

Understanding Dispensational Truth
Pt 2

Review last time: (Four realities concerning dispensational truth)

1. We need to see is that the word *dispensation* is a **biblical term**. (Eph. 1:10 & 3:3 & Col 1:25)
2. There is the need of “**rightly dividing**” the word of truth as this is a biblical **concept** (2 Tim 2:15)
3. The recognition of this **biblical principle**: All the bible is **for** us, but not all the bible is **to** us!
(2 Timothy 3:16-17)
4. The *foundation* for a dispensational understanding of the bible is to **consistently** study the bible by utilizing a **normal, grammatical, historical, contextual** method of interpretation.
 - a. *Normal* means _____—this is in contrast to _____ or _____ meanings
 - b. *Grammatical* means that each word has a definite _____ in its context & needs to be _____ or looked up in a bible dictionary or lexicon & then interpreted in light of its context.
 - c. *Historical* means what place in _____ does this take place?
 - d. *Contextual* means that all scripture has a _____ it is set in
 - e. *Consistently* means to interpret scripture by this _____ at _____ times.

1. Dispensation Defined (Ephesians 3:2) “oikonomia” **meaning**:

2. Dispensational Description:

Charles Ryrie: “A dispensation is a distinguishable _____ in the out working of God’s _____.”

Renald Showers: “A particular way of God administering His _____ over the world as He progressively works out His _____ for world history.”

3. This parable (Luke 16) gives us some features of a dispensation or stewardship. (Luke 16:1-4)

- a. A stewardship involves _____—one with _____ to rule, the other with _____ to fulfill (16:1b)
- b. A steward has a specific _____ that has been revealed to him (16:1c)
- c. The steward has to give a specific _____ to the authority he is under. (16:2b)

d. There may be a _____ in the stewardship at any time when _____ is noted (16:2 c)

4. What are the **characteristics** of a dispensation?

- a. A particular _____ factor
- b. A particular _____ to fulfill or carry out.
- c. A particular new _____ is given
- d. A particular _____ for man
- e. A particular _____ allotted to comply
- f. A particular _____ by man
- g. A particular _____ by God.

5. Some biblical distinctions to note:

6. What is the **value** of this perspective? (5 things)

- a. Dispensationalism recognizes the need for _____.
- b. Dispensationalism recognizes the aspect of _____.
- c. Dispensationalism _____ uses a normal, grammatical, historical, & contextual method of interpretation of scripture.
- d. Dispensationalism recognize that the flow of human history is the _____ & is _____ in outlook, meaning that the goal of human history will be reached _____ human history.
- e. Dispensationalism consistently reminds the believer that he lives in a time of unparalleled _____ . (the Dispensation of _____)

7. Common **criticisms** made against Dispensationalism:

- a. Dispensationalism is a _____ development
- b. Dispensationalism teaches different ways of _____!
- c. Dispensationalism _____ the bible!
- d. Dispensationalism is _____ !