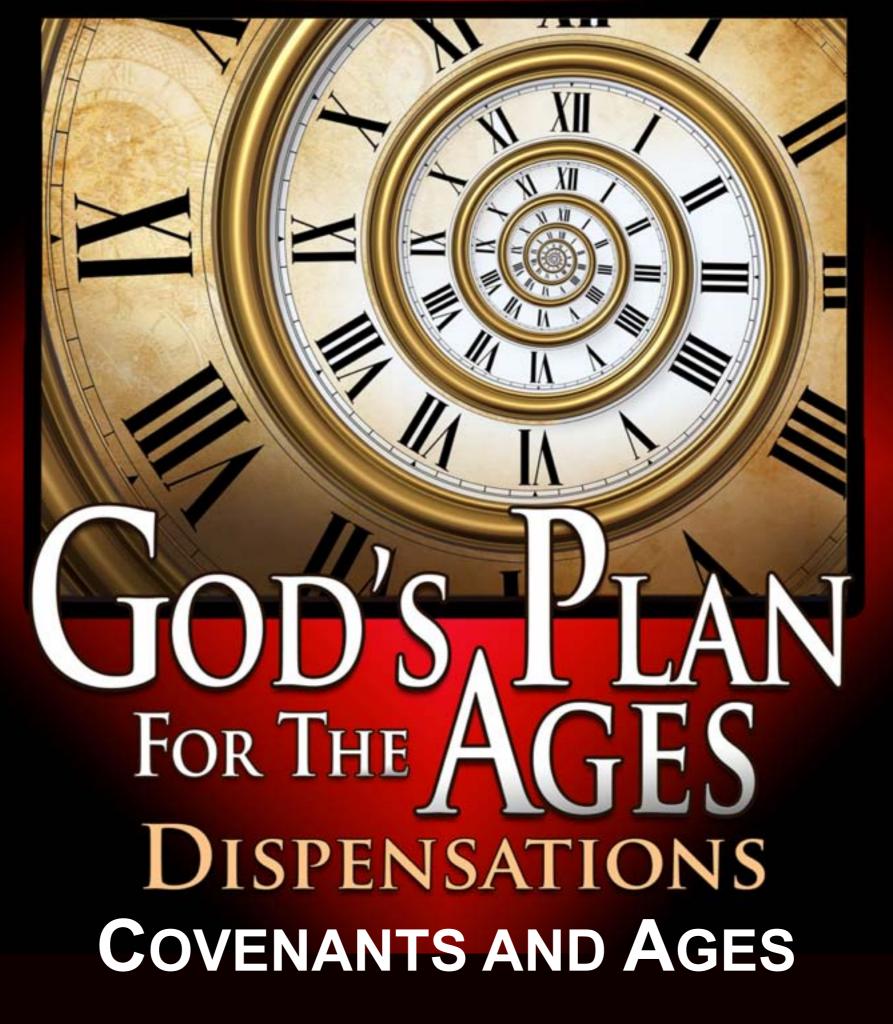
God's Plan for the Ages Series Lesson #005 Apríl 8, 2014

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Review: Why make an issue out of the difference between defining a dispensation as an administration and defining it as a period of time...?

oἰκονομία, ας, ἡ ① responsibility of management, management

② state of being arranged, arrangement, order, plan

③ program of instruction, training

~BDAG

οἰκονομία, ἡ,

- 1. management of a household or family, husbandry, thrift
- 2. generally, direction, regulation, administration
- 3. arrangement
- 4. in Egypt, office of οἰκονόμος, PTeb.
 24.62 (ii b.c.), al., at Priene, SIG1003.29 (ii b.c.)
- 5. stewardship, LXX Is.22.19, Ev.Luc.16.2.
- 6. plan, dispensation, Eph. 1:10, 3:2.
- 7. in bad sense, scheming, M.Ant.4.51.0
- ~LSJ

oἰκονομία, -ας, ἡ (< οἰκονομέω), [in LXX: Isa. 22:19, 21 (1];*)מַצַּיָּב, מֶמְשִׂלְה. prop. (Plat., Arist.), <u>the office of</u> <u>oἰκονόμος, stewardship</u>: Lk. 16:2–4.

2. In later writers (Plut., al.; v. AR on Eph. 1:10; MM, xviii), <u>generally</u>, <u>administration, dispensation</u>: 1 Cor. 9:17, Eph. 1:10; 3:2, 9, Col. 1:25, 1 Tim. 1:4.[†]

A-S

Dispensational Schemes: Historical

PIERRE POIRET 1646–1719	ISAAC WATTS 1674–1748	JAMES H. BROOKES 1830–1897	C. I. SCOFIELD 1843–1921
Creation to the deluge	Innocency	Eden	Innocency
	Adamical	Antediluvian	Conscience
Deluge to Moses	Noahical	Patriarchal	Human government
	Abrahamic		Promise
Moses to prophets	Mosaical	Mosaic	Law
Prophets to Christ			
Manhood and Old Age	Christian	Messianic Holy Ghost	Grace
Renovation of all things		Millennial	Kingdom

How Does God Advance the Dispensations?

Covenant

A contract between God, party of the first part, who makes a sovereign disposition obligating Himself in grace to bless man, party of the second part.

Three covenants are between God and Gentiles: Edenic (Gen. 1:26, 27); Adamic (Gen. 2:15, 3:14– 19), and Noahic (Gen. 6:18, 8:21–9:17);

Five covenants are between God and Israel: Abrahamic (Gen. 12:1–3, 13:15–16, 22:15–18), Palestinian or Land (Gen. 15:18; Num. 34:1–12), Mosaic (Ex. 19:1–31:18; Leviticus), Davidic (2 Sam. 7:8–16; Ps. 89:20–37), and the New Covenant to Israel (Jer. 31:31–34). The Mosaic is the only Temporary Covenant. The others are permanent.

8 BIBLICAL COVENANTS

GENTILE COVENANTS



Covenant

Five covenants are between God and Israel:

- Abrahamic (Gen. 12:1–3, 13:15–16, 22:15–18),
- Palestinian or Land (Gen. 15:18; Num. 34:1– 12),
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8 BIBLICAL COVENANTS

GENTILE COVENANTS



JEWISH COVENANTS (UNCONDITIONAL/PERMANENT)



JEWISH COVENANTS (CONDITIONAL/TEMPORARY)

Mosaic Ex. 20–40 1. Temporary or Conditional Covenant: A proposal of God whereby He promises in a conditional compact with man, by the formula "if you will", to grant special blessings to men providing he fulfills certain conditions. Failure, however, will result in punishment. In a conditional covenant, God fulfilling His terms is dependent upon man fulfilling his terms. If man fails to fulfill his terms, then God is free from obligation to fulfill His part.

 Permanent or Unconditional Covenant: A sovereign act of God whereby He establishes an unconditional or declarative compact with man obligating Himself in grace by the formula "I will" to bring to pass of Himself definite blessings for the covenanted one.

8 BIBLICAL COVENANTS

GENTILE COVENANTS



JEWISH COVENANTS (UNCONDITIONAL/PERMANENT)



JEWISH COVENANTS (CONDITIONAL/TEMPORARY)

Mosaic Ex. 20–40 1. Conditional Covenant: Edenic, Mosaic

2. Unconditional Covenants: Adamic, Noahic, Abrahamic, Real Estate (Land), Davidic, and New

1. Literal covenants, must be understood literally and taken at face value.

2. Eternal, carried their results into eternity itself.

3. Unconditional, though they do contain conditions, but these do not bind God or condition God's blessing. God's fulfillment of His promises are not ultimately conditioned on Israel's response.

4. Made with a covenanted people, Israel not the Church.

Rom. 9:4, "who are Israelites, to whom belongs the adoption as sons and the glory and the covenants and the giving of the Law and the temple service and the promises,"

4. Made with a covenanted people, Israel not the Church.

Eph. 2:11, "Therefore remember, that formerly you, the Gentiles in the flesh, who are called 'Uncircumcision' by the so-called 'Circumcision,' which is performed in the flesh by human hands — Eph. 2:12, "remember that you were at that time separate from Christ, excluded from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers to the covenants of promise, having no hope and without God in the world."

<u>AGE</u>: An epoch or an era; time marked by boundaries or occurrences; a definite fixed period of time (Romans 11:5; Luke 21:24; Ephesians 1:10).

A *dispensation* is an administration within an Age. There may be only one dispensation or there may be more than one dispensation within an age.

- I. AGE OF THE GENTILES:
 - A. Scripture: Genesis 1–11
 - 1. Dispensation of Innocence (Genesis 1:28–3:8)
 - 2. Dispensation of Conscience (Genesis 3:9–8:14)
 - 3. Dispensation of Government (Genesis 8:15–11:32)

- **B.** Characteristics:
 - 1. One language (Genesis 1:11)
 - 2. One race (and they still didn't get along)
 - 3. No canon of Scripture (revelation, but not in written form)
 - 4. Salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, just as today
 - 5. No distinct administrative entity
 - 6. Divine institutions developed and attacked by Satan