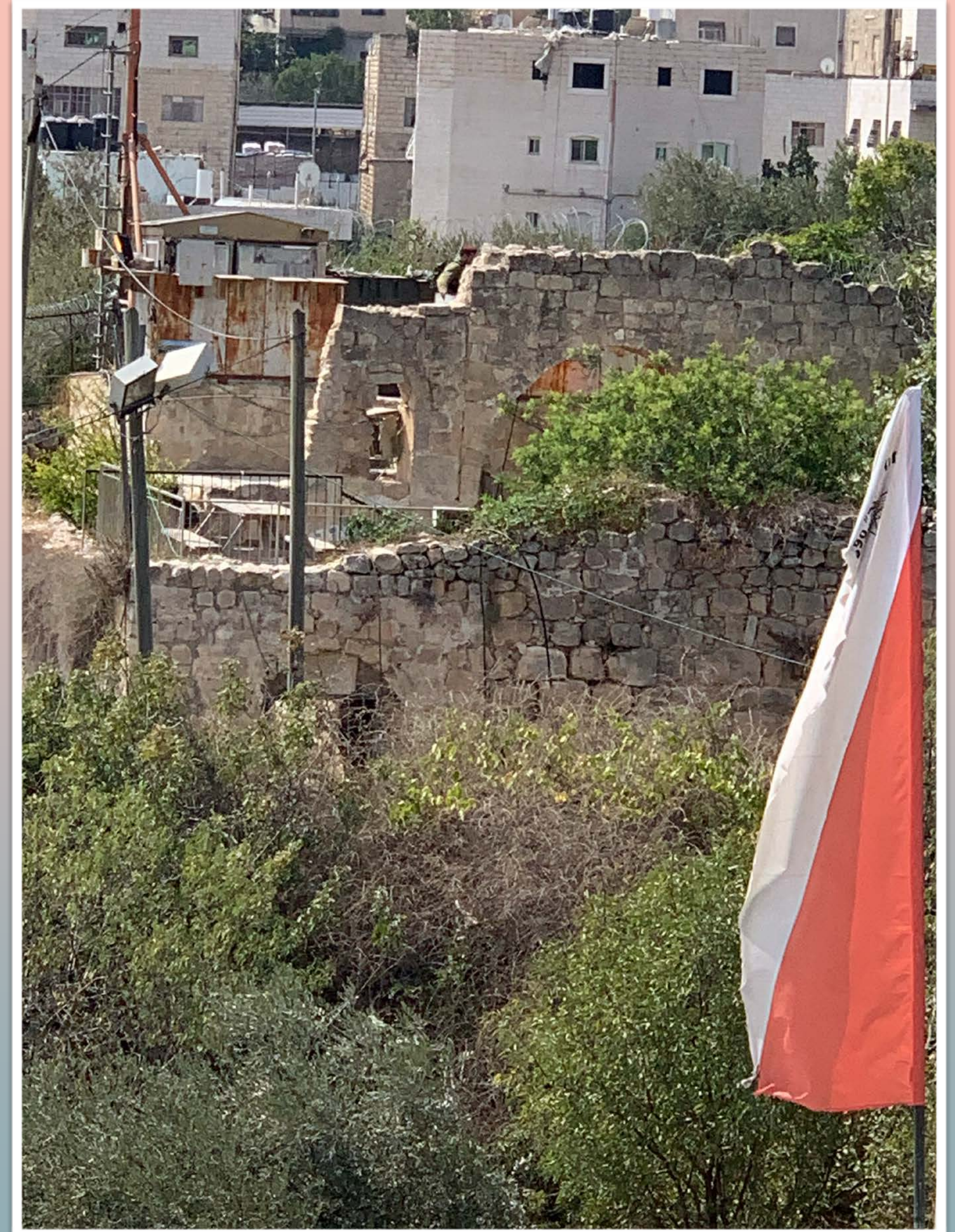
7) Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things, a man plucked off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbor and this was a testimony in Israel.

8) Therefore, the kinsman said unto Boaz, Buy it for thee. So, he drew off his shoe.

Cont. Ruth 4:7-10

9) And Boaz said unto the elders, and unto all the people, Ye are witnesses this day, that I have bought all that was Elimelech's of the hand of Naomi.

10) Moreover, Ruth the Moabitess, the wife of Mahon, have I purchased to be my wife, to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance, that the name of the dead be not cut off from among his brethren, and from the gate of his place, ye are witnesses this day.



Exodus 3:5
And he said, Draw
not nigh hither, put
off thy shoes from
off thy feet, for the
place whereon thou
stands is holy
ground.



Marriage Covenant

1. Both unconditional and conditional
2. Establishes covering
3. Sign- Intercourse
4. Last of the covenants to be fulfilled



1. Marriage Covenant begins when the bride opens the door.

2. Combines attributes of all the covenants-

* **Blood**- *Cup of Sanctification*

* **Salt**- *Cup of Betrothal*

* **Inheritance/Sandal**- *Cup of Redemption*

* **Marriage/Covering**- *Cup of Praise*

(taken on the wedding day)

Malachi 2:14

Yet ye say, Wherefore? Because Yahovah hath been witness between thee and thy wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously, yet is she thy companion and the wife of thy covenant.

Blood Covenant

1. Shedding of blood by a slain animal
2. Used in the covenant of Adam/Eve and Abraham
3. Often follows with a meal memorial
4. If Unconditional it tells what Yahovah will do
5. Sign-cutting and dividing/circumcision



There are actually 2 covenants Yahovah made
with Abraham

The Covenant of the Inheritance
The Covenant of Seed

1. One is Conditional and one is Unconditional
2. The promise of a family
3. Name change for Abram and his wife
4. One is Circumcision - One is Dividing

The Abrahamic Covenant of Seed

*The Covenant is the promise that Abraham would be the father of many nations.

Genesis 17:4-7

- 4) As for me, behold my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations.
- 5) Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham, for a father of many nations have I made thee.
- 6) And I will make thee exceeding fruitful and I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee.
- 7) And I will establish my covenant between me and thee, thy seed after thee in their generations, for an everlasting covenant to be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee.

Genesis 17:8-11

- 8) And I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession and I will be their God.
- 9) And God said unto Abraham, Thou shalt keep my covenant therefore, thou and thy seed after thee in their generations.
- 10) This is my covenant which ye shall keep, between me and you and thy seed after thee, Every man child among you shall be circumcised.
- 11) And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskin, and it shall be a token of the covenant betwixt me and you.

The Covenant of Inheritance

1. This covenant tells **how** God will make the Seed Covenant happen.
2. When this covenant is made, the fattened animal is cut into two pieces and laid out on the ground.
3. Each party of the covenant then passes through the pieces.
4. This is a symbolic act of both parties that if one of the parties fails to meet the agreement, then the other party has the right to do to the other what they did to the animal.

Genesis 15: 5-6,8

- 5) And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them and he said unto him, “So shall thy seed be”.
- 6) And he believed in Yahovah and he counted it to him for righteousness.
- 8) ***And he said, Lord God, whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it?***

Genesis 15:9-10,12

The Sign

- 9) And he said unto him, Take me a heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years old, and a turtledove, and a young pigeon.
- 10) And he took unto him all these and divided them in the midst and laid each piece one against another, but the birds divided he not.
- 12) And when the sun was going down a deep sleep fell upon Abram, and lo, a horror of great darkness fell upon him.

Genesis 15:13-15

13) And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them, and they shall afflict them four hundred years.

14) And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge, and afterward shall they come out with a great substance.

15) And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace, thou shalt be buried in a good old age.

Genesis 15:16-18A

16) But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again, for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full.

17) And it came to pass that when the sun went down, and it was dark, behold a smoking furnace and burning lamp that passed between those pieces

18A) In the same day Yahovah made a covenant with Abram, saying Unto thy seed have I given this land.

Jeremiah 34:18-20

- 18) And I will give the men that have transgressed my covenant which they had made before me, when they cut the calf in twain, and passed between the parts thereof,
- 19) The princes of Judah, and the princes of Jerusalem, the eunuchs, and the priests, and all the people of the land, which passed between the parts of the calf.
- 20) I will even give them into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them that seek their life, and their dead bodies shall be for meat unto the fowls of the heaven and to the beasts of the earth.

The sign for this Abrahamic Covenant is
not circumcision.

It is the dividing.

Both Covenants work together.

Where else can we see the dividing and
confirmation of the Abrahamic Covenant?

Some of the Dividing Signs

1. The Exodus and parting of the Red Sea
2. The parting of the Jordan River (x2)
3. The split of the Temple curtain and the head (jam) of the door
4. The dividing of the valley when Yahovah returns at the end of days

In Conclusion

1. We learned about the different types of covenants- Sabbath, Salt, Sandal, Marriage and Blood
2. What Characteristics covenants have (conditional/ unconditional, eternal/progressive)
3. What are the signs of each of these covenants; and they may not be what we have been taught
4. The prophetic implications of these signs

