

DISPENSATIONAL THEOLOGY COMPARED WITH COVENANT THEOLOGY

I. THE TWO VIEWS OF THE BIBLE'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

II. WHY ARE THERE TWO COMPETING VIEWS?

III. THE BASICS OF COVENANT THEOLOGY

A. Its Definition

1. Covenant Theology is a theological system that develops the Bible's philosophy of history based on two or three unbiblical _____.
2. In contrast, Dispensational Theology is a theological system that develops the Bible's philosophy of history based on the _____ rule of God

B. Its History

1. Covenant Theology as a system began in the _____ and _____ centuries.
 2. The real founder of a well-developed covenant theology is _____ (1536-1587).
 3. Covenant Theology was introduced to America primarily through the _____.
 - Why is this history important?
- ☒ The accusation that Covenant Theology has always been around and dispensationalism is a newer theology IS NOT _____!

IV. THE TEACHINGS OF COVENANT THEOLOGY

A. The Covenants

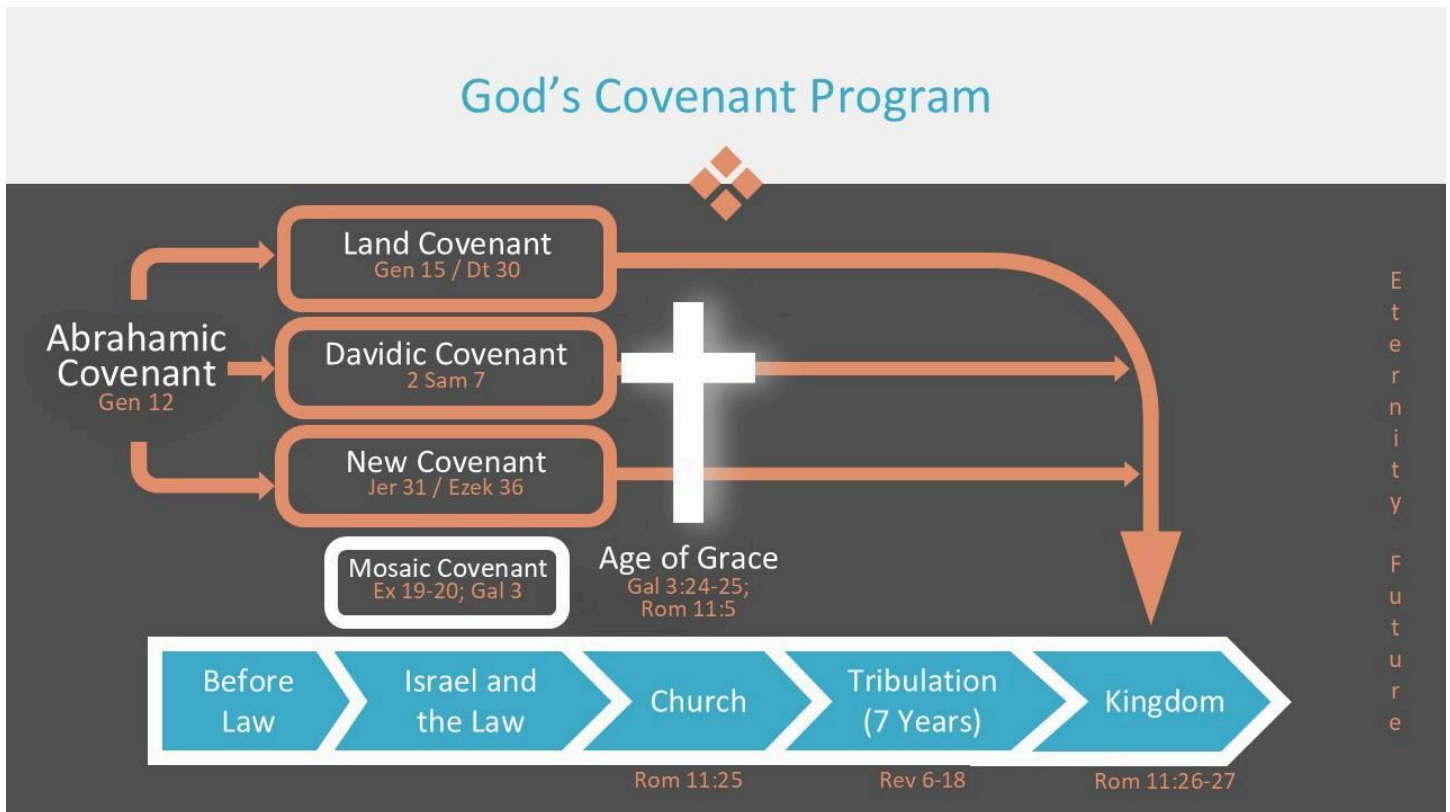
1. The covenant of _____ teaches that in eternity past, God the Father granted the Son to be Head and Redeemer of the elect.
2. The covenant of _____ teaches that God made Adam the representative head of the human race.

Key Verses: Isaiah 11:1-9, Revelation 20:1-7, Ephesians 2:13-16

Key Words: Covenant, Covenant Theology, Dispensation, Dispensationalism, Covenant of Redemption, Covenant of Works, Covenant of Grace

3. The covenant of _____ teaches that God promises salvation through faith in Christ, and the sinner accepts this believingly, promising a life of faith and obedience.

- Do Dispensationalists believe in covenants?
- ☐ Dispensationalists believe in the _____ defined covenants, not the _____ defined ones.



B. The Theological implications

1. Covenant Theology teaches that the Millennial Kingdom of God will not be _____ fulfilled.

- What does the Bible teach regarding this? (Isaiah 11:1-9)
- What is the problem with a “double hermeneutic?”
 - ☐ It is _____
 - ☐ It is subject to human _____ without _____ principles

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- Why is this important?

☐ Your _____ about the future affects how you _____ today.

2. Covenant Theology teaches that Israel's _____ and ownership of the _____ land is not permanent.

- What does the Bible teach regarding this? (Genesis 12:2,3; 13:14-17; 15:7-21; Psalm 105:8-11; Acts 3:25,26; Jeremiah 30:11; 46:27,28)

- Why is this important?

☐ Your view of _____ in God's plan will affect how you view & respond to _____ / _____ events today.

3. Covenant Theology teaches that the Church began during _____ times, either with Adam or Abraham.

- What does the Bible teach regarding this? (1 Corinthians 12:13; Ephesians 3:4-10; Ephesians 2:13-16, 20; Acts 20:28; Matthew 16:18)

- Why is this important?

☐ If you merge Israel with the _____, you confuse God's program for each and mix _____ with _____.

4. Covenant Theology teaches that the _____ is still the Christian's rule of life.

- What does the Bible teach regarding this? (Romans 6:14,15; 7:4,6; Galatians 5:18; Ephesians 2:15,16; Galatians 5:3; James 2:10)

- Why is this important?

☐ A failure to distinguish _____ vs. _____ will result in selectively carrying over Old Testament practices, and a _____, _____ - _____ sanctification.

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