## The Covenant of Justness

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In the World Tomorrow the reign of the "king", the King of kings, will be characterized by "righteousness". He will be assisted by "princes" whose rule is characterized as "justness" (mishepat) (Is32:1-2). God addresses "his people", "his nation", to provide "instruction" (torah). In parallel to "instruction" is "justness" – the objective of the instruction: people are to learn to have God's character attribute of "justness" (Is51:4-5).

A Covenant for All Humanity: The Covenant of Justness was established by God with Noah after the flood. This covenant establishes true justice as the basis for all human society. "True Justice" is an expression of God's character attribute of "justness". The Hebrew word for "justness" is ህንሀን - mishepat. "To be just", "justness", is a character attribute required by God of Christians.

<u>The Pre-flood World</u>: there was <u>significant increase in population</u> and people had become "wicked" – "<u>wickedness</u>" is qualified by saying that <u>people's minds were driven only by evil thoughts</u>. This rendered the "earth" to a state of "<u>corruption</u>" and "<u>violence</u>" – "all flesh" was corrupted: this led God to the <u>necessity of destroying all living beings</u> on the planet through the flood (Gn6:1a, 5, 11-12).

<u>God's Plan – Noah</u>: "<u>Noah walked with God</u>", God gave Noah the <u>faith</u> to trust in him and live his life according to the way of God, NOT the way of the world – "<u>he did all that God commanded</u>". Because of Noah's faith, <u>God was willing to extend grace</u> to him and his family, and to <u>establish his covenant with Noah and his sons</u> – the covenant is eternal and permanent. <u>A new covenant is "cut"</u>; an existing covenant is "established" – in God's mind the covenant with Noah was already in existence (Gn1:28, 6:8, 9b, 18, 22, 9:8-11, Hb11:7).

<u>God's Plan – Today</u>: Our calling is an act of God's grace for humanity just as Noah's was. Noah did all that God commanded – <u>we cannot fail</u> in the calling God has given us (Lk17:26, Mk13:19-20, Malachi 4:5-6).

Requirements of the Covenant: "you and your offspring after you" is the entire human race: the Covenant of Justness was intended to be the basis of all human societies down through time. "Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth" – God's plan entails offering to all persons the gift of eternal life as members of the God Family. God wants a large family. (Gn9:1-3) "Every beast of the earth ... Into your hand they are delivered" man is required to manage and maintain the creation. This is a renewal of the covenant made with Adam (Gn1:28).

Its Life, that is, Its Blood: The blood of an animal gives it life: God prohibits the eating of blood because the life is given by God and must be returned by pouring the blood into the earth. Blood may only be used as prescribed for sacrifices to make atonement—a clear foreshadowing of the sacrifice of Christ (Lv17:11-12, 13b-14a). Blood is the agent through which oxygen from life-giving breath is carried to the cells of the body (Gn2:7).

<u>Human Life is Sacred</u>: The <u>life of human beings is also in the blood</u> – taking a life is a serious matter. The requirement that <u>killing a person requires the death of the killer</u> is the <u>fundamental principle of justice</u>. By this covenant, all human societies are to be based on justice (Gn9:5-6). This prescription of "justice" is required by God's divine character attribute of "justness": <u>God is Just; therefore, all godly society must be based on Justice</u>.

<u>The Sign of the Covenant</u>: God gave the "<u>rainbow</u>" as a sign that the <u>Covenant of Justness is universal</u>: "for all future generations" and "every living creature"; it is <u>an expression of God's love for his creation</u> and his Plan of Salvation predicated on his grace for undeserving human beings (Gn9:12-17).

The Nature of God - mishepat: Moses proclaims the nature of God in Dt32:3-4 – the name of YHWH! God's nature is what gives him greatness. A single word which summarizes God's nature, "all his ways", is mishepat. The last line particularizes four aspects of God's nature included in mishepat. The psalmist makes it clear that the converted are to learn mishepat (Ps25:4-5a, 8-9). God loves mishepat (Psalm 33:4-5). God's mishepat is so vast it is compared to the depths of the ocean (Psalm 36:5-6). God will impart his mishepat on true worshippers (Psalm 37:3-6). One to whom mishepat has been given speaks with wisdom, and he will not slip off the path of God's way because the torah is written in his heart (Psalm 37:30-31).

An Injunction for Christians: Although Moses spoke the words of Dt7:6, 11-12a to Israel some 3500 years ago, their significance for Christians at the end-time could not be stronger. The ten commandments are the backbone of God's teaching; the statues give specific examples from which general principles are to be deduced; mishepat is the godly character attribute of "justness" which implies discernment to understand and apply God's teaching. To "listen to", "keep", and "do" God's teaching will make possible God's fulfillment of the New Covenant promise of granting the gift of eternal life.

This material is based on the paper: "Covenants of Grace" located at www.mikewhytebiblicalresearch.ca
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