

# Books of the Bible in their Dispensational Context

Understanding where God has placed lines of demarcation in his word will aid in the proper, dispensational study of the Bible by rightly dividing the word of truth. In the diagram below, you will see that “Old Testament”, given to Israel, and “New Testament”, given to Israel and Judah, runs from blood to blood, death to death (Heb9:15-17; Ex24:7,8; Mt15:37; Mk15:39; Lu23:46; Jn19:30). While the New Testament (New Covenant) began at Christ’s death and was given to the Remnant of Israel for the purposes of preaching repentance to unbelieving Israel (Ac2:38; 3:19; 5:31), they rejected the Spirit-filled apostles’ message by killing Stephen, James and scattering the Remnant (Ac7:51-9:2).

In Acts 9, the Lord Jesus Christ returned, saved Saul of Tarsus, revealed the mystery Church the Body of Christ (the new creature), and gave him charge to preach salvation through gospel of the grace of God to all men, apart from Israel (Rom16:25; Eph2:11-16; 3:1-12; Col1:25-27; Gal6:15). This mystery, kept secret since the world began but now revealed, teaches the blinding and temporary cessation of God’s dealings with and through his chosen nation (Rom11:11,25-28).

When God determines to remove the body of Christ (1Thess4:15-18; 5:9,10; Rom5:1-11), he will again usher in the day of the Lord’s judgment and resume his New Covenant dealings with Israel (Heb8:8-10; Rom11:26-29). The Hebrew epistles contain information of great import concerning the benefits of the cross for Israel, their Spirit-operation under the New Covenant through the tribulation and into their earthly kingdom (Heb12:28; Jas2:5; 2Pe1:11; 3:1-14; Rev1-22).

