> The Lord himself goes before you and will be with you; he will never leave you nor forsake you. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged.
> — *Deuteronomy 31:8*

Book: Old Testament / Deuteronomy
Topics: covenant, encouragement, fear, following, reliability, sadness

Interpretation:
Deuteronomy 31:8 is a comforting promise of God's constant presence in our lives. The phrase *"The Lord himself goes before you"* means that God is always going ahead of us, paving the way and preparing the ground for what comes next. In other words, before we face life's challenges and obstacles, God has already prepared the way for us.

The second part of the verse is equally powerful: *"He himself will be with you; he will never leave you nor forsake you."* This means that no matter how difficult the circumstances, God will always be there to support us and will not abandon us. It is an unbreakable promise of friendship and protection, no matter what circumstances we face.

This promise from God should be a source of strength and comfort to all Christians. It allows us to trust that God is always with us, even in the most difficult situations. We should trust that God will not leave us and feel safe in His care.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> He declared to you his covenant, the Ten Commandments, which he commanded you to follow and then wrote them on two stone tablets.
> — *Deuteronomy 4:13*

Book: Old Testament / Deuteronomy
Topics: covenant, following, law

Interpretation:
Deuteronomy 4 describes the speech that *Moses* gave to the people of Israel before his death. In this speech, Moses emphasizes the importance of keeping the commandments that God gave His people on Mount Sinai. Verse 13 of this chapter specifically mentions *the Ten Commandments*, which were written by God Himself on two tablets of stone and given to Moses.

God's covenant with His people

The giving of the Ten Commandments was part of the covenant that God made with His people. This covenant established that God would be their God and they would be His people as long as they kept His commandments. Thus, the giving of the Ten Commandments was a defining moment in the relationship between God and His people.

The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments are a list of essential laws for living in fellowship with God and with others. These commandments teach the uniqueness of God, the importance of honoring parents, not killing, stealing, committing adultery, bearing false witness, and not coveting.

The power of the Ten Commandments

Even though the Ten Commandments were given thousands of years ago, their validity is still relevant to our daily lives. These commandments are a guide to living a virtuous and respectful life. In addition, *the New Testament* emphasizes the importance of keeping God's commandments, *as Jesus* did when he emphasized the need to keep the two most important commandments: *to love God above all else and to love your neighbor as yourself*.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> Know therefore that the Lord your God is God; he is the faithful God, keeping his covenant of love to a thousand generations of those who love him and keep his commandments.
> *— Deuteronomy 7:9*

Book: Old Testament / Deuteronomy
Topics: covenant, faithfulness, God, law, promises, reliability

Interpretation:
The Book of Deuteronomy was written *by Moses* and recounts the Israelites' wanderings in the wilderness. In verse 7:9, Moses speaks to the Israelites of God's faithfulness and His covenant with them.

God's faithfulness

In this passage of Scripture, Moses speaks of God's faithfulness. Faithfulness means keeping promises or obligations to someone. God is faithful because He always fulfills His promises. He is a God who always keeps His promises and is unchangeable.

God's covenant

In this verse, Moses also speaks of God's covenant with the Israelites. This covenant was an agreement between God and His people, in which God promised them blessings for keeping His commandments. This covenant was made on Mount Sinai when God gave Moses the Ten Commandments.

God's mercy

Furthermore, Moses mentions that God shows mercy to those who love Him and keep His commandments. Mercy is compassion and forgiveness. God is merciful because He is able to forgive and even give a second chance to those who repent and seek Him.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> 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.
> *— Exodus 19:5*

Book: Old Testament / Exodus
Topics: covenant, obedience, valuable, world

Interpretation:
The Book of Exodus tells the story of the Israelites' exodus from Egyptian slavery to the Promised Land. During this time, God gave them special instructions and made a covenant with them. In *Exodus*

19:5, God outlines the terms of this covenant and offers the Israelites His love and protection if they keep His commandments.

Obedience and keeping My covenant

God told the Israelites that if they obey Him and keep His covenant, they would become His special treasure. God has a covenant with His people, and this relationship with Him is fundamental to the life of any believer. Obedience is key to maintaining this relationship and resolving any problems that arise. We must show our obedience with gratitude and worship.

You will be My special treasure

God promises the Israelites that if they obey Him, He will consider them His "special treasure." From those ancient times to the present day, this promise remains true for all who love God. In *Jesus Christ*, we become God's people, and He considers us His special treasure. God always loves us, despite our weaknesses and sins, and He also promises us protection and blessings if we faithfully follow Him.

For the whole earth is Mine

God claims that the earth is His, which means we will never need anything He cannot provide. As followers of God, we must remember this in the face of any adversity we face. God is the Sovereign of the universe, and through our love for Him, we can receive everything we ask for and need.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> Moses was there with the Lord forty days and forty nights without eating bread or drinking water. And he wrote on the tablets the words of the covenant—the Ten Commandments.
> *— Exodus 34:28*

Book: Old Testament / Exodus
Topics: covenant, bread, fasting, law, nearness, Word of God

Interpretation:
Exodus is one of the most important books of the Bible. It tells the story of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt led *by Moses*. This verse describes the time when Moses spent 40 days and 40 nights on

Mount Sinai with the Lord. During this time, Moses fasted and received the Ten Commandments from God on stone tablets.

Why did Moses fast for forty days?

Fasting is a spiritual practice. In the biblical context, fasting is associated with an act of sacrifice and devotion to God. Moses chose to fast for forty days to demonstrate his devotion to God. By abstaining from food and drink, Moses sought a deep connection with the divine.

The importance of the Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God Himself and written on stone tablets. They represent a list of universal principles and values ??that have profoundly influenced how people understand and build their relationships with God and each other. The Ten Commandments include such precepts as loving God above all else, honoring parents, and prohibiting murder, stealing, lying, and adultery.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> I establish my covenant with you: Never again will all life be destroyed by the waters of a flood; never again will there be a flood to destroy the earth.
> — *Genesis 9:11*

Book: Old Testament / Genesis
Topics: covenant, promises, safety

Interpretation:
In *Genesis 9:11*, *God* promises *Noah* that He will never again destroy the earth with a flood. Through this covenant, God demonstrates His love and mercy for humanity. This means that even if people sin and turn away from God, He will never abandon us or destroy us forever.

This covenant is also important because it establishes an agreement between God and humanity. It shows that God is a God of promises and is faithful to His words. This covenant demonstrates His love and devotion to humanity.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ

from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> I have set my rainbow in the clouds, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and the earth.
> — *Genesis 9:13*

Book: Old Testament / Genesis
Topics: covenant, promises

Interpretation:
Genesis 9:13 is part of the story of the Flood, in which God, seeing the wickedness on the earth, decided to destroy it with a great flood, saving only *Noah* and his family, as well as two of each kind of animal in the ark he had built. After the Flood, God made a covenant with Noah, promising never to destroy the earth with a flood again, and as a sign of this covenant, He placed His rainbow in the clouds.

The significance of the rainbow in the Bible

The rainbow is a well-known image, but in the Bible it has a special meaning. It symbolizes God's covenant with Noah, but also serves as a reminder that God is faithful to His promises and is a God of mercy. In the Old Testament, the rainbow is also mentioned in *Ezekiel's vision (1:28)* and in *the book of Revelation (4:3)*, but in a symbolic sense, as a reference to the glory of God.

_____
Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> Now may the God of peace, who through the blood of the eternal covenant brought back from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, equip you with everything good for doing his will, and may he work in us what is pleasing to him, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.
> — *Hebrews 13:20-21*

Book: New Testament / Hebrews
Topics: covenant, blessing, following, law, peace, Resurrection

Interpretation:
Hebrews 13:20-21 are verses that tell us about *the God of peace and the Lord Jesus Christ*, who is our great Shepherd of the sheep. This Bible passage refers to the resurrection *of Jesus* from the dead, which is evidence of divine power and the eternal life that God can offer us through His Son.

The verses begin by mentioning the God of peace, meaning that God is the source of all peace and harmony in the world. In a world full of conflict and division, it is important to remember that peace can only be found through God. He is the one who gives us the peace we need to cope with life's challenges and feel secure in the knowledge that He is always with us.

Then it goes on to talk about the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. The resurrection is a key event in Christianity because it demonstrates God's power over life and death. Jesus' victory over death is a demonstration of God's love and mercy for us and gives us hope for eternal life in His presence.

The verses continue to refer to *Jesus Christ* as the great shepherd of the sheep. This metaphor refers to how Jesus cares for us and protects us, just as a shepherd cares for his flock. Jesus is a faithful and reliable guide, and He is willing to lay down His life for His sheep.

Finally, the blood of the everlasting covenant is mentioned. This phrase refers to Jesus' sacrifice on the cross for our sins. His blood was shed as part of the everlasting covenant that offers us salvation and eternal life. It is through this sacrifice that we are redeemed and cleansed from our sins, and we can have a close relationship with God.

These verses tell us of the blessing of being equipped by God to do His will. The word *"apt"* means *"able, suitable,"* and this is exactly what we ask for when we pray for His direction and guidance in our lives. As we seek His will and follow His ways, God enables us and equips us to do good works in His name.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> But in fact the ministry Jesus has received is as superior to theirs as the covenant of which he is mediator is superior to the old one, since the new covenant is established on better promises.

> — *Hebrews 8:6*

Book: New Testament / Hebrews
Topics: covenant, Jesus, Mediator, promises

Interpretation:
The Bible verse we just read is a statement about the role *of Jesus Christ* as the mediator of a better Covenant and a better ministry. The writer of Hebrews emphasizes the superiority of Jesus Christ's ministry over the ancient priests because His ministry is based on "better promises." This leads to a natural question: What are these "better promises"? What makes *Jesus' Covenant* superior to the Old Covenant?

Better promises in the New Covenant

In the Old Covenant, the covenant between God and His people was based on *the Law of Moses*. God's people had to keep a series of laws and rules in order to be in God's presence and receive His favor. However, the Law could not save anyone; it was only a shadow of the perfection that was to come *in Jesus*. At the same time, the Old Testament could not forgive all kinds of sins, but instead reminded the believer that he was still imperfect and in need of something more.

In contrast, the New Testament establishes a relationship based on the grace of God through faith in Jesus Christ. Jesus Himself, through His death and resurrection, completely fulfilled the Law for us and set us free from sin and death. The promises of the New Covenant are eternal life, complete forgiveness of sins, salvation, and a personal relationship with God.

The ministry of Jesus Christ as mediator

Jesus Christ is our mediator because it was He who made possible the union between God and man through His sacrifice on the cross. This means that in order to be in the presence of God, no human intermediaries such as priests or even the Law are needed. Instead, we can approach God directly through Jesus Christ, who reconciled us to God through His death and resurrection.

The ministry of Jesus Christ is superior to that of the ancient priests because they had to make sacrifices over and over again to atone for the sins of the people. On the other hand, Jesus Christ made the final and sufficient sacrifice, which means that we can be assured that our sins are completely forgiven. Furthermore, Jesus Christ is our High Priest who intercedes for us in heaven, which means that we will always have access to God's grace and forgiveness.

———

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when

translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> For this reason Christ is the mediator of a new covenant, that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance—now that he has died as a ransom to set them free from the sins committed under the first covenant.
> — *Hebrews 9:15*

Book: New Testament / Hebrews
Topics: covenant, law, Mediator, promises, Savior

Interpretation:
The New Testament presents *Christ* as the mediator of the New Covenant between God and humanity. This is because Christ is the visible image of God who shows us the truth and eternal life. Furthermore, through His sacrifice on the cross, He made it possible for the sins of men to be forgiven, giving them a new opportunity to draw near to God and receive an eternal inheritance.

The death of Christ and the forgiveness of sins

Christ is the mediator and central figure of the New Covenant because He intervened in our death for the forgiveness of sins. He took upon Himself the punishment we deserved, freeing us from sin and death. In doing so, He opened the way for us to live forever with God. This is the promise that all who are called receive, regardless of their background or status.

The promise of an eternal inheritance

The New Covenant, established through the person of Christ, promises an eternal inheritance to those who believe in Him. This promise is a source of hope and comfort because it reminds us that no matter how difficult our current circumstances may be, there is something much better waiting for us. By accepting Christ as our mediator, we can be assured of eternal life without pain and suffering, in the presence *of our Creator*.

The importance of faith and trust in the promise

To receive the eternal inheritance promised in the New Covenant, we must have faith and trust in God’s promise. It is not enough to simply say that we believe. Our faith must also be demonstrated in our actions, in our daily decisions, and in our relationship with God. Through prayer, Bible reading, and meditating on the image of Christ, we can strengthen our faith and ensure that our confidence in the promise never wavers.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> “Though the mountains be shaken and the hills be removed, yet my unfailing love for you will not be shaken nor my covenant of peace be removed,” says the Lord, who has compassion on you.
>
> *— Isaiah 54:10*

Book: Old Testament / Isaiah
Topics: covenant, compassion, love, peace, reliability, trust

Interpretation:
Isaiah 54:10 is a verse that speaks of God's unwavering promise. It assures us that even if the mountains move and the hills tremble, God's mercy will never depart from us, and His covenant of peace will never be broken. This promise is a reminder of God's everlasting love and His commitment to us.

What does God's mercy mean?

God's mercy is a recurring theme in the Bible. It refers to the compassion and kindness God shows His children, even when we don't deserve it. God's mercy is not simply a favor He shows us; it stems from His love and compassion. That's why *Isaiah 54:10* says that the promise of God's mercy will never be revoked.

The peace that comes from God

Peace is also an important theme in the Bible. The peace that comes from God is unlike any other peace the world can offer. This is a peace that surpasses all understanding. In this verse, God assures us that His covenant of peace will never be broken. This means we can trust God in any circumstance and be confident that He will provide us with the peace we need.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> I made a covenant with my eyes not to look lustfully at a young woman.
> — *Job 31:1*

Book: Old Testament / Job
Topics: covenant, desires, self-control, sexuality, thoughts

Interpretation:
Job 31:1 presents *Job's* reflections on the need to keep his eyes pure. Job refers to the covenant he made with his eyes and wonders how he could look upon a young virgin. This passage teaches us the importance of moral behavior and avoiding temptations that could threaten our integrity.

What does it mean to "make a covenant with the eyes"?

The expression "making a covenant with the eyes" implies a personal commitment we make to avoid malicious or extraneous glances that could lead to sinful thoughts or actions. In other words, it refers to controlling our instincts and desires to avoid succumbing to temptation.

Why is it important to keep our eyes pure?

Keeping our eyes pure is important because they are the gateway to our hearts and minds. What we see influences our thoughts and actions, so it could be said that our eyes are a reflection of our inner selves. If we fill our eyes with immoral or sinful images, we risk defiling our hearts and becoming distant from God's will.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> In the same way, after the supper he took the cup, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which is poured out for you.”
> — *Luke 22:20*

Book: New Testament / Luke
Topics: covenant, blood, wine

Interpretation:

Luke 22:20 refers to *the Lord's Supper* that *Jesus* shared with His disciples before His crucifixion. During the meal, Jesus took bread and wine, using them as a symbol of His body and blood.

The meaning of the new covenant in the Lord's Supper

This new covenant speaks of the new relationship between God and humanity that Jesus established through His death and resurrection. Jesus sacrificed Himself for the forgiveness of our sins, and through His blood we are reconciled to God.

This new covenant brings with it the promise of eternal life and the hope of eternal reconciliation with our Creator. We no longer have to live in sin and separation from God, because Jesus opened the way to justification and redemption.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> Then he took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, “Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.”
>
> *— Matthew 26:27-28*

Book: New Testament / Matthew
Topics: covenant, blood, Forgiveness, Jesus, sin, wine

Interpretation:
These verses are found in the biblical account *of Jesus' Last Supper* with His disciples before the crucifixion. During the meal, *Jesus* took the bread and broke it, saying that this was His Body, and then took the cup of wine and said that this was His Blood, which would be shed for the salvation of many.

The context of this passage is *the establishment of the New Covenant*, which is the relationship between God and humanity through *Jesus Christ*. Jesus' sacrifice on the cross is the final fulfillment of the Old Covenant that God made with His people in the Old Testament, and the beginning of the New Covenant, which offers salvation to all who believe in Him.

Sin and salvation

The New Covenant, established by the blood of Jesus, is the key to the forgiveness of sins and eternal salvation. Sin separates us from God and leads to eternal death, but through Christ's death on the cross and His resurrection, we can be restored to a relationship with God and receive the promise of eternal life.

This passage shows us that Jesus was sent by God to be the final and complete sacrifice for sin. His shed blood is the perfect offering that satisfies God's justice and makes grace and forgiveness available to us.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*

> But from everlasting to everlasting the Lord’s love is with those who fear him, and his righteousness with their children’s children— with those who keep his covenant and remember to obey his precepts.
>
> *— Psalm 103:17-18*

Book: Old Testament / Psalms
Topics: covenant, faithfulness, family, law, reliability

Interpretation:
Psalm 103:17-18 speaks of the Lord's mercy, one of the most important teachings of the Bible. This word is repeated throughout Scripture and points to God's unconditional love for us. Through mercy, the Lord forgives our sins, protects us from all evil, gives us new opportunities every day, and bestows upon us His love and compassion.

The eternity of mercy

The psalmist tells us that the Lord's mercy is everlasting, from everlasting to everlasting. That is, it has no beginning and no end; it has always been and always will be. This statement should be a great comfort to all of us, because it shows us that God's love is inexhaustible and will never run dry. In times of sorrow and pain, we can be confident that God's mercy will be with us, no matter what happens in our lives.

Those who fear the Lord

The verses continue, saying that the Lord's mercy is on those who fear Him. The word *"fear"* in the Bible doesn't refer to literal fear, but to the reverence and awe we should have for God. Those who fear the Lord are those who recognize His greatness, His power, and His love, who obey and worship Him at all times. For these believers, God's mercy is a constant gift they receive every day, a manifestation of His love and faithfulness.

The justice of the Lord

The psalmist also mentions the Lord's righteousness, which rests on children's children. This is also a fundamental teaching of the Bible, showing us that the Lord is a just and righteous God, punishing evil and rewarding good. God's justice is a guarantee for all who believe in Him, for it assures us that ultimately we will all be judged according to our deeds, and that the righteous will receive reward and the wicked will be punished.

What is God's covenant?

Before answering this question, it is important to understand what a covenant is. In other words, a covenant is an agreement or contract between two parties. In the biblical context, God's covenant refers to the relationship God established with His people, Israel, in the Old Testament. This covenant included the promise of blessings to those who obey God and the threat of punishment to those who disobey Him.

However, through *Jesus Christ*, this covenant was extended to all who believe in Him. In other words, all believers in Jesus Christ are now included in God's covenant and have access to all His blessings.

The importance of remembering God's commandments

So, what does it mean for us to keep God's covenant and remember His commandments? First, keeping God's covenant implies submission to His will and a commitment to keep His commandments. In other words, it is a manifestation of our faith in Him and our desire to honor Him with our lives.

On the other hand, remembering God's commandments involves memorizing His teachings and regularly meditating on them. In this way, we ensure a constant reminder of God's truths and their application in our daily lives.

_____

Attention! This is one of the possible interpretations based on the comments of famous theologians, which may differ from each other. If the interpretation is taken from other languages, then there may be a distortion of meaning when translating the language. *Matthew 7:7-8*