

Trinity Bible Church
August 24, 2011
Lesson 16

**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
- II. Between the Testaments
- III. The New Testament World.
 - 6. Principles of Interpretation:
 - 7. Principles of Interpretation for Dispensational Transition.
 - 8. The Church will be the first consideration.
 - A. Ekklesia is only used three times in the Gospels.
 - B. The first usage by Jesus Himself states that the "church" is future to His public ministry. Matt 16:13-20
 - C. The second and third usages indicate that this new entity will have authority to administer discipline, thus establishing a new form that replaces the existing Levitical Priesthood. Matt 18:15-20
 - D. The first chronological mention of the church outside the Gospels is in the Book of Acts. Acts 5:11
 - 1. The new "Christians" had already begun to function separately as a new body. Acts 2:42-43
 - 2. The "Rock" that was the Foundation of the new group had already been laid. Acts 4:11-12
 - E. The epistles begin to develop the information for the church.
 - 1. James refers to elders and part of their role. Jas 5:14
 - 2. Galatians is addressed to the churches and is focused on the gospel, liberty and service. Gal 1:2
 - 3. 1 Thessalonians gives characteristics of the model church and teaches of the Rapture. 1 Thes 1:1-5
 - 4. 2 Thessalonians corrects some false prophecy for the church.
 - 5. 1 Corinthians deals with abuse of grace in the church.
 - 6. The Book of Romans lays the theology upon which the church is based.
 - 7. 2 Corinthians focuses on forgiveness and priorities.

8. The "Prison Epistles" expand the theology and exhort concerning the "battle."
 - a. Ephesians teaches about the "Mystery." Eph 3
 - b. Philippians teaches about Priorities, the Person of Christ, the Goals of the individual and Character.
 - c. Christ in you and relationships.
 9. The "Pastoral Epistles" expand the application.
 - a. Qualities of leadership.
 - b. Markers of the Last days.
 10. Hebrews deals with the changes of form from the Mosaic Law to the Church. Also cf 12:23
 11. Peter's writings deal with Priesthood, Preparation for suffering and Prophecy.
 12. John's epistles focus on the greatest commandments and eternal assurance.
- F. Revelation gives information for the Dispensation of the Church and what is yet to be fulfilled concerning Israel and the World.
- G. Distinctives of the Church Age:
1. Jesus proclaimed the Church was future to His ministry.
Matt 16:18
 2. It would include Jews and Gentiles.
 3. It would have a different government. Eph 4:11
 4. It would have different rituals.
 5. It would have its own prophecy.
 6. It would better explain existing theology.
 7. It would have an evangelistic ministry.
 8. It would have its own Priesthood.