

What Is Reformed Theology?
“Covenant Theology” – Part III
The Covenant of Redemption and the Covenant of Works

I. Introduction.

A. What is the Covenant of Redemption?

1. Redemptive History is revealed in three overarching covenants:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. The Covenant of Redemption is unique for two reasons:

a. _____

b. _____

3. Terminology

a. “Covenant of Redemption” as a term is not used in Scripture.

4. Biblical texts

a. Hebrews 13:20

b. Psalm 40:1-8. (Note correspondence within Hebrews 10:5-10.)

c. Psalm 110. (Note correspondence with Hebrews 7 – the entire chapter, especially verse 17, 20-21.)

d. Isaiah 53. (Note correspondence with Philippians 2:6-11.)

e. The Gospel of John. Note especially 4:34; 5:36b, 43a; 6:37-40; 10:18; 12:49; 14:31a; 15:10; 17:1b-2, 4-5.)

B. Covenant of Works

1. Importance of Genesis 1-3

2. “Covenant of Works” (Implicit)

a. Church history

1. A _____

2. Zacharias U _____

3. Casper O _____

b. Formally recognized in the:

Westminster Shorter Catechism #12

Westminster Confession of Faith, Chapter 7, Section 2

3 Commentator's insights

a. Louis Berkhof

b. Charles Hodge

c. A.A. Hodge

d. R.C. Sproul

4. Four aspects of this covenant (based upon the Westminster Confession)

a. God is the one who made the covenant and He did so at creation.

b. The promise of everlasting life is based upon Adam's obedience.

c. The blessing/reward and curse/punishment of the covenant were ultimately eternal and spiritual in nature.

d. God made a covenant with Adam and all his posterity.

e. Summation of all four. "God's commitment to give Adam, and his posterity in him, eternal life for obedience or e_____ d_____ for d_____".

f. Identified by different names.