

HYPER-DISPENSATIONALISM

“I am of Paul!”

I. THE BASICS OF HYPER-DISPENSATIONAL TEACHING.

A. The two types of Hyper-Dispensationalism

1. _____ - _____ Dispensationalism
 - a. Also known as “Pauline Dispensationalism” or “The Grace Movement”
2. _____ - _____ Dispensationalism
 - a. Also known as “Hyper-Dispensationalism” or “Ultra-Dispensationalism”
 - b. More extreme
3. The key differences between them are when did the _____ begin, and which of _____ epistles are for today.

B. In an effort to rightly divide the Word of Truth, hyper-dispensationalists take dispensational teaching to an unscriptural _____.

❖ Who are some of the teachers? (Romans 16:17)

C. Hyper-dispensationalists believe that the _____ alone received the “mystery” truth of the church.

1. Mid-Acts Dispensationalists believe only Paul’s writings are directly written _____ us.
2. Post-Acts Dispensationalists believe only Paul’s _____ epistles are written directly to us.
 - a. Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon
3. Mid-Acts Dispensationalists believe the church could not begin until _____ / _____ conversion or first missionary journey in Acts 9 or 13 respectively.
4. Post-Acts Dispensationalists believe the church begins after the gospel rejection of the _____ in Rome in Acts 28.
5. There are various ways of _____ in various dispensations.
6. Paul and Peter preached _____ Gospels.

❖ Who is the focus of this teaching?

D. The result of these beliefs are

1. the “church” did not begin at _____. Thus, the alleged _____ Church existed from Acts 2-8 (Mid-Acts) or all of Acts (Post-Acts).

2. _____ is not for today.

❖ Why do they conclude this?

a. They would say Paul said, “Christ sent me _____ to baptize”.

b. They would say baptism is Jewish, _____ for the church.

3. The _____ is not for today.

❖ What is their commission?

a. They would say the commission is found in 2 Corinthians 5 □ that we are _____ for Christ.

4. Post-Acts dispensationalists say that the _____ is not for today.

II. SCRIPTURAL INCONSISTENCIES WITH HYPER-DISPENSATIONALISM

A. The Church had to begin at _____ in Acts 2. Why?

1. We can determine that The Church began with the _____ work of the Holy Spirit.

❖ Is there evidence following Pentecost that the Church is now in existence?

a. The usage of the word “_____” in (Acts 2:47, 5:11, 8:1, 8:3, 11:22, 11:26, 12:1,5; 13:1ff) gives proof of its existence.

B. There is no _____ Church, for the Church consists of saved _____ and _____ in Christ. (Ephesians 2:11-3:12)

C. Identification “with” or “in Christ” is only true of _____ believers, and there were believers in Christ _____ Paul. (Galatians 3:22-28; Romans 6:1-5; 16:7)

❖ What say the scriptures?

a. The usage of the phrase “_____” which is a unique church age term of identification with Christ due to the baptizing work of the Holy Spirit.

❖ So, was the Holy Spirit placing believers ‘in Christ’ before Paul?

a. Romans _____

D. Water Baptism was practiced _____ Acts 9 and 13 (the Mid-Acts alleged beginning of the Church).

1. _____ baptized in Acts 10:47-48.
2. _____ baptized in Acts 18:8, 19:5.
3. Church-age _____ believers were baptized connected with Paul's ministry. (1 Corinthians 1:13-17)

E. The Lord's Supper was commanded to be practiced until _____ comes again. (1 Corinthians 11:26)

F. Paul and Peter preached the _____ Gospel with a different _____ group emphasis. (Galatians 2:7-9; 1:8-9; 1:15-24)

G. The _____ when properly understood is applicable for today.

III. THE MISSION, MESSAGE, & MEANS OF CHRIST BUILDING HIS CHURCH

A. What is God's _____ to Build Christ's Church? (Matthew 28:16-20)

1. The *audience* originally receiving these instructions were the 11 _____. (Matthew 28:16-17)
2. The *authority* for the Great Commission is _____. (Matthew 28:18)
3. The *assignment* of this mission from Jesus Christ it to _____ of all the nations. (Matthew 28:19)
4. The *activities* involved in carrying out this would involve _____, _____, and _____. (Matthew 28:19-20)
5. The *assuring promise* of Christ in carrying this out is, "Lo, I Am with you _____, even to the end of the age". (Matthew 28:20)

Matthew 28:19-20

"Go therefore and **make disciples** of all the nations, **baptizing** them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, ²⁰ **teaching** them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age." Amen.

B. Why can we be confident that these instructions apply to us today?

1. The _____ of the Great Commission – after Christ's resurrection and right before His ascension and the birthday of the Church.
2. The _____ of the Great Commission – to _____ nations [people groups].
3. The _____ to be with them _____ the end of the age.
4. The _____ about the _____ of Matthew 28:20 (Luke 24:44-49, Acts 1:1-8, John 13-16)

❖ Does the Great Commission Apply to Us?

C. How is this supported by a study of the book of Acts?

1. The disciples did “_____” and “preach the _____”. (Acts 2, 4, 8, 10, 13 and forward)
2. The disciples _____ believers as a public testimony of their faith and identification with Jesus Christ.
3. The disciples _____ believers the truths of Scripture.
4. The term “_____” is used many times in the book of Acts. (Acts 6:1,2,7; 9:1, 19, 25; 11:26, 29; 13:52; 14:20, 22, 28; 15:10; 18:23, 27; 19:9, 30; 20:1,7; 21:4,16)

D. What Then Did God PRODUCE Through All This?

1. The _____ church began. (Acts 2:1-4)
2. The lost were _____ and _____ to the Church. (Acts 2:41-47)
3. _____ churches were planted. (Acts 8:1-4, 11:9-24)
4. Believers were _____ the Word and _____ for ministry. (Acts 11:26)
5. Believers were _____ _____ to evangelize, plant churches, disciple believers, etc. (Acts 13:1-5, 14:21-23)
6. God was _____ through the building of Christ’s Church. (Acts 14:25-28)