



# Hermeneutics of Eschatology

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Reading the Bible Right!

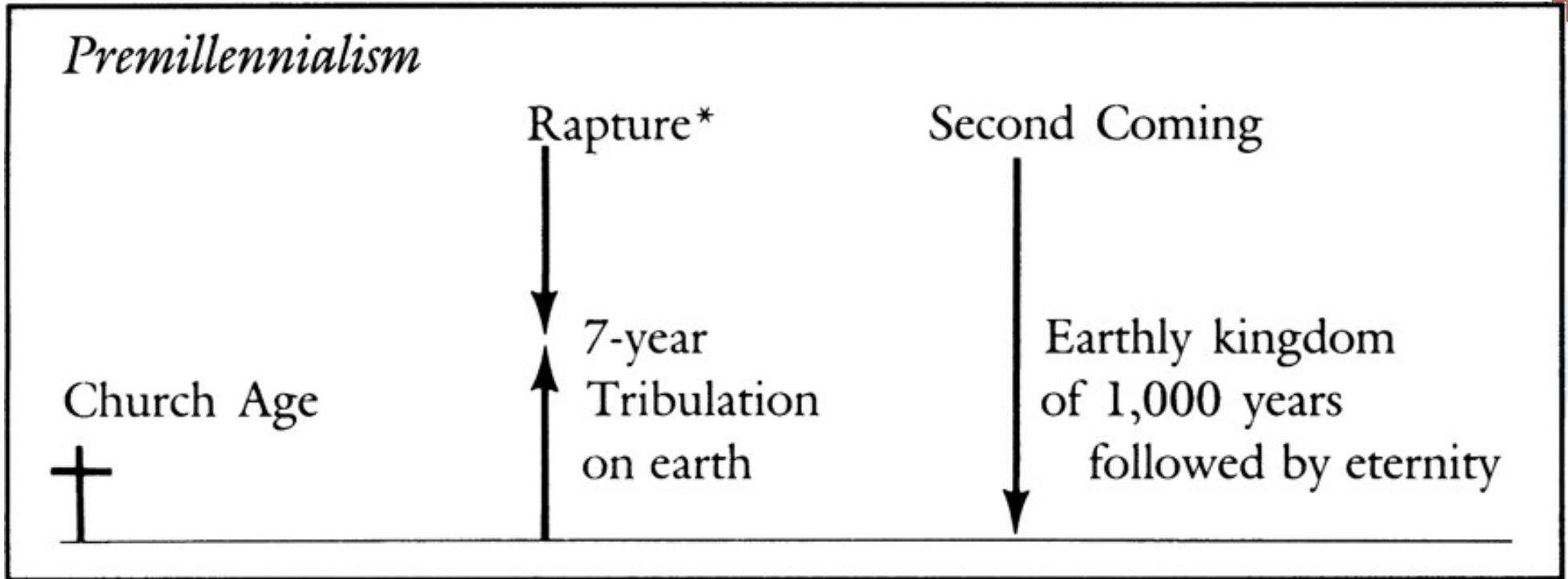
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# Defining Terms

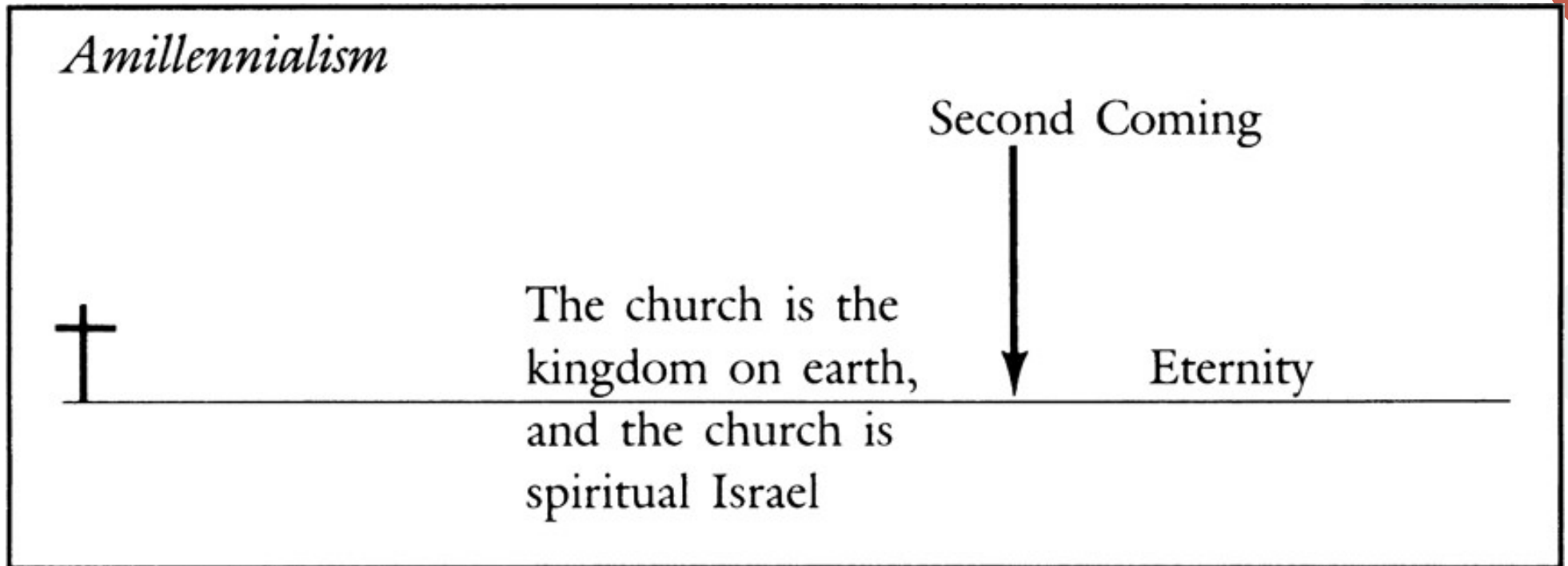
- Eschatology – the study of last things.
- Hermeneutics – the study of how to read (the Bible).
- The millennium issue: pre-, post-, or a-.



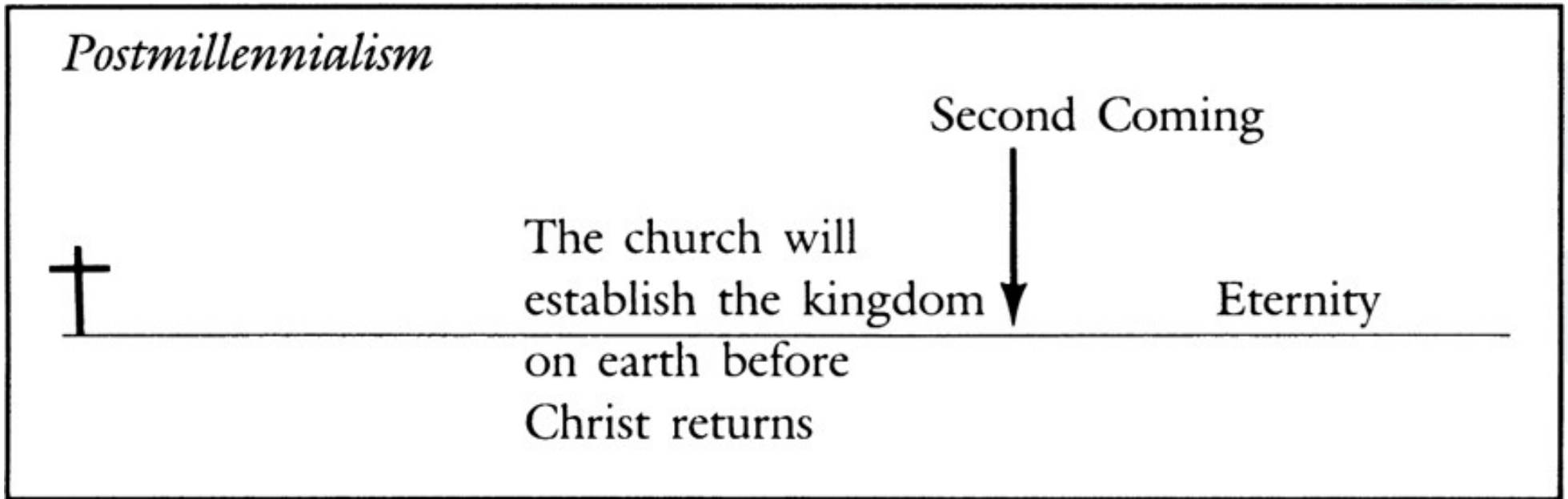
# Premillennialism



# Amillennialism

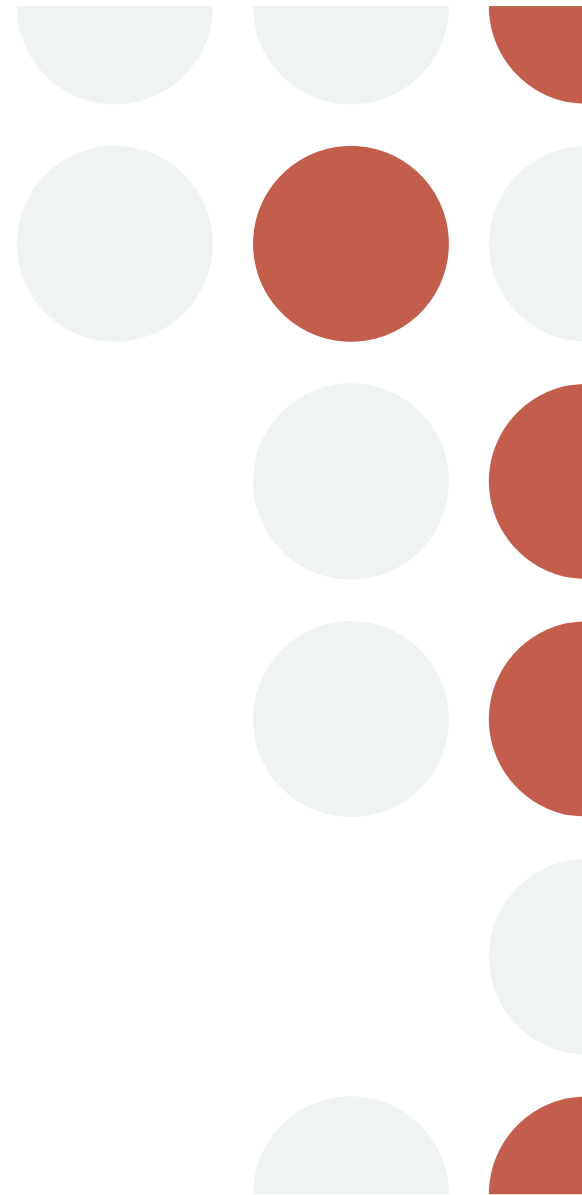


# Postmillennialism



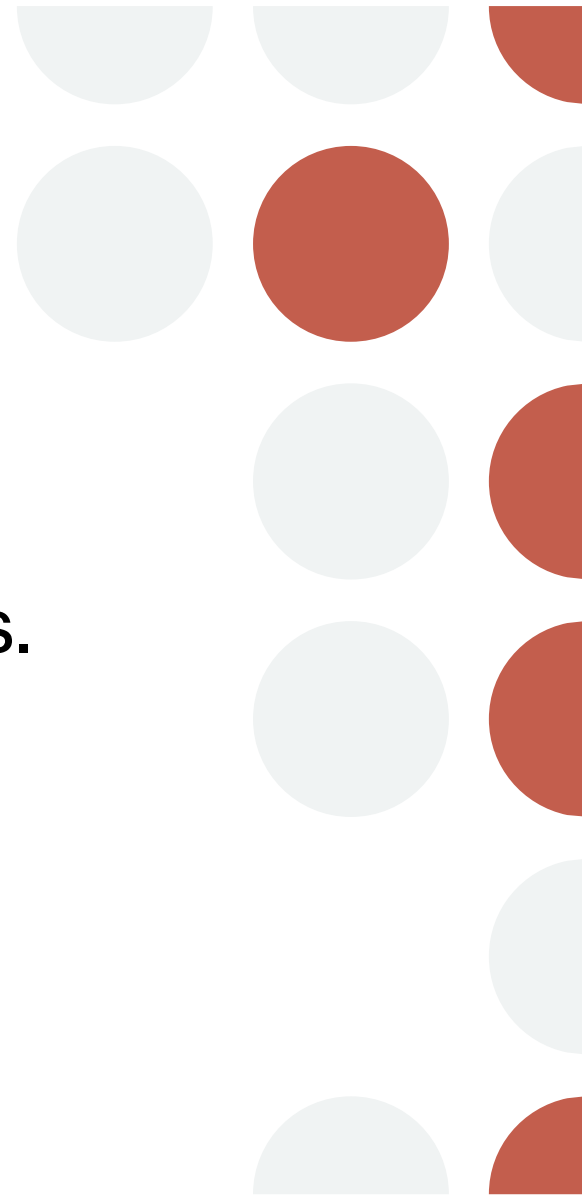
# Covenant Theology

- Marked by belief in:
    - Covenant of Works
    - Covenant of Grace
    - Covenant of Redemption
  - Preferred system of amillennial and postmillennial believers.
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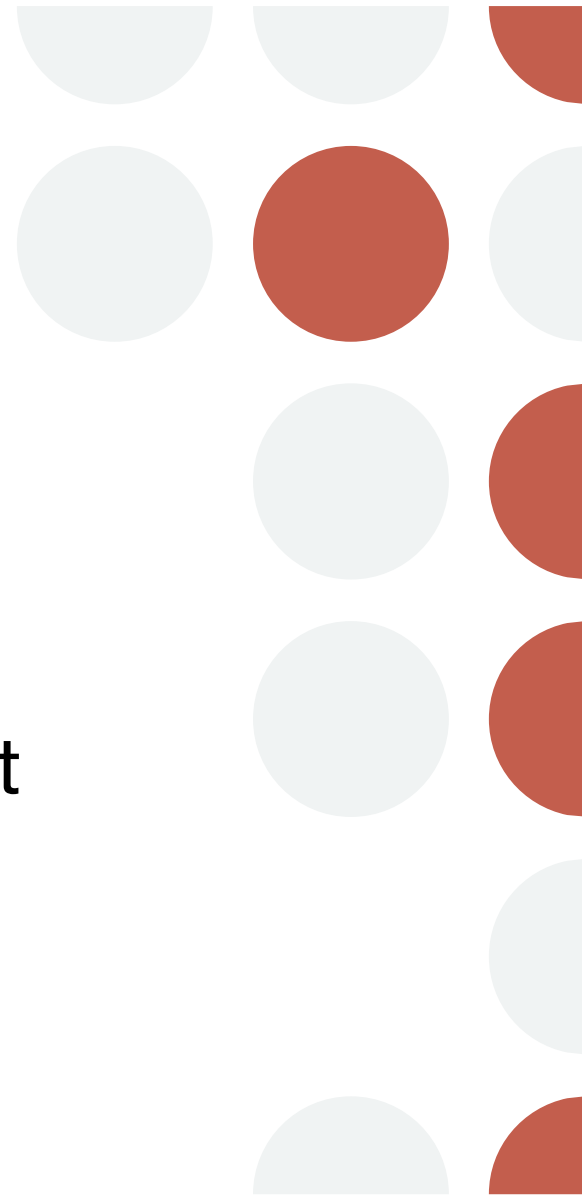
# Progressive Covenantalism

- A Baptist-only position.
  - More emphasis on literal hermeneutics.
  - Often uses biblical names for covenants.
  - Occasionally maintains ramifications of Covenant Theology.
  - Overreliance on typology.
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# Dispensationalism

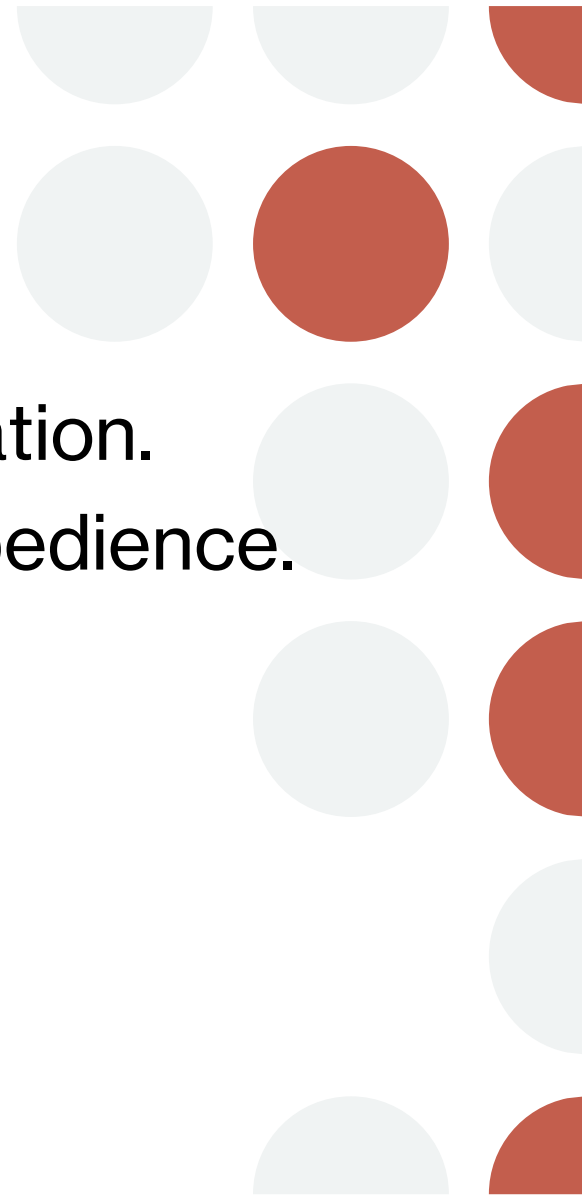
- Primarily a set of presuppositions that deal with hermeneutics and lead to specific beliefs on ecclesiology and eschatology.
  - Literal hermeneutics and authorial intent are essential to the system.
  - The name is a bit of a misnomer.
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# Beliefs that are NOT Essential to Dispensationalism

- Multiple ways of salvation.
  - Differences in regeneration.
  - Antinomian.
  - Arminian.
  - Non-lordship salvation.
  - Denial of active obedience.
  - Holds to seven dispensations.
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# 10 Essential Hermeneutical Beliefs



1. Consistent Use of Grammatical-Historical Hermeneutics to All Scripture.
  2. Consistent Contextual Interpretation of Old Testament Prophecies.
  3. Passage Priority: The Meaning of Any Bible Passage is Found in That Passage.
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# 10 Essential Hermeneutical Beliefs



4. Old Testament Prophecies not Repeated in the New Testament Remain Relevant.
  5. Old Testament Eschatology Expectations Are Reaffirmed in the New Testament.
  6. Progress of Revelation Does Not Cancel or Transform Unconditional Promises to the Original Audience.
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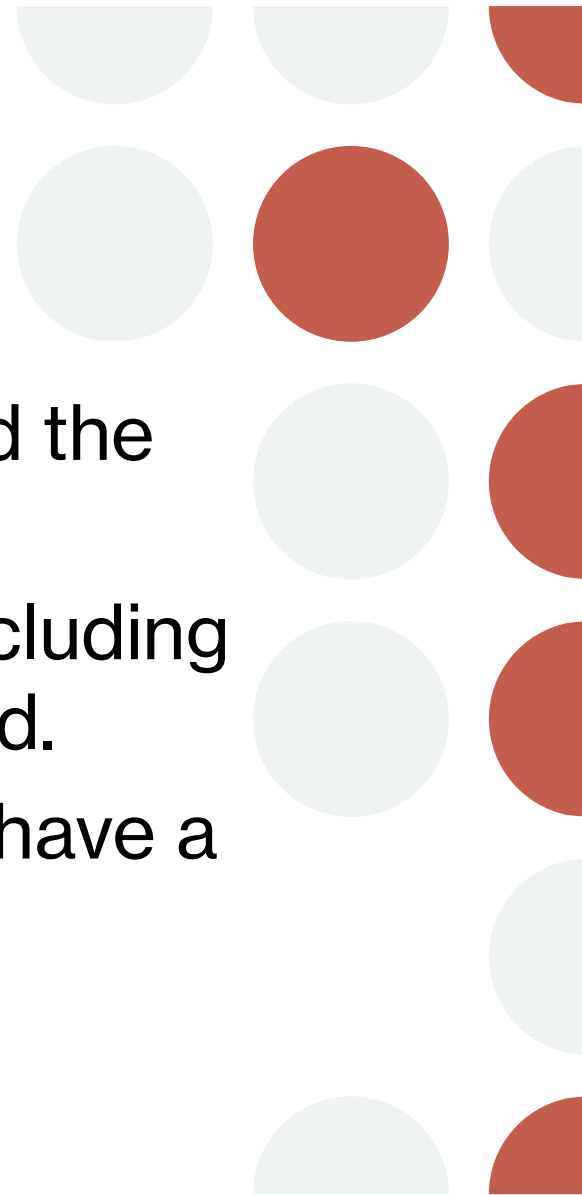
# 10 Essential Hermeneutical Beliefs

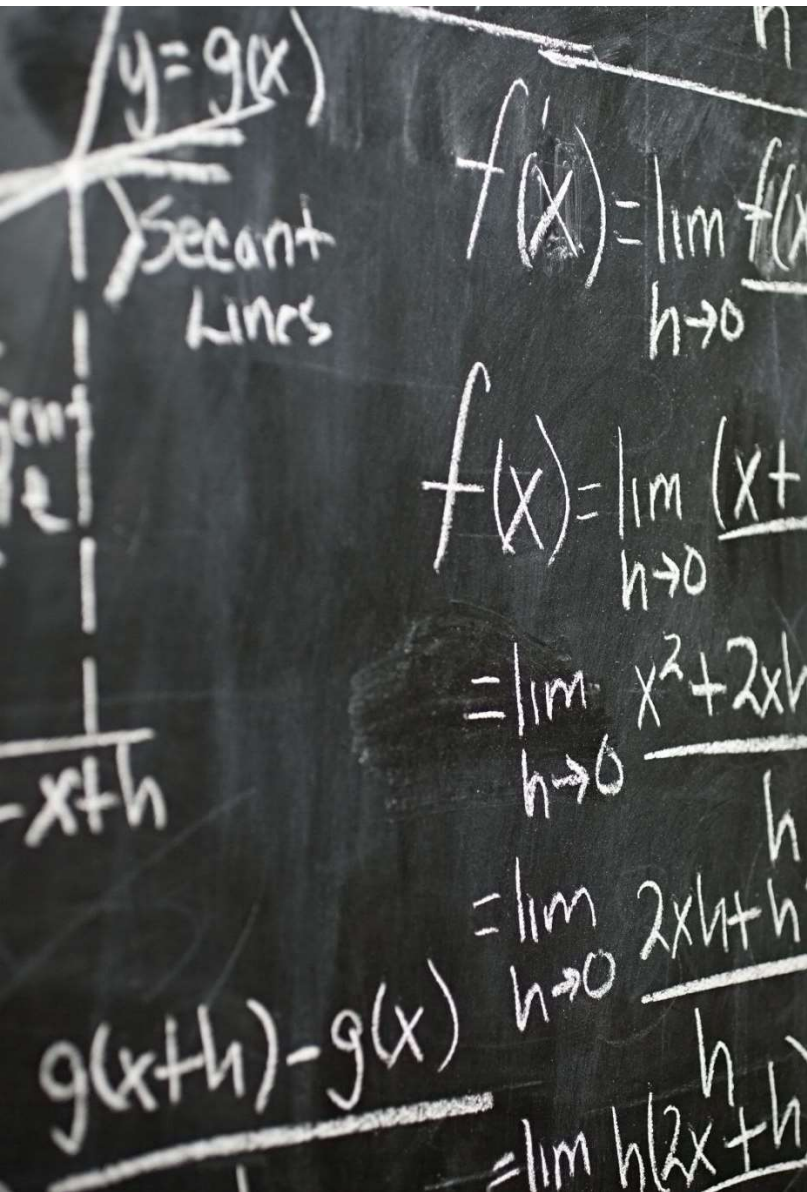


7. Fulfillments Occur with the Two Comings of Jesus.
  8. Partial Fulfillments of Old Testament Prophecies.
  9. Jesus as the Means of Fulfillment of the Old Testament.
  10. Types, Yes! Typological Interpretation, No!
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## **Three Essential Dispensational Doctrines**

- There is a distinction between Israel and the Church.
  - There is a future for specific nations (including Israel), according to the promises of God.
  - The promises made to ethnic Israel will have a literal, future fulfillment in the Millennial Kingdom.
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## Summary

The study of end times is complex because it integrates one's presuppositions about hermeneutics and ecclesiology and runs them through biblical texts in the process called exegesis.

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# Questions for Future Sessions

- What does the Old Testament say about the future?
  - What does the New Testament say about the future?
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