

Dispensations

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PART ONE: Introduction to Dispensations

A. Defined and Explained: A dispensation is rule of life for a period of time during which God tests people with new commands and instructions. These commands and instructions are not always the same during each different time period and may even be contradictory to a previous time. During each time period, most people fail to obey. As a result, God sends judgment at the end of the time period.

B. Synonym: Greek word “aion” translated age(s) or world.

1. 1 Corinthians 2:7 cp. 1:30 cp. Colossians 2:3, 4 – The present wisdom of God given to us by Christ in the New Testament was planned by God before _____.
2. Ephesians 2:4-7 – What has God done for us in love to make us a display of His mercy and grace in future ages (the 1000 year kingdom of Christ and the eternal state)? Took us who were _____ in sins and made us _____ with Christ saving us by _____ and _____ us up with Christ and _____ us in the heavenly places.
3. Ephesians 3:4-6, 9 – The mystery of Gentiles and Jews being equal parts of the same spiritual body has been _____ in past ages (i.e. the ages prior to the church age).
4. Colossians 1:26, 27 – The other mystery hidden in the past ages prior to the church age was _____ dwelling in the believer which gives us the hope or expectation of sharing God’s _____ (Colossians 3:4; 1 Peter 1:7).
5. Hebrews 6:5 – The first century Jewish believers were said to have experienced the powers (also translated “miracles) of the _____ to come. The age to come following the church age is the 1000 year reign of Christ which is called the Millennium.
6. 2 Corinthians 4:4 – Satan as the _____ of this age (world is used in some translations and is the Greek word “aion”) blinds the minds of unbelievers to the _____.
7. Romans 12:2; Titus 2:12 - As believers we are commanded to not be _____ to this age or world, but to live sensibly (or self-controlled), righteously, and _____ in the _____ age or world.

C. The way of salvation is all dispensations

1. Romans 4:1-8 – Abraham, who lived before the law (Gal. 3:16, 17), was saved by _____ apart from _____. It also states that _____, who lived under the law, was saved in the same way.

2. Habakkuk 2:4 – Salvation under the law was by _____.
3. 1 Corinthians 15:3, 4; Romans 1:16 – The gospel is Christ’s _____ for our sins, his burial and _____ from the dead and is received by _____.
4. Galatians 3:6-9; 15:6 – Abraham was saved by _____ credited to him as righteousness because God preached the _____ to him. This New Testament passage in Galatians clearly shows that Old Testament believers looked forward to Christ’s death and resurrection as payment for their sins just as we who live now under the New Testament look back on it.
5. John 8:56 – Christ said that _____ was rejoicing and looking forward to the time when the Messiah would come.
6. The word translated “atonement” in the Old Testament is the Hebrew word “kaphar” which means to cover.
7. Romans 3:25 in the New American Standard translation reads: “Whom {Christ} God displayed publicly as a propitiation in His blood through faith to demonstrate His righteousness because in the forbearance of God, He passed over the sins previously committed.” God demonstrated His _____ because He _____ the sins committed prior to Christ’s coming.
8. Exodus 12:13 – God said He would _____ the Israelites when He saw the blood.
9. Hebrews 10:3,4 – Although sins were covered by animal sacrifices before Christ came and passed over by God, they were still not _____.
10. John 1:29 – Christ’s death _____ sins.
11. Hebrews 11:4 – Abel was witnessed or commended as _____ by God because of the _____ which moved him to offer his sacrifice.
12. Hebrews 11:7 – Noah was an heir of the _____ which comes by _____.

PART TWO: The First Dispensation: Innocence

A. Test (Genesis 2:16,17)

1. Man was able to eat of any tree of the garden except the tree of the _____ of _____ and _____.
2. The consequence or penalty would be _____ when (or literally “in the day”) they _____ from it.
3. The Hebrew is literally, “In the day you eat from it, dying, you shall surely die.”
 - a. Which death would it be the day it was eaten – circle correct answer: physical or spiritual?
 - b. Which death would it be future to the day it was eaten – circle correct answer: physical or spiritual?

B. Failure (Genesis 3:1-6)

1. 3:1 – Who is the real mover behind the serpent – cp. Revelation 12:9?

2. 3:1 – The serpent began by getting Eve to question God’s _____.

3. Notice how Eve added to and subtracted from God’s word:

God’s Word	Eve’s Understanding of God’s Word
You are free to eat from any tree of the garden (Genesis 2:16)	We may eat fruit from the trees in the garden (3:2).
You must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil	You must not eat fruit from the tree that is in the middle of the garden, and you must not touch it.
For when you eat of it you will surely die	Or you will die

4. Deuteronomy 4:2 – We are not to _____ God’s word nor are we to _____ from it so that we may _____ it.

5. Genesis 3:4, 5 – The serpent lied when he denied the certainty of God’s judgment by stating you will not _____, but told the truth in stating that when they ate of it, they would know _____ and _____.

6. Genesis 3:6; 1 Timothy 2:13, 14; Romans 5:12

a. Multiple choice – Who sinned?

- a. just Adam
- b. just Eve
- c. Both Adam and Eve

b. Who was deceived? _____

c. Who was not deceived and therefore sinned deliberately?

7. Look up the scriptures and observe the following chart:

1 John 2:16	Genesis 3:6	Luke 4:1-13
The World	Eve	Christ
Lust of the flesh	Good for food	Command this stone to become bread
Lust of the eyes	Pleasant to the eyes	Showed Him all the kingdoms of the world
Pride of life	Desirable to make one wise	The pinnacle of the temple Throw yourself down

C. Judgment

1. Genesis 3:14 – The curse (=sentence of judgment) – This sentence of judgment was on the _____, the _____ and the _____.

2. Genesis 3:16-19
 - a. Pain in _____ for women.
 - b. Cursed the _____
 - c. _____ labor
 - d. Wife _____ by husband
 - e. Physical _____ for Adam and Eve (3:19)
3. Genesis 2:17 - _____ death as well as physical death.
4. Romans 5:12; 1 Corinthians 15:21, 22 – Physical _____ passed upon _____ men.
5. Genesis 3:23, 24 – Adam and Eve were expelled from _____.

6. Genesis 3:15 – The judgment on Satan:
 - a. The word “_____” shows that the seed or offspring is singular rather than plural.
 - b. Galatians 4:4 - _____ was born of a woman.
 - c. The word translated “seed” or “offspring” is normally used to refer to that which comes from the male. The idea of seed coming from a female is contrary to nature and points to the virgin birth (Isaiah 7:14).
 - d. The seed/offspring of the woman, i.e. Christ would bruise or crush the _____
 - e. Romans 16:20 – This will occur when Christ returns.
 - f. Satan’s judgment was – multiple choice:
 - (1) carried out fully at this time.
 - (2) pronounced at this time.
 - (3) carried out partly at this time.
 - g. *Note: The idea of Satan bruising Christ on the heel is understood by many to refer to his death on the cross.*

D. How is this period of time different from the past?

1. 1 Corinthians 15:45 – The first man was _____.
2. Genesis 3:20 – Eve was the first woman because she was the _____ of all living.
3. Genesis 1:26,27 – Did Adam and Eve have existence prior to the creation?
Circle: Yes No
4. Based on your answers to questions 1 thru 3, did humans exist before this time?
Circle: Yes No

5. *Note: Some Bible teachers, who use only the KJV, have made the unfortunate error of assuming that the word translated “replenish” in Genesis 1:28 means that there were humans existing prior to Adam and Eve. However, based on 1 Corinthians 15:45 and Genesis 3:20, this understanding is not correct. Also the Hebrew word for “replenish” in Genesis 1:28 KJV is translated “fill” in Genesis 1:22.*

E. Facts about this time period

1. Genesis 1:29 – Food for humans was – multiple choice:
 - a. only plants
 - b. only animals
 - c. both plants and animals
2. Genesis 1:30 – Food for animals was – multiple choice:
 - a. only plants
 - b. only animals
 - c. both plants and animals
3. Genesis 2:15 – The work that man did before the fall was to care for and work in the _____.
4. Genesis 2:23, 24 cp. Matthew 19:4-6 cp. 1 Corinthians 6:16 – Before the fall of man – multiple choice:
 - a. Only marriage was instituted.
 - b. Only the sex relationship was instituted.
 - c. Neither marriage nor the sex relationship was instituted
 - d. Both marriage and the sex relationship were instituted.
5. Genesis 1:28 – God’s design for man was to have _____ to increase and fill the earth, _____ the earth and _____ over all living things on land and in water.

PART THREE: The Second Dispensation: Conscience

A. Test (Genesis 3:22)

- Man now had a knowledge of _____ and _____.

B. Failure:

1. Genesis 6:1-4 – The intermarriage of the _____ of God and daughters of _____.
+ *Note: Some understand that the sons of God were angels as in Job 1:6, 2:1 and 38:7. This is accord with 2 Peter 2:4 and Jude 1:6, 7 as well as the testimony of the early church fathers. The other interpretation is that the sons of God refers to the people of God, i.e. believers as in Deuteronomy 14:1. In the first case we would have angels intermarrying with humans which some object to because of Matthew 22:30 which states that angels do not marry. However, a closer examination of Matthew 22:30 shows that this restriction is only for the angels in heaven and not necessarily demons. In the second case many believe that it was a situation of believers marrying*

unbelievers. Whichever interpretation one holds, Satan was trying to derail God's plan to send a savior by hopelessly corrupting the human race. Equally godly and noted Bible scholars can be found on either side of the question.

2. Genesis 6:5 – Man's _____ was great. Man's inclinations or intentions of the _____ of his heart was only _____ .
3. Genesis 6:11 – The earth was _____ in God's sight and filled with _____.

C. Judgment (Genesis 7:17-23; 2 Peter 3:5, 6; 1 Peter 3:20)

1. Genesis 7:19 – The flood waters rose greatly on the earth so that _____ the high mountains were covered.
2. Genesis 7:21 - _____ of the living things on the earth: birds, livestock, wild animals, swarming creatures died in the flood including _____ mankind.
3. Genesis 7:22 – All living creatures on _____ land died.
4. Genesis 7:23 – The exceptions to all living land animals and all people dying in the flood were _____ and _____ with him in the ark.
5. 1 Peter 3:20 – How many people counting Noah were saved? _____.
6. John 14:6; Matthew 7:13, 14 – If God's judgment was so severe, is it logical to believe that only those who come to God through Christ will be saved?
Circle: yes or no
7. 2 Peter 3:5,6 – The world was said to have _____ by the waters of the flood or deluge.

D. How is this time period of the second dispensation different from the first dispensation? – Please match the following by putting the scripture references in the blank in front of the numbered item:

Genesis 3:19bc; Romans 5:12
Genesis 3:17b
Genesis 3:14; Romans 8:19-22
Genesis 3:17c; 3:19a
Genesis 3:16a
Genesis 3:16b

- _____ 1. Curse on animal life.
- _____ 2. Pain in childbirth
- _____ 3. Wife under authority of the husband
- _____ 4. Physical death
- _____ 5. Hard work
- _____ 6. Earth or ground cursed

E. Facts about this time period

1. 2 Peter 2:5 – Noah was called a _____ of righteousness, showing that people were warned.
2. Hebrews 11:7; Genesis 6:9; 7:1 – Noah was saved by receiving a righteousness acceptable to God because of his _____.
 - a. Romans 4:5 – But to the one who does not _____ but _____ in Him who justifies the ungodly his _____ is counted or reckoned as _____.
 - b. Philippians 3:9 – This righteousness is on the basis of _____ in _____.
3. How did God’s provision of animal skins for Adam and Eve point to Christ’s salvation?
 - a. Hebrews 9:22 – Without the shedding of _____ there is no _____.
 - b. Isaiah 61:10 – The provision of animal skins to cover them pictures _____ and _____.
4. Contrasts between Cain and Abel

Cain	Abel
Offered the fruit of the ground which was cursed – Genesis 3:19 cp. Galatians 3:10	Offered a lamb which was a blood sacrifice – Hebrews 9:22
Not by faith – implied by Hebrews 11:4	By faith – Hebrews 11:4
Self-made way to approach God – Jude 1:11	God-prescribed way to approach God – Hebrews 11:4 cp 12:24
Of Satan – 1 John 3:12	Of God – 1 John 3:10-12
God did not accept his offering – Genesis 4:3-5	God accepted his offering and gave testimony and commendation of his righteousness by faith – Hebrews 11:4
Evil works – 1 John 3:12	Righteous works – 1 John 3:12

PART FOUR: The Third Dispensation – Human Government

A. Test

- + Genesis 9:1 – What was the three-fold command:
 Be _____
 and _____
 and _____

B. Failure (Genesis 11:4-7)

1. Genesis 11:4 – They wanted to make a name for _____ rather than to _____ God (1 Corinthians 10:31).
2. Genesis 11:4 – They did not want to be _____ over the face of the earth. By doing this, they disobeyed the command to _____ the earth (Genesis 9:1).
3. Hebrews 11:4 - They were trying to build a tower whose top would reach the _____ instead of God’s plan in Ephesians 2:8,9.

C. Judgment (Genesis 11:7-9)

1. God confused their _____.
2. God _____ them over all the earth.
3. cp. Genesis 10:25 – The earth (Gen. 1:9, 10 also referred to as dry land in the N.A.S. and N.K.J.V.) was _____.

Note: This probably totally or partially accounts for the continental drift.

D. How is this period of time (3rd dispensation) different from the past period of time? (2nd dispensation)?

1. Genesis 4:8, 15 – Capital punishment had not been permitted for the act of _____ but was now commanded for the act of _____ (cp. Genesis 9:5,6).
2. Who brought the offering to God for a man?
 - a. Genesis 4:3, 4 - In the past, i.e. 2nd dispensation – multiple choice:
 - (1) a priest
 - (2) the father or head of household
 - (3) the individual himself
 - b. Genesis 8:18-20 - In this 3rd dispensation – multiple choice:
 - (1) a priest
 - (2) the father or head of household
 - (3) the individual himself
3. In the previous 2nd dispensation, man was allowed only to eat _____ (Genesis 1:29, 30) but now was allowed to eat _____ as well (Genesis 9:2,3).

E. Facts about this time period of the 3rd dispensation

1. Capital punishment (Genesis 9:5, 6)
 - a. Notice how capital punishment is still God-approved in our present church age.
 - (1) Romans 13:4 – Government does not bear the _____ for nothing or in vain.
 - (2) Acts 25:11 – Paul’s argument shows that capital punishment is - multiple choice:
 - (a) forbidden
 - (b) an obvious prerogative of government
 - (c) Satan’s idea
 - (3) John 19:10,11 – Jesus said that Pilate’s authority to execute Him was – multiple choice:
 - (a) given by Satan
 - (b) forbidden by God’s word
 - (c) given by God

- b. How is the authority of the individual believer in this matter limited?
- (1) Romans 12:19 – We are not to take our own _____ but remember this prerogative belongs to _____.
- (2) Romans 13:4 (N.A.S. or N.K.J.V.) – Government is God’s servant or minister, an _____ who brings wrath on wrongdoers.

2. Genesis 8:22 - What will never cease as long as the earth endures:

- a. _____ and _____
- b. _____ and _____
- c. _____ and _____
- d. _____ and _____

3. Life spans – please study the attached charts:

a. 1st dispensation – Innocence

- (1) Genesis 2:16, 17 - There was no death as long as man did not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.
- (2) Romans 5:12 - Only after man sinned was physical death a reality.

b. 2nd dispensation – Conscience – before the Flood

Scripture reference	Person	Age at death
Genesis 5:5	Adam	930
Genesis 5:8	Seth	912
Genesis 5:11	Enosh	905
Genesis 5:14	Kenan	910
Genesis 5:17	Mehalel	895
Genesis 5:20	Jared	962
Genesis 5:23,24	Enoch	365 *
Genesis 5:27	Methuselah	969
Genesis 5:31	Lamech	777

* Hebrews 11:5 states that Enoch was taken so that he would not experience death. This is the age when he was taken.

c. 3rd dispensation – Human Government – after the Flood

Scripture reference	Person	Age at death
Genesis 9:29	Noah	950
Genesis 11:10,11	Shem	600
Genesis 11:12,13	Arphaxad	438
Genesis 11:14,15	Shelah	433
Genesis 11:16,17	Eber	464
Genesis 11:18,19	Peleg	239
Genesis 11:20,21	Reu	239
Genesis 11:22,23	Serug	230
Genesis 11:24,25	Nahor	148
Genesis 11:32	Terah	205

d. 4th dispensation – Promise or Family

Scripture reference	Person	Age at death
Genesis 23:1,2	Sarah	127
Genesis 25:7,8	Abraham	175
Genesis 25:17	Ishmael	137
Genesis 35:28,29	Isaac	180
Genesis 47:28	Jacob	147
Genesis 50:26	Joseph	110

e. 5th dispensation – Law or Moses

(1) Early time period

Scripture reference	Person	Age at death
Numbers 33:39	Aaron	123
Deuteronomy 34:7	Moses	120
Joshua 24:29	Joshua	110

(2) Later time period (Psalm 90)

(a) Psalm 90:9 – God’s wrath has brought a shorter life span. The N.A.S.B. translates the first part of this verse: “All our days have declined in Your fury.”

(b) Psalm 90:10 – The life span of man became 70 to 80 years.

f. 6th dispensation – Church or Grace – The life span has not changed during this time period apart from medical intervention.

g. 7th dispensation – Kingdom or Millennium – Isaiah 65:20-22

(1) Infant mortality will be abolished.

(2) Dying at age 100 will be considered dying young.

(3) Anyone, who does not live to age 100, will not do so because of God’s judgment.

(4) God’s people will live as long as trees. This suggests that life spans will probably be about the same as those living prior to the flood.

h. Eternity future

(1) 1 Corinthians 15:26 – Death as the last enemy will be abolished.

(2) Revelation 21:4 – There will no more physical death.

PART FIVE: The Fourth Dispensation – Promise or Family

A. Test

- Genesis 12:3 - _____ to those who were good to Abraham’s descendents and _____ to those who mistreated Abraham’s descendents.
- Genesis 26:5 – The _____ of _____ to the commandments and laws of God.

3. Genesis 15:13, 14 – God prophesied that Abraham’s descendents would be _____ in a land that was not theirs for 400 years and be enslaved and mistreated there.
4. Genesis 46:3,4 – Who encouraged Jacob to go to Egypt? _____
5. Based on your answers to questions #3 and #4, was the test for Abraham’s descendents to stay in the promised land and not go to Egypt?
 Circle Yes or No

B. Failure

1. Exodus 1:8-16 – The mistreatment of Abraham’s descendents through Isaac and Jacob by the people of the Gentile nation of _____.
2. Joshua 24:14; Ezekiel 20:7, 8 – The descendents of Abraham through Isaac and Jacob committed the sin of _____ while in the land of Egypt.

C. Judgment

1. Genesis 15:14; Acts 7:7 – God had clearly said that He would punish (better “judge”) the _____ that they serve in bondage as slaves.
2. Exodus 7:4 – God promised to use His power against Egypt deliver the people of Israel by _____.
3. Exodus 12:12 – God promised to bring judgment on all the _____ of Egypt.
4. The bondage in Egypt may have been a judgment for Israel, but nowhere does the scripture say that it was.

D. How is this time period of the fourth dispensation of Promise different from the third dispensation of Human Government.?

- + In the past God had worked with all nations. However, in this dispensation, for the most part, God worked with one family and one nation from Genesis 12:1 through Exodus 19:4.

E. Facts about this time period of the 4th dispensation of Promise.

1. Levirate Marriage
 - a. *Note: Levirate marriage was the custom in which if the brother did not have children by his wife and died that the next to oldest brother would perform the duty of a husband to her and the children born to her would count as the deceased brother’s children. This later became part of the law of Moses (Deuteronomy 25:5-11)*
 - b. Genesis 38:1-11 – Levirate marriage during this fourth time period or dispensation before the law of Moses in the 5th dispensation was – multiple choice:
 - (1) a definite law to be obeyed.
 - (2) an example
 - (3) neither a law nor an example

2. Tithing

a. Genesis 14:18-21 cp. Hebrews 7:4

(1) Of what did Abraham give a tithe? _____

(2) This tithe was - Circle the correct choice:
a freewill act or commanded by God.

(3) This tithe was – Circle the correct choice:
a one-time act or repeated on a regular basis.

(4) The tithe in this passage is – Circle the correct choice:
commanded by God or an example

b. Genesis 28:15-22

(1) Genesis 28:22 – Jacob gave God a tithe of _____
_____ God gave him.

(2) This tithe was - Circle the correct choice:
a freewill act or commanded by God

(3) This tithe was – Circle the correct choice:
a one-time act or repeated on a regular basis.

(4) The tithe in this passage is – Circle the correct choice:
commanded by God or an example

3. Look at the following New Testament examples:

a. Acts 19:8 - Paul entered the _____ and spoke the gospel.

b. Acts 20:8 – The believers were gathered in a _____ room.

c. Acts 20:13 – Paul traveled by _____ as a missionary.

d. Are examples binding as commands upon believers?
Circle yes or no

e. The value of examples lies in the fact that they generally illustrate how a command is applied but the specific application is not binding.

4. Circumcision (Genesis 17:9-14)

a. Genesis 17:9,10 – This is God's _____ with Abraham and his descendents which commands that every _____ be circumcised.

b. Genesis 17:11 – Circumcision was a _____ of the covenant of God with Abraham and his descendents and a seal of the righteousness, which Abraham had by _____ (Romans 4:11).

c. Genesis 17:12 – Every male was to be circumcised at the age of _____ days.

d. Genesis 17:14 – Any uncircumcised male was to be _____ from God's people.

e. Romans 2:29 – Believers today are circumcised in the _____ by the _____.

- f. Colossians 2:11, 12 – This spiritual circumcision occurs in _____ in putting off the sinful nature with a circumcision done without human hands by _____ at the moment of the Holy Spirit’s baptism (1 Corinthians 12:13) in which we share Christ’s death and resurrection by _____ in God’s working in raising Christ from the dead.
- g. Galatians 5:6 – Once we are in Christ, circumcision or lack of circumcision is not important. What is important is _____ expressed through _____ and in keeping God’s _____ (1 Corinthians 7:19).

PART SIX: The Fifth Dispensation – Law or Moses

A. Test

1. Galatians 3:10 cp. Deuteronomy 27:26 – This promised a _____ on everyone who did not _____ everything in the law of Moses.
2. Leviticus 18:4, 5 – Keeping or obeying the law was the standard in order for a person to _____.
3. Luke 10:25-28 – The passage in Leviticus 18:4, 5 was talking about – multiple choice: Circle physical life or spiritual life
4. Habakkuk 2:4 cp. Romans 1:16, 17 - Although perfect obedience was the standard for eternal life or salvation, people were saved by _____.

B. Failure

1. Acts 15:10 – The law of Moses is called a _____ that neither the Jews of Paul’s day nor their ancestors were able to _____.
2. Romans 3:9 – Both Jews and Gentiles alike are under _____.
3. John 7:19 – Jesus said to the Jews that _____ of you keeps or carries out the law.

C. Judgment

1. Sin was judged at the cross
 - a. Romans 8:3,4 – God _____ sin in the flesh, i.e. sinful man, by sending His own son as a _____ for sin to make it possible for the requirements of the law (Matthew 22:36-40; 7:12) to be fulfilled in believers if they live their lives based on the work of the _____.
 - b. Galatians 3:13 – Christ became a _____ (=sentence of judgment) for us.
 - c. 2 Corinthians 5:21 – God took the sinless Christ and made Christ to be _____ for us to make it possible for God to credit to us the very _____ which He requires.
 - d. John 12:31 – Christ’s death on the cross was a _____ on this world (which He took for the whole world). The word “now” shows us that this was accomplished at Christ’s first advent.

2. The hardening or judicial blindness on Israel
- a. John 12:37, 38 – Despite the fact that Jesus had done so many _____, the people of Israel chose not to _____ him. This fulfilled the prophecy of _____ who had asked who had _____ our message or report and to whom God’s power or _____ had been revealed.
- b. John 12:39,40 – Because many of the people of Israel chose not to believe, they came to the point that they _____ not believe. As _____ said they were _____ and their hearts were _____ by God.
- Note: Please observe that God gave all kinds of miraculous evidence to the people of Israel to show that Jesus was the promised Messiah. The majority of the people of Israel willfully chose not to believe or trust Christ despite all the miraculous evidence. For this reason they came to the point they could not believe because God judged them by blinding them(consider John 9:39).*
- c. Romans 11:25 – The blindness of Israel is – multiple choice:
- (1) total and permanent
 - (2) partial and temporary
 - (3) total and temporary
 - (4) partial and permanent
3. Israel and Jerusalem were judged in 70 A.D. by the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the people of Israel.
- a. 1 Thessalonians 2:14-16 – They killed _____ as they had killed the prophets. They _____ the Apostles and tried to forbid the Apostles from speaking about salvation to the _____. Because of the fullness of their sin, God’s _____ was on them.
- b. Luke 13:34, 35 – Jerusalem was to be left desolate until – multiple choice:
- (1) Christ’s first coming
 - (2) Christ’s resurrection
 - (3) Christ’s ascension
 - (4) Christ’s second coming
- c. Luke 19:41-44 – Jerusalem was leveled because the Jewish nation did not know what would bring them _____ (i.e. by trusting Christ – cp. Romans 5:1) and because they did not _____ the time that God came to or visited them in Christ.

d. Luke 21:20-24 – Jesus said Jerusalem would be _____ by armies showing its _____ was near. This would be the time of punishment or vengeance to _____ the scripture. This would bring great distress in the land and _____ on the Jewish people. The result would be that the Jewish people would be killed by the _____ and taken captive or prisoner to all _____. Jerusalem would be trampled down until the _____ of the _____ are fulfilled.

D. How is this time period of the fifth dispensation of the Law different from the fourth dispensation of Promise?

1. The law was given by _____ (John 1:17) when God used His power to lead the people out of _____ (Hebrews 8:9).
2. Galatians 3:15, 17 – The law of Moses does not _____ the covenant with Abraham nor does it _____ conditions to it.
3. Deuteronomy 5:2, 3 – This covenant at Sinai (same as Horeb) was not the same as the covenant made with their _____, i.e. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
4. Priesthood and sacrifice
 - a. Exodus 12:3,11 – In the dispensation of promise, _____ sacrifice was offered by each head-of-household for his family or household.
 - b. Hebrews 9:6, 7 – One sacrifice was offered each year by the _____ for the sins of the _____ of Israel.

E. Facts about the 5th dispensation the time period of the law of Moses – The Sabbath

1. Nehemiah 9:13, 14 - When was the Sabbath revealed to God's people – multiple choice?
 - a. Before the flood
 - b. During the time of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
 - c. During the time of Moses
2. Exodus 20:8-11 – The Sabbath command required that the people work _____ days and stop or cease from _____ on the seventh day in memory of God's work of _____ the heavens, earth and sea and everything in them.
3. Exodus 31:13,17 – The Sabbath was a _____ between God and the nation of _____ so that they would know that it is _____ who sanctifies or makes them holy.
4. Exodus 35:3 – The Sabbath command forbids lighting a _____ in your home or dwelling.
5. Galatians 3:10 – Those who try to keep the Sabbath are under a _____ if they do not keep _____ the law.

6. The Sabbath and believers today in the church age:
- a. Colossians 2:16 – We are not to let anyone _____ regarding the Sabbath.
 - b. Romans 14:5, 6 – The observance of one day as special to God is – multiple choice:
 - (1) optional
 - (2) required in order to keep saved
 - (3) needful in order to be spiritual
 - c. Galatians 4:9, 10 – The observance of days such as Sabbaths and special days as a requirement for the spirituality of all believers is considered to be – multiple choice:
 - (1) important if we are going to live a holy life.
 - (2) growing and progressing in our spiritual walk.
 - (3) turning back.
 - (4) important for effective spiritual warfare.
7. The 1000 year or Millennial kingdom
- a. Isaiah 66:23 – Every new moon and every Sabbath, all mankind will come to _____ before God.
 - b. Ezekiel 46:1-4 – In the Millennial temple, the eastern gate of the inner court will be open on the _____ day and days of new moons. The people of the land will _____ on the Sabbath.
8. The Sabbath has several lessons for believers living today in the Church age or age of Grace – Exodus 20:8-11 and 2 Timothy 3:16:

Old Testament Scripture Reference	New Testament Scripture Reference	Lesson for Believers Today
Exodus 20:8-11	1 Thessalonians 4:11,12	Believers are to labor or work
Exodus 20:8-11	Mark 6:31	Believers are to set aside time for rest
Leviticus 23:2,3	Hebrews 10:24,25	Believers are to assemble or meet together
Exodus 20:8-11	Acts 4:24; Revelation 4:11; 14:7	Believers are to praise and worship God's work in creation
Exodus 20:8-11	Matthew 11:29; Hebrews 4:9,11	Believers experience spiritual rest as they enter into full discipleship.

F. For a more complete discussion of the law see Attachment

PART SEVEN: The Sixth Dispensation – Age of Grace or Church Age

A. Test

1. All people

- a. Since Christ died for our _____ (1 Corinthians 15:3), and was _____ (1 Corinthians 15:4) the third day, we are to trust Christ so that we experience _____ judgment or condemnation (John 3:18).
- b. Otherwise if we do not trust Christ, we stand _____ already (John 3:18).

2. The church

- a. Mark 16:15 – Tell the _____ to everyone.
- b. Matthew 28:19 - _____ those who believe in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- c. Matthew 28:20 - _____ those who believe to _____ all that Christ commanded.
- d. 1 Corinthians 9:20, 21 – We are under the law of _____ and not under the law of Moses.
- e. Galatians 5:16, 18 – We are to walk or live by the _____ and let Him _____ us and not to be under the _____, i.e. the Old Testament.
- f. Romans 8:3, 4 – Christ’s death for our sin made it possible for the _____ of the law of Moses to be fulfilled in us as we walk or live by the _____. This law is summarized by loving _____ (Matthew 22:37,38) with our whole being and by loving our _____ (= fellow-man – Matthew 22:39) as we already love ourselves.
- g. 1 John 3:23 – The law of Christ is summarized in two commandments – We are commanded to _____ in Christ and to _____ one another in the brotherhood of believers as Christ _____ us (John 13:34,35) so that the _____ may know that we are truly His disciples.

B. Failure

1. The world

- a. John 1:10 – The world did not _____ Christ.
- b. John 15:18, 19, 21 – Because the world does not _____ God, the world _____ Christ and _____ believers.
- c. Matthew 7:13, 14 – Jesus clearly states that – multiple choice:
 - (1) Most people will go to hell and very few to heaven.
 - (2) Most people will go to heaven and very few to hell.
 - (3) We really don’t know whether most people will go to heaven or to hell.

2. Israel

- a. John 1:11 – Jesus came to His own people Israel but they did not _____ Him.
- b. Romans 9:30-33 – Israel tried to obtain righteousness by _____ instead of by _____.
- c. Romans 10:1-4 – Israel needs to be _____. Though they have a zeal for _____, they lack _____ by faith in Christ.
- d. Romans 11:1-7 – This says that in the present age – multiple choice:
 - (1) A small number or remnant of Israelites will be saved while the rest have been hardened.
 - (2) A large number of Israelites will be saved while the rest have been hardened.
 - (3) No Israelites will be saved.
 - (4) All Israelites will be saved because they are the chosen people.
- e. Romans 11:25 – Israel will remain under this judgment of partial _____ until the full number of _____ has come in.

3. The church

- a. Matthew 13:24-30, 36-42 – In the parable of the wheat and tares (or weeds), we see a mixture of the sons of the _____ and the sons of the _____ in the visible kingdom of God or the visible church.
- b. Acts 20:29, 30 – Error in doctrine and conduct will arise from multiple choice:
 - (1) within the church.
 - (2) outside the church.
 - (3) both from within the church and outside the church.
- c. 2 Peter 2:1, 2 – Concerning the church, there will be false teachers _____ you, who will _____ introduce destructive heresies even denying the Lord Jesus Christ who _____ them. _____ will follow their shameful and destructive ways. Because of them, the way of _____ will be spoken against.
- d. 1 John 2:18-20 – The present church age is called the _____ hour or time and there are _____ antichrists (=opponents of Jesus Christ). These opponents of Christ went _____ from us, but they were not _____ us. If they had been a part of us, they would have _____ with us. But when they went out, it showed they were _____ a part of us. In contrast, we who are true believers have an _____, i.e. the Holy Spirit, and are aware of this.

- e. 1 Timothy 4:1-3 – In later times there will be a departure from the _____ promoted by _____ through hypocritical liars with insensitive _____. They will forbid _____ and promote abstaining from _____.
- f. 2 Timothy 4:3,4 – A time is coming when people will not endure _____ and will gather around them _____ who tell them what they want to _____. As a result people will turn from the _____ to myths (=human viewpoint teachings).

C. Judgment

1. The unsaved world will be judged in two ways:
 - a. Matthew 25:31-34, 41
 - (1) The saved or blessed will enter the _____.
 - (2) The unsaved or cursed will go to the _____ which was prepared for Satan and his angels.
 - b. Revelation 3:10 – Following the rapture of the church and 7 years before Christ returns to earth will be a time known as the Tribulation. The tribulation is called the _____ of testing or trial to test those who dwell on the _____.
2. Israel
 - a. Ezekiel 20:33-38 – Those Jews living outside of the promised land will be brought into the wilderness where they will experience God’s _____* and some will be brought into the New Covenant while the _____ will be purged. They will be brought out of nations where they are living but will not enter the land of _____.
* plead in the KJV and NKJV simply means to “enter into judgment with”
 - b. Zechariah 13:8, 9 – During the tribulation, of those Jews living in the _____ (=Israel), _____ will perish. _____ will be left and tested and will _____ on the LORD’s name

3. The Church

a. The professing church – By professing church, I mean those people who claim to have trusted Christ but in reality have not - Matthew 7:21-23

(1) Not everyone who calls Jesus “Lord” will _____ the kingdom of heaven.

(2) The fruit or result of saving faith is – multiple choice:

(a) doing God’s will as a life direction

(b) doing great miracles such as prophesying and casting out demons

(c) both a and b

(3) The false claim to be saved will be by – multiple choice:

(a) few

(b) many

(c) no one can make such a claim

(4) Jesus will tell these false professors:

(a) You had salvation but you lost it.

(b) You never knew anything at all about me.

(c) You never had salvation to begin with.

b. The true church – By true church I mean those people who have in reality trusted Christ.

(1) 2 Corinthians 5:10 – We who have trusted Christ must all appear before the _____ seat of Christ concerning what we did while in the _____.

(2) 1 Corinthians 3:10-15 – This judgment is for the purpose of – multiple choice:

(a) to see whether we go to heaven or not.

(b) to see whether we receive rewards or not.

(c) both a and b

(3) John 5:24; John 3:18 – The question of whether we go to heaven or not was decided at the time we _____.

(4) Luke 14:14 – This time of reward will be at the _____ of those who are righteous or just by means of faith in Christ.

D. How is this time period, the 6th dispensation, which is called the Church age or age of Grace different from the previous time period, the 5th dispensation, which is called the Law?

1. Hebrews 8:13- When God refers to a new covenant, He has made the first covenant _____, which was made when He lead Israel out of _____ (Hebrews 8:9).

2. John 1:17 – The _____ was given through Moses but the teachings of _____ and truth came through Christ.

3. Romans 10:4 – Christ is the _____ of the law for righteousness for everyone who _____.

4. Galatians 3:13 – Christ redeemed us from the _____ (=sentence of judgment) of the law.
5. Romans 7:4-7 – The believer has died to the law to bear _____ for God and has been _____ from the law to serve in the new way or newness of the _____ and not in the old way or oldness of the _____.
6. Hebrews 9:13, 14 – The old covenant _____ only the outward man or the flesh while the new covenant cleanses the _____ or the inner man.
7. Hebrews 10:4 – Animal sacrifices covered (“atone” in the Old Testament translated by the Hebrew word, “kaphar” which means to cover) sin but did not _____ sin. However, Jesus as the lamb of God _____ the sin of the world (John 1:29).
8. Hebrews 10:11, 12 – The old covenant sacrifices were offered _____ but cannot take away _____ but Christ as our priest offered _____ sacrifice for sins for _____.

E. Facts about this time period

1. 2 Peter 3:9 – God does not want _____ to perish but for _____ to repent.
2. 1 Timothy 2:4 – God wants everyone to be _____ and to come to the know the _____.
3. Matthew 7:13, 14 - Multiple choice:
 - a. Most people will trust Christ.
 - b. Few people will trust Christ.
 - c. God’s word isn’t clear whether most people will trust Christ or not.
4. Mark 16:15; Matthew 28:19, 20 – Our job is to:
 - a. Tell the gospel to _____.
 - b. We are to _____ those who believe in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
 - c. We are then to _____ those who believe to obey _____ Christ commanded.
5. Acts 15:14 – Our goal in doing the things in no. 4 above is not world conversion but to take a _____ from among the Gentiles for God.

PART EIGHT: The Seventh Dispensation – The Kingdom or the Millennium

A. Test

1. Revelation 20:7, 8 – The primary test will come when _____ is released from his prison in the abyss.
2. Isaiah 2:3 – There will be a _____ based on God's word which goes forth from Zion (=Jerusalem).

B. Failure

1. Revelation 20:7, 8 – The number of people who follow Satan will be – multiple choice:
 - a. many
 - b. few
 - c. none

None: It is noteworthy that although Jesus will provide an almost perfect environment. Yet it appears that this will not prevent a large-scale rebellion against Him at the end of the 1000 years.

2. Zechariah 14:16-19 – People living in the nations may fail to go to _____ each year to worship God.
3. Isaiah 11:4 – During this time period - Multiple choice:
 - a. There will not be any wicked or sinful people.
 - b. There will be wicked or sinful people
 - c. The scripture does not tell us.

C. Judgment

1. Revelation 20:9 - The rebels will be destroyed by _____ from heaven.
2. Revelation 20:10 – Satan will be cast into the _____ of _____
3. Zechariah 14:16-19 – People who do not go to Jerusalem to worship each year will receive no _____ and be punished by the _____ from God.
4. Isaiah 11:4 – Others who sin will be _____ by the breath of His lips.
5. Revelation 20:11-15 – The rest of the dead, who are raised at the end of the 1000 years (Revelation 20:6), and therefore do not have their name written in the book of life will be judged based on their _____ and thrown into the _____ of _____.

D. How is this time period, the 7th dispensation, the 1000 year kingdom or Millennium different from the previous time period, the 6th dispensation, which is called the Church age or age of Grace?

1. 1 John 5:19 – The whole _____ is presently under the power of the evil one, but during the 1000 year reign of Christ, believers will _____ (Revelation 20:4-6) on the _____ (Revelation 5:10).

2. 1 Peter 5:8 – Presently, Satan _____ around looking for someone to devour, but during the 1000 years, Satan will be _____ (Revelation 20:1-3) in the abyss so that he does not _____ the nations.
3. Matthew 24:6, 7; Isaiah 2:4 – There will be _____ and rumors of _____, but in the kingdom the nations will change their swords into _____ and their spears into _____. Nation will not take up _____ against nation nor will they _____ for war anymore.
4. Jesus is currently sitting on the _____ throne (Revelation 3:21) at the Father’s _____ hand (Romans 8:34). When Jesus returns, He will sit on the _____ of His glory (Matthew 25:31; 19:28) which is the _____ of David (Luke 1:31-33).
5. Hebrews 2:8 – All things are not currently _____ to men, but in the 1000 year kingdom, men, i.e. believers will _____ with Christ for 1000 years.

E. How is this time period, the 7th dispensation, the 1000 year kingdom or Millennium, different from heaven where we will live with Jesus forever (this is often referred to as the eternal state)?

#	The 1000 year kingdom or Millennium	Heaven or the Eternal State
1	Zechariah 14:9 – In the kingdom, the LORD will be king over the whole _____.	Revelation 21:1 – The first heaven and the first _____ will pass away.
2	Isaiah 65:20 – There will be death during the kingdom.	Revelation 21:4 – In heaven there will be no more tears, _____, mourning, crying or pain.
3	Isaiah 60:7; Zechariah 14:20 – There will be a temple building called the _____ of the LORD.	Revelation 21:22 – There will be no _____ building in it.
4	Isaiah 30:26 – The light of the moon will be as the light of the _____ and the light of the _____ will be 7 times brighter.	Revelation 21:23 – There will be no need for the _____ and _____ because the glory of God will give it light.
5	Matthew 25:34 – The kingdom was prepared from the _____ of the world.	John 14:2, 3 – Our _____ in heaven is prepared between the 1 st and 2 nd coming of Christ.
6	Zechariah 14:8 – During the kingdom, the river in Jerusalem will divide and flow into the eastern and western _____.	Revelation 21:1 – On the new heaven and new earth, there will no longer be any _____.
7	Revelation 20:1-7 – The kingdom on earth will last _____ years.	Revelation 21:1-4; 22:3-5 – Heaven or the eternal state will last _____.

F. Facts about this time period.

1. Revelation 20:1-3 - _____ will be bound in the abyss.
2. Isaiah 1:26; Matthew 19:28 – God will restore Israel’s _____ , who will be the apostles sitting on 12 _____ judging the 12 _____ of Israel.
3. Ezekiel 37:24, 25 - _____ resurrected from the dead will be an under-regent under Christ as a king and ruler over Israel.
4. Ezekiel 47:8 – The waters of the sea, i.e. the Dead Sea, will be _____.
5. Isaiah 35:1, 6, 7 – The dry areas of Israel will be – multiple choice:
 - a. burned up.
 - b. covered by the ocean.
 - c. watered by streams and covered with vegetation.
6. Isaiah 35:5,6 – The eyes of the blind will be _____. The ears of the deaf will be _____. The lame will _____ like a deer and the tongue of the dumb or mute will _____ for joy.
7. Joel 3:18; Amos 9:13 – This will be a time of – multiple choice:
 - a. little productivity in agriculture.
 - b. great productivity in agriculture.
 - c. warfare.
 - d. famine.
8. Isaiah 11:6-9 – This will be a time of – multiple choice:
 - a. peace among the animals.
 - b. peace and harmony between people, animals and reptiles.
 - c. a change of diet to vegetation for meat-eating animals
 - d. a,b and c
9. Isaiah 65:20-22 – There will be no death in _____ or an old man who does live out his _____. If one dies at age _____, he will be thought to be a youth. Those who do not reach the age of 100 (if you have KJV or NKJV, that is the meaning of the last phrase in v. 20) will be thought to be _____ (=under God’s sentence of judgment). God’s people will live as long as a _____.
10. Isaiah 9:6, 7; 11:3-6 – This will be a time of – multiple choice:
 - a. some injustice and unrighteousness
 - b. great sin
 - c. righteousness and justice

PART NINE: Dispensations and Bible Interpretation

A. 2 Timothy 3:16 – Regardless of which dispensation a scripture addresses, all scripture is helpful or profitable for:

1. _____ = what our belief and behavior should be.
2. _____ = showing us our sin
3. _____ = showing us how to correct our sin
4. _____ = showing us how to live to prevent sin.

B. Example

1. Ezra 10:1-5 – The Old Testament law required believers married to unbelievers to _____ them.
2. 1 Corinthians 7:13-16 – Under the New Testament law of Christ, believers are required to _____ their unbelieving spouse so long as that spouse does not desert them.
3. While Ezra 10:1-5 does not apply directly to the church age, there are many principles that hold true:
 - a. 10:1 – Sin causes sorrow and heartache.
 - b. 10:2 – Sin must be confessed. Marriage to an unbeliever is sin.
 - c. 10:3 – Sin is to be forsaken.
 - d. 10:4 – God’s word calls us to be courageous and act in obedience to it.
 - e. 10:5 – Obedience to God’s word requires commitment.

C. Other values of scriptures which are not directly applicable.

1. Romans 15:4 – Written to _____ us and for our _____.
2. 1 Corinthians 10:11 – Written as _____ for our instruction or warning.

D. Human Illustration

1. A man has three sons: Art, Bill and Chris.
2. He sends them to summer camp.
3. He writes 3 letters – one for each of them. Some of what he writes is the same and some of what he writes is different.
4. If Art were to read the letter to Bill, he would find the letter did not really apply to him directly. However, he would learn more information about his father and what his father believes to be important.
5. In the same way, when we study scriptures which apply to another dispensation (like the Old Testament), we learn much about God and also learn principles to guide our life.

ATTACHMENT ON THE OLD TESTAMENT LAW OF MOSES

A. The Law is the standard for salvation **not** the way of salvation. It reveals the righteousness that God requires (Matthew 5:20; Romans 2:7, 13; Luke 10:25-28; Matthew 19:16-19).

B. Romans 3:19

1. Silences all boasting and self-praise.
2. Makes everyone accountable to God.

C. Romans 3:20

1. It does not justify anyone in God's sight.
2. It provides the knowledge of sin. For this reason, on some occasions, Jesus would give people the standard for salvation instead of the way of salvation so that they would see their sinfulness and inability to do enough good to save themselves (Luke 10:25-28; Matthew 19:16-19).

Note: Like a thermometer measuring temperature, the law measures sin. Just as a thermometer cannot regulate temperature, the law cannot regulate sin.

D. Romans 3:21-23,28 cp. Romans 10:4

1. Romans 3:21 – The law reveals God's righteousness.
2. Romans 3:21 – A righteousness apart from keeping its commandments has been revealed by:
 - a. The law itself (Genesis 15:6 cp. Romans 4:1-5, 23, 24)
 - b. The prophets (Habakkuk 2:4).
3. Romans 3:22 – This righteousness is by faith in Christ to everyone who trusts Him.
4. Romans 3:23 – The reason that this righteousness has to be by faith rather than by keeping the commandments is that everyone has sinned and fallen short of God's glory (i.e. all His goodness – Exodus 33:18,19).
5. Romans 3:28 – Proves salvation is by faith alone and not by works especially the law.
6. Romans 10:4 – Christ is the end of the law for everyone who places their faith in Him.

E. Romans 7:1-7 – Is the Old Testament law directly applicable to the believer living in the Church age (same as the age of Grace)?

1. Romans 7:1 – We are under its authority while we are living.
2. Romans 7:2, 3 – Example of marriage: We are under its authority while the other partner is living.
3. Romans 7:4 – The believer died to the law through Christ and is no longer under its authority.
 - a. cp. Romans 6:1-4 – This was accomplished by the believer being baptized into Christ (by the Holy Spirit – 1 Corinthians 12:12,13) and by this sharing His death.
 - b. We are now under new authority, i.e. Christ who was raised from the dead.
 - c. We have a new possibility of bearing fruit for God.

4. Romans 7:5-7 - When God's word states we are released from the Old Testament law; this includes the moral law as v. 7 gives the example of coveting.
5. 1 Corinthians 9:19-21 – Please use a New American standard or New International version Bible for this reference.
 - a. not under the Old Testament law of Moses
 - b. under the New Testament law of Christ

F. Romans 7:12-14

1. The nature of the Old Testament law of Moses
 - a. Holy
 - b. Righteous
 - c. Good
 - d. Spiritual
2. Romans 7:13 – exposes the awfulness of sin
3. Romans 7:13, 14 – The problem is not the law but the sinful human nature.

G. Present value of the Old Testament law of Moses

1. 2 Timothy 3:16 – All scripture is profitable although not directly applicable.
2. Romans 15:4 – To encourage us so we will have hope.
3. 1 Corinthians 10:11 – To instruct us as examples.
4. 1 Timothy 1:8-11 – To show the lost person their sinfulness.
5. John 5:39; Luke 24:44-46 – To testify of Christ.
6. Example of how to apply a scripture which is not applicable so that it is profitable:
 - a. Deuteronomy 22:11 – forbids wearing a garment of wool and linen mixed together. This command is not directly applicable because it is not repeated in the New Testament law of Christ.
 - b. However, since this was done by people to gain occult power through the agency of demons. The New Testament forbids Christians from being involved in occult activities in Galatians 5:16,19,20 so the principle behind the command would apply.
7. All of the Ten Commandments in the Old Testament law of Moses are repeated in the New Testament law of Christ except for the command to keep the Sabbath.