

**THE TWO COVENANTS COMPARED: THE SINAI COVENANT AND THE
NEW COVENANT IN CHRIST**

THE OLD (SINAI) COVENANT (Hebrews 9:1-10)	THE NEW COVENANT (Hebrews 9:11-28)
Obsolete now that Christ has come Romans 10:4; Hebrews 8:13 CCC# 1963-64	A perfect covenant brought about by Christ Hebrews 7:19; 8:6-7; CCC# 1965; 1967
Originated at Mt. Sinai Galatians 4:24-25	Originated from the heavenly Jerusalem Galatians 4:26-27
Blessings and punishments were temporal: brought judgment, death, condemnation 2 Corinthians 3:7-9; Romans 3:19-20	Blessings and punishments are eternal: brings eternal life Ephesians 2:1-13; Revelation 20:11-21:4
Impossible to obey perfectly because of human weakness and slavery to sin Romans 8:3; Galatians 3:23-24	Fulfilled perfectly by Christ Romans 10:4; 1 Corinthians 11:25; Galatians 3:25-27; CCC# 580-81
Established in the blood of sacrifice: In animal sacrifice the blood of the animal was separated from the body and both are offered in sacrifice. Required continual daily atonement for unintentional sins. There was no remedy for intentional sin because no animal was perfect enough to forgive mortal sin. With the exception of the whole burnt offerings other sacrifices are eaten: Exodus 2:7; 24:5-11; 29:10-18; Leviticus 1:1-13; 6:17-22; 19:17; 7:6-7; Numbers 15:27-31; Hebrews 9:7; 10:1-4;	Established in the blood of sacrifice: In the celebration of the first Eucharist Jesus separated His Body from His Blood [Lk.22:19-20]—the sacrifice must be eaten [John 6:53-56]. Christ atoned for all sin once for all time and all humanity and cleanses the conscience. The application of His sacrifice is on-going as He stands before the Father as both our High Priest and the perfect Lamb of Sacrifice. Romans 3:25-26; Hebrews 9:12; 10:2, 22; Revelation 5:5-6; CCC#1364-68
Restricted access to God Hebrews 9:7-8	Christ opened access to God for all humanity Hebrews 9:15-16; CCC# 536; 1026

THE SUPERIORITY OF JESUS THE MESSIAH

Jesus is Greater Than the Prophets Hebrews 1:1-3	Jesus is Greater Than the Angels Hebrews 1:4-14
Jesus is the heir of all things (vs. 2)	Psalms 2:7 (vs. 5)
Through Him all things are created (vs. 2)	2 Samuel 7:14 (vs. 3)
He is the manifestation of God's eternal being (vs. 3)	Deuteronomy 32:43 Psalms 97:7 (vs. 6)
Perfect representation of God's glory (vs.3)	Psalms 104:4 (vs. 7)
Sustainer of all things in the universe (vs. 3)	Psalms 45:6 (vs. 8,9)
Savior of mankind through His atonement for sin (vs. 3)	Psalms 102:25-27 (vs. 10-12)
He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords (vs. 3)	Psalms 110:1 (vs. 13)

**Readings for Biblical Period 12: THE NEW COVENANT CHURCH
LESSONS 27 - 28**

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| 1. The Apostles choose a successor to Judas | Acts 1:12-26 |
| The Feast of Pentecost – Birth of the
New Covenant Church | Acts 2:1-41 |
| 2. Peter’s Homily before the Sanhedrin | Matthew 16:13-20; Acts 4:1-31; |
| 3. The Church faces persecution | Acts 6:8 – 8:1 |
| 4. The Witness in Samaria | Acts 8:4-40 |
| 5. The Conversion of Saul | Acts 9:1-19 |
| 6. Peter’s Ministry in Judea | Acts 9:31-11:18 |
| 7. The Mission of Barnabas and Paul | Acts 13:1-14:28 |
| 8. The First Great Council | Acts 15:1-35 |
| 9. St Paul’s Missions | Acts 15:36-28:31 |
| 10. The Destruction of Jerusalem and the
end of the Old Covenant 9 th of Ab [Av], 70AD | Hebrews 8:6-13 and 9:8 |
| 11. Mary’s Role in the Church; The Great Councils; The Great Schism; The Protestant
Reformation | |
| 12. From the Council of Trent to Vatican II | |

WORLD POWER: ROMAN EMPIRE [all dates are AD]

	30AD	35	42	49	62	66	70AD
-RESURRECTION		St Peter	-St Peter founds	Council	St Paul /	Jewish Revolt \	Romans
-ASCENSION		at the church	the Church	of Jerusalem	imprisoned	against	destroy
-2 ND GREAT		in Antioch, Syria	in Rome.		in Rome	Rome	Jerusalem
PENTECOST		-first use of term “Christians”	-St Paul makes his 1 st missionary journey -Paul’s 2 nd & 3 rd journeys			\64AD fire persecution of Christians	and the Temple & Paul
	313	324	382	419	476	800	1054
Edict of Milan= Rome Recognizes Christianity	\Council of Nicaea forms the Creed	Decretal of Gelasius sets N.T. canon at 27 books	2 nd Council of Carthage confirms the canon	Fall of the Roman Empire	Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman Emperor	Great Eastern Schism. Eastern Catholics separate from Rome	

NEW TESTAMENT POLITICAL RULERS

ROMAN EMPEROR	RULERS OF PALESTINE		
	Herod the Great [37BC – 4/1?BC]		
	Judea	Galilee & Perea	Other Provinces
<p>Augustus Caesar [29 BC – AD 14]</p>	<p>Archelaus (Herod's son) [4/1?BC-AD6] Coponius (Roman) [AD 6-8] Ambivius (Roman) [AD 9-12] Annius Rufus (Roman) [AD 12-15] Valerius Gratus (Roman) [AD 15-26] Pontius Pilate (Roman) [AD 26-36] Marcellus (Roman) [AD 37]</p>	<p>Herod Antipas (Herod the Great's son) [AD 4?1- AD 39]</p>	<p>Herod Philip (Herod the Great's son) [AD 4/?1- AD34]</p>
<p>Tiberius Caesar [AD 14 – 37]</p>	<p>Herod Agrippa I (Herod's grandson) [AD 37-44] Cuspius Fadus (Roman) [AD 44-46] Tiberius Alexander (“) [AD 46-48] Ventidius Cumanus (“) [AD 48-52] M. Antonius Felix (“) [AD 52-60] Porcius Festus (Roman) [AD 60-62] Clodius Albinus (“) [AD 62-64] Gessius Florus (Roman) [AD 64-66]</p>	<p>Herod Agrippa II Began to rule in AD 34 in other provinces and in AD 39 in the Galilee and Perea</p>	
<p>Caligula [AD 37 – 41]</p>			
<p>Claudius [AD 41 – 54]</p>			
<p>Nero [AD 54 – 68]</p>			
<p>Galbo, Otho & Vitellius [AD 68-69]</p>			
<p>Vespasian [AD 60-79] Titus (son of Vespasian) [AD 79-81]</p>	<p>THE JEWISH REVOLT AD 66-73</p>		
	<p>Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed AD 70. Masada, last stronghold of the Jews, falls in AD 73. Jewish survivors sold into slavery. Judea becomes the Roman province of Syria-Palestine. Vespasian and Titus build the Coliseum in Rome with the treasure looted from Judea.</p>		

**Quotations from the New Testament
Found in the Surviving Works of Early Church Fathers**

Writer	Gospels	Acts	Pauline Epistles	Catholic Letters	Revelation	Total
St. Justin Martyr c. 100-165	268	10	43	6	3 (266 allusions)	330
St. Irenaeus c. 140-202	1,038	194	499	23	65	1,819
St. Clement of Alexandria c. 150-211/216	1,017	44	1,127	207	11	2,406
Origen of Alexandria c. 185-253/254	9,231	349	7,778	399	165	17,922
Tertullian c. 155-240/250	3,822	502	2,609	120	205	7,258
St. Hippolytus martyred 235	734	42	387	27	188	1,378
Eusebius Bishop of Caesarea c. 263-340	3,258	211	1,592	88	27	5,176
Bible Book quotation Totals	19,368	1,352	14,035	870	664	36,289

(adapted from *Evidence That Demands a Verdict*, p 55)

Dates from *The Faith of the Early Fathers*, vol. I, William A. Jurgens, Liturgical Press, 1970

Compare this list to the list of the works of pagan scholars.

The Synoptic Gospels vs. Revelation: The Judgment on Jerusalem

REVELATION Chapter 6	MATTHEW Chapter 24	MARK Chapter 13	LUKE Chapter 21
1. Wars (vs. 1-2)	-Wars (vs.6)	-Wars (vs.7)	-Wars (vs.10)
2. International strife (v. 3-4)	-International strife (vs.7a)	-International strife (vs.8a)	-International Strife (vs.10)
2. Famine (vs.5-6)	-Famine (vs.7b)	-Famine (vs.8c)	-Famine (vs.11b)
3. Pestilence (vs.7-8)			-Pestilence (vs.11)
5. Persecution (vs.9-11)	-Persecution (vs.9-13)	-Persecution (vs.9-13)	-Persecution (vs.12-19)
6. Earthquakes (vs.12-17)	-Earthquakes (vs.7c)	-Earthquakes (vs.8b)	-Earthquakes (vs.11a)
7. De-creation (vs.12-17)	-De-creation (vs.15-31)	-De-creation (vs.14-27)	-De-creation (vs.20-27)

Jerusalem and the Temple of Solomon was destroyed by the Babylonians the 9th of Ab (Av) 587/6 B.C.
Jerusalem and the Second Temple was destroyed by the Roman Army on the 9th of Ab (Av) A.D. 70

Daily time divisions and the Tamid Sacrifice in the Old Covenant

The Romans divided the day into 24 divisions of time with two 12 hour periods; beginning each new day at 12 midnight (ref. Pliny the Elder: Natural History vol.2.79.188). We keep Roman time. The new day for the Jews began at sunset and was divided into 24 divisions of time with 12 divisions of dark and 12 divisions of daylight. In the 1st century the 12 divisions of darkness were measured by 4 “watches”:

FIRST WATCH	SUNSET TO 9PM
SECOND WATCH	9PM TO MIDNIGHT
THIRD WATCH	MIDNIGHT TO 3AM
FOURTH WATCH	3AM TO DAWN

The 12 daylight hours were measured by four different time divisions that coincided with the daily sacrifice & whole burnt offering of the 2 lambs at the Temple in Jerusalem. This sacrifice was called the Tamid [also spelled Tamid in Hebrew and pronounced “tah-meed”] meaning “standing” as in “perpetual” sacrifice. Exodus 29:38: *This is what you must offer on the altar: two yearling male lambs each day in perpetuity. The first lamb you will offer at dawn, and the second at mid-day* (literal meaning is “between the twilight” = *bayin ha ereb* meaning the midpoint between dawn and dusk which is 12 noon). See Exodus 29:38-46; Leviticus 6:1-16; Numbers 28:4-8; 1Kings 18:29; 2Kings 16:15. “Evening” for the Jews began just after noon, as the sun descended toward the next day, which began at sundown. The time divisions of the day and daily prayer times were associated with the perpetual [literally = standing] sacrifice of the two perfect lambs. This was the only sacrifice that exclusively required a male lamb other than the Feast of Firstfruits. The Passover sacrifice was either a lamb or a kid.

The Daily Time Divisions

This is what you must offer on the altar: two yearling male lambs each day in perpetuity. The first lamb you will offer at dawn, and the second at twilight [literally = “between the twilight”], and with the first lamb, one-tenth of a measure of fine flour mixed with one-quarter of a hin of pounded olive oil and, for a libation, one-quarter of a hin of wine.

SCHEDULE OF THE TAMID SACRIFICE AND THE TEMPLE LITURGICAL SERVICE	
JEWISH TIME	ROMAN TIME
FIRST HOUR	DAWN
The high priest selects the Tamid lambs. A priest prepares the Sacrificial Altar, (Exodus 29:38-42; Leviticus 6:1-6; <i>Mishnah: Tamid</i> 1:2). The first male lamb is brought out and tied to the Altar at dawn (<i>Mishnah: Tamid</i> 3:2-3:3).	A priest, watching for the sun to rise over the Mt. of Olives, blows the shofar (ram’s horn) to signal the coming of the dawn and the beginning of the preparation for the first Tamid lamb to be sacrificed.
THIRD HOUR	9AM
The first lamb is sacrificed (<i>Mishnah: Tamid</i> 3:7; Edersheim, <i>The Temple</i> , chapter 7, p. 108).	The Temple gates open for the communal <i>Shacharit</i> (morning) prayer service (Acts 2:15). Individual morning prayer may be recited until noon (<i>Mishnah</i> 4:1).

SIXTH HOUR	NOON
The second lamb is brought out and tied to the altar (<i>Mishnah: Tamid</i> 4:1).	The lamb is given a drink from a gold cup and is tied to the altar until the time of sacrifice.
NINTH HOUR	3PM
The second lamb is sacrificed (<i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> 14.4.3 [14:65]; Philo <i>Special Laws</i> I, XXXV [169]).	3PM is the second hour of communal prayer (Acts 3:1; 10:9), <i>Minchah</i> (gift-offering), also called the hour of confession.
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The Jewish day began at sundown. The daytime was divided into 12 seasonal hours, but the day division of hours was focused on the schedule of the Tamid sacrifice. In the first century AD the night was divided into 4 night watches of 3 hours each: (1) from sundown to 9PM; (2) from 9PM to 12 midnight; (3) from 12 midnight to 3AM; and (4) from 3AM to dawn. A trumpet call, known as the “cockcrow” signaled the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th watch.

“Ma’ariv” or evening prayer began at sundown [hours of prayer see *Mishnah Berakhot*]. According to the *Jewish Book of Why*, volume I, the *Ma’ariv* is a later addition, after the destruction of the Temple in 70AD. The Jewish Talmud records the late addition of the Ma’ariv service which is not connected with the sacrificial system. *The Jewish Book of Why, volume I*, page 148: *The sacrificial system was at the heart of the Temple ritual. Public and private offerings were made daily. A public sacrifice was brought each morning and afternoon...*

The day was divided into 12 seasonal hours. Dawn and high noon were easily determined by the position of the sun, but the actual sacrifices **three** hours after dawn at the 3rd hour, or at our 9AM, and the afternoon sacrifice at the 9th hour, or our 3PM, were determined by the use of a sundial or a water-clock. These times of sacrifice directly correspond with the time frame of Jesus’ Passion even though these sacrifices were set c.1,500-1,300 years before the birth of Jesus. Jesus the Messiah fulfilled the Tamid sacrifice. Each day for the daily Tamid Sacrifice two male lambs a year old in their perfection are chosen for sacrifice along with two cakes of fine flour mixed with oil [one offered with each lamb] and wine. What is the significance of the **two** lambs? The Son of God has come to redeem man as the perfect Lamb of Sacrifice in His humanity and in His divinity:

-At dawn the first lamb of the daily sacrifice is tied to the altar: Jesus was condemned by the Sanhedrin [the Jewish Law Court] at **dawn** (Matthew 26:63-66; Mark 15:61-15:1; Luke 22:66-23:1; Mishnah: Tamid 3:2-3:3). After Jesus was condemned by the High Priest and the Sanhedrin He is immediately brought before the Roman governor, Pilate. The Greek word *proi* can mean “very early in the morning” or “dawn” (see John 18:28). It is also the name of the 4th Roman Watch, which is from 3AM-Dawn. Later in John 19:14 John writes that Jesus is condemned by Pilate on “Preparation Day” = the 6th day of the week and the day the Jews prepared for the Sabbath, Friday, at about the 6th hour. If John is using Roman time instead of Hebrew time in his Gospel, he is in accord with the Synoptic Gospel accounts which all record that Jesus is brought to Pilate just after dawn. It would be more reasonable for a late first century largely gentile Roman-culture Christian community in Asia Minor to be using Roman time. If this is the case,

then John is indicating it is about 6AM, our time (we use Roman time). Then too, considering the importance of symbolism in John's Gospel, it may be that the reference to the number "6" is entirely symbolic to help us recall that it was on the 6th day that God created man and it is on the 6th day of the week, at the 6th hour that Christ will begin His redemption of man through His Passion and sacrifice. Just as the High Priest selected the lamb of sacrifice for the sins of the people in the Feast of Atonement, Jesus is the last true sacrifice selected by the High Priest. He is the perfect Lamb of God chosen to die for the sins of the people and pronounced "innocent", without sin, by a gentile Roman prefect.

-At the 3rd hour/9AM the first lamb of the daily sacrifice is sacrificed for the sins of the people on the great sacrificial altar at the Temple: Jesus was crucified at the 3rd hour Jewish time = 9AM. (Mark 15:25: *They crucified him, and shared out his clothing, casting lots to decide what each should get. It was the third hour when they crucified him.*).

-At noon the second lamb of the daily sacrifice is brought out and tied to the altar: The sky turned dark at noon. (Matthew 27:45: *From the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land until the ninth hour.* Also Mark 15:33 Luke 23:44-49

-At the ninth hour/ 3PM the second lamb of the daily sacrifice is offered up on the altar for the sins of the people: Jesus gave up his life at 3PM. See Matthew 27:46-50; Mark 15:34-36; Luke 23:44-46.

In Revelation 5:4-8 St. John, standing before the throne of God is told to look at "the Lion of the Tribe of Judah". He turns to look and sees *..in the middle of the throne with its four living creatures and the circle of elders, a Lamb standing that seemed to have been sacrificed...* John has seen the glorified, risen Christ as the true *Standing [Tamid] Sacrifice* **perpetually** offering Himself for the sins of the people before the throne of God!

The prophet Daniel was told that the daily Tamid in Jerusalem would end at a time of judgment for the old covenant people (Dan 12:5-13). The Tamid ended in 70AD when the Roman army destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem. The Jewish sages prophesized that when the Messiah came, all sacrifices would end except the *Toda* communion sacrifice. *Toda* is the Hebrew word which means "thanksgiving;" in Greek this word is *Eucharistia*—it is what we call our communion sacrifice in the holy Mass (see *Feast of Faith*, Joseph Ratzinger, pg 58).

M. Hunt (updated) April 2004 www.AgapeBibleStudy.com

Tamid references:

1. Flavius Josephus, *The Jewish War* 6.2.1
2. Flavius Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews* 14.4.3: *"..the priests were not at all hindered from their sacred ministrations, by their fear during this siege, but did still twice each day, in the morning and about the ninth hour, offer their sacrifices on the altar...."*
3. Philo of Alexandria: *Special Laws* I, XXXV (169): *"Accordingly it is commanded that every day the priests should offer up two lambs, one at the dawn of the day, and the other in the evening; each of them being a sacrifice of thanksgiving [eucharistia]; the one for kindnesses which have been bestowed during the day, and the other for the mercies which have been vouchsafed in the night, which God is incessantly and uninterruptedly pouring upon the race of men. And on the seventh day he doubles the number of victims to be offered..."*
4. Talmud: Mishnah, Tamid 1:1-7:4. Temple gates open for morning prayer at 9AM
5. *The Temple its Ministry and Services*, Alfred Edersheim, page 108-114

St. Thomas Aquinas CHRIST'S PASSION:

1. Motivates us to love God
2. Shows us how to love
3. Merits a great reward
4. Moves us to a debt of holiness
5. Rebounded to humanity's greater dignity

JESUS TRANSFORMED THE OLD COVENANT LAW:

-INTENSIFIED

-INTERNALIZED

-INTERNATIONALIZED