



EX. 19:5-6  
EX. 20:18-20  
DEUT. 28:1-2  
LEV. 26:14-17  
EX. 31:12-13  
NIV

# THE FAITHFULNESS OF GOD

## MOSAIC COVENANT: DELIVERED PEOPLE BECOMING A HOLY NATION

**RECIPIENT'S OF THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT ARE SET APART FROM THE REST, AND A STANDARD FOR THE CONSECRATED (SET APART) ONES MUST BE MADE**

### **A Holy People; A Holy Nation: Exodus 19:5-6**

5 Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although the whole earth is mine, 6 you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.' These are the words you are to speak to the Israelites."

### **The Ten Commandments are Given: Exodus 20:1-20**

...18 When the people saw the thunder and lightning and heard the trumpet and saw the mountain in smoke, they trembled with fear. They stayed at a distance 19\* and said to Moses, "Speak to us yourself and we will listen. But do not have God speak to us or we will die."  
20 Moses said to the people, "Do not be afraid. God has come to test you, so that the fear of God will be with you to keep you from sinning."

**\*Take Note: Verse 19 tells us the people wanted a mediator between them and God. Deuteronomy 18:14-22 tells us of a mediator, a prophet between God and man. This is a prophecy of our coming High Priest, Jesus. Hebrews 4:14-16 - Hebrews 5:1-10 affirms this.**

### **Blessings Follow Obedience: Deuteronomy 28:1-13**

1 If you fully obey the Lord your God and carefully follow all his commands I give you today, the Lord your God will set you high above all the nations on earth. 2 All these blessings will come on you and accompany you if you obey the Lord your God....

### **Consequences for Disobedience: Leviticus 26:14-39**

14 "But if you will not listen to me and carry out all these commands, 15 and if you reject my decrees and abhor my laws and fail to carry out all my commands and so violate my covenant, 16 then I will do this to you: I will bring on you sudden terror, wasting diseases and fever that will destroy your sight and sap your strength. You will plant seed in vain, because your enemies will eat it. 17 I will set my face against you so that you will be defeated by your enemies; those who hate you will rule over you, and you will flee even when no one is pursuing you....

### **Sign / Symbol of the Covenant: Exodus 31:12-13**

12 Then the Lord said to Moses, 13 "Say to the Israelites, 'You must observe my Sabbaths. This will be a sign between me and you for the generations to come, so you may know that I am the Lord, who makes you holy.'

## LET'S STUDY...

### Terms and Conditions:

- If you obey me \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ my covenant...(Exodus 19:5).
- ...you will be for me a kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ nation. (Exodus 19:6).

### Blessings:

- Read Deuteronomy 28:1-13 together and count the list of blessings.

### Consequences:

- Skim through Leviticus 26:14-39 to see the consequences made plain.

### Sign / Symbol of the Covenant:

 Observing the \_\_\_\_\_ (Exodus 31:13)

- This is the sign of the covenant because God wants us to know in our rest that He is the one who makes us holy. Holiness does not come for our own efforts. It cannot be produced by works.

### Attribute of God:

 Holiness and Faithfulness

- This covenant reveals God as holy, set apart, and pure. He also demonstrates His faithfulness to the promises He made towards Abraham. The Mosaic Covenant undergirds all previous and lasting covenants.

### Choose the Type:

 Conditional or Unconditional

- The Mosaic Covenant was a \_\_\_\_\_ covenant between God and the nation of Israel. The covenant required Israel to follow the Mosaic Law, which included the Ten Commandments. It was a temporary covenant that was intended to be fulfilled by Jesus Christ.

## LET'S DIG DEEPER

- **Read Exodus 19:6:** Although the whole earth is mine, 6 you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - *Holy* - qadosh -  $\text{קָדוֹשׁ}$  (found in page 243 of Strong's Hebrew Concordance 6918)
    - Derived from the root  $\text{קָדַשׁ}$  (qadash), meaning "to be set apart" or "to be holy." The term "qadosh" primarily denotes something or someone that is set apart for a special purpose, often in relation to God. It signifies purity, sanctity, and separation from the common or profane. In the Hebrew Bible, "qadosh" is frequently used to describe God Himself, His people, places, and objects dedicated to His service.
  - *Nation* - goy -  $\text{גּוֹי}$  - (found in page 53 of Strong's Hebrew Concordance 1471)
    - Derived from an unused root meaning to mass or gather together. The Hebrew word "goy" primarily refers to a nation or a group of people. In the Old Testament, it is often used to describe non-Israelite nations, commonly referred to as "Gentiles." However, it can also refer to the nation of Israel itself, emphasizing the collective identity of a people group. The term underscores the idea of a distinct community bound by common cultural, ethnic, or political ties.

## THIS COVENANT IS A SNEEK PEAK OF THE UP & COMING COVENANT IN CHRIST WE ARE A DELIVERED PEOPLE (THROUGH CHRIST'S FORGIVENESS OF OUR SINS); BECOMING A HOLY NATION (THE CHURCH)

- **Read Leviticus 11:45:** I am the Lord, who brought you up out of Egypt to be your God; therefore be \_\_\_\_\_, because I am \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Read 1 Peter 1:15-16:** But just as he who called you is \_\_\_\_\_, so be holy in \_\_\_\_\_ you do; for it is written: "Be holy, because I am holy."
- **Read Exodus 19:5:** Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured \_\_\_\_\_.

Continue study on next page...



- **Read 1 Peter 2:9:** But you are a chosen \_\_\_\_\_, a royal \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, God's special \_\_\_\_\_, that you may declare the praises of him who called you out of darkness into his wonderful light.
  - **People** - genos - γένος (found in page 59 of Strong's Greek Concordance 1085)
    - Derived from the base of γίνομαι (ginomai), meaning "to become" or "to be born." The Greek word "genos" primarily refers to a group of people related by birth or descent. It can denote a family, race, or nation, emphasizing common ancestry or shared characteristics. In the New Testament, "genos" is used to describe both physical lineage and spiritual kinship, highlighting the unity and diversity within the body of Christ.
      - Cultural and Historical Background: In the Greco-Roman world, lineage and ancestry were significant for social identity and status. Jewish culture also placed a strong emphasis on genealogies, tracing descent from the patriarchs. This cultural context underscores the importance of "genos" in understanding one's place within a community, whether ethnic Israel or the spiritual family of believers.
  - **Priesthood** - hierateuma - ἱεράτευμα (found in page 119 of Strong's Greek Concordance 2406)
    - Derived from ἱερεύς (hiereus), meaning "priest." The term "hierateuma" refers to a collective body of priests or a priesthood. In the New Testament, it is used metaphorically to describe the community of believers who are set apart to serve God, emphasizing their role in spiritual worship and service.
      - Cultural and Historical Background: In the Old Testament, the concept of priesthood was central to the religious life of Israel. The Levitical priesthood, established through Aaron and his descendants, was responsible for performing sacrifices and maintaining the temple rituals. This priesthood was a mediator between God and the people. In the New Testament, the idea of priesthood is expanded to include all believers, reflecting the belief in the priesthood of all believers, a key tenet of the New Covenant established through Jesus Christ.
  - **Holy** - hagios - ἅγιος (found in page 3 of Strong's Greek Concordance 40)
    - Derived from the same root as ἅγος (hagos), meaning "an awful thing," which is related to the concept of reverence and awe. The Greek word "hagios" primarily denotes something that is set apart for a special purpose, often in a religious or spiritual context. In the New Testament, it is frequently used to describe God, the Holy Spirit, and believers who are set apart for God's purposes. It conveys the idea of moral purity, sanctity, and consecration.
      - Cultural and Historical Background: In the Greco-Roman world, the concept of holiness was often associated with temples, deities, and religious rituals. However, the biblical understanding of "hagios" extends beyond ritual purity to encompass ethical and moral dimensions. In the Old Testament, the Hebrew equivalent often referred to the holiness of God and His people, emphasizing separation from sin and dedication to God.
  - **Nation** - ethnos - ἔθνος (found in page 76 of Strong's Greek Concordance 1484)
    - Derived from a root word meaning "a multitude" or "a company." In the New Testament, "ethnos" primarily refers to a group of people or a nation, often used to denote non-Jewish peoples, or Gentiles. It can also refer to a multitude of individuals of the same nature or genus. The term is used to distinguish between the Jewish people and other nations, emphasizing the universality of the Gospel message.
      - Cultural and Historical Background: In the Greco-Roman world, "ethnos" was commonly used to describe a group of people bound by common culture, language, and heritage. In the Jewish context, it often referred to those outside the covenant community of Israel, highlighting the distinction between Jews and Gentiles. The New Testament usage reflects the early Christian mission to spread the Gospel beyond Jewish boundaries, fulfilling the Abrahamic promise that all nations would be blessed through his seed (Genesis 12:3).
- **Read Isaiah 9:7 & Mark 1:15:**
  - **According to these verses, what Kingdom or Nation are we citizens of?**



## LETS READ THE AFTER-SUMMARY TOGETHER...

The Mosaic Covenant was a defining moment in God’s relationship with His people. In Exodus 19:5-6, God made it clear—if Israel obeyed His commands, they would be His treasured possession, a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation. This was about more than just following rules; it was about identity. God was setting them apart from the rest of the world, shaping them to reflect His holiness. He wasn’t just saving them from slavery in Egypt—He was calling them into something greater, a life where they would represent Him to the nations. Their obedience wasn’t about earning His love but about living in the purpose He had for them.

God’s standard was holiness, which meant living differently from the cultures around them. Leviticus 11:45 reinforces this: “Be holy, for I am holy.” Holiness wasn’t about perfection but about being set apart, distinct, and reflecting God’s character. Israel’s laws—what they ate, how they treated people, how they worshiped—were all meant to show the world what it looked like to belong to a holy God. In the same way, we are called to live differently today. It’s easy to blend in, to follow whatever is trending, but God’s people are meant to stand out—not in a self-righteous way, but in a way that shows something deeper, something real.

This covenant wasn’t just for ancient Israel—it laid the foundation for how God’s Holy Nation, the Church, is to live today. Through Moses, God freed His people from the slavery of Egypt, and through Jesus, God freed His people from slavery to sin. Peter ties this directly to believers in 1 Peter 1:15-16, where he repeats God’s words: “Be holy, because I am holy.” The call to holiness isn’t outdated; it’s still our calling now. Holiness isn’t about legalism or trying to be perfect—it’s about reflecting God’s character in how we live, love, and treat others. In a world where everything feels like a gray area, God still calls His people to be distinct, to live by a different standard—one that honors Him and draws others to Him.

For those of us trying to figure out faith in the real world, the Mosaic Covenant reminds us that following Jesus isn’t just about believing the right things—it’s about how we live. It’s choosing integrity when no one is watching, showing kindness when it’s easier to be cynical, and pursuing God’s way even when culture pushes another direction. God isn’t calling us to be perfect; He’s calling us to be His. The Mosaic Covenant reminds us that holiness is about identity—who we belong to—and when we live like we truly belong to God, the world takes notice.

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## APPLICATION QUESTIONS

- In what areas of your life do you find it hardest to stand out as set apart for God, and how can you take small but intentional steps toward living in holiness and love without falling into legalism?
- Holiness isn’t just about avoiding sin but about reflecting God’s character—how can your everyday choices (at work, in friendships, on social media) show others that you belong to Him? (Hint: Galatians 5:16-26)
- The Mosaic Covenant shaped how God’s people lived in a world that didn’t share their values—how can you stay faithful to God’s calling in a culture that often pushes a different standard?

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*Homework:* Study the *Faithfulness of God* in the **Palestinian Covenant**. Study Guide is now available

*Next Week:* We will be covering the *Faithfulness of God* in the **Davidic & Solomonic Covenants**.