

Psalms 105:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And confirmed the same unto Jacob for a law, and to Israel for an everlasting covenant:

Analysis

God confirmed the covenant 'unto Jacob for a law' and to 'Israel for an everlasting covenant.' The name shift from Jacob (the man) to Israel (the nation) shows covenant's expansion. 'Law' (choq) here means statute or decree—God's unbreakable commitment. 'Everlasting covenant' (berit olam) emphasizes permanent, unconditional character. This covenant endures beyond individuals to their descendants. Christ mediates a better, eternal covenant (Heb 13:20). The Reformed tradition distinguishes covenant of works (conditional) from covenant of grace (unconditional).

Historical Context

Jacob's transformation to Israel and his twelve sons becoming tribal heads demonstrated covenant expansion. God's promises weren't limited to one man but encompassed an entire nation.

Related Passages

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How does the everlasting nature of God's covenant provide security in changing circumstances?
2. What does God's covenant faithfulness to Israel teach about His commitments to the church?

Interlinear Text

וַעֲמִידָה	לְיַעֲקֹב	לְחֹק	לְיִשְׂרָאֵל	בְּרִית
And confirmed	the same unto Jacob	for a law	and to Israel	covenant
H5975	H3290	H2706	H3478	H1285

עוֹלָם:

for an everlasting

H5769

Additional Cross-References

2 Samuel 23:5 (Covenant): Although my house be not so with God; yet he hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure: for this is all my salvation, and all my desire, although he make it not to grow.