

The New Covenant – Week Three

- **Five Important Teachings of Jeremiah 31:31-34**

A Brief Summary: *These teachings emphasize both c_____ and n_____ in the New Covenant.*

1. “I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah.” – One c_____ will unite God’s people c_____ as they are under the r_____ of the g_____ David (Ezekiel 37:15-25).
2. “I will put my law within them, and I will write it upon their hearts.” – This i_____ of God’s law was e_____ of the truly r_____ in the Old Testament (Deuteronomy 6:6, 11:18, and 30:11-14; Psalm 37:30-31 and 40:8; Isaiah 51:7), but it is more c_____ understood (Matthew 5:17-48) and more c_____ fulfilled with the c_____ of C_____ (II Corinthians 3:3) and the work of the H_____ S_____ in the New Covenant e_____ (Ezekiel 36:26-27 and II Corinthians 3:7).
3. “And I will be their God, and they shall be my people.” – This was the c_____ b_____ language which God spoke as HE p_____ to d_____ with His people in the Old Testament (Leviticus 26:11-13, Jeremiah 11:1-4, Zechariah 8:7-8), but it is more c_____ f_____ with the coming of Christ (Matthew 1:23, Hebrews 8:10, Revelation 21:7).
4. “And no longer shall each one teach his neighbor and each his brother saying, ‘Know the Lord,’ for they shall all know me, from the least of them to the greatest, declares the Lord.” – A p_____ r_____ with Christ (“Knowing the Lord”) makes any

other t_____ o_____ (as in a prophet or even a mediator like Moses – Deuteronomy 30:19 and 22) since Christ is the full r_____ of God and the great T_____ of His people (Isaiah 30:20-21, Hebrews 1:1-2, Galatians 3:20, I John 2:26-27).

5. “For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.” – God did p_____ the s_____ of His people in the Old Testament (Psalm 32:1-12 and 103:11-13, Isaiah 55:6-7), but their m_____ s_____ for sins pointed to the One whose future sacrifice for sins was the only true s_____ of f_____ (Hebrews 10:15-18). Note the c_____ l_____ and the absence of s_____ and its c_____ in the description of the “new” heaven, earth, and Jerusalem in Revelation 21:1-9 and 22-27.