New Covenant Theology
What is a **biblical** worldview?

A biblical worldview is a conceptual framework through which we interpret the large and small stories of scripture, define terms, and determine the Bible’s application to our lives.
The Bible is composed of 6 main parts:

Creation: Genesis 1-2

Curse: Genesis 3

Covenant: The Old Testament–Genesis to Malachi


Community: The New Testament Letters–Acts to Jude

Conquest: Revelation
Dispensational Theology

Dispensationalism is a theological system that teaches biblical history is best understood in light of a number of successive administrations of God's dealings with mankind, which it calls "dispensations."

It maintains fundamental distinctions between God's plans for national Israel and for the New Testament Church, and emphasizes prophecy of the end-times and a pre-tribulation rapture of the church prior to Christ's Second Coming.
Covenant Theology is a system or biblical worldview that organizes the history of the world in terms of three large covenants. These covenants are called the “covenant of redemption” between the person of the Godhead; the “covenant of works” made with Adam before the Fall on behalf of the entire human race; and the “covenant of grace” made through Christ with all who are to believe, namely, the elect. (Kingdom Through Covenant by Peter Gentry & Stephen Wellum).
Summary of Study
What is New Covenant Theology

What is typology?

How do the covenants work together?

How do the covenants serve as sign posts pointing to Christ?

What are the basic elements of “New Covenant Theology?”

How does “New Covenant Theology” understand biblical history & future?
What is New Covenant Theology?

New Covenant Theology refers to a theological view of redemptive history primarily found in Baptist circles and contrasted with Covenant theology and Dispensationalism. New Covenant Theology is viewed by some as middle ground with a biblical basis of understanding.
The primary thrust of New Covenant Theology is the recognition of a promise-fulfillment understanding of Scripture. NCT Theologians suggest that whereas “Dispensationalism cannot get Israel and the church together in any sense whatsoever, and Covenant Theology cannot get them apart” (Reisinger, 19), New Covenant Theology finds the realization of all that the Old Covenant typified in the New Testament church.
What is typology?

Typology is a method of biblical interpretation whereby an element found in the Old Testament is seen to prefigure one found in the New Testament. The initial one is called the type and the fulfillment is designated the antitype. Either type or antitype may be a person, thing, or event, but often the type is messianic and frequently related to the idea of salvation.
How do the Covenants Work Together?

Dispensationalism views the covenants as different eras with different methods given by God through which God’s chose to deal with humanity.

Covenant Theology flattens all of the covenants into one overarching covenant--the Covenant of Grace.

New Covenant Theology sees each covenant as being essential in God’s overall plan for humanity, but each covenant acts as a signpost pointing to the final covenant which will be perfectly inaugurated by Christ.
How do the covenants serve as sign posts pointing to Christ?

“It is through the Biblical covenants, across time, that God chooses to reverse the disastrous effects of sin and ushers in his saving reign to this world. Following the loss of Eden, redemption is linked to the election of the people – Noah and his family, the descendants of Abraham, and uniquely through the Davidic king. These people, particularly tied to the nation of Israel, are promised a land to dwell in; they will be the means of blessing to the nations. Through the biblical covenants these covenant promises, which ultimately stretch back to God’s initial promise in Genesis 3:15, are realized . . . .
God’s saving reign through these people and covenant mediators is not fully realized; it is only typified, foreshadowed, anticipated. Ultimately it awaits the coming of the great antitype of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Israel, and David and his sons: our Lord Jesus Christ. It is only through this obedient son, God the Son incarnate, that we have God’s long-awaited kingdom inaugurated into this world—through the new covenant (Kingdom Through Covenant, 594-95).
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Adam
Romans 5:12-17

“Therefore, just as sin came into the world through one man, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all sinned—for sin indeed was in the world before the law was given, but sin is not counted where there is no law. Yet death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those whose sinning was not like the transgression of Adam, who was a type of the one who was to come.”
But the free gift is not like the trespass. For if many died through one man's trespass, much more have the grace of God and the free gift by the grace of that one man Jesus Christ abounded for many. And the free gift is not like the result of that one man's sin. For the judgment following one trespass brought condemnation, but the free gift following many trespasses brought justification. For if, because of one man's trespass, death reigned through that one man, much more will those who receive the abundance of grace and the free gift of righteousness reign in life through the one man Jesus Christ. (Romans 5:12-17, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Noah
Gen 5:28-29

When Lamech had lived 182 years, he fathered a son and called his name Noah, saying, "Out of the ground that the Lord has cursed, this one shall bring us relief from our work and from the painful toil of our hands." (Genesis 5:28-29, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Noah
Matt 11:28-30

Come to me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn from me, for I am gentle and lowly in heart, and you will find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.” (Matthew 11:28-30, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Noah
Matt 11:28-30

God's patience waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was being prepared, in which a few, that is, eight persons, were brought safely through water. Baptism, which corresponds to this, now saves you, not as a removal of dirt from the body but as an appeal to God for a good conscience, through the resurrection of Jesus Christ, who has gone into heaven and is at the right hand of God, with angels, authorities, and powers having been subjected to him. (1 Peter 3:20-22, ESV)
Know then that it is those of faith [in Jesus Christ] who are the sons of Abraham. And the Scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the Gentiles by faith, preached the gospel beforehand to Abraham, saying, “In you shall all the nations be blessed.” So then, those who are of faith are blessed along with Abraham, the man of faith. (Galatians 3:7-9, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Moses
Gal 3:7-9

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Jesus as the Fulfillment of Moses
John 1:14-17

“The Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of grace and truth. . . . . For from his fullness we have all received, grace upon grace. For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ. (John 1:14-17, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Israel
Gal 3:16

Now the promises were made to Abraham and to his offspring. It does not say, “And to offsprings,” referring to many, but referring to one, “And to your offspring,” who is Christ. (Galatians 3:16, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Israel

God calls his Son out of Egypt (Matt 2:15)

Jesus Crosses the Jordan after His Baptism (Anointing as King) ((Matt 3:13-17)

Jesus is tempted in the Wilderness for 40 Days (Matt 4:1-11)

Jesus crosses the Jordan and begins his conquest of Canaan (Luke 4:14-21)

Jesus ascends a mountain and gives the New Covenant Law (Matt 5-7)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of Israel

Jesus conquers God’s enemies through Exorcism (Matt 17:14; Mark 5:1; Luke 4:31)

Jesus states that He is the Vine (Isa 5:7, John 15)
When your days are fulfilled and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring after you, who shall come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son. When he commits iniquity, I will discipline him with the rod of men, with the stripes of the sons of men, but my steadfast love will not depart from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away from before you. And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever.’” (2 Samuel 7:12-16, ESV)
Jesus as the Fulfillment of David

Matthew’s Genealogy- “The Book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David...

Paul’s Greeting- “Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus, called to be an apostle, set apart for the gospel of God, which he promised beforehand through his prophets in the holy Scriptures, concerning his Son, who was descended from David according to the flesh and was declared to be the Son of God in power according to the Spirit of holiness by his resurrection from the dead, Jesus Christ our Lord, (Romans 1:1-4, ESV)
For all the promises of God find their Yes in him. That is why it is through him that we utter our Amen to God for his glory. (2 Corinthians 1:20, ESV)
What are the basic elements of “New Covenant Theology?”

The Church, in Christ, has become “spiritual Israel.”

Gentiles are heirs to the Abrahamic Covenant (Gal 3:8–9; Eph 2:11ff; Rom 4:1–13; Rev 5:9).

The Old Testament does have prophecies of the Church age (Jer 31:31–34; cf. Heb 8).

God’s main purpose in history is Christ and His Church (elect throughout all ages).
Everyone ever saved is saved by grace alone, through faith alone, in Christ alone (Rom 4).

Christ offered a spiritual kingdom to ethnic Israel but was rejected. Spiritual Israel, however, accepted and continues to accept the kingdom.

Inaugurated eschatology.

The Church started at Pentecost, and there is therefore no “Church” as such in the Old Testament/Covenant.
Rejects the three “theological covenants” often espoused (with some variation) in Covenant Theology, viz. the covenants of redemption, works, grace.

Sees the Mosaic Law as only a means of blessing in Canaan.

The Mosaic Law is fulfilled with the advent of Christ and the New Covenant; New Covenant believers are under the Law of Christ (1 Cor 9:21).

All hold to Believer’s Baptism.

The Holy Spirit worked differently in the Old Covenant than in the New (the Spirit now indwells believers).
How does “New Covenant Theology” understand biblical history & future?

“Last Days”

“This Present Age”

“The Age To Come”

Lord/Messiah Comes
New Covenant Theology