

# Ecclesiology

## Session 17



Dr. Andy Woods

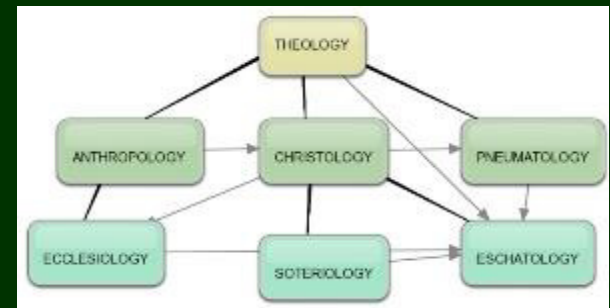
Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church

President – Chafer Theological Seminary

# Areas of Systematic Theology

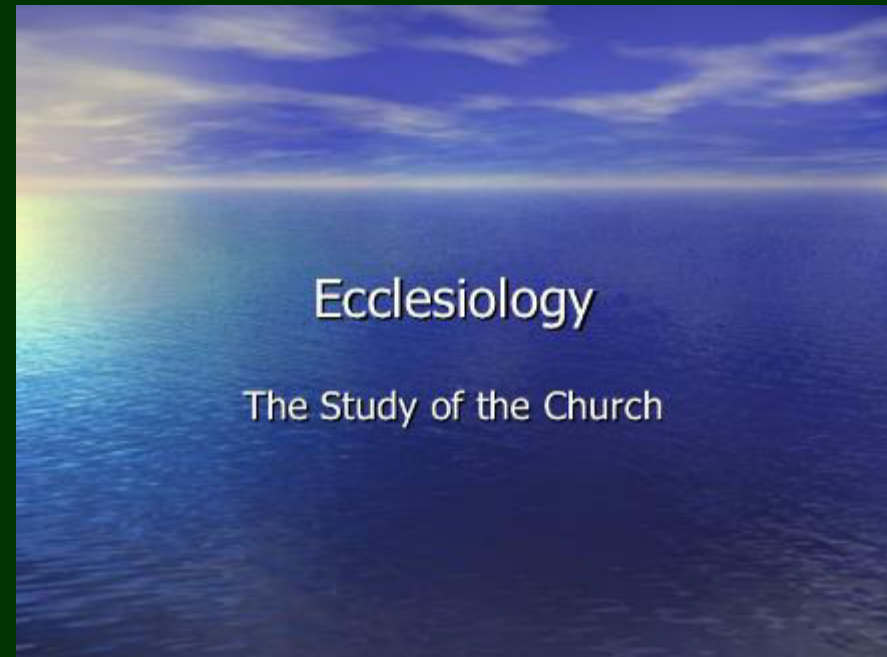
- Prolegomena – Introduction
- Theology – Study of God
- Christology – Study of Christ
- Pneumatology – Study of the Holy Spirit
- Anthropology – Study of Man
- Hamartiology – Study of sin
- Soteriology – Study of salvation
- Angelology – Study of angels
- ■ Ecclesiology – Study of the Church
- Eschatology – Study of the end

## Systematic Theology



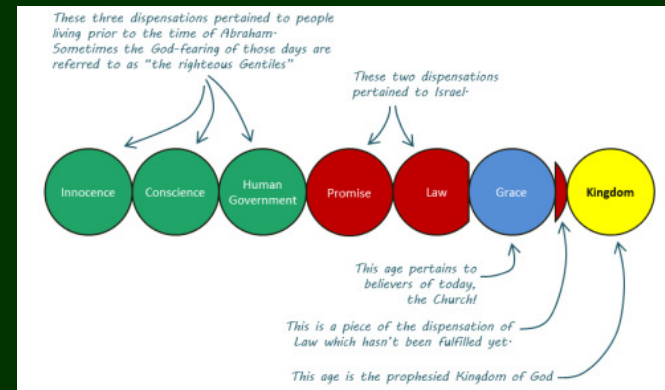
# Ecclesiology Overview

- I. Definition
- II. Universal vs. local
- III. Word pictures
- IV. Origin
- V. Israel – Church differences
- VI. Intercalation**
- VII. Purposes
- VIII. Activities
- IX. Government
- X. Officers
- XI. Ordinances
- XII. Purity



# Intercalation

1. Unconditional program for Israel
2. Unfulfilled program for Israel
3. Literal program for Israel
4. Truthful program for Israel
5. Future program for Israel
6. Three inadequate explanations
7. God is at work today
8. Present work of God is an interruption, interval, parenthesis, or intercalation in God's work with Israel
9. The church will play a role in the millennial kingdom
10. Dispensational vs. Reformed Theology







## Lewis Sperry Chafer

vol. 4, *Systematic Theology* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1993), 41.

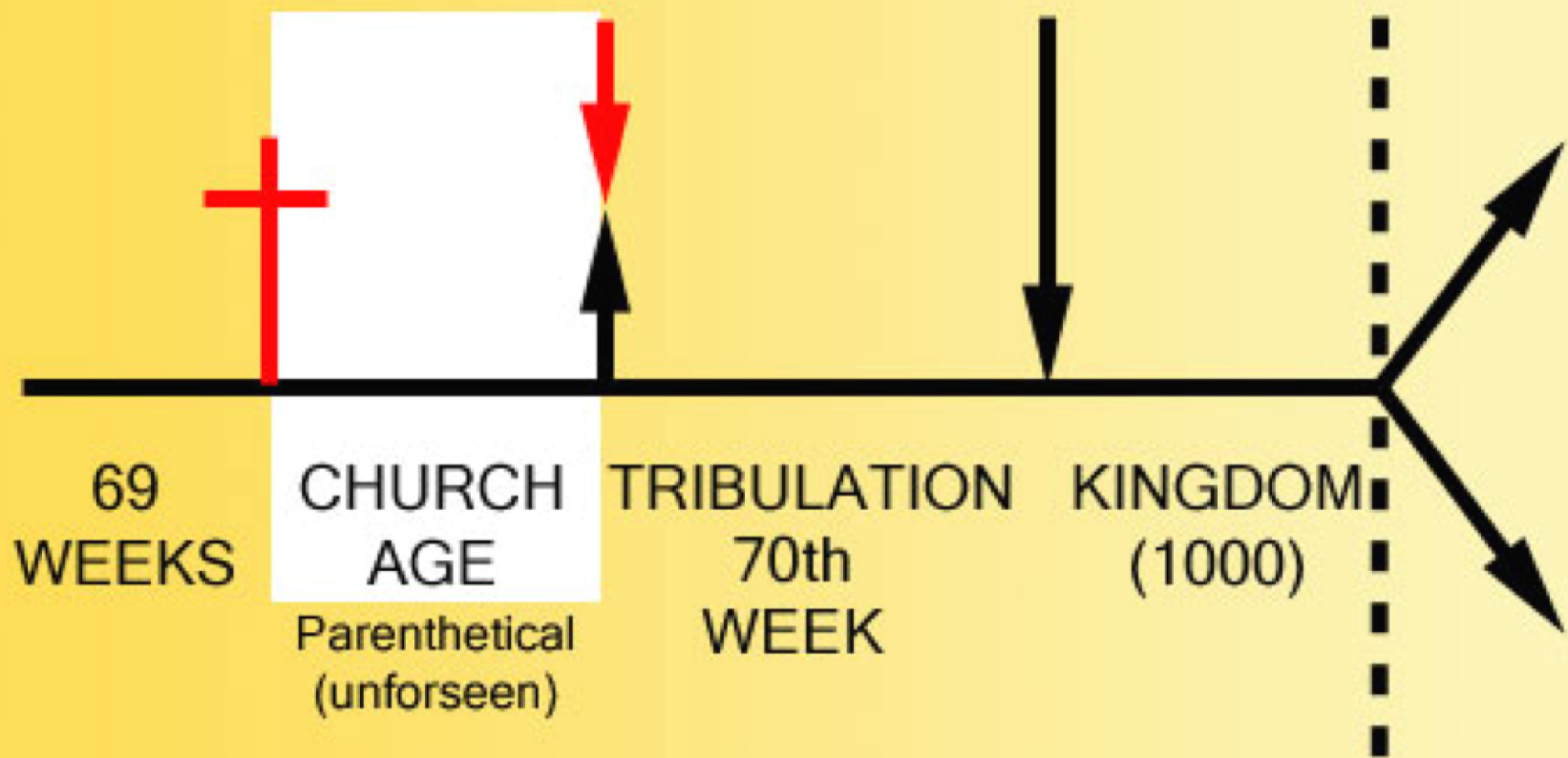
“In fact, the new, hitherto unrevealed purpose of God in the out calling of a heavenly people from Jews and Gentiles is so divergent with respect to the divine purpose toward Israel, which purpose preceded it and will yet follow it, that the term *parenthetical*, commonly employed to describe the new age purpose, is inaccurate. A parenthetical portion sustains some direct and indirect relation to that which goes before or that which follows; but the present age-purpose is not thus related and...



## Lewis Sperry Chafer

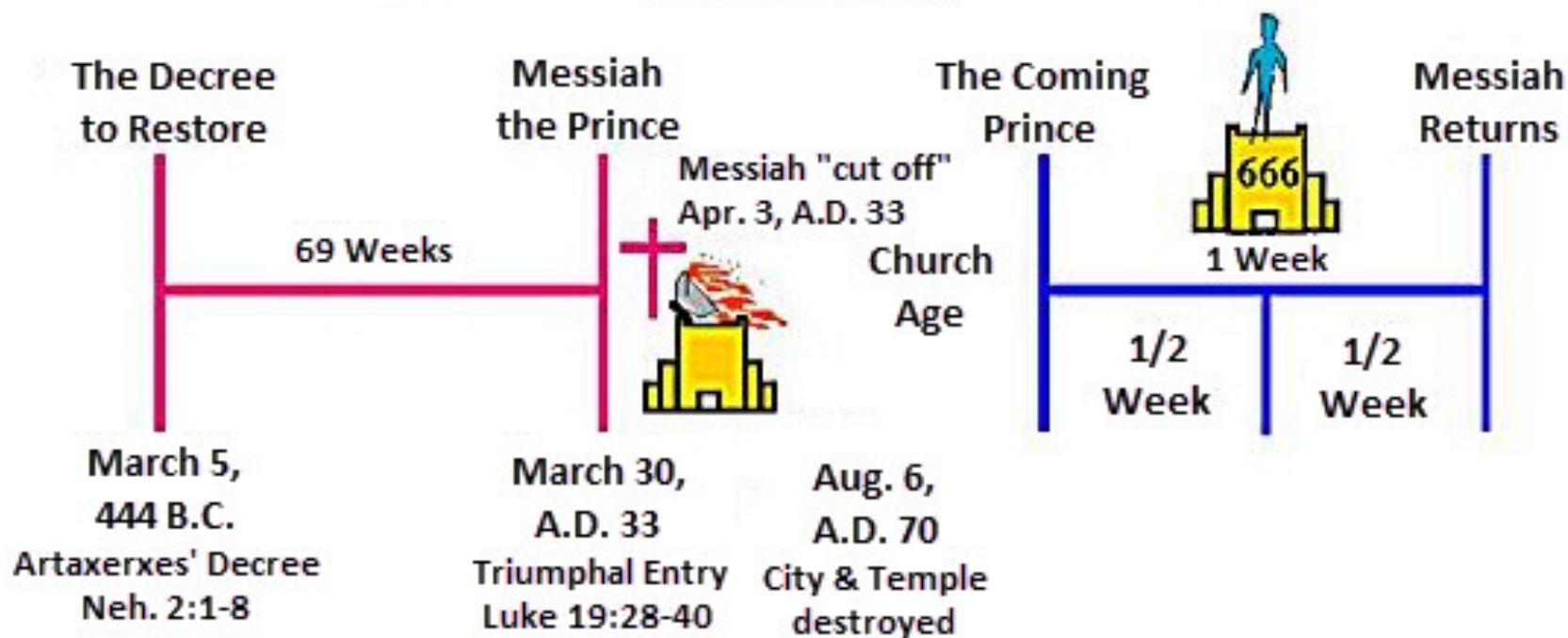
vol. 4, *Systematic Theology* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1993), 41.

...therefore is more properly termed an ***intercalation***. The appropriateness of this word will be seen in the fact that, as an interpolation is formed by inserting a word or phrase into a context, so when intercalation is formed by introducing a day or a period of time into the calendar. The present age of the church is an intercalation into the revealed calendar or program of God as that program was foreseen by the prophets of old. Such, indeed, is the precise character of the present age.”



# Daniel's Seventy Weeks

(Daniel 9:24-27)



# GAP BETWEEN 483<sup>rd</sup> AND 484<sup>th</sup> YEAR

A. Prophecy runs successively for 483 years

B. Gap between 483<sup>rd</sup> and 484<sup>th</sup> year

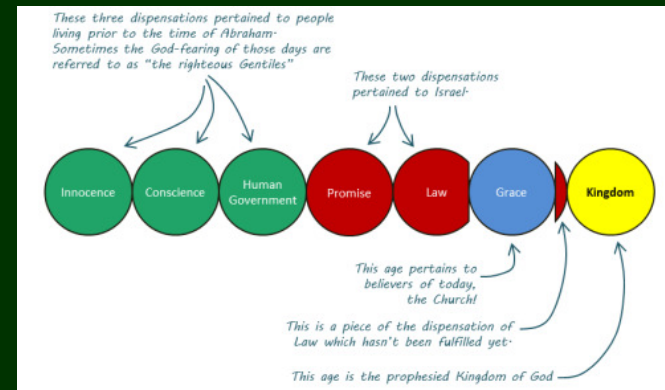
69 weeks  
483 years

**(GAP)**

70<sup>th</sup> week  
7 years

# Intercalation

1. Unconditional program for Israel
2. Unfulfilled program for Israel
3. Literal program for Israel
4. Truthful program for Israel
5. Future program for Israel
6. Three inadequate explanations
7. God is at work today
8. Present work of God is an interruption, interval, parenthesis, or intercalation in God's work with Israel
9. The church will play a role in the millennial kingdom
10. Dispensational vs. Reformed Theology



# Reformed Theology's Denial of the Church as an Intercalation

“We’re not dispensationalists here....We believe that the church is essentially Israel. We believe that the answer to, ‘What about the Jews?’ is, ‘Here we are.’ We deny that the church is God’s ‘plan B.’ We deny that we are living in God’s redemptive parenthesis. There, we are again one people. In His holy and heavenly temple there is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, pre-mil nor post-mil. There, we are all together, the Israel of God, princes with God, and the *ekklesia*, the set apart ones.”





## Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

George Zeller, "Is R. C. Sproul Jr. Really A Jew?," online:

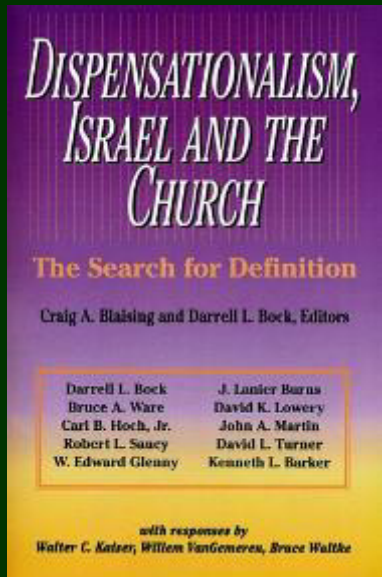
<http://www.middletonbiblechurch.org/reformed/sprouljr.htm>, accessed 17 February 2018.

“We believe that the answer to, ‘What about the Jews?’ is, ‘Here we are.’ I shared this comment with a friend of mine who is a converted Jew. He was born in Russia after his parents were released from a Communist prison. With the help of the Israeli underground, his family escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. He received Orthodox Jewish training while living in Germany from 1947 to 1951 and then his family immigrated to New York. He is a dedicated servant of Christ and a respected author. When told about Sproul Jr.’s comment ‘Here we are. [We are the Jews]’ he commented, ‘It’s a good thing he was not declaring this on the streets of Berlin, Germany around 1941!’”



# David L. Turner

*“The New Jerusalem in Revelation 21:1-22:5; Consummation of a Biblical Continuum,”* *Dispensationalism, Israel, and the Church*, ed., Craig A. Blaising and Darrell L. Bock (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992), 288.



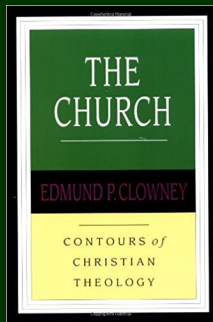
“It is clear that all the above are connected with the number twelve (cf. Rev. 7:5-8; 12:1, 12). This number is perhaps the most familiar number of the Bible, most frequently associated with the sons of Jacob, the twelve tribes of Israel, and the twelve apostles of the ‘new Israel,’ the church.”

# Stanley D. Toussaint

Stanley D. Toussaint, "Israel and the Church of a Traditional Dispensationalist," in *Three Central Issues in Contemporary Dispensationalism*, ed. Herbert W. Bateman (Grand Rapids: Kregel, 1999), 259.



“Of this designation, normative dispensationalist Stanley Toussaint appropriately comments, “This is precariously close to replacement theology.”



## Edmund P. Clowney

Edmund P. Clowney, *The Church*, ed. Gerald Bray, *Contours of Christian Theology* (Downers Grove, ILL: InterVarsity Press, 1995), 28, 162-63.

“The story of the church begins with Israel, the Old Testament people of God...The identity of the church is necessary for the mission of the church. Only as a holy nation, called out of the darkness into the light of God’s presence, can the church discharge it’s mission...Peter affirms that the church’s right to the titles of Israel, then describes the church’s witness of praise (1st Peter 2:9–10)...This understanding of the church as the new and true Israel of Christ must inspire our mission in the contemporary world.”

# IS THE CHURCH, ISRAEL?

Galatians 6:16



# INTRODUCTION

A. Covenant Theology vs. Dispensational Theology

B. One group or two? Galatians 6:16

- NIV: “peace and mercy to all who follow this rule, even to the Israel of God.”

**Church = Israel**



## Kenneth L. Gentry Jr.

*"The Iceman Cometh! Mormonism Reigneth!"* Dispensationalism in Transition, Vol 6, No.1; Jan. 1993 p. 1. Italics mine

“That is, we believe in the unfolding plan of God in history, the Christian Church is the very fruition of the redemptive purpose of God. As such, the multi-racial, international Church of Jesus Christ supersedes racial, national Israel as the focus of the kingdom of God. **Indeed, we believe that the church becomes ‘*the Israel of God*’ (Gal. 6:16)...**”



## Hans K. LaRondelle

The Israel of God in Prophecy: Principles of Prophetic Interpretation (Berrien Springs, Mich.: Andrews University U., 1983), pp. 110-11. Italics mine

“Paul’s benediction in Galatians 6:16 becomes, then, the *chief witness* in the New Testament declaring that the universal church is the Israel of God, the seed of Abraham, the heir to Israel’s covenant promise (c.f. Gal. 3:29; 6:16).”



# INTRODUCTION

## A. Covenant Theology vs. Dispensational Theology

## B. One group or two?

- NIV: “peace and mercy to all who follow this rule, even to the Israel of God.”
- NASB: “And to those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy be upon them, and upon the Israel of God.”

# Church

Hebrew Christians



# The Galatians 6:16 'καί' Controversy

Translation of kai	<b>“even”</b>	<b>“and”</b>
Use of καί	<b>appositional</b>	<b>continuative</b>
Bible version	<b>NIV</b>	<b>NASB</b>
“Israel of God”	<b>Church</b>	<b>Hebrew-Christians within the Church</b>
Israel and Church	<b>Equated</b>	<b>“Israel of God” is a subset within the church</b>
Theology	<b>Replacement Theology</b>	<b>Dispensational Theology</b>

# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating καί
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

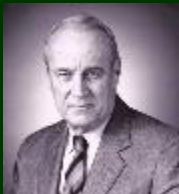
1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic



## S. Lewis Johnson

“Paul and the 'Israel of God': An Exegetical and Eschatological Case-Study,”  
in *Essays in Honor of J. Dwight Pentecost*, ed. Stanley D. Toussaint and  
Charles H. Dyer (Chicago: Moody, 1986), 187.

“It is necessary to begin this part of the discussion with a basic but often neglected hermeneutical principle. It is this: in the absence of compelling exegetical and theological considerations, we should avoid the rare grammatical usages when the common ones make good sense.”



## S. Lewis Johnson

“Paul and the 'Israel of God': An Exegetical and Eschatological Case-Study,”  
in *Essays in Honor of J. Dwight Pentecost*, ed. Stanley D. Toussaint and  
Charles H. Dyer (Chicago: Moody, 1986), 187.

“An extremely rare use has been made to replace the common usage, even in spite of the fact that the common and frequent usage makes perfectly good sense in Galatians 6:16.”



# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

## Galatians 6:16 (NIV)

“And to those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy to all who follow this rule, even to the Israel of God.”



## Galatians 6:16

“And to those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy be upon them, and upon the Israel of God.”



## Galatians 6:16

“And as many as shall walk by this rule, peace be upon them and mercy, upon the Israel of God.”



# Matthew 4:4

“But He answered and said, “It is written,  
‘MAN SHALL NOT LIVE ON BREAD ALONE, BUT ON  
EVERY WORD THAT PROCEEDS OUT OF THE MOUTH OF  
GOD.’”





## Matthew 5:18

“For truly I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, not the smallest letter or stroke shall pass from the Law until all is accomplished.”



# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. **“Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel**
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

# Israel Means Israel

- 15x elsewhere in Paul's writings
- 72x elsewhere in the New Testament
- 1800x in the Old Testament
- "Israel" or "Israelite" used 2500x in the OT







## Arnold Fruchtenbaum

Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum, "Israel and the Church," in *Issues in Dispensationalism*, ed. Wesley R. Willis and John R. Master (Chicago: Moody, 1994), 118.

“In the book of Acts, both Israel and the church exist simultaneously. The term *Israel* is used twenty times and *ekklēsia* (church) nineteen times, yet the two groups are always kept distinct.”

# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic



## Justin Martyr

“Dialogue with Trypho” 123, 135

“As therefore from the one man Jacob, who was surnamed Israel, all your nation has been called Jacob and Israel; so we from Christ, who begat us unto God, (like Jacob, and Israel, and Judah, and Joseph, and David,) are called and are the true sons of God, and keep the commandments of Christ”... “As, therefore, Christ is the Israel and the Jacob, even so we, who have been quarried out from the bowels of Christ, are the true Israelitic race.”

# Order of Paul's Letters

1. Galatians (A.D. 49)
2. 1–2 Thessalonians (A.D. 51)
3. 1–2 Corinthians (A.D. 56)
4. Romans (A.D. 57)
5. Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians (A.D. 60–62)
6. 1 Timothy, Titus (A.D. 62–66)
7. 2 Timothy (A.D. 67)



# Order of Paul's Letters

1. Galatians (A.D. 49)
2. 1–2 Thessalonians (A.D. 51)
3. 1–2 Corinthians (A.D. 56)
4. Romans (A.D. 57)
5. Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians (A.D. 60–62)
6. 1 Timothy, Titus (A.D. 62–66)
7. 2 Timothy (A.D. 67)



# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

# What is Inside? Galatians Structure

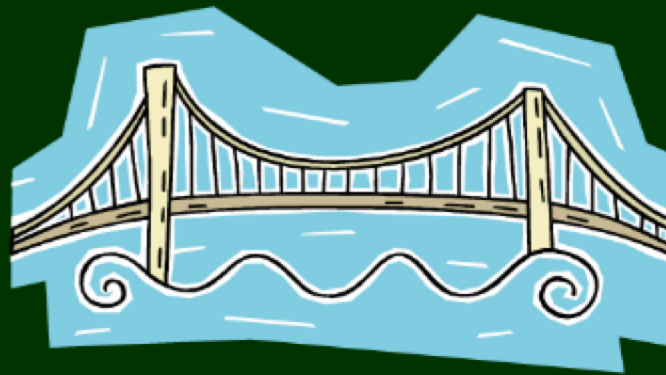
- Chaps. 1–2: Autobiographical section
- Chaps. 3–4: Doctrinal section
- Chaps. 5–6: Practical section



Galatians 5:1

Therefore...

1-4



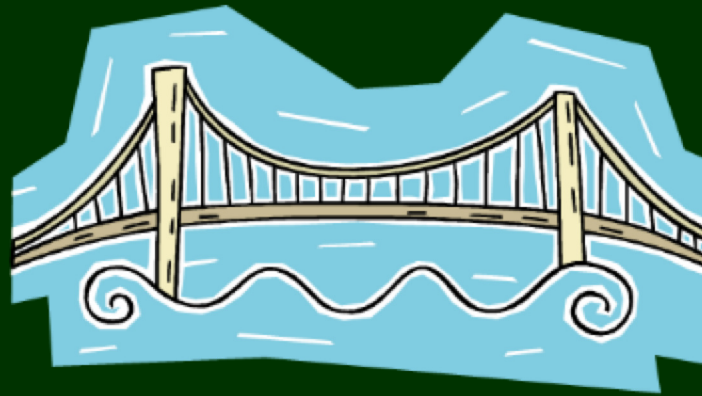
5-6



Ephesians 4:1

Therefore...

1-3

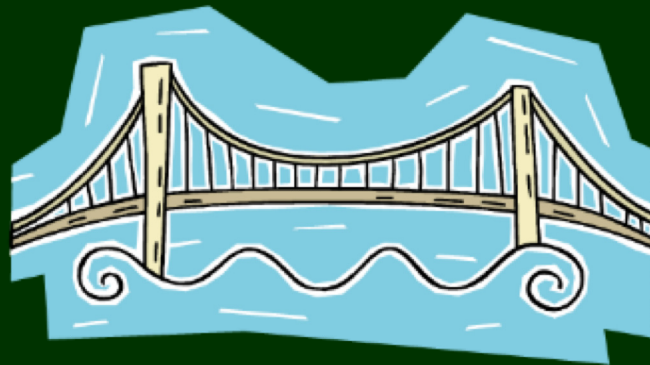


4-6

Romans 12:1

Therefore...

1-11



12-16

# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπί)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

## Galatians 6:16

“And to those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy be upon (*epi*) them, and upon (*epi*) the Israel of God.”



# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. "Israel" always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

# Galatians 6:15

“For neither is *circumcision* anything, nor *uncircumcision*, but a new creation.”





## Galatians 2:7-8

<sup>7</sup> But on the contrary, seeing that I had been entrusted with the gospel to the *uncircumcised*, just as Peter *had been* to the *circumcised* <sup>8</sup> (for He who effectually worked for Peter in *his* apostleship to the circumcised effectually worked for me also to the Gentiles)...



## Galatians 6:16

“And to those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy be upon them, and upon the Israel of God.”





# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic

## Galatians 6:16

“And to those who will walk by this rule,  
peace and mercy be upon them, and  
upon the Israel of God.”



## Romans 2:28-29

“<sup>28</sup> For he is not a Jew who is one outwardly, nor is circumcision that which is outward in the flesh. <sup>29</sup> But he is a Jew who is one inwardly; and circumcision is that which is of the heart, by the Spirit, not by the letter; and his praise is not from men, but from God.”



# Romans 9:6

“But *it is* not as though the word of God has failed. For they are not all Israel who are *descended* from Israel.”

National  
Israel

The  
Believing  
Remnant



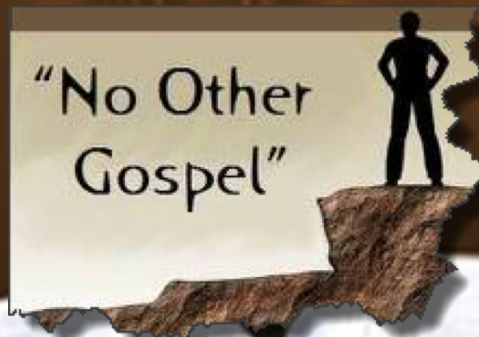


# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. **Paul is not anti-Semitic**

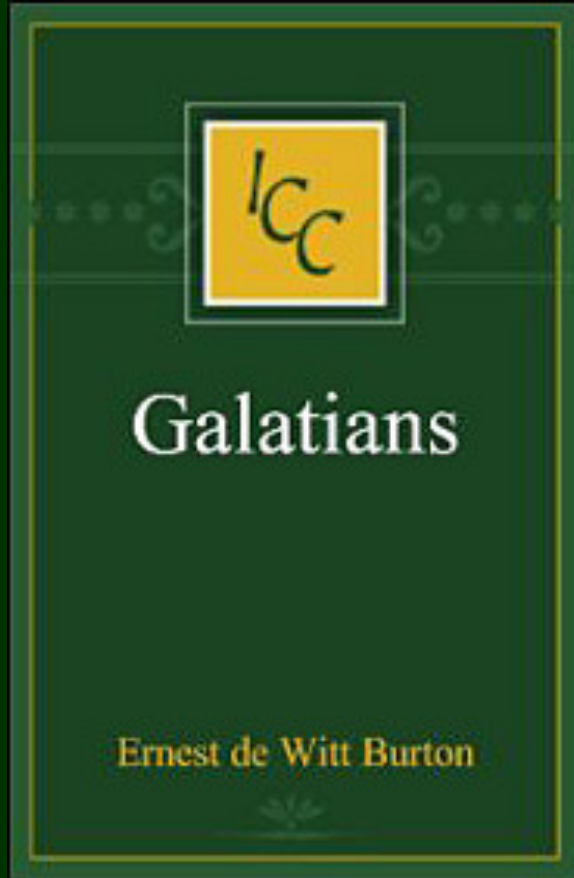
## Galatians 1:8–9

<sup>8</sup> But even if we, or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to what we have preached to you, he is to be accursed! <sup>9</sup> As we have said before, so I say again now, if any man is preaching to you a gospel contrary to what you received, he is to be accursed!



# Burton

Galatians, p.358



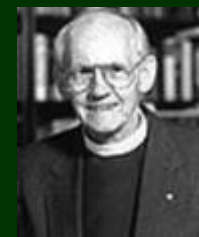
“In view of the apostle's previous strong anti-Judaistic expressions, he feels impelled by the insertion of ‘and’, to emphasize this expression of his true attitude towards his people” (emphasis mine).

Review



# 10 Facts Favoring the Dispensational Interpretation of Galatians 6:16

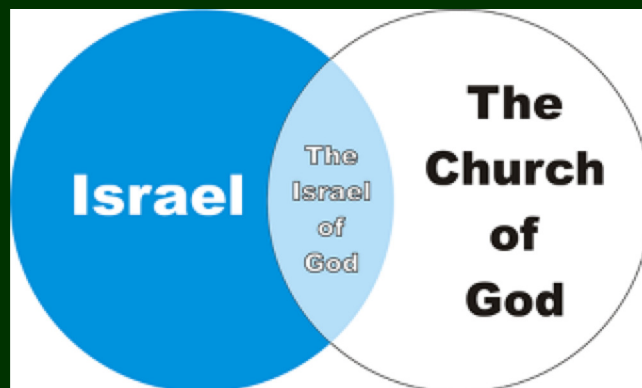
1. Continuative καί is the most common in NT
2. Appositional καί is the rarest in the NT
3. Point easier made by eliminating kai
4. “Israel” always = national, ethnic Israel
5. Israel not equated with the church until A.D. 160
6. Why introduce theological point in conclusion?
7. Two-fold repetition of upon (καί ἐπὶ)?
8. Paul designates two groups elsewhere (Gal. 6:15; 2:7-8)
9. Paul singles out believing Jews elsewhere
10. Paul is not anti-Semitic



## D.W.B Robinson

“The Distinction Between Jewish and Gentile Believers in Galatians,” *Australian Biblical Review* 13 (1965): 29-48

“The glib citing of Gal. vi: 16 to support the view that ‘the church is the new Israel’ should be vigorously challenged. There is weighty support for a limited interpretation.”



**Church = Israel**

# Church

Hebrew Christians





**Israel**

The  
Israel  
of  
God

**The  
Church  
of  
God**

# Conclusion

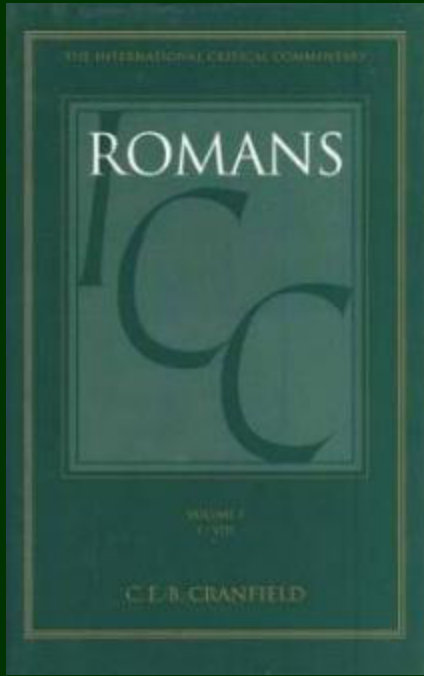
## A. Who's Who?

- Chrysostom
- Calvin
- Lightfoot
- Stott
- Guthrie
- Luther
- Lenski
- Hendricksen

## B. Amillennial exegetical bias

# C.E.B. Cranfield

*A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans p.448*



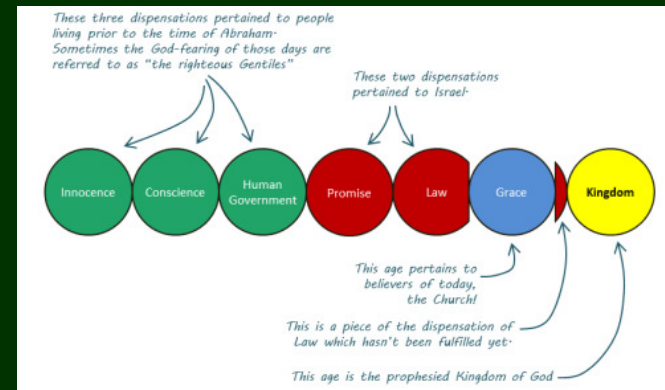
*“These 3 chapters (Rom 9-11) emphatically forbid us to speak of the church as having once and for all taken the place of the Jewish people...**But the assumption that the church has simply replaced Israel as the people of God is extremely common...**And I confess with shame to having also myself used in print on more than one occasion this language of the replacement of Israel by the Church.”*

Conclusion



# Intercalation

1. Unconditional program for Israel
2. Unfulfilled program for Israel
3. Literal program for Israel
4. Truthful program for Israel
5. Future program for Israel
6. Three inadequate explanations
7. God is at work today
8. Present work of God is an interruption, interval, parenthesis, or intercalation in God's work with Israel
9. The church will play a role in the millennial kingdom
10. Dispensational vs. Reformed Theology



# Ecclesiology Overview

- I. Definition
- II. Universal vs. local
- III. Word pictures
- IV. Origin
- V. Israel – Church differences
- VI. Intercalation
- VII. Purposes**
- VIII. Activities
- IX. Government
- X. Officers
- XI. Ordinances
- XII. Purity

