

Outline: Session 1: Introduction and Dispensationalism

Assumptions and Limitations

Big Questions to Ponder (In No Particular Order of Importance)

- Is the OT for the Church?
- Does the full interpretation of the OT rest in and of and by itself, or is it found in the NT?
- Does God have more than one plan of salvation?
- Does the “Church” only contain Gentiles?
- Are all the promises of God a “yes” in Jesus?
- Did the blood of Christ purchase ALL persons from every tribe and language and people and nation (and make) them to be a kingdom and priests to serve our God?
- Is Jesus heir of ALL things?
- Was Jesus’ sacrifice on the cross the ultimate and final sacrifice for ALL people?
- Does the New Covenant that God made through Jesus Christ make all the previous covenants obsolete?

Dispensationalism: History and why it is popular in America.

History, meaning.

Darby, Inglis, Moody, Brooks, and Scofield.

Dissemination and popularization.

Dispensationalism: Three Distinctives

A. Biblical Literalism?

Different kinds of literature in the Bible: History, Poetry, Parable, Apocalyptic.

Dispensational views of Revelation (Rev 9, Rev 5:6); of Daniel (Daniel 9:24-27; Daniel 2).

B. Israel versus the Church

Historic view versus Dispensationalist view.

Replacement Theology? Supersessionism? (1 Peter 2:0-10; Rom 7:1-4).

Just what *is* the Church?

Gentiles part of Israel?

Old Testament truths are veiled (John 16:12-13; 2 Cor 3:4-ff; Luke 24:45; 1 Peter 1:10-12).

Unconditional Promises? (Lev 18:24-28; Deut 28:1-ff; Jer 18:7-10).

C. Eschatology

1. Premillennialism

Two second comings?

Kingdom described in Revelation 20 and the historic amillennial view.

A return to Judaism and Temple sacrifice?

7-year tribulation?

2. Pre-tribulation rapture.

The 70th week of Daniel.

1 Thessalonians 4:16-18. "Caught up." *Rapiemur*.

1 Corinthians 15. A mystery.

What is a "Parousia"?

John 6:39-40, 40, 44, 54. John 12:48. Matthew 25:31.

Revelation 4:1.

Matthew 24 and the "Left Behind" misinterpretation.