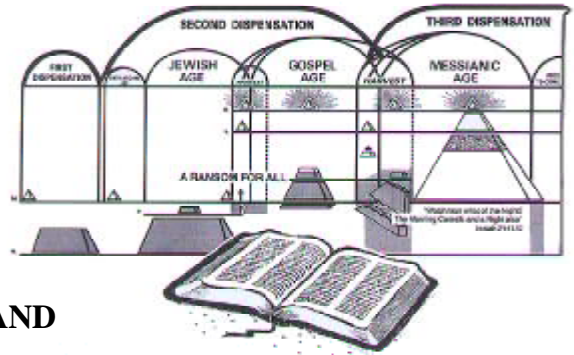


FORT WORTH BIBLE STUDENTS

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THE TIME IS AT HAND

STUDY 7

PARALLEL DISPENSATIONS

NAME: _____

PHONE: ()

- ◆ **BEFORE** filling in the blanks, please prayerfully **study** the 84 paragraphs and the scriptures cited with the questions. We suggest that you number the paragraphs in your book.
- ◆ Return your answers to us. **PLEASE ENCLOSE A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE.** Our Canadian and International friends may make special arrangements for the postage.
- ◆ Your answers will be checked and returned to you for your future studies.
- ◆ **STUDY 8** will be sent when you have completed this lesson.

1. The whole Jewish system in all its features was _____ of the Christian dispensation and pointed out the glorious work in the Millennial Age.

2. (a) Who is the Head and forerunner of the Christian Church? _____

(b) Was the high or heavenly calling extended to anyone prior to the first advent of Jesus? _____

(c) The call and favor to those of past ages, as they will also be to those after the highway of holiness is opened, were to earthly honor and everlasting life as _____ beings.

(d) Those who accept the call to a change of nature from human to _____ are directed to tread in the _____ of their _____ and Forerunner. (1 Peter 2:21)

3. (a) The Holy _____ has been given to guide the Church into all truth.

(b) The _____ are ministering spirits sent to minister to the heirs of this great _____ (Hebrews 1:14)

(c) Our Lord's special care has been over the fully consecrated down through the _____ Age. (Matthew 28:20)

(d) Are the writings of the Apostles directed to the Church or the world? The _____

(e) The prophecies which testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, were given by holy men of old for the instruction of the Christian _____

(I Peter 1:12)

4. The whole _____ nation during the Jewish Age furnished a _____ view of the entire plan of salvation in all its workings.

5. Many of the typical features of God's dealings with Israel are parallel not only in _____, but also in their relative _____ of occurrence.

6. (a) Paul designates the Jewish church "Israel after the _____" (fleshly Israel) and the Christian Church "The Israel of God" (_____ Israel). (1 Corinthians 10:11; Galatians 6:16)

(b) Fleshly Israel is described as a house of _____ and Spiritual Israel as a house of _____. (Hebrews 3:5,6; Romans 8:14)

7. (a) In both cases there have been a Nominal _____ and a _____ Israel. (Romans 9:6)

(b) In the harvest of the Jewish Age, the wheat was separated from the _____. (Matthew 3:12)

(c) In the harvest of the Gospel Age, the wheat is being separated from the _____. (Matt. 13:24-40)

8. (a) The head of the fleshly house was _____ (surnamed Israel) who had _____ sons.

(b) The founder of the spiritual house is _____ who established it through _____ apostles.

(c) In point of time fleshly _____ was first called, but in time of favor and time of realization, _____ Israel comes first.

(d) Abraham typified the heavenly _____.

9,10. (a) Does the expression, "both the houses of Israel" refer to the two divisions of fleshly Israel, after the split in the days of Rehoboam? _____

(b) After the return from captivity of many of the faithful of all the tribes, was Israel known by the one original name, Israel? _____

(c) Our Lord was sent to the _____ sheep of

the one house of _____ (Matthew 10:5,6; 15:24.

(d) Did Paul, Peter, and James speak of the twelve tribes as one people? (Romans 11:25,26; Acts 2:36; James 1:1) _____

11. (a) The promises to the fleshly house of Israel were all _____, but the promises to the spiritual house are all _____

(b) Exceeding great and precious _____ have been given to spiritual Israel. (2 Peter 1:4)

(c) The faithful among fleshly Israel who died before our Redeemer will be “_____ in all the earth” during the mediatorial reign of Christ. (Psalm 45:16)

12. The spiritual house of Israel (a holy priesthood) offers up _____ or human rights, not spiritual things. (1 Peter 2:5,9,10) See the footnote.

13. (a) Fleshly Israel had, by God’s appointment, a Tabernacle made with _____, but spiritual Israel has “the true (the antitypical) Tabernacle, which the Lord pitched and not _____”. (Hebrews 9:1-23)

(b) The better sacrifices than the typical will actually and forever cancel the sins of the whole _____.

(c) Our Lord Jesus is the High _____, of the true church, the under priests.

14. (a) Fleshly Israel was taken captive into literal _____ and mystic Babylon carried away captive spiritual _____.

(b) In the type, the golden _____ of the temple were carried away by literal Babylon; in the antitype, the divine truths were far removed, perverted and misapplied by mystic _____.

(c) Literal Babylon, being built upon the river _____ was overthrown by the turning aside of those waters.

(d) Mystic Babylon, supported by many waters (_____, nations) will fall through the turning aside of its _____ and sustainers (the people). (Revelation 16:12)

15-19. (a) The Jewish Age was typical of the _____ Age.

(b) “Blindness in part is happened to _____ (natural, or fleshly) until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. “ (Romans 11:25-26)

(c) When the Deliverer (our Lord and his body members) is complete, _____ shall be turned away from Jacob.

(d) God’s promises are sure of _____

(e) The return of favor to fleshly Israel shortly after 1874 is one of the first features of _____ work.

20. (a) The general call to the high privilege of becoming members of the _____ of Christ ended in 1881 when enough had accepted the invitation to make up the predestinated number.

(b) Since 1881 some of the number called have failed and hence _____ for these have been necessary on an individual basis.

(c) Those not called to the high calling will, in due time, have the opportunity of being restored to human perfection by way of the _____ of holiness. (Isaiah 35:8)

21,22. (a) Fleshly Israel, like spiritual Israel, was called to be God’s _____ people. (Exodus 19:5; Titus 2:14)

(b) The national life of Israel (a period of 1845 years) began at the death of _____ and ended when they rejected _____ in 33 A.D. (Genesis 44:28,33; Matthew 23:38)

(c) God continued his favor to individuals in the nation of _____ from the time our Lord was crucified until the first Gentile (Cornelius) was favored (Acts 10) in _____ A.D. (the end of the 70 weeks of years prophesied by Daniel (Chapter 9, verse 24).

23. (a) During the 1845 years of national favor to Israel, both chastisements and _____ were given by the Almighty God.

(b) When Israel repented and cried unto the Lord, they were _____ from their enemies.

(c) The unfitness of the nation of _____ to represent God’s kingdom on earth was manifested when they _____ the long promised Messiah.

24. (a) Who was offered joint-heirship with Messiah after Israel (with the exception of the faithful “remnant”) rejected our Redeemer? _____.

(b) Blindness in part remains upon natural _____ until the _____ of the Gentiles be come into the high favor of joint-heirship with Christ.

25. Because of natural Israel’s pride, Christ was “a _____ of stumbling and a _____ of offense.” (Romans 9:32,33; Isaiah 8:14)

26. How many Jews, since 36 A.D., have accepted the dear Redeemer and God’s favor to become the bride of Christ? _____

27,28. When Israel rejected the dear Redeemer, they became “a byword and a _____” unto all nations. (Jeremiah 16:9-13)

29. Was Israel to be cast off forever from God’s favor? _____

30. (a) In the New Testament pointed references to

the return of favor to Israel are given by _____ (Acts 15:14-16) and by _____ (Romans 11:26).

(b) The Hebrew word "mishneh", translated _____ in Jeremiah 16:18 signifies a repetition or a second _____.

31. (a) The length of time from the death of Jacob to the death of Jesus, a period of favor to Israel, was _____ years.

(b) Eighteen hundred forty-five years, without favor to Israel, from 33 A.D. ended in _____ A.D.

32,33. (a) The Berlin Congress of Nations was held in the year _____ A.D.

(b) The central figure of this Congress was Lord _____ (a Jew), then Prime Minister of _____.

(c) England assumed a general protectorate over the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, which included _____.

(d) Conditions for Jews living in Palestine improved and the door was _____ for Jews to locate there.

(e) Persecutions in _____ and _____ compelled many Jews to go to Palestine.

34. The lease to the Gentiles expired in 1914; therefore, Jerusalem is no longer trodden down by the _____ (Luke 21:24)

35. (a) The work of the Jewish Age _____ lapped upon the work of the beginning of the Gospel Age.

(b) The work of the Gospel Age harvest laps upon the work of the incoming _____ Age.

36. During each of the lapping periods, the old arrangement is _____ down and the new is _____ (Isaiah 63:4)

37-39. (a) The author of "Studies In The Scriptures" published information regarding the parallels in pamphlet form in _____ which was prior to the time of returning favor to Israel in 1878.

(b) Prof. Delitzsch published his _____ translation of the _____ Testament shortly after 1878.

(c) A great Christian movement among the Hebrews which started after 1878, was headed by _____.

40. (a) Only the faithful _____ at the present see and know that 1878 is a very important date.

(b) In prophetic vision Zechariah walks beside Jesus as he rode into _____, at which time the people _____, but then five days later our Redeemer was _____ (John 12:1-15)

(c) Israel's portion of disfavor (the same length

as their period of favor) started at the time they rejected the Lord's anointed, as their _____ (Zechariah 9:12)

(d) Did Zechariah's prophecy mark the exact day that Israel's disfavor would begin? _____

(e) Jesus declared, "O Jerusalem...Behold your house is left unto you _____" (Matthew 3:37,38)

41-45. (a) Both Jeremiah (16:18) and Zechariah (9:9-12), when referring to Israel's double, use the Hebrew word "_____", (another equal portion or _____).

46-49. (a) The prophet Isaiah takes his standpoint down at the time when the double would be fulfilled - A.D. _____

(b) Since the double has been accomplished, it is time to speak _____ to Jerusalem. (Isaiah 40:1,2)

(c) The Hebrew word "kephel", translated "double" in Isaiah 40:2, signifies double in the sense of a thing _____ in the middle.

(d) Jeremiah foretold that God would scatter Israel among the nations and that after they received their _____, he would gather them again. (Jeremiah 16:14-18)

50-53. (a) Simeon said that the child Jesus was set for the _____ and _____ again of many in Israel. (Luke 2:34)

(b) The prophets foretold that our Lord "shall be a stone of _____ and for a rock of _____ to both the houses of Israel." (Isaiah 8:14)

(c) The expression, "both the houses of Israel" refers to nominal _____ Israel cast off from favor in _____ A.D., and to the nominal Gospel _____, cast off in A. D. _____

(d) The harvest of the _____ Age is the time for the separation of the true church from the nominal church. (Revelation 18:4; Psalm 50:5)

54-61 (a) From the death of Jacob to the death of Jesus was a period of _____ years and this equal period of time from the death of Jesus in 33 A.D.

brings us to A.D. _____

(b) From the Abrahamic covenant to the death of Jacob was _____ years.

(c) The period from Jacob's death to the Exodus was _____ years.

(d) From Jacob's death to our Anno Domini was _____ years.

(e) From A.D. to the crucifixion of our Lord was _____ full years.

62-67. (a) The Jewish Age ended with a _____ (John 4:35-38) of the wheat from the chaff. (Matt. 3:12)

(b) The Gospel Age is ending with a harvest of

the wheat from the _____ (Matthew 13:39,40)

(c) Part of the work in the end of the Gospel Age relates to the vine of the _____, as distinguished from the true vine of the _____ planting. (Revelation 14:18-20; John 15:1-6)

(d) The harvest of the Gospel Age began with the second _____ of our Lord in 1874 and will continue until the wheat is completely gathered and the tares burned.

(e) The fall of A.D. 1874, when our Lord became present, corresponds to A.D. 29 at the time our Lord was baptized and _____ by the holy Spirit.

(f) The spring of 1878 at which time our Lord began to exercise his kingly authority, corresponds to A.D. _____ at which time our Lord assumed the office of King and cleansed the Temple, etc.

(g) October, A.D. 1881, at which time the general call ceased (but not the individual replacement call) corresponds to A.D. _____ at which time favor went to Gentile believers.

(h) The storm of trouble is held back until God's messengers seal his servants intellectually with the _____. (Revelation 7:3)

(i) The truth is now _____ the wheat from the tares. (Matthew 10:34-37)

(j) They who love peace more than the _____ will be tested.

68-70. (a) In the end of the Jewish Age, as it is also in the end of the Gospel Age, the _____ of Christ and the _____ are the main points of testing.

(b) Only the humble minded ones at the first advent were able to accept the humble Nazarene as the great _____

71. (a) At the first advent our Lord took the nature and form of _____ in order that he might give himself a ransom for all. (1 Timothy 2:3-6)

(b) Our Lord is no longer flesh but is highly _____ and dieth no more.

(c) After the body of Christ is exalted, individual restitution blessings will begin to be bestowed upon

the _____.

72,73. (a) To both the Jewish house and the Christian house, our Lord has presented himself as _____, _____ and _____ (John 3:29; 4:35,38; Matthew 21:5; 2 Corinthians 11:2; Revelation 14:14,15; 17:14)

(b) In A.D. 1878 our present Lord assumed his power and authority as _____, at which time the resurrection of his faithful began (1 Thessalonians 4:16,17), the beginning of the trouble and wrath upon the nations (Revelation 11:17,18), the beginning of judgment upon the nominal church (Revelation 18:2-4), and the _____ of the true temple (the consecrated, the true church). (1 Corinthians 3:16; Isaiah 52:11)

74-76. (a) At the time of our Lord's birth, 30 years before his anointing, the people were in expectation of a _____.

(b) The Adventist movement, (led mainly by William Miller), culminated in the year A.D. 1844, just _____ years before A.D. _____ when Christ the Bridegroom and Reaper actually came.

(c) The great nominal mass in both houses, because overcharged and _____ neglected to watch.

(d) Must a "rock" be present before one can stumble over it? _____

(e) The Israelites indeed have their eyes of understanding _____ and are able to _____ much more clearly as they climb upon the Rock, Christ Jesus.

77-81. (a) The Jubilee cycles prove that our Lord became present in A.D. _____ at which time the _____ work began.

(b) Six thousand years from Adam's creation ended with A.D. _____

(c) Does changing Bible chronology by only 1 year destroy the parallels? _____

(d) Did the "Second Adventists" attempt to make all prophecies end at one date? _____

82-84. (a) Has a great blessing come upon the consecrated who are living since October, A.D. 1874? (Daniel 12:12) _____