

PROGRESSIVE DISPENSATIONALISM

Introducing the issue:

A. The Origins of Progressive Dispensationalism (PD)

1. Progressive dispensationalism began in the mid _____ at meetings of the Evangelical Theological Society.
2. Many “progressive” dispensationalists view prior generations of dispensationalists as _____ and _____.

* *Who are some of the main teachers and proponents of PD?*

Kenneth Barker	J. Lanier Burns	Ed Glenny
Craig Blaising	Tony Evans	Robert Saucy
Darrell Bock	Paul Feinberg	David Turner

B. The Basic Tenets of Progressive Dispensationalism

1. The majority view among PD’s is that there are ____ dispensations, not _____.

* *How are the dispensations categorized or labeled in PD?*

- a. _____ Period: Creation to Moses
- b. _____: Mt. Sinai to Christ’s Ascension
- c. _____: Christ’s Ascension to the Second Coming to the Earth
- d. _____: Millennial Kingdom to the Eternal State

2. PD claims the Church is presently sharing in the _____ blessings of God’s covenants w/Israel.

* *How does this differ from Replacement Theology?*

- They do not completely **embrace** Covenant Theology:
 - They do not claim that the church _____ Israel and _____ all Israel’s promises
- PDs do believe there will be a future for physical, ethnic Israel, but they **blend** the Church with ethnic Israel as ‘one people’ of God, with one purpose, and thus the church _____ Israel’s promises.

3. A major doctrine of PD is that the Davidic Covenant has already been _____ and Christ is presently reigning on the _____ throne of _____.

* *What is the “already/not yet” hermeneutic?*

- The _____ phase is the spiritual phase that you cannot see -- take it by faith: Jesus is ruling in heaven on David's throne.
- The _____ phase is the literal aspect the physical fulfillment of a throne literally in Jerusalem one day on which Christ will have His rule.

* *What problem does this lead to regarding the word "throne" in Scripture?*

- They fail to distinguish between:
 - The _____ of God
 - The _____ of God
 - The Davidic _____ that will take place when Christ comes back to the earth and sets it up in Jerusalem

* *What problem does this lead to regarding the word "kingdom" in Scripture?*

- They often fail to distinguish between:
 - The _____ kingdom of Christ
 - The _____ kingdom of God, and
 - The _____ phase of the mediatorial kingdom

C. Comparing Progressive Dispensationalism & Traditional Dispensationalism

1. PD does not follow a consistently _____ hermeneutic.
2. PD does not consistently _____ Israel and the Church.
3. PD sees _____ as the unifying principle of history, rather than the _____ of God.

* *How is PD different from Covenant Theology?*

- _____ vs. _____
- _____
- _____ Fulfillment of OT Promises
- Pre-Tribulation _____

* *How is PD similar to Covenant Theology?*

- _____ Throne of David
- Church _____ Israel's Spiritual Blessings
- One _____ Program

D. Problems of Progressive Dispensationalism Biblically

1. PD practically results in making Israel and the Church _____ people group and _____ divine program. (Rom. 11:26; 1 Cor. 10:32)
2. PD redefines the Church as an OT “mystery” claiming it was _____, but not _____. (1 Cor. 15:51; Eph. 3:1-10; Col. 1:26-27 vs. Isa. 12:2-4; 42:6; Zech. 9:9-10)
3. PD diminishes the unique _____ of the Church as a _____ people. (Eph. 1:3, 20-23; 2:6; Phil. 3:20-21; Col. 3:1-4 vs. Ps. 37)
4. PD confuses the _____ of the Holy Spirit with the _____ ministry of the Holy Spirit. (Matt. 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; Acts 1:4-5; 11:15-17; 1 Cor. 12:12-13 vs. Isa. 59:21; Ezek. 36:26-27; 37:14)
5. PD redefines the _____ to include _____ and _____ redemption. (Matt. 28:18-20; Mark 16:15; Luke 24:46-47; 2 Cor. 5:20-21)
6. PD downplays the significance of the Pre-Trib _____. (Jer. 30:7; Dan. 9:26)

* *Should PD be viewed as a “development” of dispensationalism or a “departure” from it?*