

Trinity Bible Church  
June 1, 2011  
Lesson 5

## **Dispensational Transitions From the Dispersion into Babylon To the Close of the New Testament**

- I. **From the Dispersion into Babylon to the close of the Old Testament**
  1. **The Period of Captivity in Babylon. 586-516 B.C.**
  2. **The Prophets' Encouragement.**
  3. **After the return from Babylon to their land three Old Testament Books were written concerning various events in Israel's history.**
  4. **The Temple Was Rebuilt.**
  5. **The Book of Malachi, the prophet, closes the Old Testament.**
  6. **The World Scene.**
    - A. **From 600-500 B.C.**
    - B. **From 500-400 B.C.**
    - C. **From 400-300 B.C.**
      1. **The Essenes of the Dead Sea area begin to practice their extreme rules of holiness. They were called the HOSIOI or "holy ones." They are viewed by Jewish scholars as the most rigid branch of the Pharisees.**
      2. **The Rise of the Macedonian Greeks.**
        - a. **Macedonian kingdom established by Caranus who ruled from 808-778 B.C.**
        - b. **Alexander I "Philhellene" (498-454 B.C.) expanded the kingdom and fought as a Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars.**
        - c. **His son Perdiccas II (453-413 B.C. instigated a conflict between Athens and Sparta which turned into a 27 year long Peloponnesian War which nearly exhausted every Greek city-state.**
        - d. **Archelaus (413-399 B.C.) turned Macedonia into an economic power and reorganized the army.**
        - e. **Philip II (lived from 380-336 B.C.) raised Macedonia into the greatest European power after subduing all of Macedonia's neighbors.**
        - f. **Philip II's son, Alexander III the Great (356-323 B.C.), conquered the Persian Empire and much of the world.**
        - g. **Macedonia became the world's largest empire and stretched from Europe to North Africa and India.**

- h. The death of Alexander in 323 B.C., began a civil war between Alexander's four generals. Antigonus I took most of Asia.
- i. The kingdom then split into four parts. Dan 8
  - 1). Cassander, son of Antipater the general (399-319), took Macedonia and Greece.
  - 2). Lysimachus took Thrace.
  - 3). Ptolemy I took Egypt.
  - 4). Seleucus I took Asia.

3. Aristotle. 384-322 B.C.

He was the first to classify human knowledge into distinct disciplines and some are still used today.

- a. Logic
- b. Physical works
- c. Psychological works
- d. History of Animals (physical/mental qualities, habits)
- e. Philosophical works
- f. Metaphysics (substance, cause, form, potentiality)

Vice of Deficiency	Virtuous Mean	Vice of Excess
Cowardice	Courage	Rashness
Insensibility	Temperance	Intemperance
Illiberality	Liberality	Prodigality
Pettiness	Munificence	Vulgarity
Humble-mindedness	High-mindedness	Vaingloriness
Want of Ambition	Right Ambition	Over-ambition
Spiritlessness	Good Temper	Irascibility
Surliness	Friendly Civility	Obsequiousness
Ironical Depreciation	Sincerity	Boastfulness
Boorishness	Wittiness	Buffoonery
Shamelessness	Modesty	Bashfulness
Callousness	Just Resentment	Spitefulness

4. Euclid. c. 325-265 B.C.