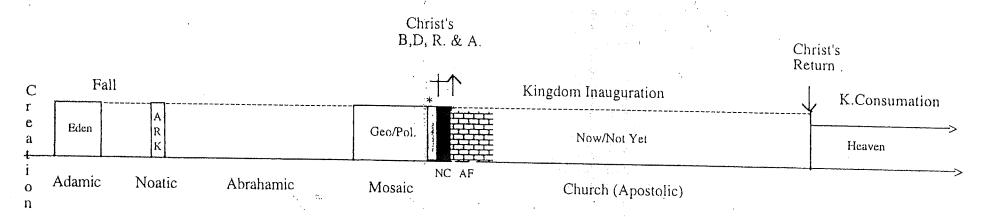
Redemptive I orical Chart



General Observations

Continuity and Discontinuity in Administrations

Source: Changing circumstances of human history from states of innocence, to the fall and redemption (partial and entire). Non changing promise of redemption through second Adam and the preservation of a covenant people albeit through various administrations.

- a. Innocence: Imago Dei and Imitatio Dei. No edenic existence of a highly informed legislation. A comprehensive mandate to cultivate created order and prohibition regarding the tree. (Cultic and Culture mandate)
- b. Fallen state: Imagio Dei (Loss of Imitatio Dei) The institution of sacrifice, the publication of law, the promise of redemption. Bereft of blessings of the immediate presence of God, the creature must now labor to fulfill his creaturely mandate. In relation to God, sacrifice is necessitated, an external code of divinely-sanctioned behavior in revealed laws.
- c. Redeemed state: Law continues yet there is also a revival of the principle of *Imitatio Dei*. (Partial) External legislation continues as administrated through Church upon Apostolic foundation. Still await glorified state.

Ethics and Covenant History

- 1. All Biblical laws are covenantally conditioned.
- 2. The stipulations of some covenants are not required in other covenants, they are "covenant specific." (Example: Circumcision)
- 3. Biblical ethics is not restricted to biblical laws. Value judgments are revealed in various covenants which indicate that which God approves. (So the term "moral law")

- 4. Considerations to determine whether or not covenant obliges us.
 - a. Is a given law re-iterated in another covenant administration?
 - b. Is a given law re-iterated in the NC?
 - c. Is a given law given prior to Fall? (Will for creature per se)
 - d. Is a behavior recorded as descriptive of the redeemed state?

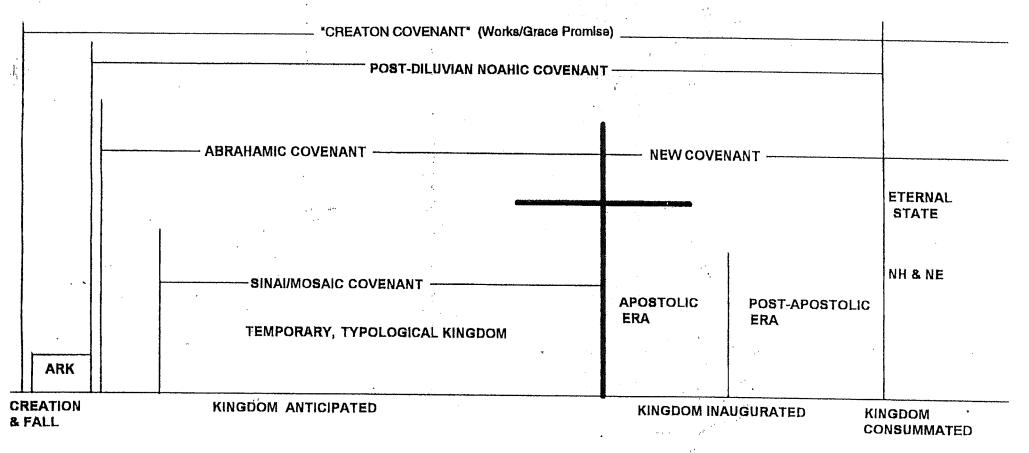
Some Features which Distinguish Sinai From New Covenant

- 1. Sinai covenant made with one ethnic and geo-political people, NC made with all peoples.
- 2. Sinai Covenant contains many typological ordinances, prefiguring Christ, the New based solely upon Christ's work accomplished.
- 3. Sinal covenant has a "works" principle regarding conditional prosperity in land, NC has neither a holy land or conditional works.
- 4. Sinai grants power of the sword to covenant people, NC grants only the power of "sword of the Spirit." (Lev.20:11, 1 Cor. 5)

Ethics of Jesus and Apostles

- 1. Jesus' humiliated state (together with his teaching) takes place within Sinai Adm. (Gal.4:4) Ethics of Kingdom are taught within the Sinai Covenant: Christ and disciples followed entire body of legislation within Mosaic economy. (Mt. 23:1-3; Mt.5:17-19) Christ only prophetically speaks of the NC realities to come after his own death and ressurrection.
- 3. Apostles taught ethics of Kingdom within the New Covenant under the Apostolic administration of the Church. Apostles teachings are Christ's in NC.

AN OVERVIEW OF REDEMPTIVE HISTORY



- Cross represents complex of events including birth, ministry, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ and the outpouring of the Spirit, as well as the abolishment of the Sinai Covenant, the establishment of the New Covenant (in continuity with the Abrahamic Covenant), and the inauguration of the Messianic Kingdom.
- Both the ark and the Sinal Covenant were temporary kingdom models, anticipating and foreshadowing the Messianic Kingdom.
- The Old Testament was written (directly) to those living under the Sinai Covenant, recalling redemptive history prior to the Sinai Covenant and anticipating redemptive history subsequent to it.
- The New Testament was written to those living under the apostolic era of the New Covenant, anticipating the developments of the post-apostolic era and the consummation of the Kingdom.