

Session 1

February 13, 2011

History of Dispensational Theology and the Grace Movement

Outline: Part 1- Pre-Augustine

- Definition of Pauline Dispensationalism
- Jewish Messianic Hope / Kingdom / Apocalyptic / National Restoration
- Jesus' Ministry / Early Acts
- Paul's Conversion / Gentile Ministry
- Progressive Revelation
- Diminishing of Paul's Apostleship / Gospel Records
- Early Church Fathers / Marcion

History of Dispensational Theology and the Grace Movement

Outline: Part 2 - Augustine to Darby

- **Augustine and Amillennialism**
- **Anti-semitism in Church History and the Impact on Dispensational Theology**
- **Reformation**
- **American Post-Millennialism**
- **Re-emergence of Pre-Millennialism**

History of Dispensational Theology and the Grace Movement

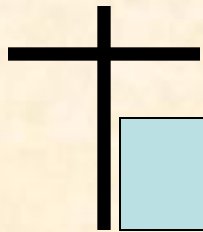
Outline: Part 3 - Darby to O'Hair

- John Nelson Darby
- Scofield
- World War 1 and the Impact on Liberalism and Amillennialism
- Fundamentalist/ Bible Conference Movement
- Pentecostalism
- Bullinger

History of Dispensational Theology and the Grace Movement

Outline: Part 4 - O'Hair to the Present

- **O'hair**
- **Baker**
- **Stam**
- **WGT**
- **Bethesda Mission**
- **TCM**
- **PMA**
- **Word of Grace Mission**
- **GGF**
- **GBC**
- **BBF**
- **Internet and the Future of the Grace Movement**

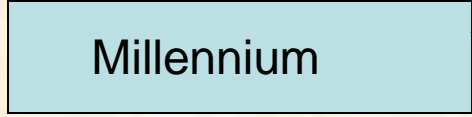


Last Judgment
New Heaven and Earth

Amillennialism



Church Brings in Millennium



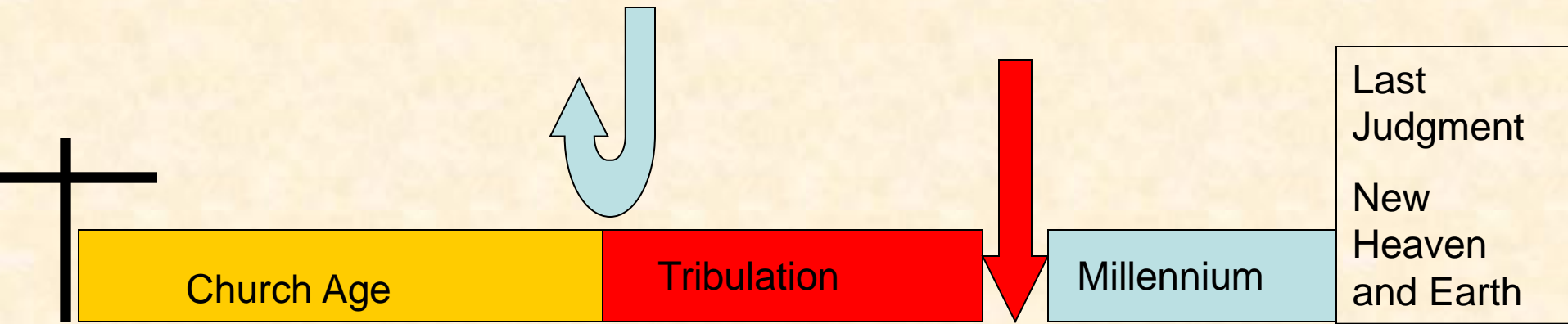
Last Judgment
New Heaven and Earth

Postmillennialism

Premillennialism



Post-Tribulation Return



Pre-Tribulation Rapture

Definition of Pauline Dispensationalism

Ryrie – Dispensationalism Today © 1965

1. The Distinction Between Israel and the Body of Christ.
2. Literal Interpretation.
3. The purpose of God in the world is to glorify Himself.

Definition of Pauline Dispensationalism

Dewitt – Truth © 1990

1. Literal Interpretation
2. Law and Grace
3. Progressive Revelation
4. The Dispensations
5. The Church and Kingdom/Israel
6. The Church a Pauline Revelation
7. The pre-tribulation Rapture

Definition of Pauline Dispensationalism

1. Literal Interpretation of Scriptures
2. A series of Dispensations
3. The ministry of Jesus and the 12 apostles was a continuation of the OT prophetic program.
4. The distinction between Israel and the Body of Christ.
5. The Church, the Body of Christ, as a uniquely Pauline Revelation.
6. Freedom from the requirements of the Jewish laws and ceremonies.
7. The pre-tribulation rapture of the church
8. The unique ministry of the Holy Spirit in baptism, circumcision, sealing people in the body of Christ.
9. The cessation of circumcision, water baptism, and sign gifts.

Jewish Covenant, Messianic Hope / Kingdom / Apocalyptic / National Restoration

The covenant included:

- The sign of Circumcision
- The Law of Moses
- The promise of the Land of Palestine as an eternal inheritance.

Old Testament Prophetic Timeline

1

- God would lead Israel to the Promised Land.
- Israel would possess the Land and be blessed if they obeyed His commandments and kept His covenant
- Israel would have a King, the Davidic dynasty would continue and eventually a ruler would come from the line of David that would rule with justice and righteousness.
- Israel would be invaded and taken captive. A period of time known as the “Times of the Gentiles” would begin.
- After 70 years of captivity some Jews would return to the land
- The city of Jerusalem would be rebuilt.

Old Testament Prophetic Timeline

2

- The Babylonian, Medo-Persian and Greek Empires would rise and fall
- 483 years after the proclamation to rebuild Jerusalem an anointed one (Messiah) of Israel will be cut off from his people.
- An Elijah-like figure will appear to proclaim the arrival of the King of Israel.
- The Messiah would be born in Bethlehem
- Several signs would accompany the Messiah to authenticate his ministry. (Healings, giving sight to the blind, lame walking, preaching of good news, etc.)
- The Messiah will die as a suffering servant for mankind's sin. He will have new life in the latter days.
- God would pour His Spirit, an event which will be accompanied by many signs and wonders

Old Testament Prophetic Timeline

3

- A seven year period of tribulation would follow in which the true believers in Israel will be separated like wheat from the chaff.
- The Messiah will return with His feet on the Mount of Olives and He will destroy all the enemies of God.
- The nation of Israel will be regathered to the land, the “times of the Gentiles” would end.
- The Messiah will establish a glorious Kingdom. Jerusalem will be its capitol and all the nations will worship God, coming from around the world to praise him on Mt. Zion.

Jewish Messianic Belief

Belief in the eventual coming of the Moshiach...is part of the minimum requirements of Jewish belief. In the Shemoneh Esrei prayer, recited three times daily, we pray for all of the elements of the coming of the Moshiach: gathering of the exiles; restoration of the religious courts of justice; an end of wickedness, sin, and heresy; reward to the righteous; rebuilding of Jerusalem; restoration of the line of King David; and restoration of Temple service

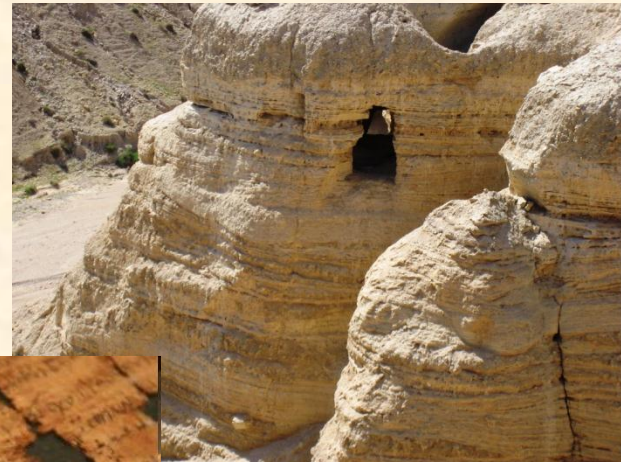
The concept of the Millennium is found in the Midrash which is a commentary on the Old Testament.

The Midrash comments:

"Six eons for going in and coming out, for war and peace. The seventh eon is entirely Shabbat and rest for life everlasting".

This means that the world will continue as it has for 6000 years since creation and that the last 1000 years will be a time of peace and rest.

Essenes and the Dead Sea Scrolls



One of the more intriguing of the newly released Dead Sea Scrolls is a fragment now titled "Messianic Apocalypse" (4Q521). This text contains three rather striking features that are of particular significance for comparing the apocalyptic beliefs and expectations of the Qumran community with the emerging early Christian movement. First, the text speaks of a single Messiah figure who will rule heaven and earth. Second, it mentions in the clearest language the expectation of the resurrection of the dead during the time of this Messiah. And third, and perhaps most important for students of the New Testament, it contains an exact verbal parallel with the Gospels of Matthew and Luke for identifying of the signs of the Messiah.