

Hyper-Dispensationalism, also known as Ultradispensationalism or Bullingerism, is a theological system within Christianity that holds to a very detailed and rigid interpretation of dispensationalism. It is important to note that hyper-dispensationalism represents a minority viewpoint within the broader realm of Christian theology, and it is considered by many to be a fringe or extreme position. Some of the key teachings of modern hyper-dispensationalists may include:

1. **Multiple Gospels:** Hyper-dispensationalists often teach that there are multiple distinct gospels in the New Testament, and that each is applicable to different groups of people or time periods. For example, they may distinguish between the gospel of the kingdom, the gospel of grace, and the gospel of the circumcision, each with its own set of conditions and promises.
2. **The Mid-Acts Dispensational View:** Many hyper-dispensationalists adhere to the mid-Acts dispensational view, which places the beginning of the church and the full revelation of the gospel of grace at the book of Acts, specifically around Acts 9 or 13. They believe that the teachings of Jesus and the early chapters of Acts are primarily intended for the Jewish audience and that Gentile salvation was not fully revealed until later in Acts.
3. **Rejection of Water Baptism:** Hyper-dispensationalists often reject water baptism as a requirement for salvation, viewing it as a Jewish rite that was not intended for the Church. They argue that salvation is by faith alone, without any works, including water baptism.
4. **Distinction Between Pauline Epistles and Other New Testament Writings:** They typically place a strong emphasis on the writings of the apostle Paul (the Pauline Epistles) and may prioritize his teachings over the rest of the New Testament. They argue that Paul received a unique revelation from Jesus Christ that differed from the teachings of the other apostles.
5. **A Literal Hermeneutic:** Hyper-dispensationalists tend to use a very literal interpretation of the Bible, which can lead to a highly segmented understanding of the Bible, with different rules and dispensations for different groups and time periods.
6. **Limited Application of Sermon on the Mount:** Hyper-dispensationalists may suggest that the Sermon on the Mount (found in Matthew 5-7) is primarily intended for a Jewish audience and is not directly applicable to Christians in the Church Age.
7. **Emphasis on Rightly Dividing the Word:** They often emphasize the need to "rightly divide the word of truth," meaning that they believe it is crucial to correctly distinguish between the different dispensations and teachings found in the Bible.

It's important to note that these teachings are quite distinct from mainstream Christian theology, and many Christians, including other dispensationalists, do not agree with or accept hyper-dispensationalism. The specific beliefs and practices may vary among individuals and groups within the hyper-dispensationalist movement, but the above points represent some of the core teachings associated with this theology.