**None of the covenants have anything to do with eternal salvation. All are made with a people already saved. And, in reality, all could be classed as “The Magna Charta for the Kingdom,” with the Mosaic having to do with the rules and regulations governing the people of God in the theocracy.**

**God’s Seven Covenants**

The Bible speaks of seven different covenants, four of which (Palestinian, Mosaic, Davidic, New), God made with the nation of Israel.

The Adamic Covenant can be thought of in two parts:

The Edenic Covenant (innocence) and the Adamic Covenant (grace) ([Genesis 3:16-19](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+3.16-19&t=NKJV)).

The Edenic Covenant is found in [Genesis 1:26-30](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+1.26-30&t=NKJV); [2:16-17](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+2.16-17&t=NKJV). The Edenic Covenant outlined man’s responsibility toward creation and God’s directive regarding the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

The Adamic Covenant included the curses pronounced against mankind for the sin of Adam and Eve, as well as God’s provision for that sin ([Genesis 3:15](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+3.15&t=NKJV)).

The Noahic Covenant was an unconditional covenant between God and Noah (specifically) and humanity (generally). After the Flood, God promised humanity that He would never again destroy all life on earth with a Flood (see [Genesis 9](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+9&t=NKJV)). God gave the rainbow as the sign of the covenant, a promise that the entire earth would never again flood and a reminder that God can and will judge sin ([2 Peter 2:5](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=2Peter+2.5&t=NKJV)).

Abrahamic Covenant ([Genesis 12:1-3](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12.1-3&t=NKJV), [6-7](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12.6-7&t=NKJV); [13:14-17](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+13.14-17&t=NKJV); [15](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+15&t=NKJV); [17:1-14](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+17.1-14&t=NKJV); [22:15-18](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+22.15-18&t=NKJV)). In this covenant, God promised many things to Abraham. He personally promised that He would make Abraham’s name great ([Genesis 12:2](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12.2&t=NKJV)), that Abraham would have numerous physical descendants ([Genesis 13:16](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+13.16&t=NKJV)), and that he would be the father of a multitude of nations ([Genesis 17:4-5](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+17.4-5&t=NKJV)). God also made promises regarding a nation called Israel. In fact, the geographical boundaries of the Abrahamic Covenant are laid out on more than one occasion in the book of Genesis ([Genesis 12:7](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12.7&t=NKJV); [13:14-15](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+13.14-15&t=NKJV); [15:18-21](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+15.18-21&t=NKJV)). Another provision in the Abrahamic Covenant is that the families of the world will be blessed through the physical line of Abraham ([Genesis 12:3](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12.3&t=NKJV); [22:18](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+22.18&t=NKJV)). This is a reference to the Messiah, who would come from the line of Abraham.

Palestinian Covenant ([Deuteronomy 30:1-10](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+30.1-10&t=NKJV)). The Palestinian Covenant, or Land Covenant, amplifies the land aspect that was detailed in the Abrahamic Covenant. According to the terms of this covenant, if the people disobeyed, God would cause them to be scattered around the world ([Deuteronomy 30:3-4](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+30.3-4&t=NKJV)), but He would eventually restore the nation ([Deuteronomy 30:5](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+30.5&t=NKJV)). When the nation is restored, then they will obey Him perfectly ([Deuteronomy 30:8](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+30.8&t=NKJV)), and God will cause them to prosper ([Deuteronomy 30:9](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+30.9&t=NKJV)).

Mosaic Covenant ([Deuteronomy 11](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+11&t=NKJV)). The Mosaic Covenant was a conditional covenant that either brought God's direct blessing for obedience or God's direct cursing for disobedience upon the nation of Israel. Part of the Mosaic Covenant was the Ten Commandments ([Exodus 20](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Exodus+20&t=NKJV)) and the rest of the Law, which contained over 600 commands—roughly 300 positive and 300 negative. The history books of the Old Testament (Joshua–Esther) detail how Israel succeeded at obeying the Law or how Israel failed miserably at obeying the Law. [Deuteronomy 11:26-28](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Deuteronomy+11.26-28&t=NKJV) details the blessing/cursing motif.

Davidic Covenant ([2 Samuel 7:8-16](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=2Samuel+7.8-16&t=NKJV)). The Davidic Covenant amplifies the “seed” aspect of the Abrahamic Covenant. The promises to David in this passage are significant. God promised that David's lineage would last forever and that his kingdom would never pass away permanently ([2 Samuel 7:16](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=2Samuel+7.16&t=NKJV)). Obviously, the Davidic throne has not been in place at all times. There will be a time, however, when someone from the line of David will again sit on the throne and rule as king. This future king is Jesus ([Luke 1:32-33](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Luke+1.32-33&t=NKJV)).

New Covenant ([Jeremiah 31:31-34](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Jeremiah+31.31-34&t=NKJV)). The New Covenant is with the nation of Israel. God promises to forgive sin, and there will be a universal knowledge of the Lord. Jesus Christ came to fulfill the Law of Moses ([Matthew 5:17](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Matthew+5.17&t=NKJV)) and create a new covenant between God and His people.

Beyond [Genesis 12](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Genesis+12&t=NKJV) (Abrahamic Covenant), covenants are made with Israel ([Romans 9:4](https://www.blueletterbible.org/search/preSearch.cfm?Criteria=Romans+9.4&t=NKJV)). No covenant has been made or ever will be made with the Church.

The Old Covenant (Mosaic, inseparably associated with the Abrahamic) was made with Israel; and the New Covenant, replacing the Old, will be made with Israel. Both have to do with the theocracy, as do all covenants made or to be made with Israel (Davidic, Palestinian, New).

None of the covenants have anything to do with eternal salvation. All are made with a people already saved. And, in reality, all could be classed as “The Magna Charta for the Kingdom,” with the Mosaic having to do with the rules and regulations governing the people of God in the theocracy.