

Appendix F

A Comparison Between the Old and New Covenants

Old Covenant	New Covenant
1) A physical covenant based on physical promises. Ex. 19:5-6; Deut. 28; Lev. 26	1) A spiritual covenant based on spiritual promises and eternal life. John 3:16; Heb. 8:6; 9:15; Rom. 8; Luke 18:29-30
2) Had physical circumcision. Gen. 17:9; Ex. 12:48; John 7:22	2) Repentance and circumcision of the heart through baptism. Acts 2:38; 3:19; Rom. 2:25-29; Phil. 3:3; Jer. 4:4; Col. 2:11-13
3) People did not have the Holy Spirit. They were to obey in the letter of the law. Rom. 7:6; Heb. 8:7-9; Matt. 5:21-45	3) Converted believers have the gift of the Holy Spirit and are to obey in the spirit of the law. Rom. 7:6; Heb. 8:10-12; 10:16; Matt. 5:21-48; 6:1-34; Acts 2:38; Rom. 8:9-10; Gal. 2:20
4) If obeyed in the letter of the law, could live in the community, worship at the earthly tabernacle. Heb. 9:13; Gal. 3:12; Lev. 18:5; II Cor. 3:16	4) Believe in Christ and obey in the spirit of the law; have direct access to worship God the Father in heaven through Jesus Christ. John 4:23-24; 16:23-27; Heb. 6:20; 10:23; Rom. 8:9-39; Eph. 2:18-22; II Cor. 3:6
5) Had works of law, offerings and animal sacrifices, vows, washings, etc. Lev. 1-7	5) Have the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, fruits of the Holy Spirit, prayer and good works. Heb. 9:10; Heb. 10:12; Gal. 5:22-24; Eph. 2:10; Rom. 12:1-2; Rev. 8:3-5; Heb. 13:15; Matt. 19:17; Mark 15:15-18
6) If transgressed the law, physical atonement for certain sins, death penalty for others. Heb. 9:7-10; II Cor. 3	6) If transgressed the law, forgiveness upon repentance; second death for unpardonable sin. Heb. 8:5; 9:1-5; 9:2-28; 10:16-31; Rev. 20:14-15; 21:8; II Cor. 3

A Comparison Between the Old and New Covenants

Old Covenant

New Covenant

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| 7) Had physical ordinances of divine service and earthly sanctuary.
Heb. 9:1-5 | 7) Has actual divine service and a heavenly sanctuary.
Heb. 8:5; 9:1-5, 24-28; 10:16-31;
Rev. 8:3-4 |
| 8) At institution of Old Covenant and earthly tabernacle, blood of animals used for consecration.
Heb. 9:18-23;
Ex. 24:3-8; 40:1-38 | 8) At institution of New Covenant and heavenly tabernacle, consecrated with the blood of Jesus Christ.
Luke 22:19-22; I Cor. 11:23-32;
Heb. 9:14-28; 10:5-14 |
| 9) Sons of Aaron high priests of earthly tabernacle.
Heb. 8:3-5; Ex. 28:1 | 9) Christ is High Priest of heavenly tabernacle forever.
Heb. 4:14-16; 5:1-9; 7:17;
8:1-2; 9:11 |
| 10) Priests offered animal sacrifices for physical justification to earthly tabernacle and purifying of the flesh; high priest went into holy of holies once a year.
Heb. 5:1-3; 9:1-13 | 10) Christ offered Himself once as the sacrifice for the sins of the world and justification is now to God in the heavenly tabernacle for all who repent and are baptized.
Heb. 7:25-27; 9:23-28
Acts 11:18; Gal. 2:20; Rom. 3:24-25 |
| 11) No direct access to God the Father.
Heb. 9:6-8; 10:19 | 11) Direct access to the Father through Christ.
Matt. 27:51; Heb. 4:14-16; 7:25-27;
John 16; Gal. 4:6-7; Rom. 8:15;
Eph. 2:18 |
| 12) Could not make a person perfect as pertaining to conscience.
Heb. 9:9; 10:4, 11 | 12) Forgives sin spiritually and purges the conscience through the operation of the Holy Spirit unto perfection.
Heb. 10:14-17; II Cor. 3:9; Col. 1:27;
Phil. 2:5; 3:9-17; Matt. 5:48; Eph. 4 |
| 13) Sacrifices and oblations ceased to be effective at the time the new spiritual order was established by Jesus Christ.
Heb. 9:9-10 | 13) Christ's one supreme sacrifice to apply to all men and women who accept it from time of Adam to the end of humanity.
Heb. 10:10-14 |
| 14) Ceased to be effective after the death of Jesus Christ.
Heb. 8:13; 10:9; Matt. 27:51 | 14) Established after Christ's death, resurrection and ascension to the throne of God.
Heb. 8:13; Matt. 27:51 |