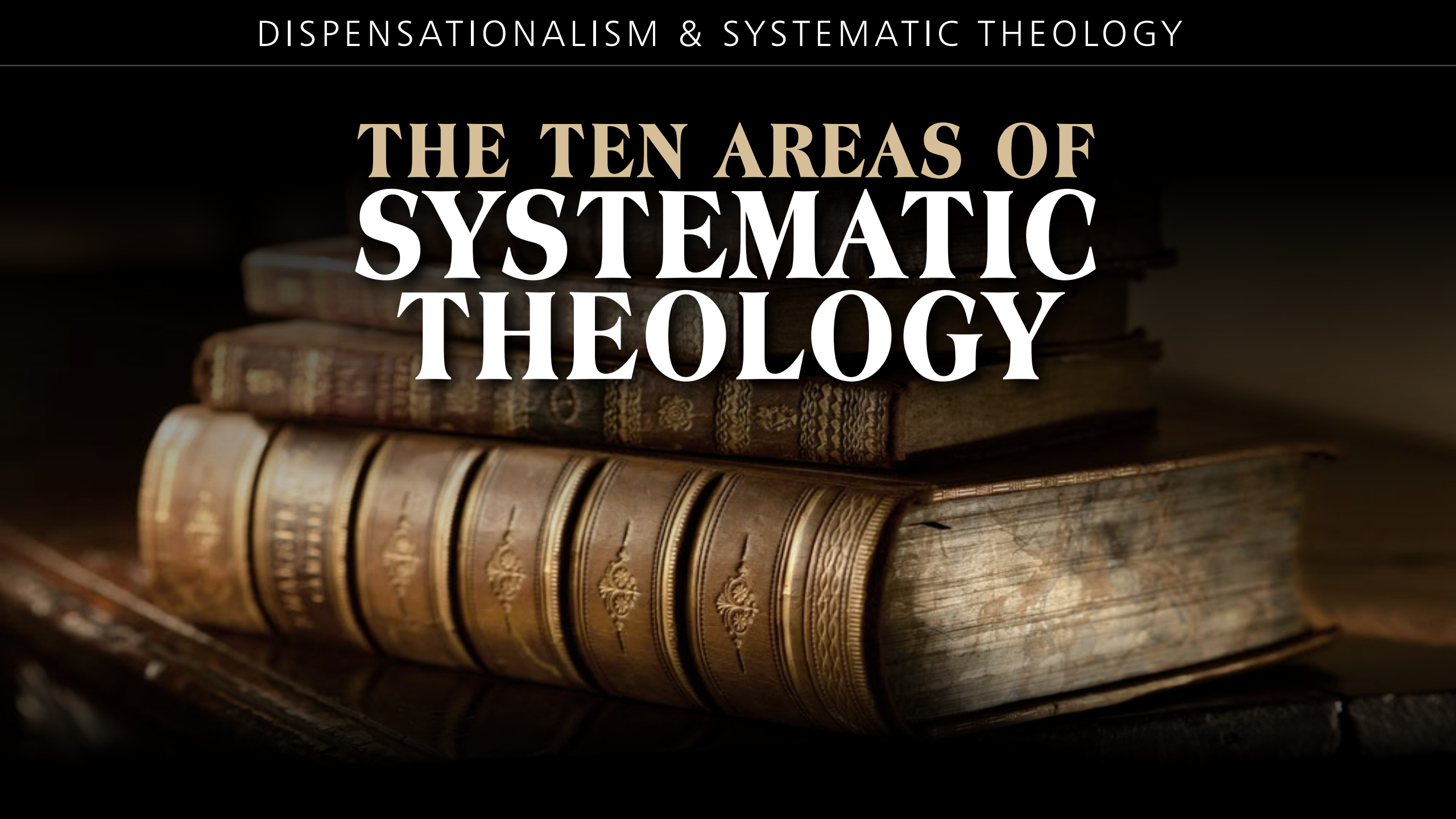




DISPENSATIONALISM &
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible



Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God



Christology: Doctrine of Christ

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Hamartiology: Doctrine of Sin

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Hamartiology: Doctrine of Sin

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Soteriology: Doctrine of Salvation

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

Hamartiology: Doctrine of Sin

Soteriology: Doctrine of Salvation

Ecclesiology: Doctrine of the Church

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

Hamartiology: Doctrine of Sin

Soteriology: Doctrine of Salvation

Ecclesiology: Doctrine of the Church

Eschatology: Doctrine of Last Things

THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Bibliology: Doctrine of the Bible

Theology Proper: Doctrine of God

Christology: Doctrine of Christ

Pneumatology: Doctrine of the Spirit

Angelology: Doctrine of Angels

Anthropology: Doctrine of Man

Hamartiology: Doctrine of Sin

Soteriology: Doctrine of Salvation

Ecclesiology: Doctrine of the Church

Eschatology: Doctrine of Last Things

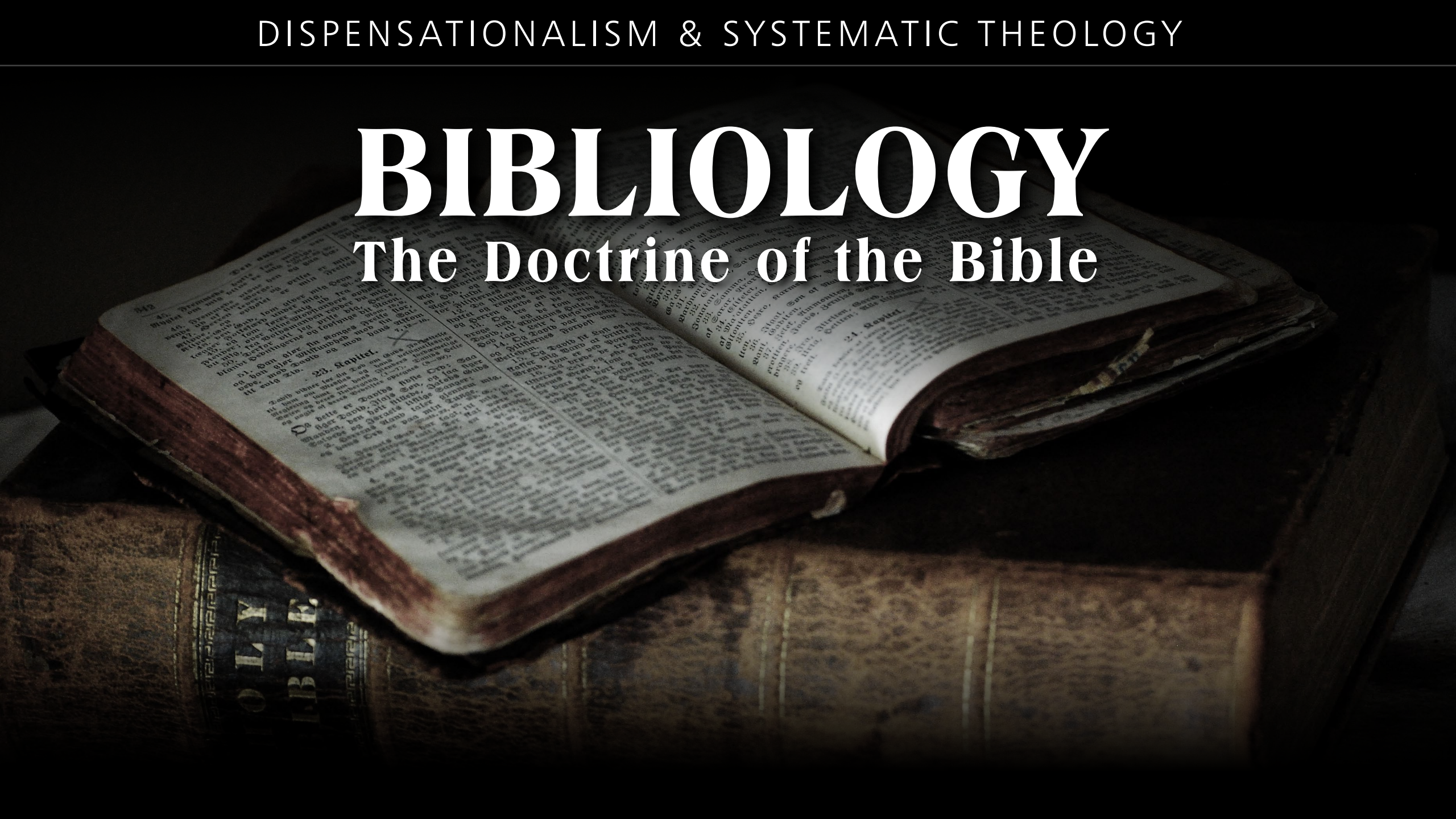


THE TEN AREAS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

BIBLIOLOGY

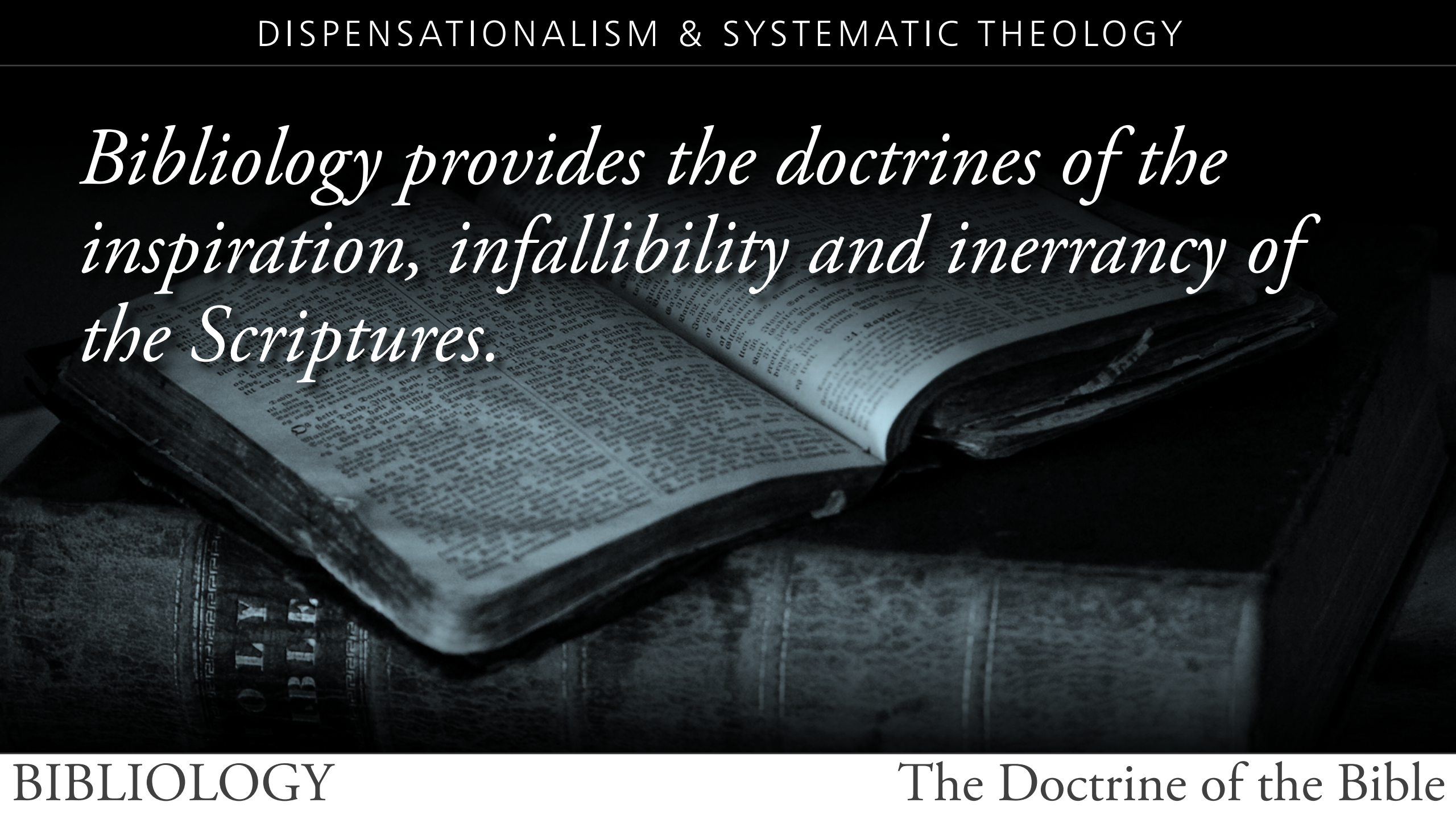
The Doctrine of the Bible



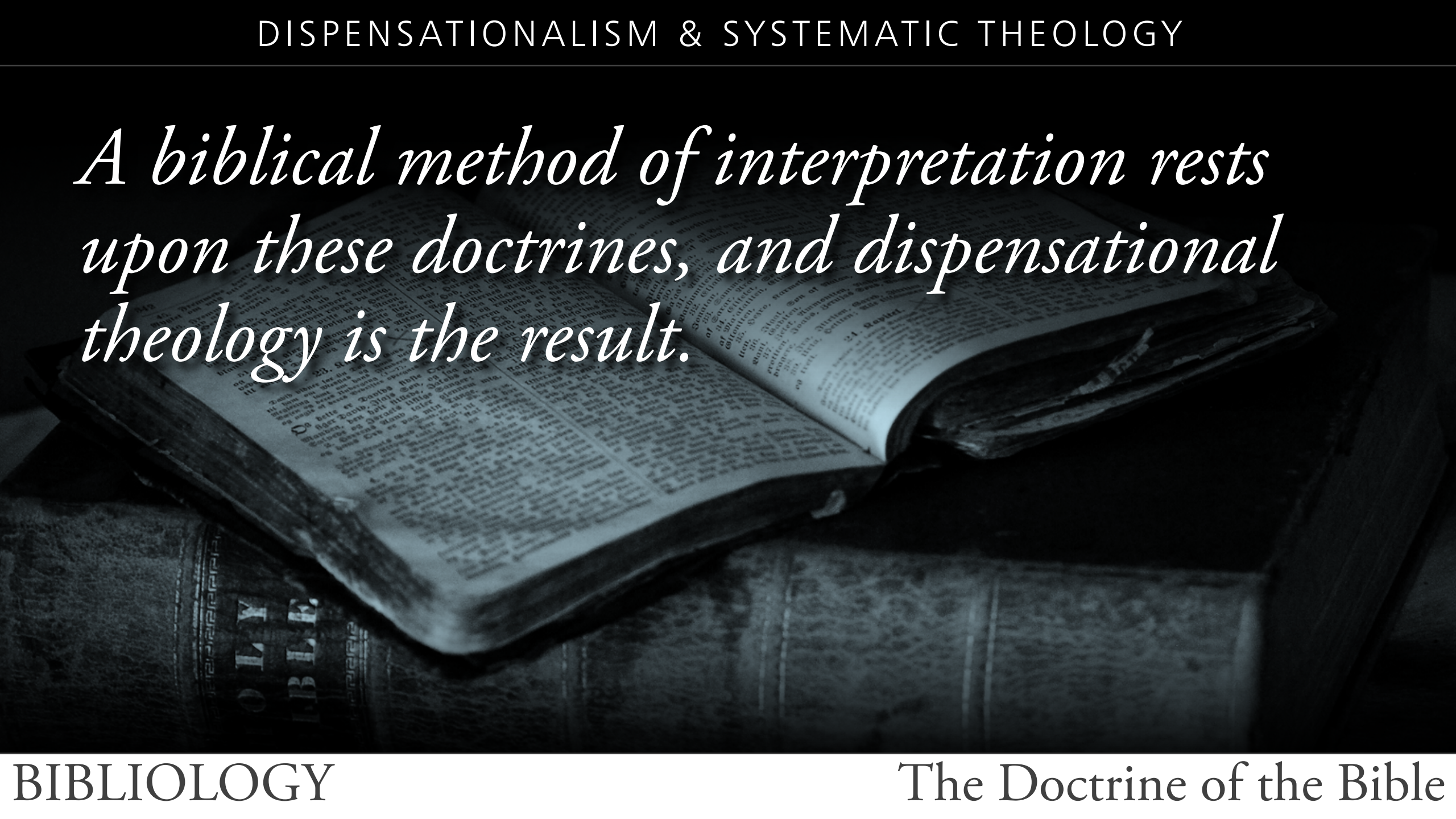
HOLY BIBLE

Bibliology is foundational because it deals with everything we know about God and His program.

Bibliology provides the doctrines of the inspiration, infallibility and inerrancy of the Scriptures.

An open Bible is shown in a dark, moody setting. The pages are filled with text, and the spine of the book is visible on the left. The overall tone is serious and scholarly.

A biblical method of interpretation rests upon these doctrines, and dispensational theology is the result.

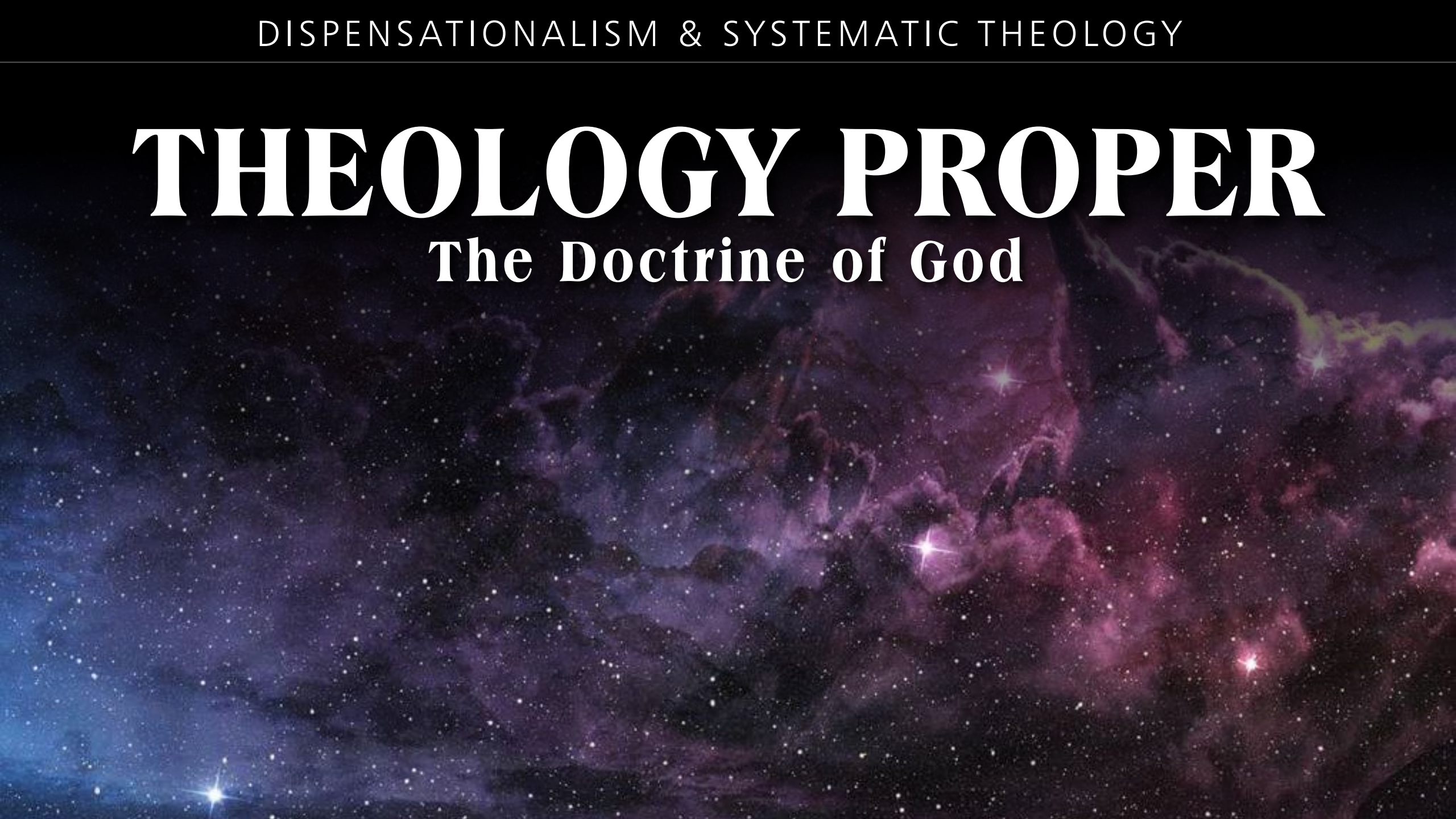
An open Bible is shown in a dark, moody setting. The pages are filled with text, and the spine of the book is visible on the left. The overall tone is serious and scholarly.

Most dispensationalists believe that God's revelation to man ceased at least by the end of the apostolic era.

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

THEOLOGY PROPER

The Doctrine of God



Dispensationalism holds that the primary purpose of God in history is to bring glory to himself.

The overarching theme of the Bible is “God Establishing His Kingdom of Righteousness” and it is through this that God brings glory to Himself.

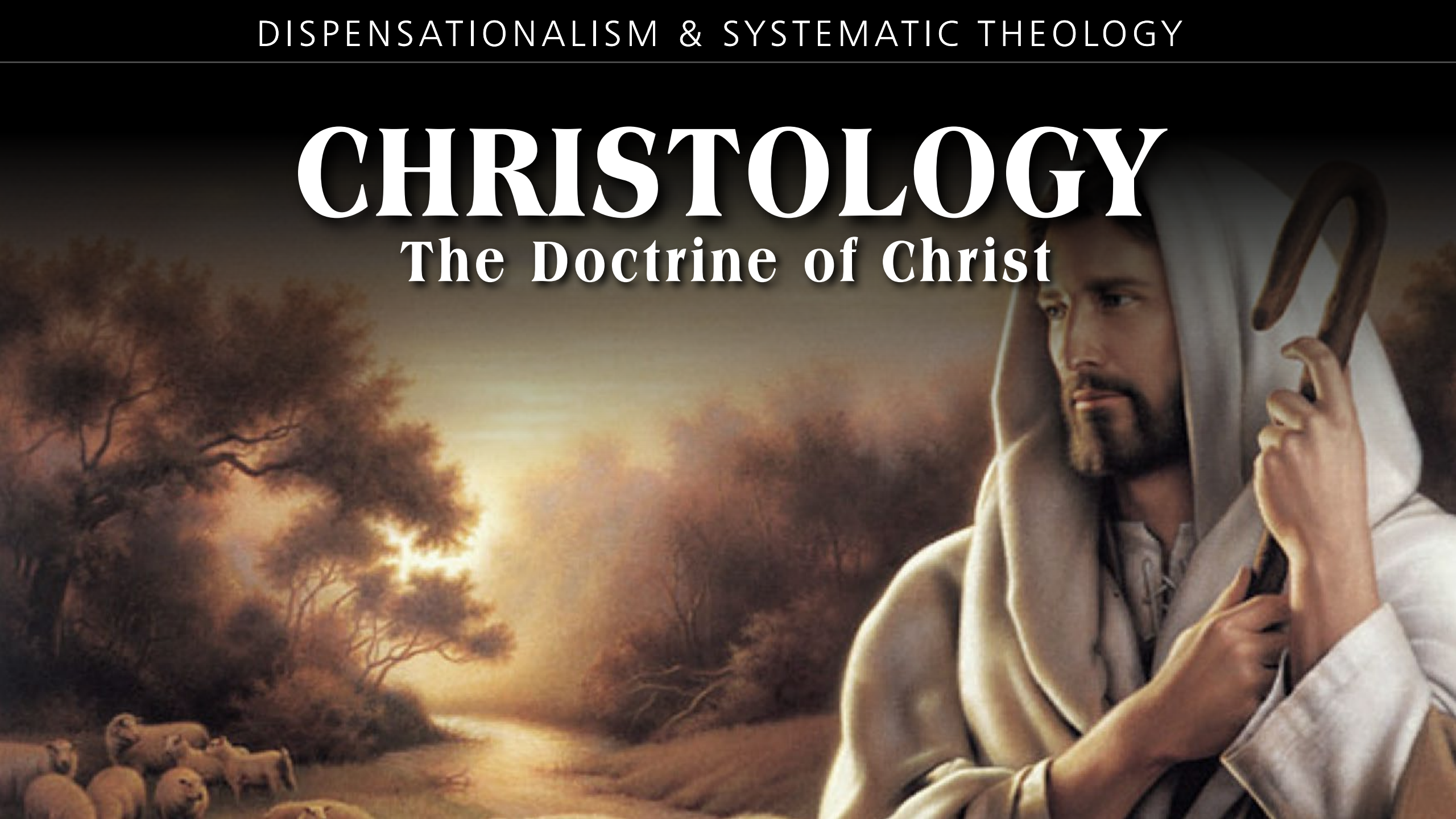
Other theological systems tend to focus on redemption as the primary theme of Scripture.

God's covenant-faithfulness is foundational to establishing His kingdom as He fulfills the promises He made to Israel and the church.

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

CHRISTOLOGY

The Doctrine of Christ



Pre-incarnate appearances of the eternal Son of God were often connected to a specific dispensation or to events related to a change of dispensations.



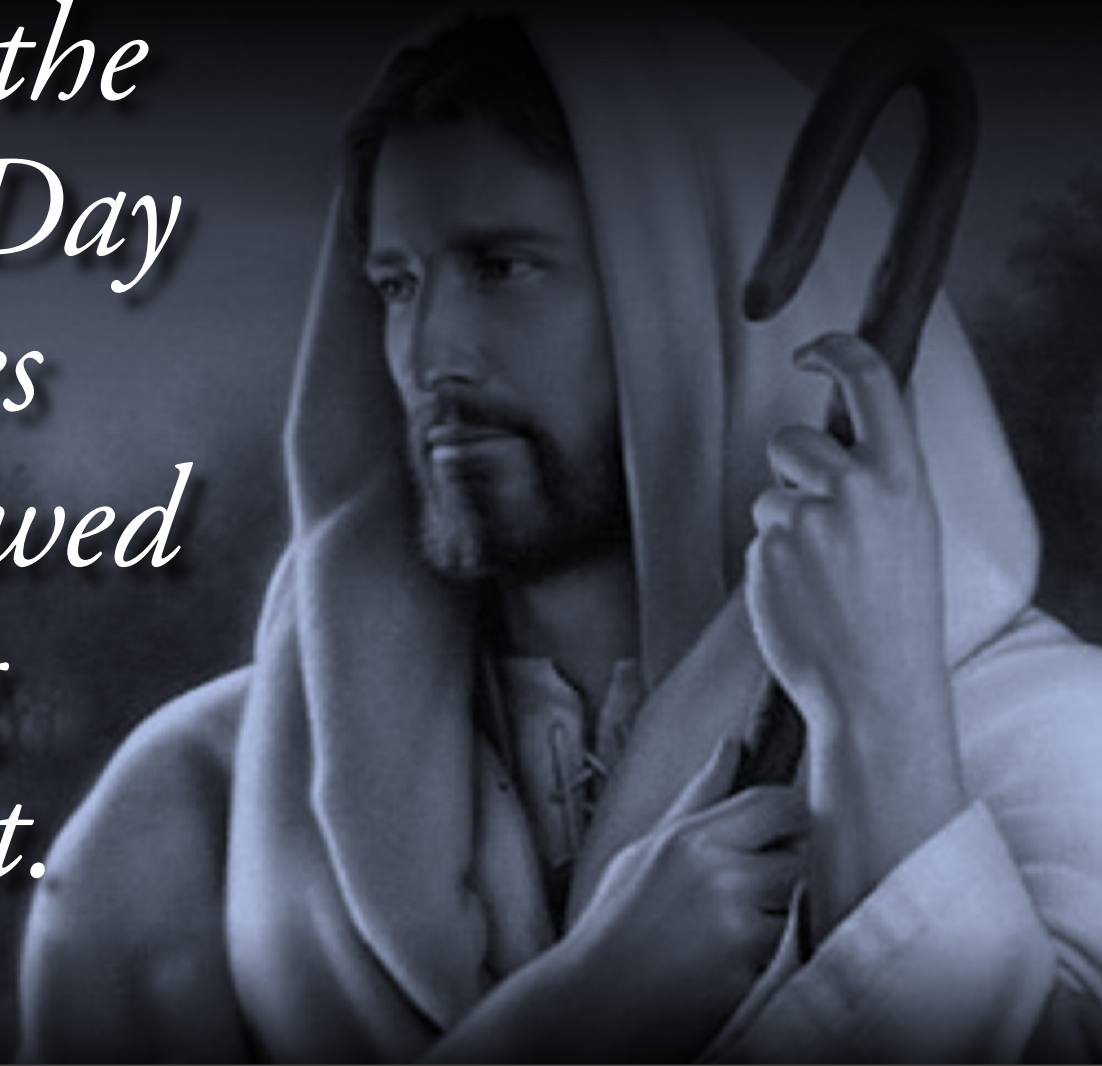
These dispensational changes were marked by the Lord's direct intervention in history through wrath and judgment executed through signs and wonders.



The incarnation of the Son of God set into motion the next dispensational change, when He and His kingdom message were rejected by His own.



This pattern continues in the final dispensation of The Day of the Lord, which involves wrath and judgment followed by restoration and blessing through the work of Christ.



DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

PNEUMATOLOGY

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit





*Properly understanding
dispensationalism is crucial
to developing a biblical
doctrine of the Holy Spirit*



*God works in different ways
in different phases of His
program in history, which
includes the work of the
Holy Spirit.*



The Spirit is involved in carrying out God's program from the Creation to the Consummation, including salvation and sanctification.



God's working in history has been characterized by long periods of relative quiet, punctuated by brief periods of signs and wonders.

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

ANGELOLOGY

The Doctrine of Angels



Angels were involved in various ways in different dispensations as God's plan played out in history.



The highest angel, who rebelled against God became known as Satan, and he determined to establish his own kingdom.



Gabriel and Michael both had significant roles in moving God's plan forward in the past, and will continue to have important roles in the future.



Other angels have important responsibilities, and are seen especially as agents of God's wrath and judgment during Daniel's 70th week.



DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

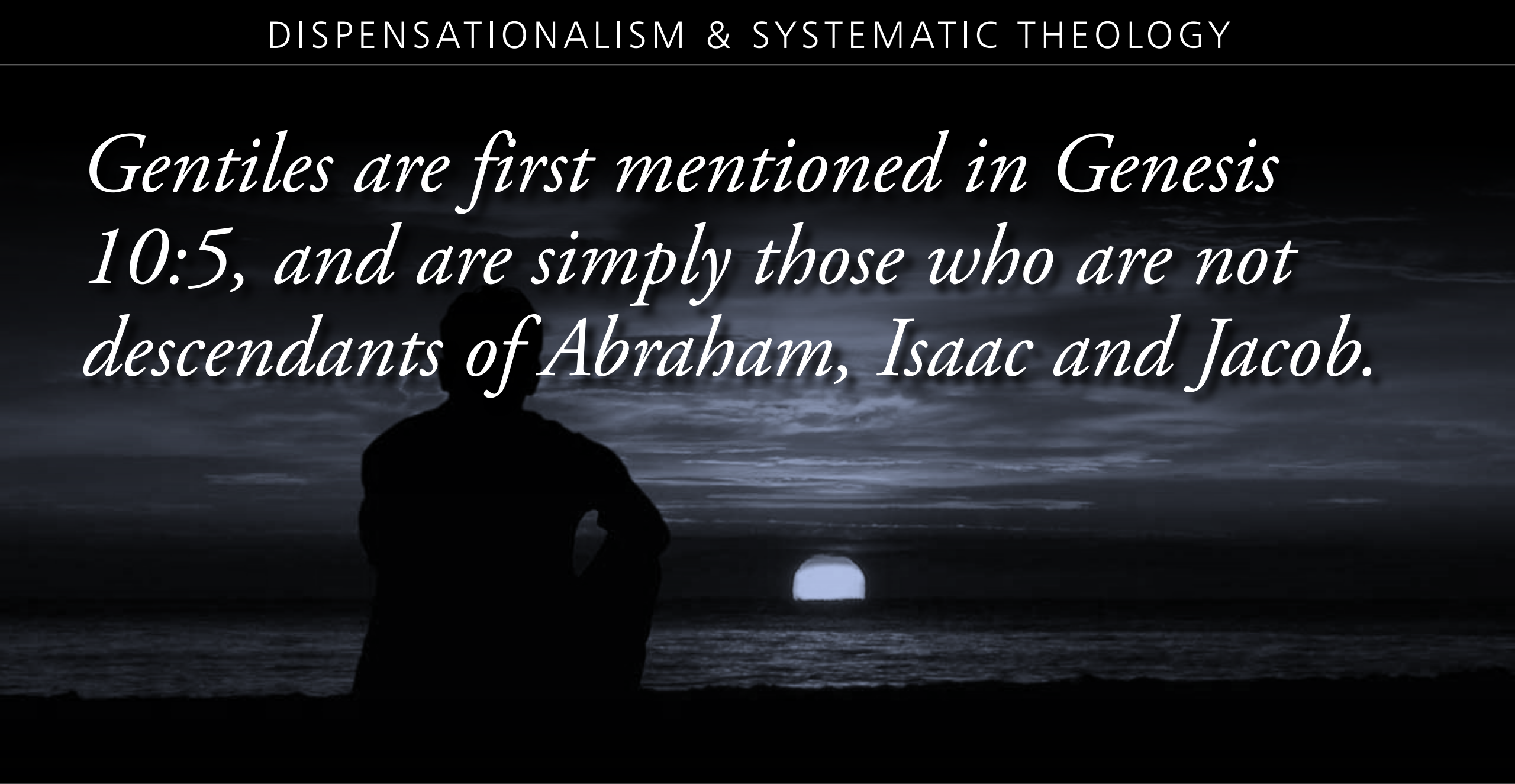
The Doctrine of Man



Dispensationalism recognizes three strands of the human family, Gentiles, Jews and Christians, which is critical to understanding God's program.



Gentiles are first mentioned in Genesis 10:5, and are simply those who are not descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

A silhouette of a person stands on a dark shore, looking out at a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a bright, semi-circular shape on the horizon, casting a glow on the water. The sky is a gradient of dark blue and grey.

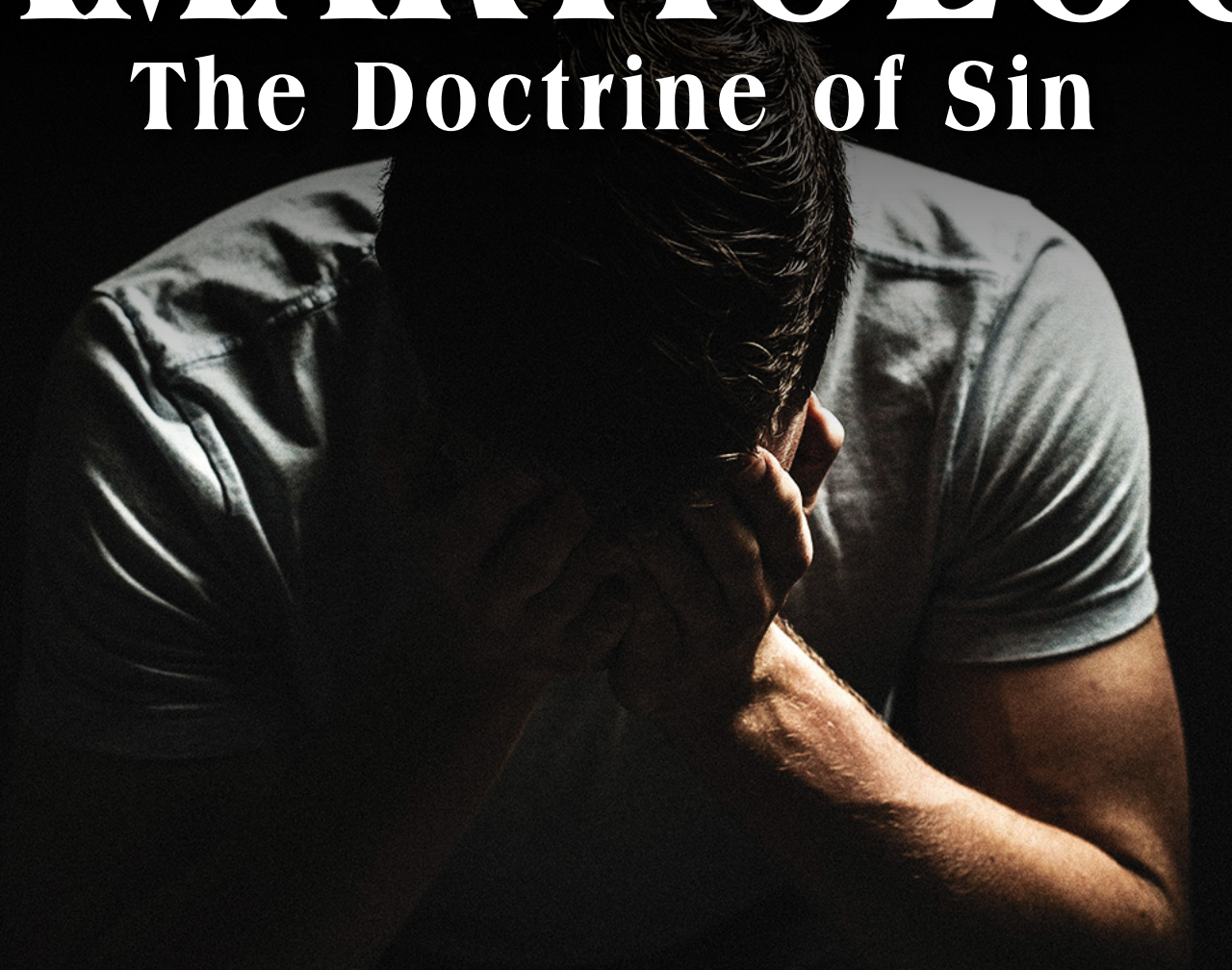
*After the judgment at the Tower of Babel,
God raised up a new nation through
Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to whom he
made specific promises concerning land,
descendants and blessing.*

On Pentecost, Gentile and Jewish believers were baptized into the Body of Christ to become “one new man,” making up the church, whose function will be as the Queen in the kingdom.

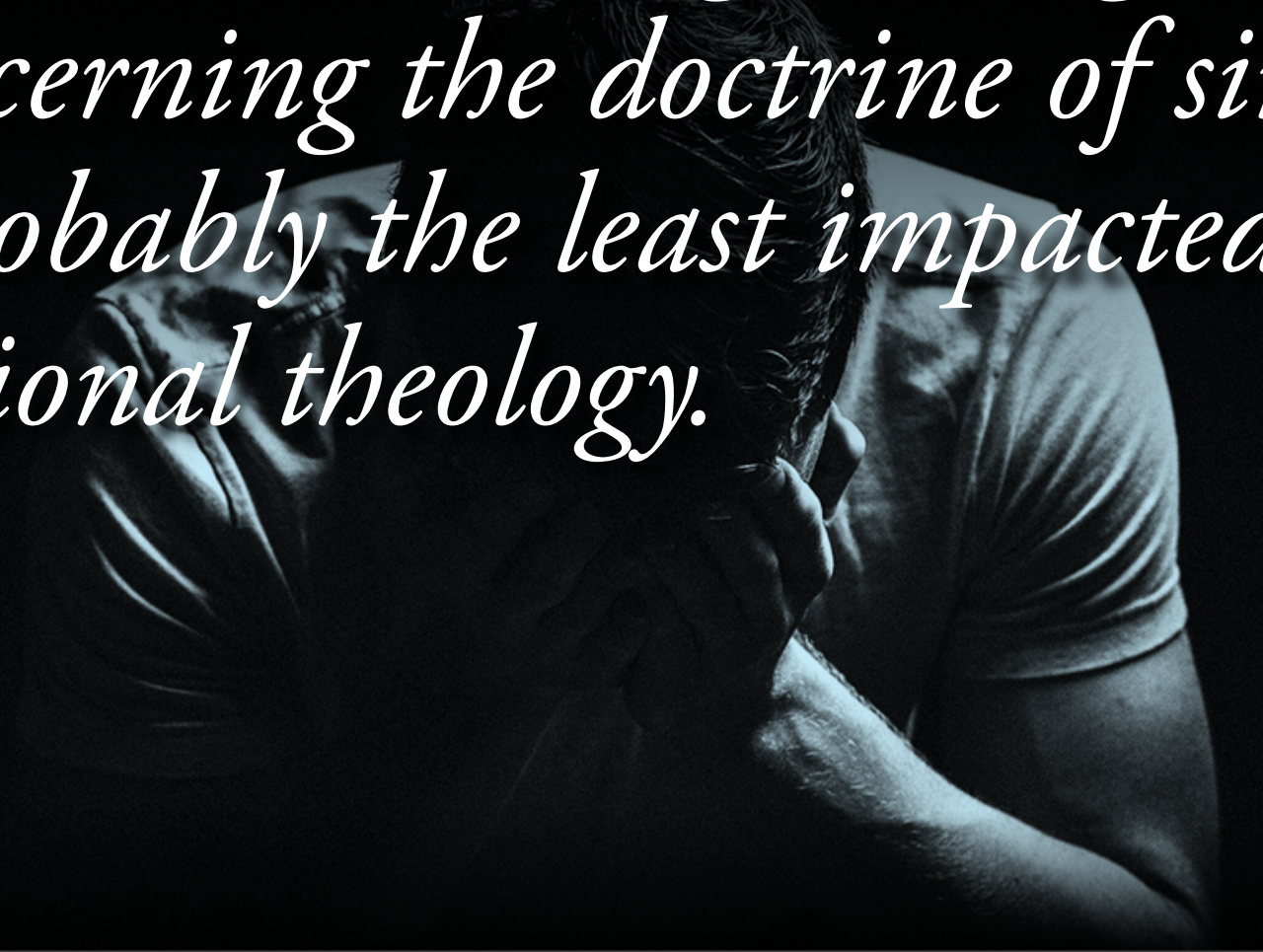
DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

HAMARTIOLOGY

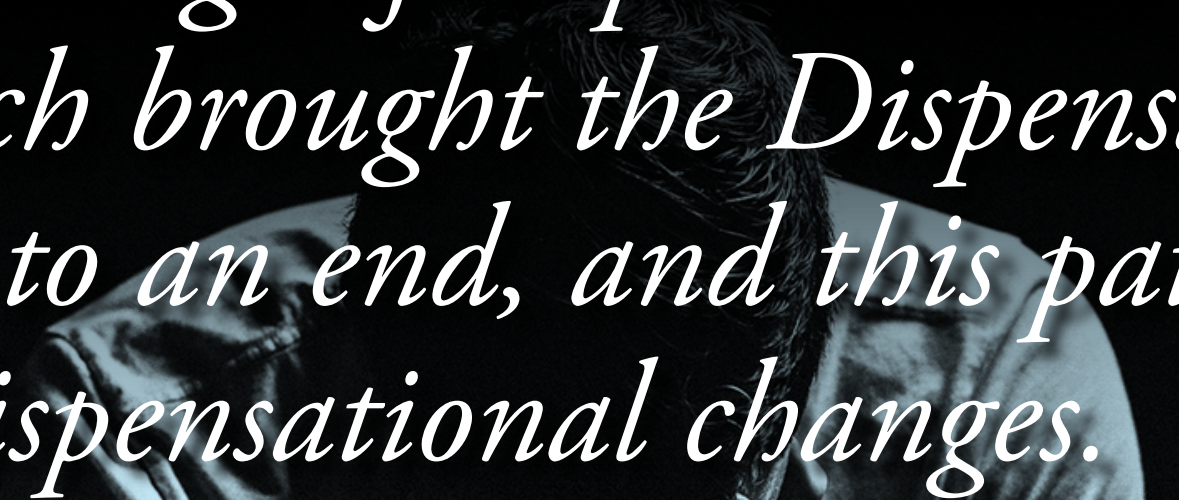
The Doctrine of Sin



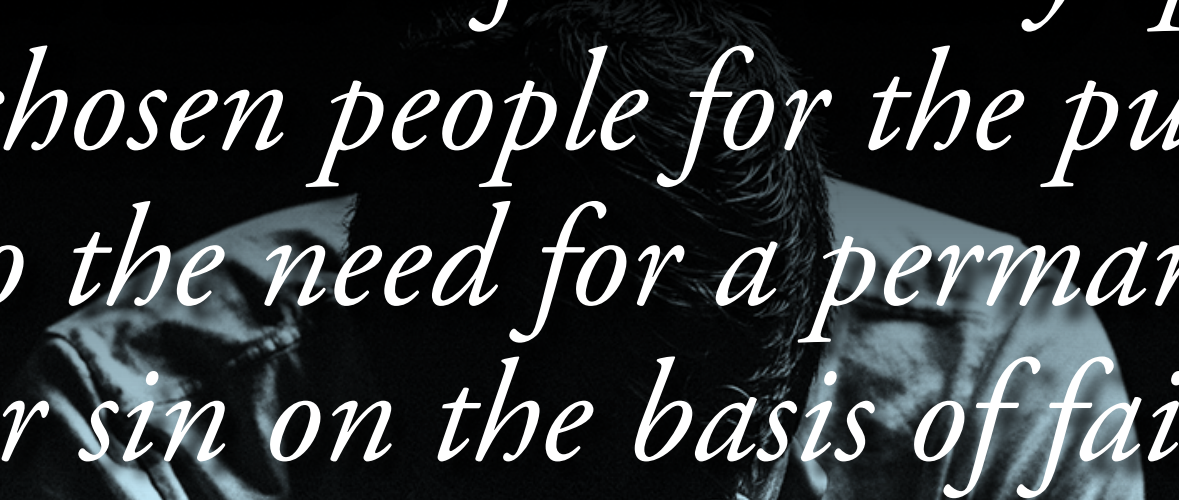
Most conservative evangelicals generally agree concerning the doctrine of sin, so this area is probably the least impacted by dispensational theology.



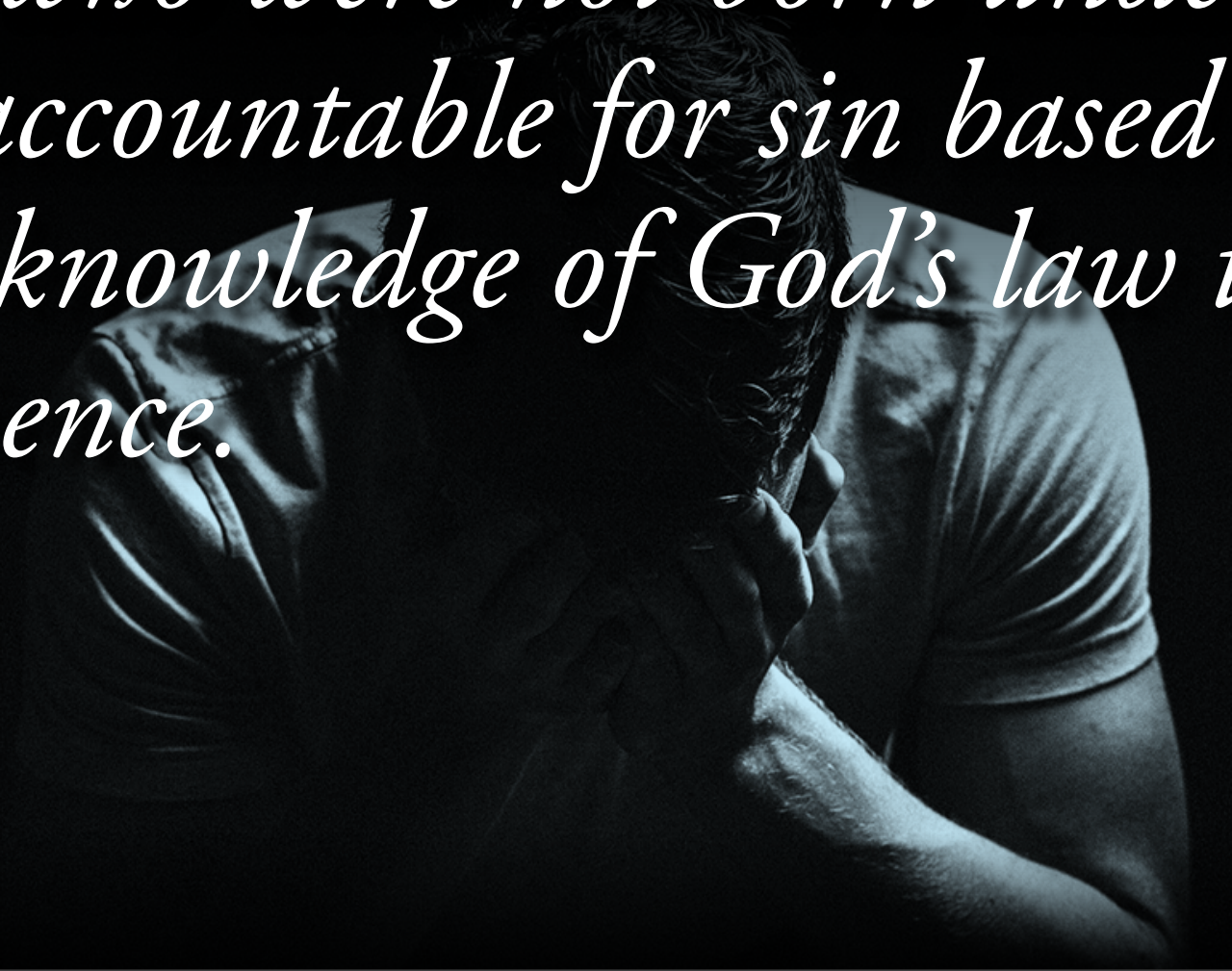
The first change of dispensations was due to sin which brought the Dispensation of Innocence to an end, and this pattern tends to mark dispensational changes.



The Mosaic Law defined many specific sins for God's chosen people for the purpose of pointing to the need for a permanent solution for sin on the basis of faith alone.



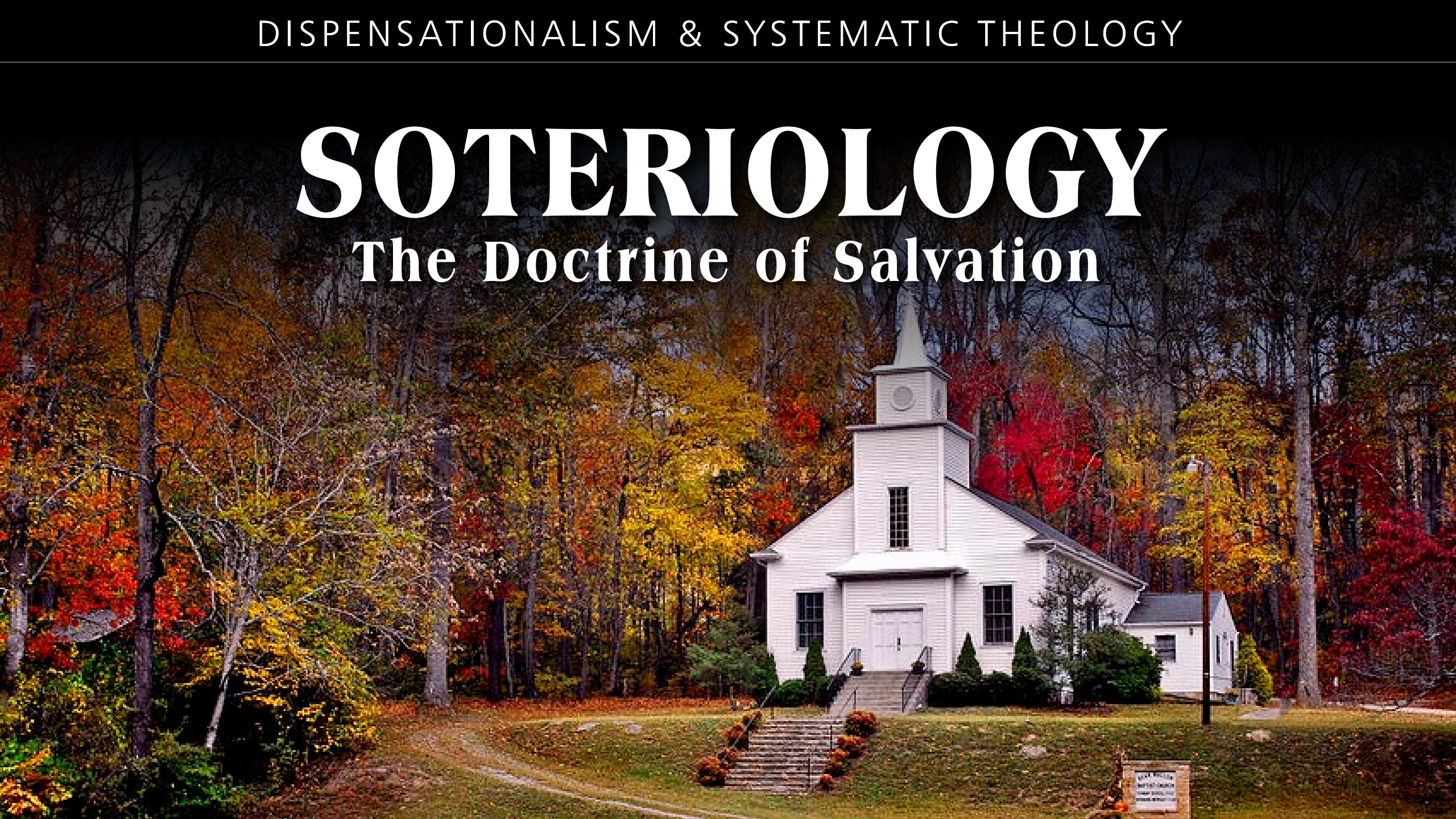
Gentiles, who were not born under the law, are held accountable for sin based upon an intuitive knowledge of God's law through the conscience.



DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

SOTERIOLOGY

The Doctrine of Salvation



In the past, some dispensationalists have seemed to suggest two ways of salvation—one for Jews (obedience) and another for Christians (by grace through faith).

Most dispensationalists are now more careful to make it clear that salvation has always been by grace through faith.

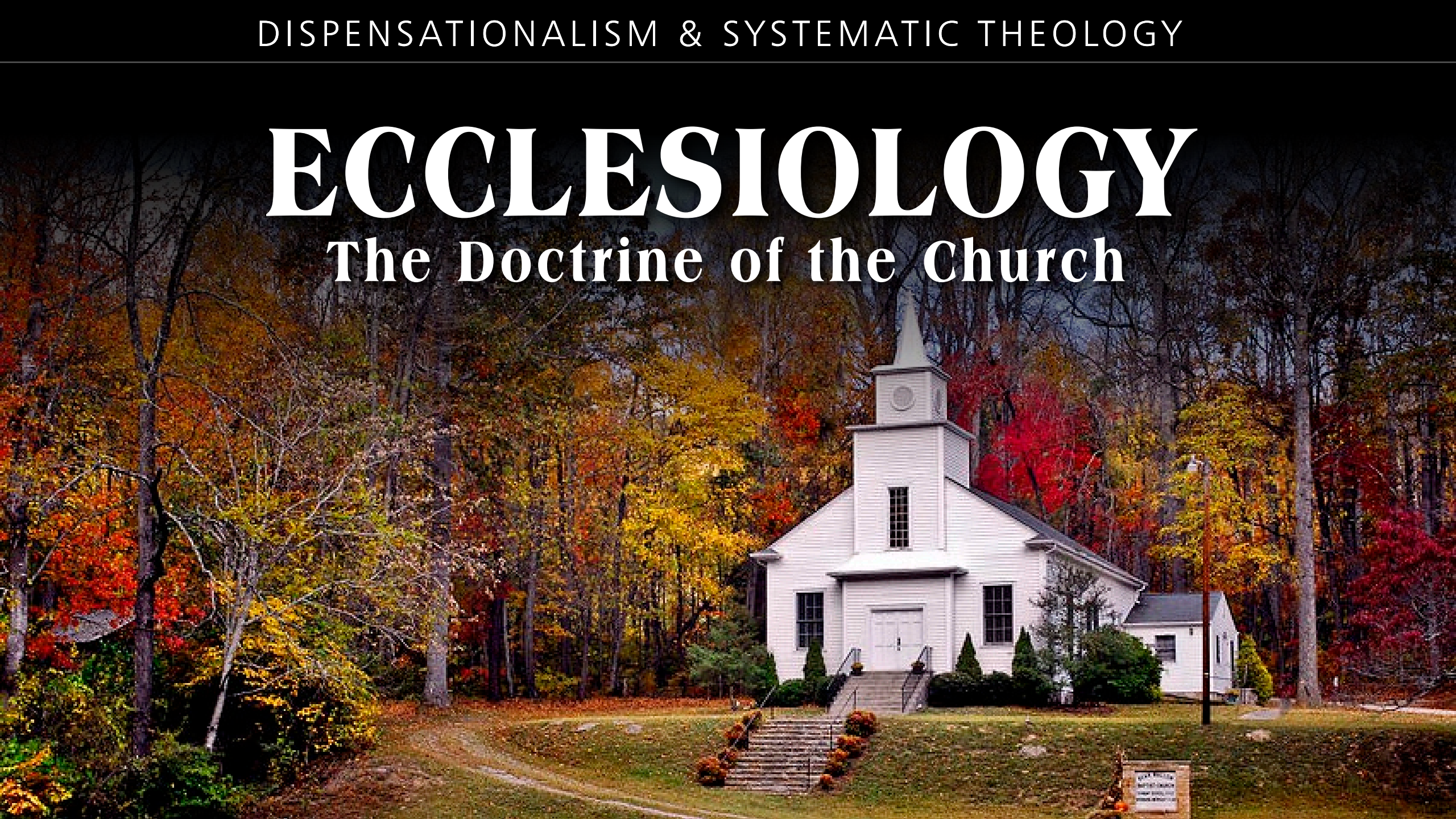
Most dispensationalists are now more careful to make it clear that salvation has always been by grace through faith.

Dispensationalism also recognize that the precise object of faith in each dispensation is dependent on the progress of revelation throughout history until the coming of Jesus Christ.

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

ECCLESIOLOGY

The Doctrine of the Church



An essential component of Normative Dispensationalism is a clear distinction between Israel and the church – the church does not replace Israel nor receive promises made specifically to national Israel.

Most dispensationalists agree that the church began on Pentecost and that one of the unique ministries of the Holy Spirit in this dispensation is the baptism of believers into the Body of Christ.

Most dispensationalists believe that the church will be caught up in the Rapture prior to the beginning of Daniel's 70th week, and will not experience the judgments associated with the seven seals of Revelation.

At the end of the Tribulation, Christ will return to the earth with the church who will reign alongside Christ in the millennial kingdom.



DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

ISRAELOLOGY

The Doctrine of Israel



God raised up the new nation of Israel through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the aftermath of the Tower of Babel judgment.

God made four unilateral, unconditional eternal covenants with Israel – the Abrahamic (Gen 12), Land (Deu 28), Davidic (2Sam 7), and New covenants (Jer 31).

During the present dispensation, God is not dealing with Israel specifically, but will return to doing so during Daniel's 70th week.

During the millennial kingdom, God will fulfill all the promises He made to Israel as they fulfill their role as a “kingdom of priests and a holy nation” with Christ ruling from the throne of David.

DISPENSATIONALISM & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

ESCHATOLOGY

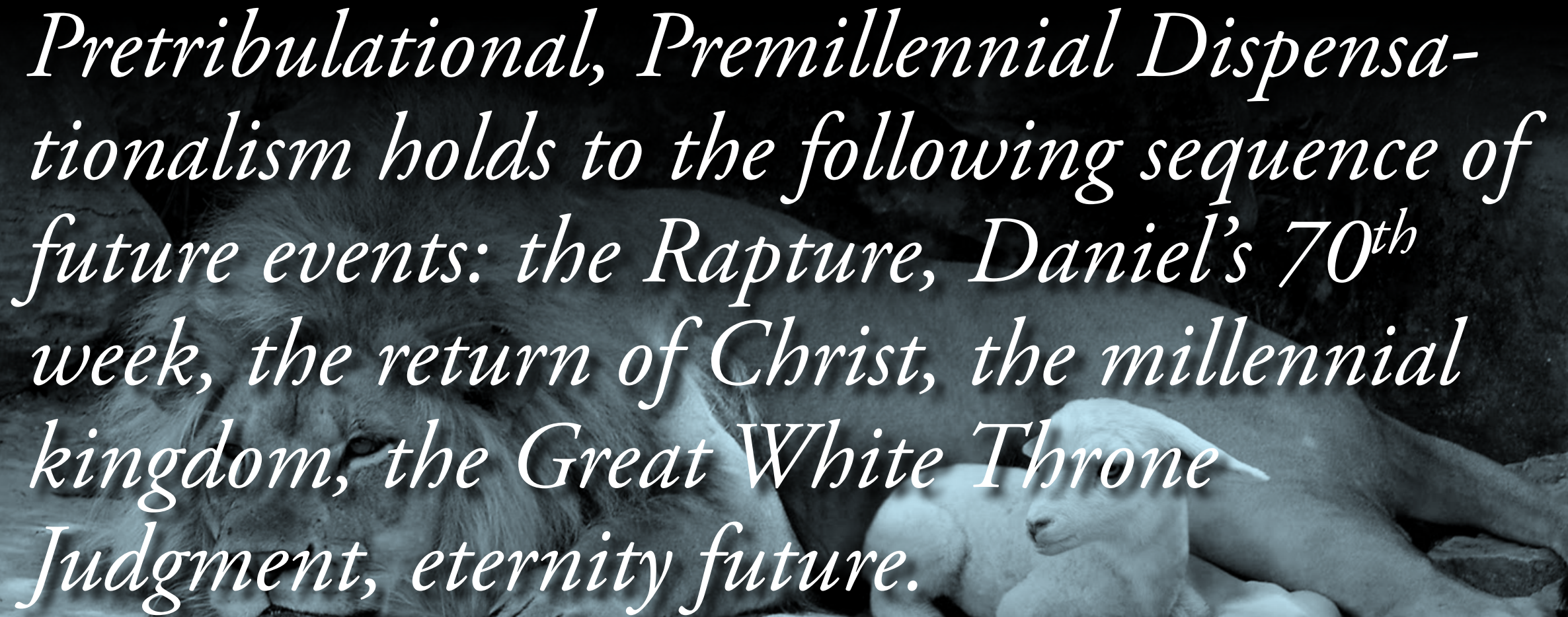
The Doctrine of Last Things



The connection between eschatology and dispensational theology depends upon consistently applying a literal, grammatical, historical hermeneutic.

The next event on God's prophetic calendar is the rapture of the church, meaning that no specific signs or the fulfillment of any prophecy is required for the rapture to occur.

Pretribulational, Premillennial Dispensationalism holds to the following sequence of future events: the Rapture, Daniel's 70th week, the return of Christ, the millennial kingdom, the Great White Throne Judgment, eternity future.



The distinction between Israel and the church continues throughout the millennial kingdom and throughout all eternity.





DISPENSATIONALISM &
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY