DISPENSATIONAL DIVISIONS OF THE AGES

I. The "Dispensation of _____"—from _____ to the _____ (Gen. 1:26-2:23)

A. Man in a _____ environment, with no _____ nature, still _____

B. Duration uncertain—almost certainly _____ than _____

II. The "Dispensation of _____"—from the Fall to the _____ (Gen. 3-7)

A. Man guided by his conscience still _____

B. Duration of about _____

III. The "Dispensation of _____"—from the Flood to the _____ (Gen 8-11)

A. Man with organized government for _____ still _____

B. Duration of about _____

IV. The "Dispensation of _____"—from the call of Abraham to the _____ (Gen. 12 – Exod. 18)

A. Man with promise of God's _____ still _____

B. Duration of about _____

V. The "Dispensation of _____"—from the Exodus to _____ (Exod. 19 – Acts 1)

A. Called "this _____ age" in the _____ (Matt. 13:39-40; Lk. 1:70; 16:8; Jn. 9:32)

B. Man with a _____ of God's law still _____, even in the physical presence of the _____

C. Duration of about _____

VI. The "Dispensation of _____"—from _____ to Christ's _____ (Acts 2 – Rev. 5)

A. Called "this present age" in _____ and the _____ (Gal. 1:4; Eph. 1:21)

B. Man with the offer of _____, the knowledge of _____, and the presence of the indwelling _____, still _____

C. Duration of nearly _____ and _____

VII. The "Dispensation of _____"—from the _____ of the _____ to the _____ (Rev. 4-19)

A. Man under intense _____ from God will still _____

B. Duration will be _____

VIII. The "Dispensation of the _____"—from the descent of _____ to _____

A. Man under direct governmental _____ with _____ on the _____ will still _____

B. Duration will be _____, after which the "_____" conclude and "_____" begins

C. Situation will _____ with that transition

1. Man's sin nature is _____

2. Satan is _____

3. All opportunity for disobedience is _____ in the _____ _____ and _____