

# 24-0414p - Detailed Summary

## 24-0414p - *God's Angel, Part 2*, Jim Lokenbauer

**Bible Reader:** John Nousek

This detailed summary by Grok, xAI

See the transcript: [Transcript HTML](#) - [Transcript PDF](#)

(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

## God's Angel, Part 2

Summary of Transcript (0:03 - 28:29)

### Scripture Reading

**Bible Reader:** (0:03 - 0:41), John Nousek

- **Scripture Introduction:** The speaker introduces the reading from Isaiah 63:9, discussing God's empathy with humanity, His redemption, and His constant presence with His people.

### Summary

**Preacher:** Jim Lokenbauer

#### (0:46 - 0:59) Introduction to the Morning's Topic

- **Morning's Focus:** The speaker refers back to an earlier discussion about God's angel, specifically the angel of His presence, indicating this is a continuation of that theme.

#### (1:00 - 4:21) Examination of Scriptural Language and Context

- **Scriptural Language:** Emphasizes the language of Isaiah, particularly chapter 53, which is significant in Jewish tradition for its messianic prophecies.
- **God's Involvement:** Describes God's direct involvement with humanity, contrasting His empathy with political leaders' claims.
- **Manifestations of God:** Discusses three ways God has manifested to His people, termed as "the angel of my presence," through different forms or angels.
- **Trinitarian View:** Explains the angel as part of the Trinity, specifically the Son, who has physically interacted with humanity, unlike the Father who is too holy to be seen directly by humans.

## **(4:22 - 4:45) Role of the Holy Spirit**

- **Holy Spirit's Nature:** Notes that the Holy Spirit does not appear in human form but influences like wind, unseen yet its effects are observable.

## **(4:46 - 5:12) Post-Ascension Role of the Holy Spirit**

- **Holy Spirit's Role Post-Ascension:** After Jesus ascended, the Holy Spirit was sent to guide Christians, act as a seal of redemption, and empower the early church.

## **(5:13 - 6:21) The Angel of the Lord and Covenants**

- **Failure to Educate Posterity:** Discusses how the generation entering the Holy Land failed to teach their descendants about God, leading to idolatry.
- **Covenant Reminder:** The angel of the Lord reminds Israel of the covenant made with them, affirming His identity as the covenant maker.

## **(6:22 - 7:46) The Angel as the Law Giver**

- **Identity of the Angel:** Confirms the angel of the Lord, presence, and covenant as the same being, Yahweh, who gave the law at Mount Sinai.

## **(7:47 - 8:41) Covenants and Law**

- **Law and Sin:** Connects the concept of God's law from Adam's time to the covenant with Israel, where sin results in death.

## **(8:42 - 10:24) Historical Legal Codes and God's Covenants**

- **Ancient Laws:** Contrasts God's laws with Hammurabi's Code, highlighting Abraham's adherence to God's laws.
- **Purpose of Covenants:** Explains covenants as agreements between God and individuals or nations for order and divine promises.

## **(10:25 - 14:26) Types of Covenants**

- **Unconditional Covenant:** Describes God's covenant with Noah as unconditional, where God promises never again to destroy the earth by flood, with no conditions on humanity.
- **Conditional Covenant:** Introduces the covenant with Abram where God promises land, nationhood, and blessing through his descendants, but later conditions it with circumcision.

## **(14:27 - 17:08) Amendment of Covenants**

- **God's Right to Modify:** Discusses how God amended His covenant with Abram by adding the requirement of circumcision for all males in his household, reflecting changes in circumstances.

## **(17:09 - 18:49) Further Covenant Changes**

- **Covenant Evolution:** Continues discussing the covenant's changes, particularly after the birth of Ishmael, showing the dynamic nature of God's relationship with His people.

## **(19:21 - 21:26) Conditional Covenant with Israel**

- **Exodus Context:** Begins to discuss the covenant at Mount Sinai, setting the stage for explaining a conditional covenant with Israel.
- **Exodus Context:** Continues from the previous part, discussing the conditional covenant between God and Israel as described in Exodus.

## **(21:27 - 23:18) Formalizing the Covenant**

- **People's Response:** The Israelites unanimously agree to follow all the Lord's words and laws as conveyed by Moses.
- **Ceremonial Actions:** Moses engages in ceremonial acts to formalize the covenant including building an altar, setting up pillars, offering sacrifices, and using blood for sanctification.
- **Blood Covenant:** The covenant is sealed with blood, symbolizing the agreement between God and Israel.

## **(23:19 - 24:27) Covenant's Duration and Replacement**

- **Covenant Breakdown:** The covenant did not last due to Israel's idolatry and lack of repentance, leading to exile.
- **New Covenant Prophecy:** Foretold in Jeremiah and Galatians that a new covenant would replace the old one, with the Messiah at its center.

## **(24:28 - 25:58) New Testament as a New Covenant**

- **Fulfillment of Prophecies:** Jesus fulfills the law and the prophecies, marking the transition from the old covenant to the new.
- **New Covenant Terms:** Introduces the New Testament as a conditional covenant between Jesus and individuals, fulfilling promises made to Abraham.

## **(26:00 - 26:38) Transition through Christ's Sacrifice**

- **Covenant Change:** Jesus, as the angel of the covenant, ends the old covenant by his death on the cross, replacing it with the New Testament or Gospel.

## **(26:39 - 27:05) Entering the New Covenant**

- **New Covenant Entry:** Believers enter this new covenant through faith and baptism, which symbolizes being buried with Christ in death and rising anew.

## **(27:06 - 28:29) Conclusion and Invitation**

- **End of Old Covenant:** The covenant with Israel ends with Christ's death, ushering in the era of the New Testament Church.
- **Invitation to Faith:** An invitation is extended for individuals to become part of this new covenant through belief and baptism, or to seek the church's support through prayer.