

Hebrews 8:6-13
The Better Covenant (3)

1. The New Covenant is ministered by a superior high _____.
2. The New Covenant is ministered in a better _____.
3. The New Covenant is founded on better _____ (8:6-13).
4. This New Covenant was promised to _____, but today it is experienced by the _____.
5. Important Question: “How can God promise these blessings to the _____ and then turn around and give them to the _____?”
6. Some Bible students conclude that the church is “_____ Israel.”
7. Other Bible students believe that the “New Covenant” has no _____ fulfillment in the church.
8. Still other Bible students argue that there are _____ “new covenants,” one for _____ and one for the _____.
9. It was God’s plan to present the New Covenant, along with all its _____, “to the Jew _____” (Rom. 1:16).
10. The promise quoted in Hebrews 8:8 specifically names “the people of _____ and _____.”
11. Sadly, the Jewish nation, as a whole, rejected the _____ and the _____ (John 1:10-13).
12. While it is true that _____ of individuals trusted Christ and were saved, it is also true that _____ of the nation rejected the Word, and that the religious leaders _____ the ministry of the church (Acts 7).
13. God responded by moving the Gospel from Jerusalem and Judea into _____ (Acts 8), and then to the _____ (Acts 10).

14. The church today is made up of regenerated _____ and _____ who are one _____ in Christ (Eph. 2:11–22; Gal. 3:27–29).
15. _____ who are “in Christ” share in the New Covenant which was purchased on the cross.
16. Today the blessings of the New Covenant are applied to _____.
17. When Jesus comes in glory to redeem Israel, then the blessings of the New Covenant will be applied to the _____.
18. A day of _____ and _____ is in store for Israel. The time will come when they recognize that the One they wanted _____ was in fact the _____ they were waiting for (Zech 12:8-14).
19. God has _____ things planned for _____, His people (Jer. 31).
20. The existence of the New Covenant does not mean that the Old Covenant was _____ or that the law has _____ ministry today.
21. Both covenants were given by _____.
22. Both covenants were given for people’s _____.
23. Both covenants had _____ attached to them.
24. If Israel had obeyed the _____ of the Old Covenant, God would have _____ them and they would have been _____ for the coming of their Messiah.
25. Paul pointed out that the Old Covenant had its share of _____ (2 Cor. 3:7–11) and so we must not _____ the Old Covenant or _____ it.
26. Though the New Covenant of grace brings freedom from the Law of _____ (Gal. 5:1), it does not bring freedom to _____ God and _____.
27. God still desires that the “righteousness of the _____” be fulfilled in us through the ministry of the _____ (Rom. 8:1–4).
28. There is a _____ and _____ use of the law (1 Tim. 1:8–11).