

Major Bible Themes

52 Vital Doctrines of the Scriptures Simplified and Explained

Adapted from the book *Major Bible Themes*
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The Dispensations and Ages

- The Meaning of Dispensations and Ages
 - In the study of Scripture it quickly becomes obvious that revelation falls into well-defined periods.
 - The recognition of these divisions and their divine purposes constitutes one of the most important factors in the accurate interpretation of the Scriptures.
 - The term “dispensation” refers to a period during which a given group is assigned stewardship responsibilities under God’s plan.
 - The term “age” refers to a period within a dispensation during which God’s chosen stewards operate under a given set of circumstances and conditions or rules of life.
 - Ages are mentioned often in the Bible (Eph 2:7; 3:9; Ti 2:12; Heb 6:5) and changes in the arrangement of things are clearly delineated in the Bible (John 1:17; 2 Cor 3:7-11; Heb 7:11-12).
 - Understanding the dispensations and ages results in a clearer understanding of Scripture and often sparks a newfound interest in studying the Bible.
 - While God does not change (Mal 3:6), the instructions He gives to mankind and the responsibilities He assigns to mankind are specific to a given dispensation/age.
 - This means that we must be prepared to distinguish between the primary and secondary application of the Word of God.
 - While there are spiritual lessons to be drawn from every portion of the Bible (2 Tim 3:16-17), it does not follow that believers today are appointed by God to conform to those governing principles which were the will of God for people of other dispensations/ages.
 - The child of God under grace is not situated as was Adam, or Abraham, or the Israelites under the law, nor is he called upon to follow the manner of life that will be required of believers when the King has returned to set up His kingdom on earth.
 - Therefore, it is important to recognize those portions of the Scriptures which directly apply to us and those which do not.
 - By rightly dividing the truth in this way, we can be properly oriented to the present purpose of God and, therefore, better able to understand and pursue the will of God in our lives.

- The dispensations outlines in the Scriptures are...
 - ✦ The Stewardship of the Angels
 - ✦ The Stewardship of Man
 - ✦ The Stewardship of Israel
 - ✦ The Stewardship of the Church
 - ✦ The Stewardship of Christ
- This study will focus on the four dispensations in which man is given stewardship responsibilities.
- The Dispensation of Man
 - This dispensation places stewardship responsibilities on all of mankind and has three distinct ages...
 - ✦ The Age of Innocence.
 - ✦ The Age of Conscience.
 - ✦ The Age of Human Government.
 - The Age of Innocence begins with the creation of man (Gen 1:26-27) and continues until the fall of man (Gen 3:6).
 - ✦ Man was expected to be fruitful and multiply, fill and subdue the earth, rule over the animals, use vegetables for food, and care for the garden of Eden (Gen 1:28-29; 2:15).
 - ✦ The only prohibition given to man was to not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil (Gen 2:17).
 - ✦ This age comes to an end when man fails to obey the one simple command he was given resulting in divine judgment, spiritual death, knowledge of human good and sin, loss of fellowship, and fear of God (Gen 3:6-8).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure of man God introduced the principle of grace with the promise of a Redeemer (Gen 3:15) and coats of skin which are a type of the provision of redemption (Gen 3:21).
 - ✦ Although Adam and Eve were driven out of the garden, they were allowed to live out the rest of their natural lives (Gen 3:23-24).
 - ✦ With God's righteous judgment upon them a new age had begun.
 - The Age of Conscience begins after the fall of man and continues until the flood event is complete (Gen 8:19).
 - ✦ Man was required to live according to his conscience and in keeping with such knowledge of God as was given to him.
 - ✦ The conscience can convict, but it cannot bring victory (Rom 2:14-15; 1 Cor 8:7).
 - ✦ Adam's children demonstrated his sin nature when Cain refused to bring a blood offering to God and murdered Abel (Gen 4:3-8).

- ✦ Over time the wickedness of the human heart reached such a stage that judgment was necessary (Gen 6:5, 11-13) so God brought upon the earth the universal flood (Gen 7:21-24).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure God manifested His grace in that some were saved like Enoch (Gen 5:24) and Noah and his family were saved by the ark (Heb 11:7).
 - ✦ God thus preserved the line of the Redeemer while demonstrating His sovereignty in judging the world by the flood.
 - The Age of Human Government begins after the flood and continues until God's calls Abram (Gen 12:1).
 - ✦ At the culmination of the flood event God establishes the first element of human government (Gen 9:5-6).
 - ✦ Man was once again commanded to fill the earth (Gen 9:1).
 - ✦ God made an unconditional covenant with Noah (Gen 9:8-13) promising never again to destroy the world by flood (Gen 9:11).
 - ✦ God also promised that the seasons would not cease (Gen 8:22).
 - ✦ Sin continued to make its presence known as shown by Noah's drunkenness (Gen 9:21) and Ham's irreverence (Gen 9:22).
 - ✦ Pride led men to build the Tower of Babel (Gen 11:1-4) which brought God's judgment in the confusing of their language (Gen 11:5-7) and the scattering of men across all the earth (Gen 11:8-9).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure God manifested His grace in that a godly remnant was preserved (Gen 11:10-32) from whom Abram was chosen (Gen 12:1-3).
 - It is important to note here that the roles of the conscience and the divine institution of human government continue on into later dispensations.
 - Each age of the Dispensation of Man ends with failure resulting in divine judgment and yet God's grace is evident throughout this stewardship.
- The Dispensation of Israel
 - This dispensation places stewardship responsibilities on a select subset of mankind and has five distinct ages...
 - ✦ The Age of Promise.
 - ✦ The Age of Law.
 - ✦ The Age of the Incarnation.
 - ✦ The Age of Tribulation
 - ✦ The Age of Millennial Reign
 - The first three of these ages have been completed, but the final two have not yet taken place.
 - The stewardship responsibilities during this dispensation are placed upon a people of earthly lineage – the Jewish people.
 - The Jewish people are chosen by God as the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (renamed Israel, Gen 32:28) – a people which include both believers and unbelievers.

- The Age of Promise begins with the covenant God makes with Abraham (Gen 12:1-2; 13:16; 15:5; 17:6-8).
 - ✦ This covenant brings blessing to the entire earth (Gen 12:3).
 - ✦ This covenant was only partially fulfilled in Abraham's lifetime and the effects of this covenant extend throughout human history.
 - ✦ This covenant does not depend upon human faithfulness, but only upon the faithfulness of God (Gen 15:9-17).
 - ✦ This covenant is declared to be everlasting (Gen 17:7, 13, 19).
 - ✦ This covenant bestowed stewardship responsibilities on the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (1 Chr 16:16-17; Ps 105:10), but the overriding principles of human government and conscience still remain in effect for people in general.
 - ✦ Abraham showed a lack of faith when he left the land God promised to him (Gen 12:1-20) and failed to trust in God's promise of a child (Gen 16:1-16), but later demonstrated tremendous faith in his willingness to sacrifice his son Isaac (Gen 22:1-18).
 - ✦ Isaac followed after his father's failures when he ventured as close to Egypt as he could and lied about his wife (Gen 26:1-17).
 - ✦ Jacob failed to trust in the promise that God had given his mother at his birth (Gen 25:23; 28:13-15, 20-21) and proved himself to be a schemer and a liar (Gen 27:1-29).
 - ✦ The people of Israel were continually grumbling (Ex 15:24; 16:2) and showed a lack of faith in God's provision for their escape from Egypt (Ex 14:10-12) and rejected God's promise of victory in taking the promised land (Num 14:1-10).
 - ✦ In the midst of these failures, God showed His people Israel abundant grace in His constant care, their deliverance from Egypt, and the institution of the Passover feast.
 - ✦ The Age of Promise ends with the giving of the Law (Ex 19), but the unconditional promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob continue to be in force as an object of faith and hope.
 - ✦ The Age of Promise clearly established the sovereignty of God, provided a channel of special divine revelation to the nation of Israel, revealed the grace of God, and further clarified the promise of the coming redeemer.
- The Age of Law begins with the giving of the Law to the people of Israel (Ex 19:3ff).
 - ✦ Unlike the covenant given to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the Mosaic Law is conditioned upon the obedience of the people.
 - ✦ The Mosaic Law contains three major divisions...
 - The Commandments – the express will of God (Ex 20:1-26).
 - The Judgments – the social/civil life of Israel (Ex 21:1-24:11).
 - The Ordinances – the religious life of Israel (Ex 24:12-31:18).

- ✦ The Law gave the people of Israel a complete system of worship and prayer and taught them about cleansing and forgiveness.
 - ✦ Under the Law there was continual failure and judgment...
 - The idolatry during the period of the judges.
 - The division of the nation into two kingdoms.
 - The Assyrian and Babylonian captivities.
 - ✦ In the midst of the failure of the people of Israel under the Law, God showed His grace in accepting the genuine repentance of His people, giving them a sacrificial system that highlighted His forgiveness, preserving the nation and providing them with leaders in the prophets, judges and kings.
 - ✦ The purpose of the Law was to provide a righteous rule of life and bring sin out into the open, not to provide for man's salvation.
 - ✦ Through the Law God demonstrated that everyone is guilty and accountable, highlighting the need for Christ (Gal 3:21-27).
 - ✦ The Age of Law ended with the coming of the Messiah, but the Law remained as a governing principle during the life of Christ.
 - ✦ The Law was given specifically to Israel and is not the rule of life for the Church, although many principles of application can still be drawn from the Law today.
- The Age of the Incarnation begins with the birth of the Christ child (Matt 1:18-25).
- ✦ The coming of the Messiah had been anticipated by those who diligently studied God's word (Matt 2:1-2).
 - ✦ His arrival fulfilled many prophecies (Seed of the Woman, Abraham's seed, Lion of Judah, Root of David, born in Bethlehem, etc.) and certainly changed the circumstances and conditions for His people, but Israel remained God's stewards on the earth.
 - ✦ One significant change with the incarnation of Christ is that God was now speaking to His people through His Son (Heb 1:1-2) who, in His humanity, was a Jewish prophet.
 - ✦ As a whole, the people of Israel rejected Christ (Matt 21:42-45; Rom 9:30-33).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure of the Jewish people, God showed His grace by blessing the Jews who did accept Christ and employing the rejection of the majority to bring Christ to the Cross and fulfill His perfect plan of salvation for Jews and Gentiles alike.
 - ✦ The Age of the Incarnation ended with the crucifixion of Christ, His resurrection and ascension, and the advent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.
- God has not rejected Israel (Rom 11:1-2), but He has placed their stewardship on hold for the present time (Rom 11:25).
- Thus, the Age of the Tribulation and the Age of Millennial Reign occur when Israel's stewardship is restored following the "mystery" stewardship – The Dispensation of the Church.

- The Dispensation of the Church
 - This dispensation places stewardship responsibilities on a select subset of mankind and has two distinct ages...
 - ✦ The Age of the Apostles.
 - ✦ The Age of the Local Church.
 - The stewardship responsibilities during this dispensation are placed upon a people of heavenly lineage – the Church.
 - The Church are a people chosen by God as members of the body of Christ based solely upon faith in the Savior – a people which includes both Jews and Gentiles (1 Cor 12:13; Gal 3:28).
 - The people of the Church have some unique characteristics...
 - ✦ Universal baptism into Christ and the body of Christ.
 - ✦ Universal indwelling of God the Holy Spirit.
 - ✦ Universal priesthood with Jesus Christ Himself as High Priest.
 - ✦ Freedom from the Law, ritual worship, calendar of feasts, etc.
 - ✦ Called to “multiply” by giving the gospel to the world.
 - The Age of the Apostles begins at Pentecost when the apostles of the Lamb become the first apostles of the Church.
 - ✦ At the beginning of this age the apostles were responsible for establishing the practices of the believers in this new dispensation of grace (Acts 2:42).
 - ✦ The apostles’ authority concerning the matters of the Church was being confirmed by the signs and wonders God was performing through them (Acts 2:22, 43; 5:12; 2 Cor 12:12).
 - ✦ The Church soon found itself under persecution (Acts 4:1-3; 5:18) which resulted in the need for the saints to come together and support one another in an extraordinary way (Acts 4:32-35).
 - ✦ The need to maintain the unity of the early Church was so critical that the apostles participated in the handing out of some extreme judgment for those who sought to introduce deceit (Acts 5:1-10).
 - ✦ As the Church began to grow additional apostles were called (Paul, Barnabas, etc.) and sent out to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ and establish local churches throughout the region.
 - ✦ The apostles were also responsible to maintain the integrity of the doctrines being taught (Acts 15:1-12; 16:4) since there was no established canon of Scripture to use as a doctrinal standard.
 - ✦ One of the requirements to be an apostle is to have seen the Lord Jesus Christ in person (1 Cor 9:1) and Paul was the last of the apostles to be called (1 Cor 15:8), even though some have falsely tried to claim to be apostles of the Church (2 Cor 11:13).

- ✦ The end of the apostles authority over local churches was declared in John’s vision when Jesus Christ is seen holding the messengers (pastors) of the local churches in His right hand (Rev 1:16, 20).
 - ✦ The Age of the Apostles officially came to its end when John, as the last living apostle, died around 100 A.D.
- The Age of the Local Church officially begins when John, the last living apostle, dies around 100 A.D.
- ✦ Many local churches had become “independent” prior to John’s death as the other apostles died or were martyred for their faith.
 - ✦ In this age the pastors of local churches were supposed to be directly accountable to Jesus Christ (Rev 1:16, 20).
 - ✦ As the canon of Scripture was being established, the Bible itself became the true doctrinal standard for all believers.
 - ✦ Sadly, the history of the Church reveals many man-made systems of local church governance (many still exist today) and a myriad of traditions that were given precedence over the Scriptures.
 - ✦ God’s focus in this present age is on the local churches where He assembles flocks of believers with a variety of spiritual gifts (1 Cor 12:4) which are to be employed in serving one another (1 Pet 4:10) for the edification of the believers in the church (1 Cor 14:12, 26).
 - ✦ With the completion of the canon of Scripture the “partial” gifts (word of knowledge, prophecy, etc. which were necessary during the Age of the Apostles) were “done away” (1 Cor 13:8-10).
 - ✦ God’s priorities for the local church are teaching, fellowship, the taking of communion, and prayer (Acts 2:42).
 - ✦ God provides for these activities by sending spiritually gifted men to the local churches (Eph 4:11) to...
 - Equip the saints for their work of service (Eph 4:12).
 - Build up the body of Christ (Eph 4:12).
 - Unite believers in the common bond of their faith and the knowledge of the Son of God (Eph 4:13).
 - Help us grow to spiritual maturity as we become more Christ-like in our walk (Eph 4:13).
 - ✦ In spite of all of God’s amazing provisions for the people of His Church, this present age will end with a falling away from the faith (1 Tim 4:1; 2 Tim 3:1-5; 4:3-4; 2 Pet 3:3-4).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure of the Church, God will show His grace by rescuing us from the wrath to come (1 Thess 1:10), gathering the Bride of Christ at the Rapture of the Church (1 Thess 4:16-17).
- Upon the Rapture of the Church the Dispensation of the Church comes to an end and stewardship responsibilities return to the previous stewards – the Jewish people.

- The Dispensation of Israel (A Reprise)
 - The Jewish people will resume their role as God’s stewards on the earth once the “mystery” stewardship of the Church has been culminated at the Rapture.
 - Because the Jewish people are defined by earthly lineage there has typically been a mixture of believing and unbelieving Jews on the earth, but once the Rapture occurs there will be nothing but unbelievers left, so all of God’s stewards will be unbelievers for the first time since the fall of man – at least for a brief time.
 - The period of time that elapses between the Rapture and the beginning of the Age of Tribulation is not revealed in the Bible, but given the circumstances it is likely to be relatively short.
 - The Age of Tribulation begins with the signing of the covenant between the Antichrist and Israel (Dan 9:27).
 - ✦ This covenant marks the beginning of Daniel’s 70th “week” which is a seven year period also known as Jacob’s Distress (Jer 30:7).
 - ✦ During this age God will pour out His judgments upon His people Israel to bring about their repentance as well as the Gentile nations because of their opposition to the Jewish people.
 - ✦ The Lord Jesus Christ Himself will open the seven seals (Rev 6:1) unleashing judgment upon the earth, the seventh seal unleashing seven trumpets (Rev 8:1-2) and the seventh trumpet unleashing seven bowls of wrath (Rev 15:7).
 - ✦ There will be 144,000 Jewish believers (12,000 ea. from 12 tribes) marked out and sealed by God for Divine preservation in the midst of this judgment (Rev 7:4-8).
 - ✦ Midway through this seven year period the Antichrist will put an end to sacrifices and offerings (Dan 9:27) and will setup the Abomination of Desolation (Dan 11:31; 12:11), taking His seat in the temple and displaying himself as being God (2 Thess 2:4).
 - ✦ The False Prophet will deceive many with signs and wonders to worship an image of the Beast and take “the mark” (Rev 13:13-17).
 - ✦ At the end of this age Jesus Christ will return to the earth to destroy the armies of the Antichrist (Rev 19:11-21) which will have gathered together at Armageddon (Rev 16:13-16).
 - ✦ During the Age of Tribulation ½ of the people on earth will be executed (Rev 6:8; 9:18) and the vast majority of the remainder will not respond to the judgments and repent (Rev 9:20-21).
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure, God will show His grace by bringing many to repentance, preserving the 144,000, and saving those who survive until the end of the age (Mt 24:13) when Christ returns.

- The Age of Millennial Reign begins after Jesus Christ returns at the Second Advent to set up His kingdom on earth.
 - ✦ Before the kingdom is established...
 - Satan will be bound and sealed up in the abyss where he will remain until the end of the 1000 years (Rev 20:1-3).
 - Unbelieving Jews (Ezek 20:33-44) and Gentiles (Matt 25:31-46) will be judged and removed from the earth leaving behind only the believers who survived the Age of Tribulation.
 - All those who were martyred for their faith in the Tribulation (Rev 20:4-6) and all the Old Testament saints (Dan 12:2) will be resurrected to reign with Christ during the 1000 years.
 - ✦ NOTE: The saints of the Church will also reign with Christ during the millennium. The royal wedding will take place in heaven in between the Rapture and the 2nd Advent and the Bride of Christ (a.k.a. the Church) will return with Him (Jude 14; Rev 19:14) to reign with Him during the 1000 years.
 - ✦ During the Age of Millennial Reign Jesus Christ will rule over Israel on the throne of David (2 Sam 7:16; Matt 25:31) and rule the Gentile nations with a rod of iron (Rev 19:15) requiring them to pay tribute to Him annually or suffer punishment (Zech 14:16-19).
 - ✦ The Age of Millennial Reign will begin with believers only, but during the 1000 years many generations will be born and myriads of those people will reject Jesus, willfully join Satan, and surround Jerusalem in a final uprising against the Christ (Rev 20:7-9a).
 - ✦ Jesus will respond by destroying the rebels by fire (Rev 20:9b) dealing Satan his ultimate defeat (Rev 20:10).
 - ✦ The Age of Millennial Reign ends with the destruction of the current universe by fire (2 Pet 3:7, 10-12; Rev 20:11).
 - ✦ The end of this age also marks the end of the Dispensation of Israel, another dispensation which ends in failure.
 - ✦ This failure is remarkable because this age is characterized by...
 - A perfect beginning (a world full of believers with universal knowledge of God and the terms of salvation).
 - The glorious presence of Christ Himself.
 - A perfect government and perfect justice system.
 - Satan and his minions rendered inactive.
 - ✦ In the midst of this failure, God will show His grace in re-gathering Israel (Isa 11:11-12; Jer 30:1-3; Ezk 39:25-29; Mt 24:31; Mk 13:27), the salvation of His people (Isa 12), and the fulfillment of the new covenant with Israel (Jer 31:31-34).
 - ✦ Upon completion of this dispensation, man has been tested in virtually every circumstance and condition and has proven that he will fail regardless of how

favorable the conditions might be, proving once and for all that man can be successful only when he is lifted up by the almighty hand of God in His matchless grace.

- The Dispensation of Christ
 - The Dispensation of Christ places stewardship responsibility upon Christ Himself.
 - ✦ Jesus Christ will set up His perfect kingdom on the new heavens and the new earth in which righteousness dwells (2 Pet 3:13).
 - ✦ Before the new heavens and earth are created, the Great White Throne judgment of unbelievers will take place (Rev 20:11-15) bringing a final end to all lawlessness and rebellion against God.
 - ✦ This final dispensation is also known as the Fullness of the Times, the summing up of all things in Christ (Eph 1:10).
 - Note that there is no “under the earth” (Ph 2:10; Rev 5:3, 13).
 - ✦ The Fullness of the Times should not be confused with the fullness of the time (singular) which is a reference to the point in human history when God sent His Son at 1st Advent (Gal 4:4).
 - ✦ This dispensation will be characterized by unabated righteousness in an environment where volition still exists, but only choices that glorify God will be made.
 - ✦ At the end of this dispensation Jesus Christ will hand over the kingdom to God the Father (1 Cor 15:24) and He Himself will be the Eternal Father to the saints of every dispensation (Isa 9:6).
 - Note that within this dispensation no ages have been defined because the circumstances and conditions remain the same throughout this stewardship of Jesus Christ.
 - Some believe that the establishment of the new heavens and the new earth marks the beginning of the eternal state, but as we have seen there is an “end” in which Christ hands over the kingdom and this must take place some time after Christ has been established as king over all of mankind.
 - This dispensation culminates God’s plan for mankind in time and is the only stewardship that ends with perfect success.
- Questions
 - How important is the doctrine of dispensations and ages?
 - Define the term dispensation.
 - Define the term age.

- Name the four dispensations which involve human beings.

- How does understanding dispensations help us to understand the distinction between primary and secondary application of the Word of God?

- How does understanding dispensations in interpreting the Scriptures help us to explain instructions given to mankind that seem to be contradictory?

- How does the use of normal (or literal) interpretation relate to the doctrine of dispensations and ages?

- How does progressive revelation relate to the doctrine of dispensations and ages?

- How do dispensations and ages explain the changes in the rules of life?

- Which dispensations and ages are most important?

- What was the requirement of man during the age of innocence?

- How was God's grace shown in the age of innocence?

- Summarize the revelation of God in the age of innocence.

- To what extent did the age of conscience reveal the failure of mankind?

- How was God's grace shown in the age of conscience?

- To what extent did the age of human government reveal the failure of mankind?
- How was God's grace shown in the age of human government?
- What role do conscience and human government play today?
- When did the dispensation of Israel begin?
- How are the people of Israel delineated from the rest of mankind?
- What was provided in the age of promise and what was required of man in regard to it?
- Describe human failure under the age of promise.
- How was God's grace shown in the age of promise?
- Who was placed under the Law?
- Name the major divisions of the Law.
- How complex was the Law as a detailed religious system?
- Describe the failure of Israel under the Law.
- How was God's grace shown in the age of Law?

- Describe the purpose of the Law.
- Did the Law end when Jesus Christ came in the flesh?
- Describe human failure under the age of the incarnation.
- How was God's grace shown in the age of the incarnation?
- When did the dispensation of the Church begin?
- How are the people of the Church delineated from the rest of mankind?
- Name some unique characteristics of the Church.
- In what ways did God reveal that the apostles were truly of Him?
- When did the age of the apostles come to an end?
- Without apostles overseeing the local churches, how is doctrinal purity maintained?
- When are the four main activities of the local church?
- In what ways does God provide for these activities?

- Describe human failure in the dispensation of the Church.
- How was God's grace shown in the dispensation of the Church?
- What event marks the end of the dispensation of the Church?
- Who becomes God's steward on the earth once the Church is gone?
- What event marks the beginning of the age of tribulation?
- What is the purpose of God's wrath during the age of tribulation?
- Who breaks the seals unleashing this wrath?
- Who rises to prominence during the age of tribulation?
- Describe human failure during the age of tribulation.
- How was God's grace shown in the age of tribulation?
- What event brings the age of tribulation to an end?
- What must occur before Jesus Christ establishes the millennial kingdom?
- Where are the saints of the Church during the millennial kingdom?

- What are Gentile nations required to do during the millennial kingdom?

- Will there be unbelievers in the millennial kingdom? At the start? At the end?

- What characteristics of the millennial kingdom should have contributed to the success of mankind during this age?

- Describe human failure in the age of the millennial kingdom.

- How was God's grace shown in the age of the millennial kingdom?

- What occurs at the end of the 1000 years?

- What takes place before the establishment of the new heavens and the new earth?

- Name some characteristics of the dispensation of Christ.

- What is another name for the dispensation of Christ?

- Describe human failure in the dispensation of Christ.

- What takes place at the end of the dispensation of Christ?