III. THE DISPENSATIONS IDENTIFIED

A. The Dispensation of Pride

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Genesis 1:1-2)
 - a. The beginning: the creation
 - b. The end: the fall of Satan and the six-day creation
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation (Genesis 1:1; Ezekiel 28:14)
- 3. The crisis of the dispensation (Isaiah 14:13-14; Ezekiel 28:15)
- 4. The condemnation of the dispensation (Genesis 1:2; Isaiah 45:18; Matthew 25:41; 2 Peter 3:4-7)

B. The Dispensation of Innocence (Genesis 2:4-9)

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Genesis 1:2-31; Genesis 2:1-25; Genesis 3:1-24)
 - a. The beginning: the creation of man
 - b. The end: the fall of man
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation (Genesis 1:31; Genesis 2:8-10, 15-17, 25; Genesis 3:8; Romans 8:19-23)
- 3. The covenant of the dispensation (Genesis 2:16-17)
- 4. The crisis of the dispensation (Genesis 3:1-8)
- 5. The condemnation of the dispensation (Genesis 3:14-24)
- 6. The compassion of the dispensation (Genesis 3:15, 21)
- 7. The change of the dispensation
 - a. Man had a fallen, sinful nature and lived in a sin-cursed world.
 - b. Man was removed from the garden in Eden.
 - c. Man would eventually die and return to dust.

C. The Dispensation of Conscience (Romans 2:12-15)

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Genesis 4:1-26; Genesis 5:1-32; Genesis 6:1-22; Genesis 7:1-24; Genesis 8:1-22)
 - a. The beginning: the fall of man
 - b. The end: the flood
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation (Genesis 3:17, 22, 24; Genesis 4:1-10, 26)
- 3. The covenant of the dispensation (Genesis 3:21; Genesis 4:3-5; Genesis 5:24; Genesis 6:9; Romans 2:12-15)
- 4. The crisis of the dispensation (Genesis 6:1-5, 9, 11-13; 2 Peter 2:4; Jude 1:6-7)
- 5. The condemnation of the dispensation (Genesis 6:6-7, 13)
- 6. The compassion of the dispensation (Genesis 6:8, 14-22; Genesis 7:1)
- 7. The change of the dispensation
 - a. Noah transitioned from conscience to human government (Genesis 5:32; Genesis 7:11; Genesis 9:28-29).
 - b. There was a new world after the flood (Genesis 7:23; 2 Peter 2:5).

D. The Dispensation of Human Government (Genesis 8:15-22)

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Genesis 8:1-22; Genesis 9:1-29; Genesis 10:1-32; Genesis 11:1-32)
 - a. The beginning: the flood
 - b. The end: the call of Abram
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation
 - a. Earth (Genesis 8:21-22; Genesis 9:2-3)
 - b. Man (Genesis 8:20-21; Genesis 9:5-6; Genesis 11:1)
- 3. The covenant of the dispensation (Genesis 9:8-17)
 - a. The participants of the covenant (Genesis 9:8-10)
 - b. The promise of the covenant (Genesis 9:11)
 - c. The token of the covenant (Genesis 9:12-17)
- 4. The crisis of the dispensation (Genesis 11:1-6)
- 5. The condemnation of the dispensation (Genesis 11:7-9)
- 6. The compassion of the dispensation
 - a. God did not destroy them.
 - b. God called a man and would establish a chosen people and special nation (Genesis 12:1-3).
- 7. The change of the dispensation
 - a. Abraham was the transitional man.
 - b. The Jewish people were the transitional people.
 - (1) This ends the first 2,000 years of history where God's focus was on the Gentiles as a whole.
 - (2) The next 2,000 years would focus on the Jewish people and nation.

E. The Dispensation of Promise (Genesis 12:1-3)

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Genesis 12 to Exodus 19)
 - a. The beginning: the call of Abram
 - b. The end: the exodus from Egypt
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation
 - a. Gentiles—The beginning of this dispensation continued God's dealings with a Gentile people. God also introduced circumcision and divided His chosen people from the world.
 - b. Patriarchs—This period of time saw the transition from God dealing with nations to God dealing with a family.
- 3. The covenant of the dispensation
 - a. The recipient of the covenant (Genesis 12:1-3, 6-7; Genesis 26:1-5, 24; Genesis 28:13-15)
 - b. The provisions of the covenant
 - (1) The promise of a land (Genesis 12:1; Genesis 13:1-18, esp. 14-17; 15:7-21, esp. 18-21; Genesis 17:1-9; Acts 7:1-5)
 - (2) The promise of a great nation (Genesis 12:2; Genesis 18:18)
 - (3) The promise of many nations (Genesis 17:4-6, 20)
 - (4) The promise of blessing (Genesis 12:2; Genesis 22:17)

- (5) The promise of a great name (Genesis 12:2; Genesis 17:5)
- (6) The promise of a multiplied seed (Genesis 13:16; Genesis 22:17)
- (7) The promise of an extended blessing to all families and nations (Genesis 12:2-3; Genesis 18:18; Genesis 22:18)
- (8) The promise of a seed (Genesis 3:15; Genesis 22:18; Galatians 3:16)
- c. The nature of the covenant—unconditional (Genesis 15:7-21; Genesis 17:7-8, 13, 19)
- d. The token of the covenant—circumcision (Genesis 17:9-14)
- 4. The crisis of the dispensation (Genesis 45:16-20; Genesis 50:26; Exodus 1:7-22; Exodus 14:10-12; Exodus 16:3; Leviticus 18:3; cp. Exodus 32:1).
- 5. The condemnation of the dispensation (Exodus 1:7-22; Exodus 2:23)
- 6. The compassion of the dispensation (Exodus 1:17-21; Exodus 2:23-25; Exodus 3:7-10; Exodus 20:2)
- 7. The change of the dispensation—Moses was the transitional man.

F. The Dispensation of the Law (Exodus 24:1-8)

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Exodus 20 to Malachi 4, but also seemed to cover a portion of the New Testament scripture)
 - a. The beginning: the giving of the Law (Exodus 20:1-21)
 - b. The end: the life of John the Baptist (Luke 16:16)
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation
 - a. Gentiles (Acts 14:15-17; Acts 17:30; Romans 2:12-15; Romans 9:4-5; Ephesians 2:11-12, 19)
 - b. The Israelites (Exodus 19:5-6; Leviticus 18:5; Deuteronomy 4:5-10)
- 3. The covenant of the dispensation (Exodus 24:1-8)
- 4. The crisis of the dispensation
 - a. Rejection of the Law (Jeremiah 6:19; Hosea 4:6)
 - b. Keeping the form without the heart (Isaiah 1:11-15; Isaiah 58:1-7; Amos 5:21-27; Micah 6:7-8)
 - c. Rejecting the Messiah (John 1:11; Acts 2:22-23; Acts 3:13-15; Acts 7:52)
- 5. The condemnation of the dispensation
 - a. Taken into captivity
 - b. Jerusalem destroyed (Matthew 24:1-2)
 - c. Broken off from the tree (Romans 11:11-21)
 - d. Blinded as to the truth (Romans 11:7-10, 25; John 12:37-41)
- 6. The compassion of the dispensation
 - a. A remnant of grace (Romans 11:1-5)
 - b. A promise of salvation and restoration (Romans 9:27; Romans 11:22-29)
- 7. The change of the dispensation—John the Baptist was the transitional man.

G. The Dispensation of the Church

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Between John 20:17 and Acts 2:47 to Revelation 4:11)
 - a. The beginning: the start of the New Testament Church
 - b. The end: the rapture of the Church
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation
 - a. The grace age gifts
 - b. The ministry of the apostle Paul
 - c. The mysteries of the age of grace
- 3. The crisis of the dispensation (1 Timothy 4:1-5; 2 Timothy 3:1-5)

H. The Dispensation of Daniel's Seventieth Week

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Revelation 5:1 to Revelation 18:24)
 - a. The beginning: the rapture of the church
 - b. The end: the second coming of Christ
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation (Daniel 9:27; Matthew 24:21; Revelation 11:2-13)
- 3. The crisis of the dispensation
 - a. The mid-point—the abomination of desolation (Daniel 11:31; Daniel 12:11; Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14; 2 Thessalonians 2:4)
 - b. The last half
 - (1) The fear of safety (Matthew 24:7, 21; Mark 13:19; Luke 21:24; Revelation 13:17)
 - (2) The fear of deception (Matthew 24:23-26; Mark 13:21-23)
 - (3) The requirement of the mark of the beast (Revelation 13:16-18)

I. The Dispensation of the Kingdom

- 1. The contents of the dispensation (Revelation 20:1-10)
 - a. The beginning: the second coming of Christ and judgments that follow
 - b. The end: When Satan is loosed out of his prison and his subsequent gathering of an army
- 2. The conditions of the dispensation (Isaiah 2:4; Isaiah 9:6-7; Isaiah 11:6-9; Daniel 2:44; Revelation 19:15-16; Revelation 20:1-3)
- 3. The crisis of the dispensation (Zechariah 8:5; Revelation 20:7-9)

J. The Dispensation of the Fulness of Times

- 1. The consummation of the present world (2 Peter 3:10-13; Revelation 20:1-15; Revelation 21:1; Revelation 22:3)
- 2. The consummation of the age (1 Corinthians 15:24-28; Hebrews 2:14; Revelation 20:14)