



Word Study on "Law & Covenant"

Law – A law can just be the natural order of things like the law of gravity or it can be an arbitrary rule imposed by some authority.

Covenant – A covenant means a contract or agreement

Please read Deuteronomy 4:1-14 and other scriptures below and answer the related questions:

- (1) Deut 4:1 What two things was Moses teaching them to perform? _____
- (2) Deut 4:2 What were they not to change? _____
- (3) Rev 22:18-19 What were they not to change? _____
- (4) Deut 4:5 Where did Moses get the statutes and judgments he taught? _____
- (5) Deut 4:8 Taken together what label did Moses give the statutes and judgments? _____
- (6) Romans 2:11-16 What was written in their hearts? _____
- (7) Deut 4:13 How many commandments were on the two tablets of stone? _____
- (8) Deut 4:13 What else did Moses call the Ten Commandments? _____
- (9) Luke 22:20 What kind of blood was poured out for many? _____
- (10) Deut 4:14 What did the Lord command Moses to teach? _____
- (11) Romans 2:1-8 How is it possible to condemn ourselves? _____
- (12) John 3:19 Why did men love the darkness? _____
- (13) What is the difference between a law, a covenant, a statute, a judgment, a command and a commandment? _____

Think & Pray _____

OBEDIENT CANARY



Follow my decrees and be careful to obey my laws, and you will live safely in the land. Then the land will yield its fruit, and you will eat your fill and live there in safety. — LEVITICUS 25:18-19 NIV

----- "LAW" POSSIBLE ANSWERS -----

Scripture Word Study on the terms "Law & Covenant"

- (1) Deut 4:1 What two things was Moses teaching them to perform? Statutes & Judgments
- (2) Deut 4:2 What were they not to change? The commandments of the Lord our God
- (3) Rev 22:18-19 What were they not to change? The prophecy of this book
- (4) Deut 4:5 Where did Moses get the statutes and judgments he taught? Lord his God
- (5) Deut 4:8 Taken together what label did Moses give the statutes and judgments? Whole law
- (6) Romans 2:11-16 What was written in their hearts? The Law Rm 2:15
- (7) Deut 4:13 How many commandments were on the two tablets of stone? Ten
- (8) Deut 4:13 What else did Moses call the Ten Commandments? His covenant (His = the Lord's)
- (9) Luke 22:20 What kind of blood was poured out for many? Jesus' blood of the new covenant
- (10) Deut 4:14 What did the Lord command Moses to teach? Statutes & Judgments
- (11) Romans 2:1-8 How is it possible to condemn ourselves?

By condemning others for the same things we practice

- (12) John 3:19 Why did men love the darkness? Because their deeds are evil
- (13) Possibly no difference depending on the context. All of these words have overlapping ranges of sense. They have similar ranges of sense in the original languages as they do in English.

A law can just be the natural order of things like the law of gravity or it can be an arbitrary rule imposed by some authority. It can also mean a body of rules, statutes, agreements, etc, by which a people live. The first five books are often called the Torah, which is Hebrew for the Law. It is in the latter sense that it is meant when it refers to the books of Moses.

A covenant means a contract or agreement, but if the agreement is with God, it has the same force as a law, because God does not break His agreements, and He will insure you will endure consequences if you break yours. However, it does mean that God has obligated Himself in some way with a promise.

A statute is an arbitrary rule imposed by some authority or a rule that has been stipulated to in a group of people by some democratic process. It is often called law as well.

A judgment can be a condemnation, usually for failing to keep the law, or discernment made between various choices. Judgments taken as a collective become what we know as "common law" or "case law." It means the way similar matters have been decided in the past carries the same force as law.

A command or commandment is something that an authority says to someone under their authority. The Hebrew word translated commandment used in "The Ten Commandments" (Deut 4:13) is the same word used for "speech, word, saying, utterance or issue." It is the context of God commanding that makes translators use the word "commandment" to translate it.

For further thought:

- [14] In Matthew 7:1-6 I see it as Jesus making a distinction between "judge" meaning "condemn", and "judge" meaning "discern". Do you agree? Why or why not?
- [15] Luke 22:20 mentions a new covenant. What is it talking about?
- [16] Do you see anything about yourself in John 3:19?
- [17] Do you see anything about yourself in Romans 2:1-8?
- [18] Deuteronomy 4:13 calls the Ten Commandments "His covenant." Obedience is our part of the bargain. What has God promised if we obey?