

Outline of Dispensationalism

I. Introduction to Dispensationalism

- **Definition:** Dispensationalism is a theological framework that views God's _____ with humanity as unfolding in _____ periods (or "dispensations"), each with unique principles and responsibilities.
- **Key Concept:** Though God's character remains _____ (Malachi 3:6; Hebrews 13:8), His expectations and dealings with people have varied across different time periods.
- **Biblical Basis:**
 - Ephesians 1:10 – "That in the dispensation of the fullness of times he might gather together in one all things in Christ."
 - Colossians 1:25-26 – Paul speaks of a "dispensation" given to him to reveal mysteries previously hidden.
 - 2 Timothy 2:15 – Believers are encouraged to rightly divide the word of truth, recognizing distinctions in God's plan.

II. The Seven Dispensations

1. Innocence (Genesis 1:26–3:6)

- **Time Period:** Creation to the Fall
- **Key Responsibility:** Adam and Eve were to tend the Garden of Eden and obey God's _____ command (Genesis 2:16-17).
- **Failure:** They _____ by eating the forbidden fruit (Genesis 3:6).
- **Judgment:** _____ from Eden, spiritual and physical death (Genesis 3:16-24).

2. Conscience (Genesis 3:7–8:14)

- **Time Period:** Fall to the Flood

- **Key Responsibility:** Humanity was to follow their _____, knowing good and evil (Genesis 3:22).
- **Failure:** Widespread _____ and violence (Genesis 6:5-6, 11).
- **Judgment:** Global _____ (Genesis 6:17; 7:23).

3. Human Government (Genesis 8:15–11:9)

- **Time Period:** After the Flood to Babel
- **Key Responsibility:** Noah's descendants were to _____ across the earth and govern righteously (Genesis 9:1-7).
- **Failure:** Rebellion at _____, refusing to spread out (Genesis 11:4).
- **Judgment:** Confusion of _____ and dispersion (Genesis 11:7-9).

4. Promise (Genesis 11:10–Exodus 19:25)

- **Time Period:** Abraham to Mount Sinai
- **Key Responsibility:** Abraham and his descendants were to live by faith in God's _____ (Genesis 12:1-3, 15:6).
- **Failure:** Israel's descent into Egypt and reliance on human _____ rather than God (Exodus 1:8-14).
- **Judgment:** _____ in Egypt (Exodus 1:13-14), eventual deliverance.

5. Law (Exodus 20–Acts 2)

- **Time Period:** Sinai to Pentecost
- **Key Responsibility:** Israel was to obey the Mosaic Law (Exodus 19:5-6).
- **Failure:** Repeated _____, _____, and rejection of God's prophets (2 Kings 17:7-20).
- **Judgment:** Exile and oppression (2 Kings 25:1-11), ultimate rejection of Christ (John 19:15).

6. Church Age (Acts 2–Rapture)

- **Time Period:** Pentecost to the Rapture
- **Key Responsibility:** Salvation by grace through faith in Jesus Christ, living in the power of the _____ (Ephesians 2:8-9, Galatians 5:16-25).
- **Failure:** _____ and spiritual decline within the visible church (2 Timothy 4:3-4, Revelation 3:14-22).

7. Millennial Kingdom (Revelation 20:1-6)

- **Time Period:** Christ's Second Coming to the Final Judgment
- **Key Responsibility:** Christ _____ as King; humanity obeys His righteous rule (Isaiah 9:6-7, Zechariah 14:9).
- **Failure:** A final _____ led by Satan after his temporary release (Revelation 20:7-9).
- **Judgment:** Satan cast into the lake of fire, Great White Throne Judgment for the _____ (Revelation 20:10-15).

III. Conclusion: God's Ultimate Plan

- Dispensationalism highlights **God's sovereignty, faithfulness, and _____ revelation** of His redemptive plan.
- All dispensations lead to **the final, eternal state** where God dwells with His people (Revelation 21:1-4).
- The key takeaway: **While God's methods change, His ultimate goal—redemption through Christ—_____ the same.**