

Attributes

Lowly kindness
Judgment
Righteousness

} most important attributes

Calvin's Institutes Bk. Ca. 10.

1. Intro. showing the necessity of proving the similarity of both dispensations in opposition to Luther & Anabaptists

2. This similarity in general. Both covenants truly one, though differently administered, Three things in which they entirely agree.

a. temporal opulence & felicity was not the goal to which the Jews were invited to aspire, but that they were admitted to the hope of immortality, & that assurance of this adoption was given by immediate covenant, by Law & Prophets.

b. The covenant by which they were reconciled to God was founded on no merits of their own, but solely on the mercy of God who called them.

c. they both had & knew Christ the Mediator, by whom they were united to God & made acceptable capable of receiving his promises.

3. First gen. similarity or agreement - viz. that the O.T. equally with N.T. extended its promise beyond the present life, & held out a sure hope of immortality.

Reason for this resemblance. Objections answered.

4. The other two pts. of resemblance - viz. that both covenants were established in the mercy of God & confirmed by the mediation of Christ.

5. The first of these pts. of resemblance being the foundation of other two, a lengthened proof is given of it. The first argument taken from a passage, in which Paul, showing that the sacraments of both dispensations had the same meaning, proves that the condition of the A.C. was like ours.

6. An objection from Jn. 6⁴⁹ - viz. that the Israelites ate manna in the wilderness, & are dead, whereas Christians eat the flesh of Christ, & do not. Answer reconciling this passage of the Evangelist with that of the Apostle.