

Theology Series

Messianic Christology Study Guide

John Pappas

Copyright

John Pappas, Th.M, Th.D

2016

Table of Contents

What is Messianic Christology?	5
Foundation of Messianic Christology.....	6
Foundations of Messianic Christology	7
Foundation of Messianic Christology.....	8
Foundation of Messianic Christology.....	9
Mosaic Covenant.....	10
The Covenants.....	11
The Covenants.....	12
The Temple	15
The Dispersions/Regatherings	16
The Dispersions/Regatherings	17
The Dispersions/Regatherings	18
The Dispersions/Regatherings	19
The Times of the Gentiles	21
The Times of the Gentiles	24
The Times of the Gentiles	25
The Times of the Gentiles	26
The Tribulation.....	28
The Judgments of Christ	29
The Tribulation.....	30
The Tribulation.....	31
The Tribulation.....	32
The Tribulation.....	33
The Tribulation.....	34
The Tribulation.....	35
The Tribulation.....	37
The Tribulation.....	38
The Tribulation.....	39
The Tribulation.....	40
The Tribulation.....	41
The Tribulation.....	42

The Tribulation.....	43
The Return of Christ.....	44
The Millennial Kingdom	47
The Millennial Kingdom	48
The Millennial Kingdom	49
The Millennial Kingdom	51
The Millennial Kingdom	52
The Millennial Kingdom	53
The Millennial Kingdom	56
The Millennial Kingdom	57
The Millennial Kingdom	58
The Millennial Kingdom	59
The Millennial Kingdom	61
The Millennial Kingdom	64
The Millennial Kingdom	65
The Millennial Kingdom	66
The Millennial Kingdom	67
History of the Rapture	68
Bibliography	71

What is Messianic Christology?

Session 1

- I. The First Coming prophecies are important as the foundation of the Second Coming.
 1. Validate Jesus was the one and only one that could be the Messiah – Probability speaking.
 2. Incarnation.
 - a. The Son of Man must come in the flesh in order to represent mankind as a substitute for man in His death, burial, and resurrection to satisfy the righteous demand of a righteous God. We are redeemed because He paid the price.
 - b. The Son of Man must come in the flesh in order to satisfy the great Jewish hope – the Messiah in His fullness – the Son of David on His eternal throne.
- II. The First Promise - Defeat of sin (Gen. 3:15, John 12:31; John 3:16; 1 John 3:8; Heb. 2:14-18; Rev. 20:10; 21:1-3)
 1. The first book of the Bible tells us the Devil came into history to deceive Eve in the garden thus bringing about the fall and death.
 2. The Last book of the Bible describes the end of death and a new heaven and earth.
 3. Christ must come to settle the corruption of the earth and make an end to death.
- III. Messianic Christology deals with the Jews because God chose a particular people and from Gen. 12 on, God is dealing with this people.
- IV. God chooses a particular people (Gen. 12:1-3; Isa. 43:15; 43:1; 43:7)

Foundation of Messianic Christology

Session 2

- I. History - from Genesis 4 through 11
 - a. Cain murders Abel (Gen. 4)
 - b. The flood (Gen. 6)
 - c. Tower of Babel (Gen. 11)

- II. Abram's family and the Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 12 -)
 - a. Abram called to leave Ur and go to a land God would show him (Gen. 12:1-3)
 - b. The Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 15; 17)
 - i) The Land Covenant (Num. 34:1-12; Deut. 29:1-30:20)

Foundations of Messianic Christology

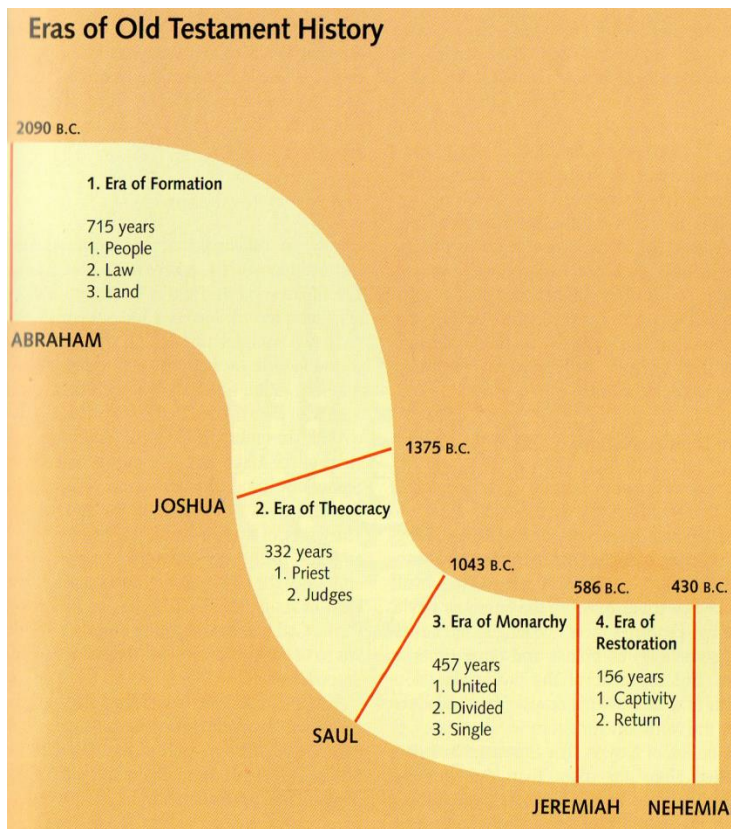
Session 3

I. The Starting point: The Abrahamic Covenant (Gen. 12:1-3; 15:17-18; 17:1-10)

The Abrahamic covenant :

- a. Seed
- b. Land
- c. Blessing
 - 1. The Land Covenant (Num. 34:1-12; Deut 29:1-30:20)
 - 2. The Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:10-17; 1 Chron. 17:9-15; Luke 1:26-27)

Covenant = Heb. b^eriyth a covenant, pledge, alliance in the sense of “to cut” Heb. bara’



Paul Benware, *Survey of the Old Testament*

Foundation of Messianic Christology

Session 4

- I. The Starting point: The Abrahamic Covenant (Gen. 12:1-3; 15:17-18; 17:1-10)
The Abrahamic covenant :
 - a. Seed
 - b. Land
 - c. Blessing
 - 1. The Land Covenant (Num. 34:1-12; Deut 29:1-30:20)
 - 2. The Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:10-17; 1 Chron. 17:9-15)
 - 3. The New Covenant (Jer. 31:31; 32:37-40; Eze 16:60-63;34:24-31;36:24,28;37:25-28; Heb. 7:17-22; 8:6; 9:12-28; Matt. 26:28; Luke 22:20; Mark 14:24)

Foundation of Messianic Christology

Session 5

- I. The Abrahamic Covenant confirmed through the ages:
 1. Covenant established (Gen. 17:7-8, 19)
 2. Confirmed to Isaac (Gen. 26:3-5)
 3. Confirmed to Jacob (Gen. 28:13-15)
 4. Confirmed through Joseph (Gen. 50:24)
 5. In Egypt (Ex. 2:24-25)
 - a. Abrahamic Covenant still in place (Ex. 2:23-25):
 - b. Mosaic Covenant – Conditional covenant (Ex. 19:3-6)
 - i) They break the covenant immediately (Ex. 32:7-14; 33:12-23; Num. 14:13-19)
 - ii) Sin brings in new ways of direct communication with God.
 - Face-to-Face: The Lord with Adam in the Garden (Gen. 2)
 - Face-to-Face: The Angel of the Lord with specific individuals (Gen. 16:7-11; 22:11)
 - Mediator: The Lord with Moses (Ex. 19:3)
 - Mediator: The Lord with Priest in Holy of Holies (Lev. 1:5; 16:20-21; Heb. 5:1-3)
 - Mediator: The Lord with Prophet (1 Sam. 10:6,9-11)
 - Silent years (400 years; 430 BC – 30 AD)
 - Mediator: Christ (Deut. 18:18)
 6. In the wilderness – Back to the Abrahamic (Deut. 9:5-6)
 7. In the Land – Back to the Abrahamic (2 Kings 13:23)
 8. New Testament – Back to the Abrahamic (Rom. 11:1, 25-27)

Mosaic Covenant

Session 6

1. Mosaic Covenant (Ex. 19:3-6; 24:1-8; 31:12-18; 34:27-28)
 - a. Mosaic Covenant was a blood covenant (Ex. 24:1-8)
 - i) Abrahamic Covenant is an unconditional blood covenant (Gen. 15:9-12, 17-18)
 - b. Mosaic Covenant is a real covenant (Deut 5:2-21)
 - c. Mosaic Covenant involved the Law (Deut. 5:7-21)
 - i) 10 Commandments (Ex. 20:1-26) + others (total of 600+ laws) (Ex. 21:1-31:18)
 - ii) New Mode of worship: Priesthood, Temple, sacrifices
 - iii) Observance days
 - d. Mosaic Covenant involved condition of Curses & Blessings (Deut 28-30)
 - Blessings (Deut. 28:1-14)
 - Curses (Deut. 28:15-45):

The Covenants

Session 7

- I. Duration of the Covenant
 - i) Sacrifices and feast days point forward to Christ – Type/Antitype fulfilled in Christ
 - a) Passover – Christ our Passover (1 Cor. 5:7)
 - b) Unleavened bread – Christ the bread of life (John 6:35)
 - c) Firstfruits – Christ’s resurrection is our firstfruits (1 Cor. 15:20,23)
 - d) The Day of Atonement (Rom. 3:25; Heb. 9:7-8, 23-28)
 - e) Tabernacles – Christ tabernacling with us.
 - ii) The New Covenant (Jer. 31:31-33)
 - iii) Christ Fulfilled the Mosaic Covenant (Matt. 5:17; Rom. 6:14; 7:1-4; Gal. 3:17-25; 4:1-7; 21-31; 2 Cor. 3:7-11; Rom. 10:3-4; Col. 2:14, 17; Heb. 7:12; Heb. 8:7-10; 8:13)

"Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill. (Mat 5:17 NKJ)

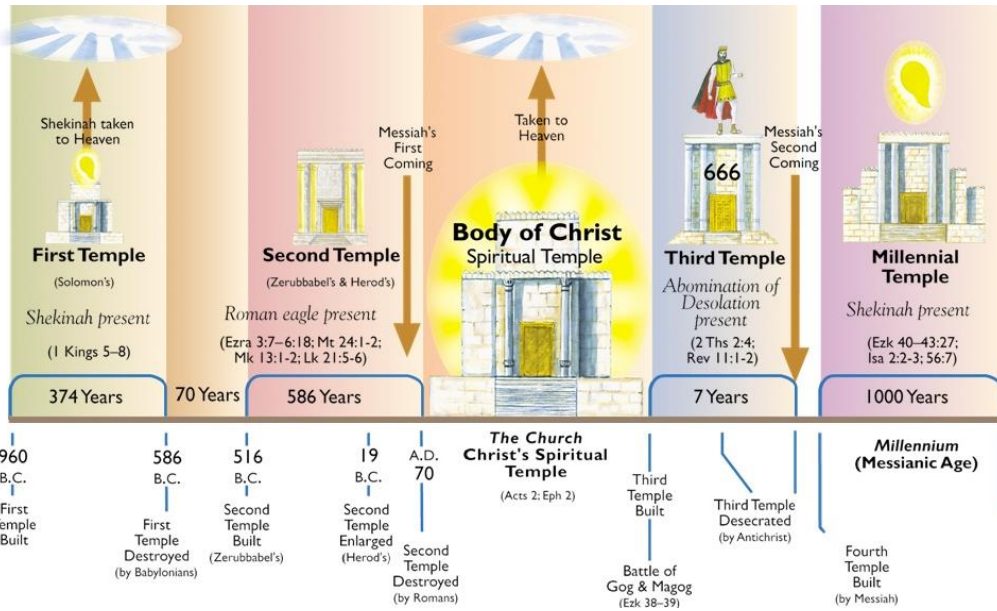
- πληρωω (pleroo) - "to make full, fulfill, complete"

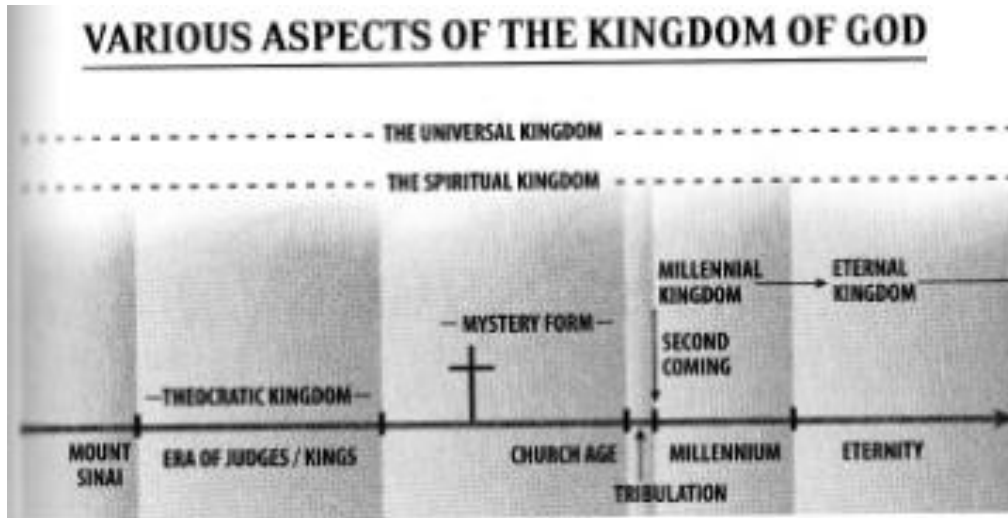
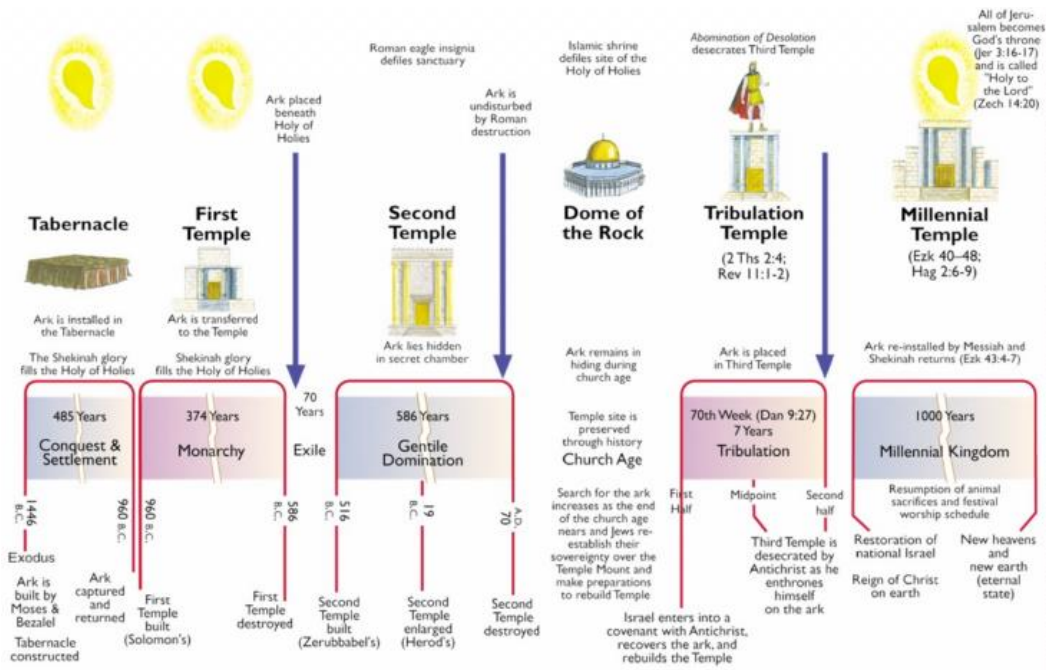
- II. Purpose of the Mosaic Covenant – to instruct and protect Israel until Messiah came (Gal. 3:6-4:7; Rom. 10:1-9)

The Covenants

Session 8

1. Mosaic Covenant - The Temple Service
 - a. Before the Mosaic Covenant – The Initial Sacrifice (Gen 3:6-11, 21-24; Gen. 4:3-4)
 - b. Age of the Patriarchs - The Altars (Gen. 12:8)
 - c. Wilderness wondering - The Tabernacle (Ex. 25:8)
 - i) Dwelling place of God (Ex. 25:8)
 - ii) Meeting place of God – the tent of meeting (Ex. 27:21; Num. 7:89)
 - iii) A pattern on earth of heaven (Heb. 8:5; 9:24)
 - iv) Symbol of God’s presence among the people (Ex. 25:8; 29:43; 40:34:35)
 - v) A priesthood established (Ex. 28:1)
 - d. Conquest of Promised Land (Joshua – Solomon 1380-931 BC)
 - e. Tabernacle moves into the land (Jos. 3:1-3, 14-17)
 - f. Land divided among the 12 (Jos. 13-24)
 - g. Judges: Placed at Shiloh during Eli’s time (1 Sam. 3:3,21)
 - h. Kings: David brought it to Jerusalem (2 Sam. 6:12-17; 1 Ch. 15:1-16:1)
 - i. Temple replaces the tabernacle under Solomon (1 Kg. 8:3-9; 2 Ch. 5:2-10)
 - i) Altars on every high-place – the Canaanite way (Judges 2:1-2; 11-13; Judg. 17:5-6)





The Temple

Session 9

- I. The Temple
 - a. Tabernacle's Ark transferred to the Temple (2 Chron. 5:1-7)
 - b. Shekinah Glory fills the Temple (2 Chron. 5:11-14)
 - c. Temple ransacked by Shishak of Egypt (2 Chr. 12:9)
 - d. Northern Kingdom builds their own temples and priests (Amos 3:14)
 - e. Shekinah Glory leaves the Temple (Ezek. 11:22-25)
 - f. The destruction of the Temple and the times of the Gentiles (2 Chron. 36:15-21; Luke 21:24; Matt. 23:37-39; Rom. 25-27)

The Dispersions/Regatherings

Session 10

A. The Dispersion/Regathering of Israel

I. The Three Dispersions Prophecy

1. 1st Dispersion/Regathering - To Egypt and back (Gen. 15:13-14; Fulfillment: Ex. 12:40-41; Return: Josh. 3:16-17; 21:43-45)
2. 2nd Dispersion/Regathering – To the nations (Deut. 28:63-64)
3. Deut 30:1-10 – The great mini prophecy 3rd dispersion/regathering.
4. 2nd Dispersion/Regathering – Assyria/Babylonian Captivity
 - i. Northern Kingdom --> Assyria - 1 Kgs. 14:15,16; Hos. 1:5; 10:1,6. Fulfillment: 2 Kgs. 17:6,7,22,23.
 - ii. Southern Kingdom → Babylon – Jer. 13:19; 20:4-5; 21:10; Micah 4:10. Fulfillment: 2 Kgs 24:10,14
 - iii. Temple destroyed -> 1 Kgs. 9:7; 2 Chron. 7:20-21; Jer. 7:14
 - iv. Time: 70 years. Jer. 25:11; 29:10. Fulfillment: Dan. 9:2
 - v. Regathering: Jer. 29:10. Fulfillment: Ezra 1.
 - vi. Temple vessels returned – 2 Kgs. 25:14-15; Jer. 28:3; Dan. 5:1-4. Fulfillment: Ezra 1:7-11.
5. 3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide (Lev. 26:33; Deut 4:27-28; 28:25, 64-67; Hosea 9:17)

The Dispersions/Regatherings

Session 11

- I. 2nd Dispersion/Regathering – Assyria/Babylonian Captivity
 - a. Deut 30:1-10 – The great mini prophecy 3rd dispersion/regathering.
- II. Northern Kingdom --> Assyria - 1 Kgs. 14:15-16; Hos. 1:5; 10:1,6. Fulfillment: 2 Kgs. 17:6-7,22-23.
- III. Southern Kingdom → Babylon – Jer. 13:19; 20:4-5; 21:10; Micah 4:10. Fulfillment: 2 Kgs 24:10,14
- IV. Temple destroyed -> 1 Kgs. 9:7; 2 Chron. 7:20-21; Jer. 7:14
- V. Time: 70 years. Jer. 25:11; 29:10; 2 Chron. 36:21. Fulfillment: Dan. 9:2
- VI. Regathering: Jer. 29:10. Fulfillment: Ezra 1.

- VII. Temple vessels returned – 2 Kgs. 25:14-15; Jer. 28:3; Dan. 5:1-4. Fulfillment: Ezra 1:7-11.

The Dispersions/Regatherings

Session 12

- I. 3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide (Lev. 26:33; Deut 4:27-28; 28:25, 64-67; Hosea 9:17; Ezek. 20:37-38; 37:1-14; Matt. 24:2, 15; Luke 21:24)
 - a. Deut 30:1-10 – The great mini prophecy 3rd dispersion/regathering.
 - b. Prophecy of 3rd dispersion/regathering (Neh. 1:8-9; Matt. 24:2; Luke 21:24; Isa. 43:5-7; 60:21; 66:18-20; Jer. 23:5-8; 30:5-11; 31:10-14; 31:38-40)

The Dispersions/Regatherings

Session 13

3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide

2nd group of Prophets – the single kingdom Prophets continued (Jer. 32:26-28; 32:37-44)

3rd group of Prophets – The Exile Prophets - Ezekiel (Ezek. 20:31-42; 34:11-17; 36:22-28; 37:21-28; 39:23-29)

4th group of Prophets – the Post-Exile Prophets – Zechariah (Zech. 8:7-8; 8:22)

New Testament

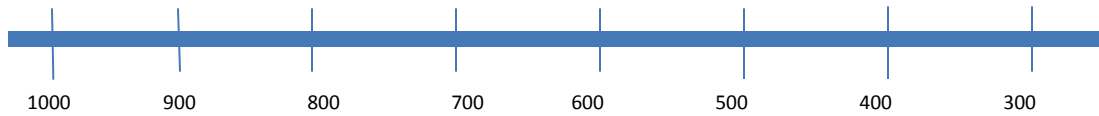
- a. By Jesus (Matt. 24:31)
- b. John the Apostle in Revelation 17-18 (Rev. 18:4)



The Cyrus Cylinder, obverse and reverse sides

Material	Baked clay
Size	22.5 centimetres (8.9 in) x 10 centimetres (3.9 in) (maximum) ^[1]
Writing	Akkadian cuneiform script
Created	About 539–538 BC

Chronology of the Prophets of Israel and Judah



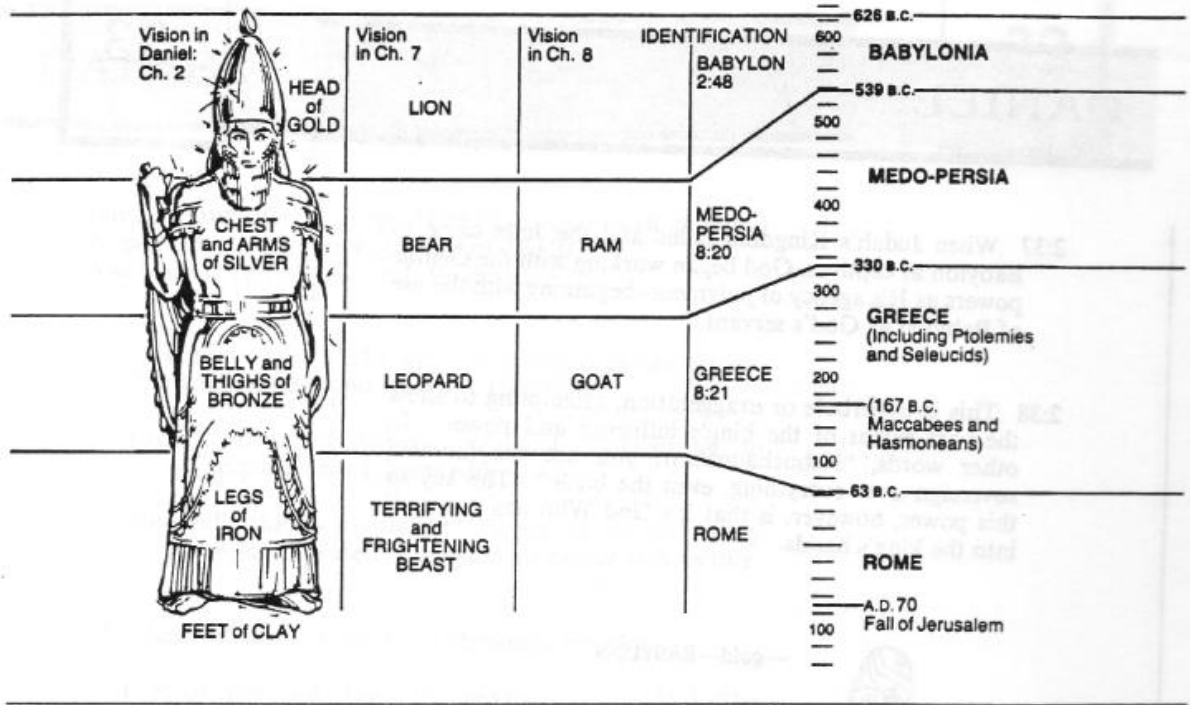
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<u>During Divided Kingdom</u>	<u>During Single Kingdom</u>	<u>During Exile</u>	<u>After Exile</u>
Obadiah Joel Jonah Amos Hosea Isaiah Micah	Nahum Zephaniah Jeremiah	Daniel Ezekiel	Haggai Zechariah

The Times of the Gentiles

Session 14

3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide: The Times of the Gentiles Prophecy of Daniel 2,7,&8 (Isa. 39:7; Dan. 2)

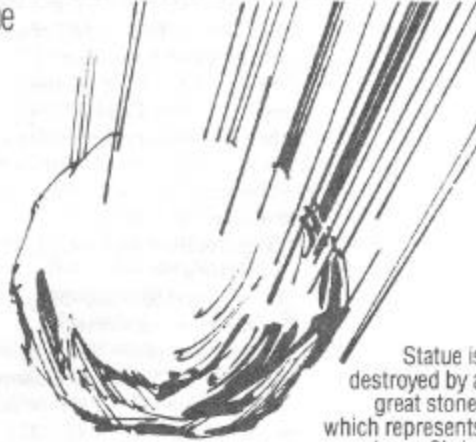
Identification of the Four Kingdoms Chronology of Major Empires in Daniel



Dreams & Visions in Daniel (Source:Nelson Study Bible)			
Nebuchadnezzar's Dream	Daniel's dream	Daniel's vision	Interpretation
An Image with a head of fine gold (2:32)	A beast like a lion with eagle's wings (7:4)		Babylon would establish itself as the first world empire (2:38; 7:17)
An image with a chest and arms of silver (2:32)	A beast like a bear with three ribs in its mouth (7:5)	A ram with two horns, one of which was higher than, the other (8:3)	Medo-Persia would defeat Babylon and establish itself as the second world empire (2:39; 7:17; 8:20)
An image with a belly and thighs of bronze (2:32)	A beast like a leopard with four wings (7:6)	A male goat with a large horn, later replaced by four horns and a little horn (8:5-9)	Greece would defeat Medo-Persia and establish itself as the third world empire (2:39; 7:17; 8:21)
An image with legs of iron and feet of iron and clay (2:32)	A beast with iron teeth and ten horns (7:7)		Rome would defeat Greece and establish itself as the fourth world empire (2:40-43;

Daniel's Images (Source: Benware, Understanding End Times Prophecy)					
VISION	STATUE	FOUR BEASTS	RAM/GOAT	70 WEEKS	FINAL VISION
CHAPTER	2	7	8	9	11-12
BABYLON	Seen as the head of gold	Seen as the winged lion			
MEDO-PERSIA	Seen as the chest & arms of silver	Seen as a bear raised up on one side	Two-horned ram that conquers many nations	70 th week begins	4 kings of Persia
GREECE	Seen as the belly & thighs of bronze	Seen as a four-headed, four-winged leopard	a. Goat with a great horn. b. Four-horns grow. c. Small horn Antiochus IV.		a. Rise & fall of mighty king. b. Kingdom broken into four parts. c. Antiochus IV reigns.
ROME I	Seen as the legs of iron	The terrible beast		Messiah killed and Jerusalem destroyed	
ROME II	Seen as the feet of iron and clay – ten toes	Ten horns on the terrible beast		Covenant made for one week (7 years)	Terrible time of trouble for Israel & world
THE ANTICHRIST		The little horn who conquers and dominates		The prince makes and breaks a covenant with Israel	The willful king powerful and blasphemous
GOD'S KINGDOM	The stone cut out without human hands	The Son of Man given the kingdom		The six great goals of God now accomplished	Blessed ones attain to the 1,335 days (the beginning of the Millennial Kingdom)

2. A Statue
and a
Stone



Statue is
destroyed by a
great stone,
which represents
Jesus Christ



HEAD
GOLD

WORLD POWER
BABYLON
606-539

CHEST AND ARMS
SILVER

WORLD POWER
PERSIA
539-331

STOMACH AND THIGHS
BRASS

WORLD POWER
GREECE
331-323

LEGS AND FEET
IRON & CLAY

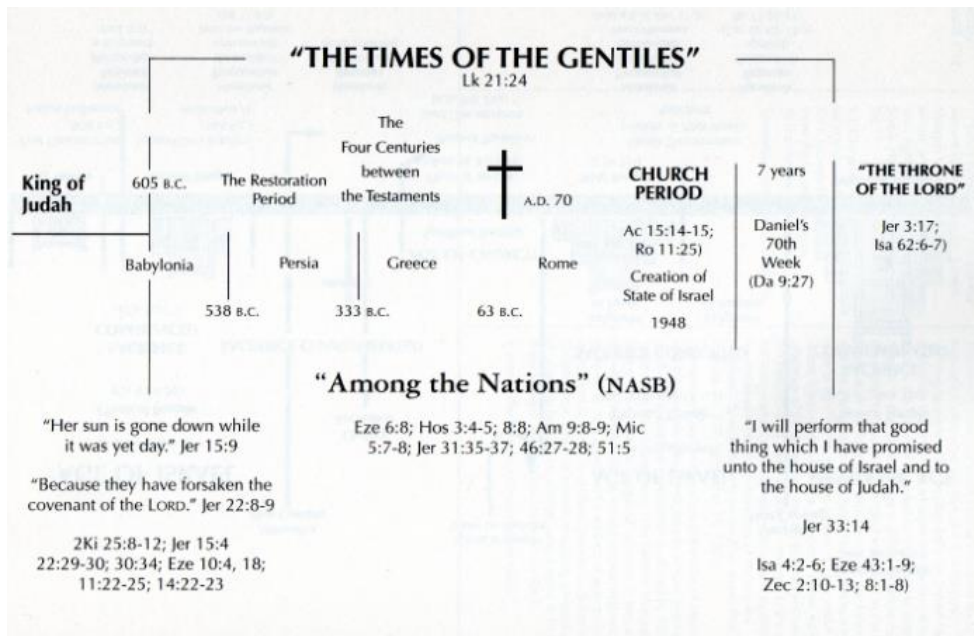
WORLD POWER
ROME
322 B.C.—A.D. 476
FUTURE

The Times of the Gentiles

Session 15

3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide: The Times of the Gentiles Prophecy of Daniel 2,7,&8 (Dan. 7)

- a. Vision of the four beasts (Dan. 7:1-8)
- b. Vision of the ancient of days (Dan. 7:9-14)
- c. Daniel’s visions interpreted (Dan. 7:15-28)



The Times of the Gentiles

Session 16

3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide: The Times of the Gentiles Prophecy of Daniel 2,7,&8

- a. Vision of a Ram and a Goat (Dan. 8:1-14)
- b. Gabriel interprets the vision (Dan. 8:15-27)

The Times of the Gentiles

Session 17

3rd Dispersion/regathering – Worldwide: The Times of the Gentiles Prophecy of Daniel 2,7,&8

- a. Daniel's 70 Weeks (Dan. 9:16-19)
- b. The Angel Gabriel Intercedes (Dan. 9:20-27)

Notes:

24: weeks Heb. shabuwa' , period of seven days, seven years.

24: $70 \times 7 = 490$ years => Total period.

25: $7 + 62 = 69 = 69 \times 7 = 483$ years -> Until Messiah comes = March 5, 444 B.C to March 30, AD 33
Christ's triumphal entry (Zech. 9:9)

⁹ "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, your King is coming to you; He *is* just and having salvation, Lowly and riding on a donkey, A colt, the foal of a donkey. (Zec 9:9 NKJ)

⁵ "Tell the daughter of Zion, 'Behold, your King is coming to you, Lowly, and sitting on a donkey, A colt, the foal of a donkey.'" ⁶ So the disciples went and did as Jesus commanded them. ⁷ They brought the donkey and the colt, laid their clothes on them, and set *Him* on them. ⁸ And a very great multitude spread their clothes on the road; others cut down branches from the trees and spread *them* on the road.

⁹ Then the multitudes who went before and those who followed cried out, saying: "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed *is* He who comes in the name of the LORD! Hosanna in the highest!" (Mat 21:5-9 NKJ)

The 483 Years of Daniel 9

Jewish Calendar (360 days/yr)

$(69 \times 7) = 483$ years

483 years
 x 360 days
173,880 days

Gregorian Calendar (365 days/yr)

444 B.C. to A.D. 33 = 476 years

476 years
 x 365 days
173,740 days
+ 116 days (leap year)
 + 24 days (March 5-March 30)
173,880 days

Daniel's Images (Source: Benware, Understanding End Times Prophecy)

VISION	STATUE	FOUR BEASTS	RAM/GOAT	70 WEEKS	FINAL VISION
CHAPTER	2	7	8	9	11-12
BABYLON	Seen as the head of gold	Seen as the winged lion			
MEDO-PERSIA	Seen as the chest & arms of silver	Seen as a bear raised up on one side	Two-horned ram that conquers many nations	70 th week begins	4 kings of Persia
GREECE	Seen as the belly & thighs of bronze	Seen as a four-headed, four-winged leopard	a. Goat with a great horn. b. Four-horns grow. c. Small horn Antiochus IV.		a. Rise & fall of mighty king. b. Kingdom broken into four parts. c. Antiochus IV reigns.
ROME I	Seen as the legs of iron	The terrible beast		Messiah killed and Jerusalem destroyed	
ROME II	Seen as the feet of iron and clay – ten toes	Ten horns on the terrible beast		Covenant made for one week (7 years)	Terrible time of trouble for Israel & world
THE ANTICHRIST		The little horn who conquers and dominates		The prince makes and breaks a covenant with Israel	The willful king powerful and blasphemous
GOD'S KINGDOM	The stone cut out without human hands	The Son of Man given the kingdom		The six great goals of God now accomplished	Blessed ones attain to the 1,335 days (the beginning of the Millennial Kingdom)

The Tribulation

Session 18

- I. The Tribulation
1. Purpose for the tribulation - A time of judgment.
 - a. To save the nation Israel (Rom. 11:25-29)
 - b. To judge the wicked (Isa. 13:9-13; Matt. 24:21-22)
 - c. To bring about a world-wide revival (Rev. 7:1-17; Matt. 24:14)
2. Duration of the Tribulation (Daniel 9:27; 11:36-45; 12:1, 11-13)
3. Tribulation Period in Daniel (Daniel 11:36-12:1; 12:11-13; 2 Thes 2:3-4)

The Judgments of Christ

Session 19

- I. Judgments of Christ
 - a. Judgment at the Cross (John 12:31-33; John 3:16-18)
 - b. Judgment at the Second Coming of Christ (Ezek.20:30-36; Matt. 25:1-30; Joel 3:1-2)
 - i) Judgement of Israel
 - ii) Judgment of the Nations (Joel 3:1-2)

4. Why the delay with the last week of Daniel (Dan. 9:24-27)

a. The 70 Weeks:

9:24: $70 \times 7 = 490$ years => Total period.

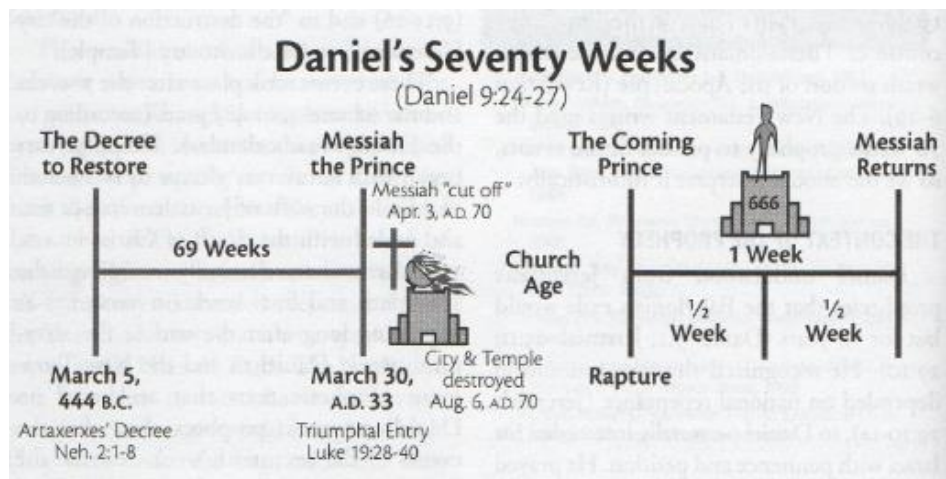
$1^{st} 7 = 7$ weeks = $7 \times 7 = 49$ years -> to build the wall

$62 7$'s = $62 \times 7 = 434$ years -> until Messiah comes Sum = $49+434 = 483$ years

70 Weeks 490 years					
Weeks	7	62	69		1
Years	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$62 \times 7 = 434$	483		7
days	17,640	156,240	173,880		2,520

b. Christ is building His Church today (Matt. 16:18; 1 Cor. 12:13)

- i. The Church is a mystery (Rom. 16:25-26; Eph. 3:2-10; Col. 1:25-27)
- ii. The Church is excluded from wrath (1 Thes. 5:9-11)



The Tribulation

Session 20

- I. Why the delay with the last week of Daniel (Dan. 9:24-27)
 - a. Christ is building His Church today (Matt. 16:18; 1 Cor. 12:13)
 - i) The Church is a mystery (Rom. 16:25-26; Eph. 3:2-10; Col. 1:25-27)
 - ii) The Church is excluded from wrath (1 Thes. 5:9)
- II. The 3 Great Mysteries
 1. Mystery of the hardening of the heart of Israel (Rom. 11:25-29)
 2. Mystery of the Church (Rom. 16:25-26)
 3. Mystery of the Rapture of the Church (1 Cor. 15:51; 1 Thes. 4:17)
- III. The Tribulation – names and description
 1. 1st Group – the pre-exilic Divided Kingdom Prophets
 - a. The Day of the Lord (Isa. 2:10-21; Joel 1:15-20; 2:1-11)
 2. A Day of Darkness (Zeph. 1:15; Amos 5:18-20; Joel 2:2; Isa. 26:20-21)

The Tribulation

Session 21

I. The Tribulation – names and description

1st Group – the pre-exilic Divided Kingdom Prophets

1. The Day of the Lord

i) Proclamation Against Babylon – Near (Isa. 13:1-22)

ii) Far (Joel 2:1-11)

2. A Day of Darkness (Zeph. 1:15; Amos 5:18-20; Joel 2:2; Isa. 26:20-21)

The Tribulation

Session 22

- I. The Tribulation – names and description
- A. 1st Group – the pre-exilic Divided Kingdom Prophets (Obadiah, Joel, Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah)
 - 1. The Day of the Lord (Isaiah, Joel, Amos)
 - a. Indignation (Isa. 26:19-21)
 - b. Vengeance (Isa. 34:8-10; 35:4; Isa. 61:1-6; Joel 2:1-11; Joel 3:11-17)
 - c. A Day of Darkness, thick darkness, clouds (Zeph. 1:15; Amos 5:18-20; Joel 2:2)

The Tribulation

Session 23

- I. 2nd Group – the Single Kingdom Prophets (Nahum, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Habakkuk)
 - a. Trouble, tribulation, and wrath, a day of trumpet (Zeph. 1:1-3,7, 14-18; 2:1-3; 3:11-17; Ps. 2:1-12)
 - b. Jeremiah (30:7-9)

The Tribulation

Session 24

- I. 3rd Group – The Exile Prophets (Daniel, Ezekiel)
 - a. The day of the Lord – A day of battle. Near prophecy (Ezek. 13:1-9)
 - b. Fury poured out. (Ezek 20:33-38)
 - c. Woe to the day! A day of clouds – Judgment against Egypt (Ezek. 30:1-10)
- II. 4th Group – Post-Exile Prophets (Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi)
 - a. A day of battle (Zech 14:1-4)
- III. New Testament (Matt 24-25)

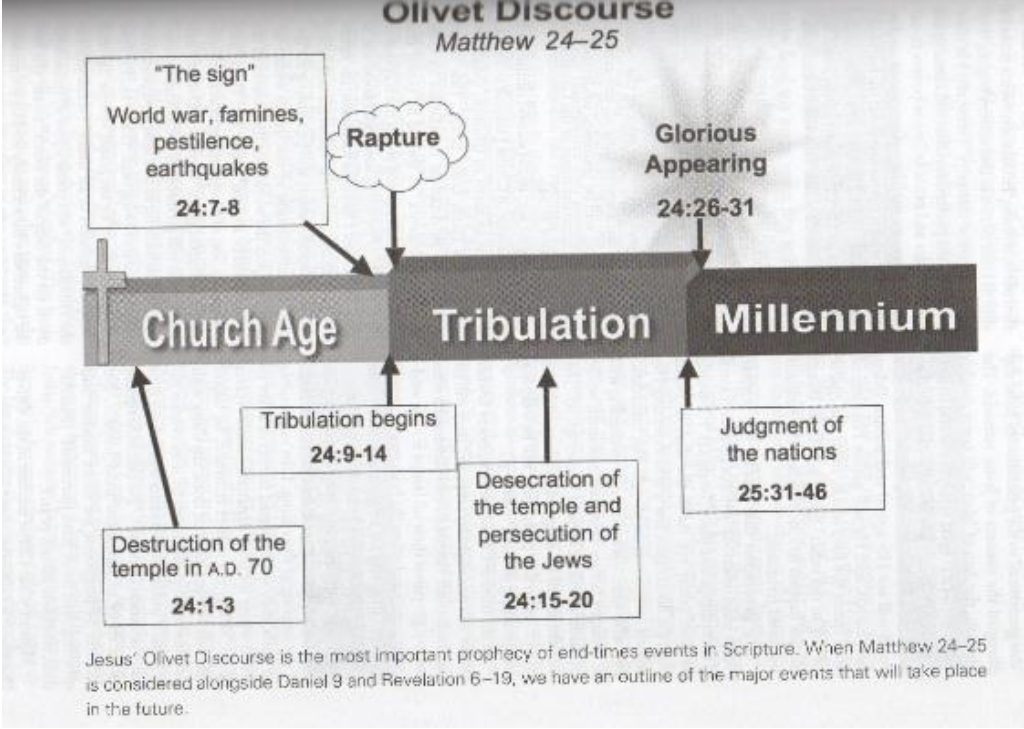
The Tribulation

Session 25

- I. New Testament – the Olivet Discourse (Matt 24-25)
 - a. The Disciples Two Questions (Matt. 24:3)
 - b. The Tribulation (Matt. 24:4-26)
 - c. The Second Coming (Matt. 24:27-31)
 - d. Parables
 - e. Judgment of the Gentiles (Matt. 25:31-46)

Olivet Discourse compared to Seal Judgments of Revelation¹				
	Revelation 6	Matthew 24	Mark 13	Luke 21
False messiahs, prophets	2	5,11	6	8
Wars	2-4	6-7	7	9
International discord	3-4	7	8	10
Famines	5-8	7	8	11
Pestilences	8			11
Persecution	9-11	9	9-13	12-17
Earthquakes	12	7	8	11
Cosmic phenomena	12-14			11

¹ Adapted from chart in Tim LaHaye & Thomas Ice, gen. ed., *The End Times Controversy* (Eugene: Harvest House, 2003), p. 165



The Tribulation

Session 26

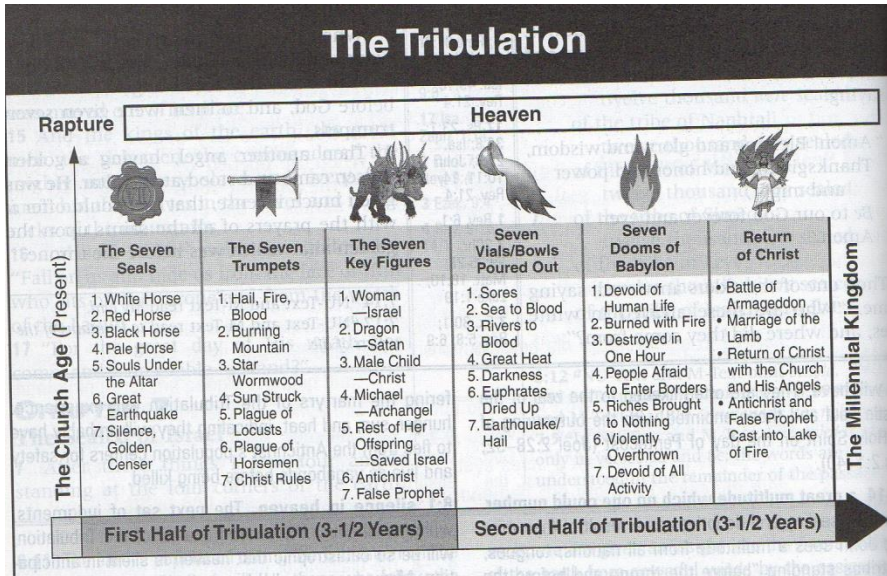
- I. New Testament (Matt 24-25; 1 Thes. 5:1-11; 2 Thes. 2)
 - a. Matthew 24-25 – the Olivet Discourse
 - b. 1 & 2 Thessalonians
- 1 Thessalonians (4:13-18; 5:1-11)
- 2 Thessalonians (2:1-14)

The Tribulation

Session 27

The Tribulation – Revelation

1. 1st Half of the Tribulation details (Rev. 4:1-13:18)
 - a. Heavenly prelude (4:1-5:14)
 - b. The Seven-Seals (6:1-8:1)



The Tribulation

Session 28

1. The Main Characters of the Tribulation
 - A. Antichrist – His Name (1 John 2:18, 22)
 - a) Other names – man of sin, son of perdition, the beast, the little horn (2 Thes. 2:1-4; Rev. 11:7; Dan. 7:8)
 - b) Antichrist's Activities – 1st Phase of Tribulation (Rev. 6:2; Dan. 7:7-9; 7:20-22)
 - c) Antichrist's Activities – 2nd Phase of Tribulation (Rev. 13:1-4)
 - d) Antichrist's Activities – 3rd Phase of Tribulation (Rev. 13:6-14)
 - e) Antichrist's Activities – 4th Phase of Tribulation (Rev. 19:20)

THE CAREER OF THE ANTICHRIST²			
(1) A political leader of a Western nation	(2) Ruler of the restored Roman Empire Killed	(3) Dictator of all nations of the earth Raised	(4) Defeated by Christ - Sent to lake of fire
3 ½ years		3 ½ years	
The Tribulation			

² Adapted from Paul Benware, *Understanding End Times Prophecy* (Chicago: Moody, 2006)

The Tribulation

Session 29

1. The Main Characters of the Tribulation
 - a. Antichrist – His Name

Christ	Antichrist
the Truth	the lie
Holy One	lawless one
man of sorrows	man of sin
Son of God	son of perdition
humbled Himself	exalted himself
despised	admired
cleanses the Temple	defiles the Temple
slain for the people	slays the people
the Lamb	the beast

- c. 7th Seal (Rev. 8:1-6)
 - d. The Trumpet Judgments (Rev. 8:1-11:19)

The Tribulation

Session 30

- I. The Main Characters of the Tribulation
 - A. Antichrist – His Name (Rev. 7:9-10, 14)
 - B. The Temple and the two witnesses (Rev. 11:1-19; 12:1-17)

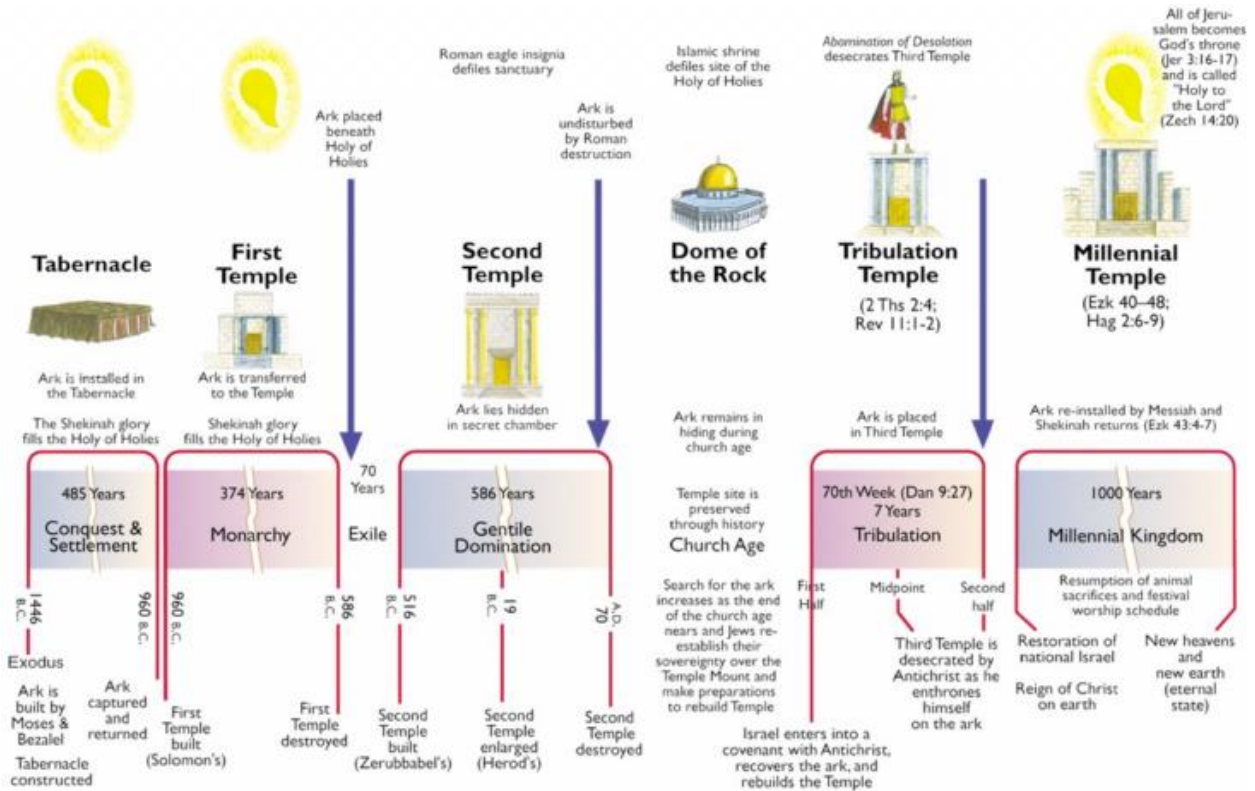
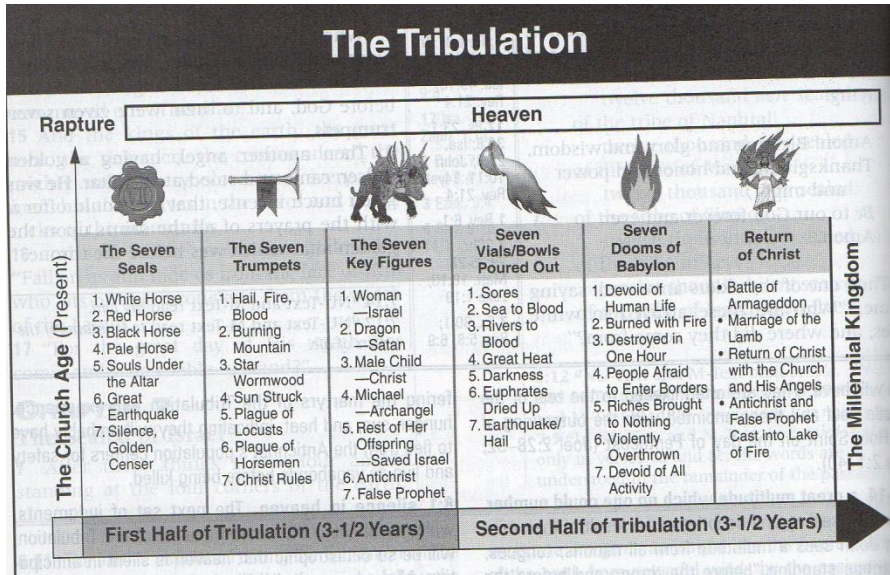


Chart: Tim LaHaye & Tommy Ice, Charting the End Times

The Tribulation

Session 31

- A. The False Prophet (Rev. 13:11-15)
- B. The Bowl Judgments (Rev. 16:1-21)



The Return of Christ

Session 32

- I. The Return of Christ (Heb. 9:27-28; Acts 1:10-11; Isa. 63:1-6; Zech. 14:1-12; Rev. 19:1-11)
- II. Christ on His White Horse (Rev. 19:11-16)
- III. The Beast and His Armies Defeated (Rev. 19:17-21)

The Return of Christ

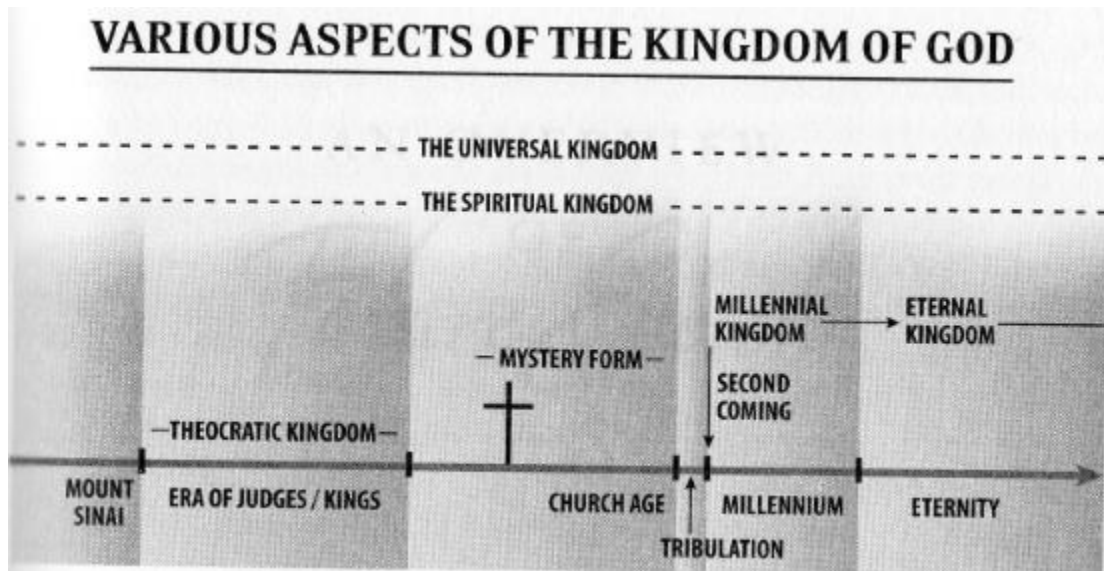
Session 33

- I. The Return of Christ (Heb. 9:28; Acts 1:11; Isa. 63:1-6; Zech. 14:1-12; Rev. 19:1-11)
 - a. Second coming defined (Heb. 9:28)
 - b. His appearing will be visible – He will return just as He ascended (Acts 1:10-11)
 - c. He will return literally in time and history to judge (Isa. 63:1; Zech. 14:1-12; Rev. 19:11-21)
 - d. Times of the Gentiles will end (Dan. 2:44-45; 7:13-14; Luke 21:24)

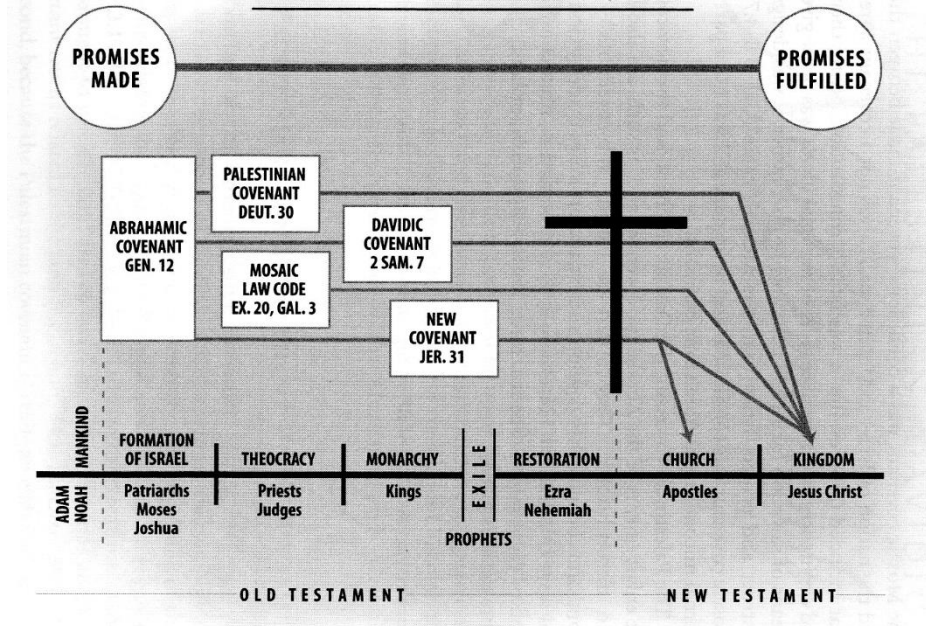
- II. The Millennial Kingdom (Rev. 20:1-6)

Thousand : Gr. chilioi “a thousand.” Latin: Milli

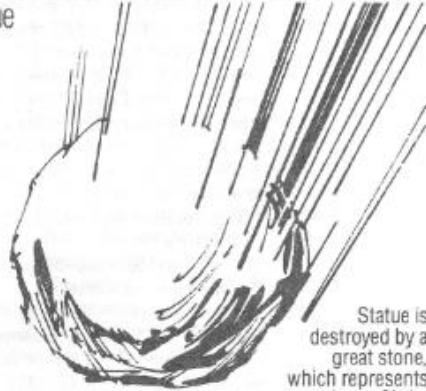
1. Kingdom of God: see illustration
 - a. Universal Kingdom (1 Chron. 29:12; Ps. 145:13; Jer. 10:10)
 - b. Millennial kingdom (2 Sam. 7).
 - c. Eternal Kingdom (Rev. 21)
2. Jewish concept of Millennial Kingdom: Millennial Year-Day Tradition.
 - a. 6000 years of history then the 1000 yr age of rest.
3. Israel restored (Isa. 25:9-11; 27:12-13; 61:3-62:12; 65:18-66:24; Jer. 23:1-40; 31:1-40; 33:1-26; Ezek. 20:30-38; 36:16-37:28; 40:1-48; Dan. 2:44-45; 7:9-27; Zech. 13:8-9; Rom. 11:26)
4. Satisfaction of the Abrahamic Covenant (Rom. 11:25-29)



GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL



2. A Statue
and a
Stone



Statue is
destroyed by a
great stone,
which represents
Jesus Christ



HEAD
GOLD

WORLD POWER
BABYLON
606-539

CHEST AND ARMS
SILVER

WORLD POWER
PERSIA
539-331

STOMACH AND THIGHS
BRASS

WORLD POWER
GREECE
331-323

LEGS AND FEET
IRON & CLAY

WORLD POWER
ROME
322 B.C.—A.D. 476
FUTURE

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 34

I. The Millennial Kingdom

Thousand : Gr. chilioi “a thousand.” Latin: Milli

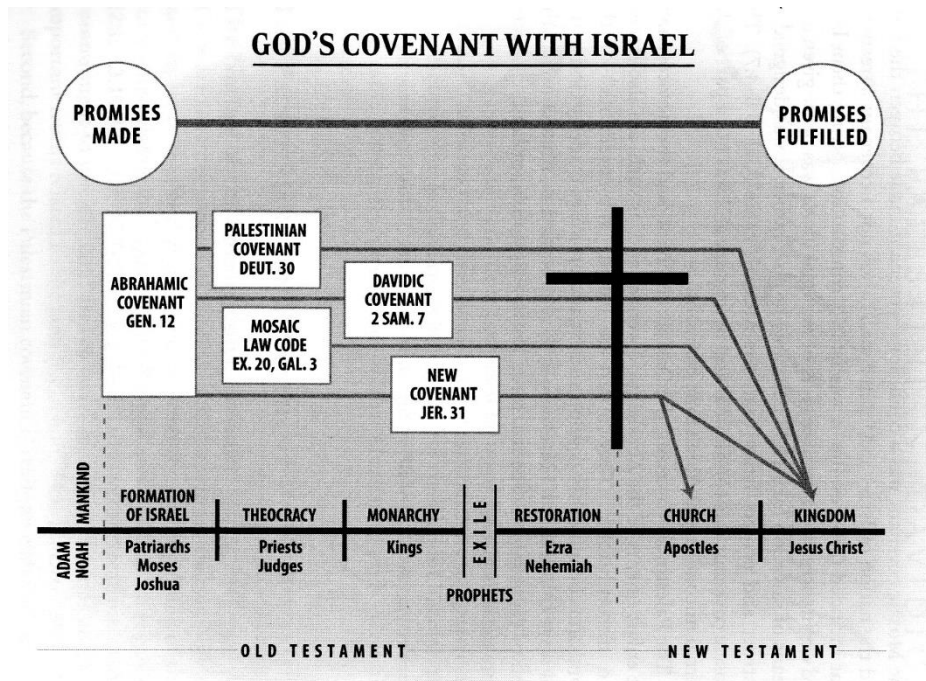
1. Kingdom of God: see illustration
 - a. Universal Kingdom (1 Chron. 29:12; Ps. 145:13; Jer. 10:10)
 - b. Millennial kingdom (2 Sam. 7).
 - c. Eternal Kingdom (Rev. 21)
2. Jewish concept of Millennial Kingdom: Millennial Year-Day Tradition.
 - a. 6000 years of history then the 1000 yr age of rest.
3. Purpose of the Kingdom of God
 - a. Restore the theocratic kingdom of Eden as the Son of God (Gen. 1:26-31, 3:14-15; John 12:31; 1 John 5:19; 2 Cor. 4:3-4; Luke 4:4-8; Psa 2:7-9).
 - b. Restore the theocratic kingdom in the Davidic kingdom as the Son of David (Isa. 2:2-4; 9:6-7; 11:1-5; 2 Sam. 7:16-17)
4. Extent of Christ’s rule – the entire earth (Zech 14:9; Ps. 2:7-9)

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 35

Christ on His Throne

1. Christ will set on His throne (Heb. 8:1; Matt. 24:29-30; 25:31-34)
 - a. Christ is at the right hand of God (Heb. 8:1-2; Matt. 24:29-30; Matt. 25:31-34)
 - b. His glory will be seen (John 17:5; Matt. 24:30; 25:31; Ps. 8:5-6; Num 14:20-23)
Gr. δόξα (doxa), "1. glory, honor, 2. splendor, brightness, 3. majesty"
 - a. The Messianic Throne (Zech 6:12-13; Luke 1:32; Ps. 132:11-14; Isa. 16:5)
 - b. The King of glory (Psalm 24:1-10)



The Millennial Kingdom

Session 36

- I. Place and Extent of His glory and rule (Ps. 102:15-16; Dan. 7:13-14; Hab. 2:14; Zech. 14:9-11)
 - i) Christ will rule in glory (Ps. 102:15-16; Matt. 24:30; 25:30)
 - ii) Christ's unique brightness (Rev. 1:4-18)

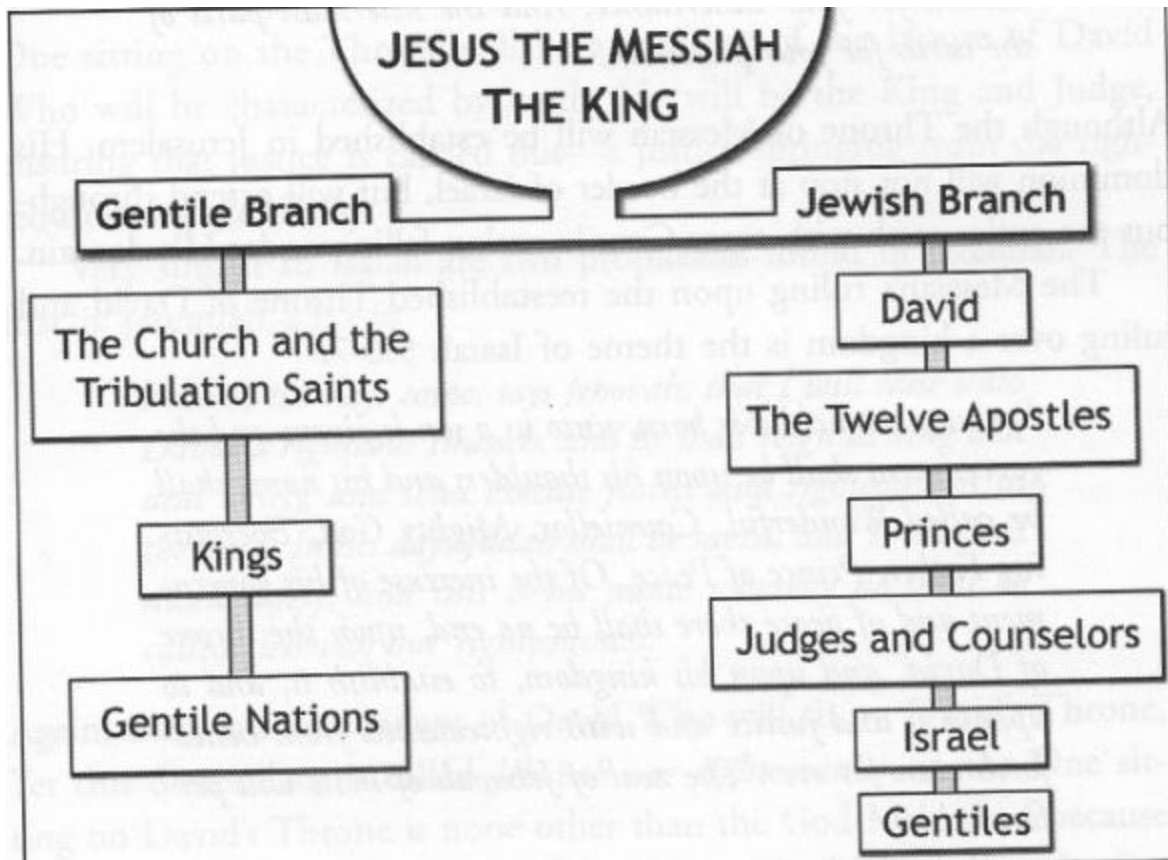
- II. Christ will rule as King over a real earthly Kingdom (Dan. 2:44; Luke 1:30-33)
 - i) Subjects of the King – All the kingdoms of the world:(Dan. 7:13-14)
 - King-of-Kings (1 Tim. 6:13-16; Rev. 19:16)
 - Lord of Lords (Hab. 2:14)

 - ii) Place of the Kingdom – The Millennial City (Zech 14:9-11; Isa. 2:1-4; 1:27; 4:1-6; Joel 3:16; Zech. 1:16-17; 8:3-8; Rom. 11:26)

 - iii) People of the kingdom
 - a) The Church – those raptured and resurrected (1 Thes. 4:13-18; 1 Cor. 15:51-58)

 - b) Old Testament Saints and Tribulation saints at the 2nd Coming (Rev. 20:4-6; Dan. 12:2)

 - c) Those that survive the Tribulation (Matt. 24:31; 25:31-25)



The Millennial Kingdom

Session 37

- I. The Government of the Messianic Kingdom
 - i) King Messiah – Jesus Christ (Ps. 2:6-8; Isa. 9:6-7; 16:5; Jer. 23:5-6; 33:14-17; Zech 14:9; Luke 1:30-33)
 - ii) Jewish Branch
 - a) David : King and Prince (Jer. 30:9; Ezek. 34:23-24; 37:24-25; Hosea 3:5)
 - King (Jer. 30:7-10; Hosea 3:5)
 - Prince (Ezek. 34:20-24; 37:24-25)
 - b) The 12 Apostles over the 12 Tribes (Matt. 19:28; Luke 22:28-30)
 - c) Princes (Isa. 32:1; Ezek. 45:8-10; Hag. 2:20-23)
 - d) Judges and Counselors (Isa. 1:26-28)
 - e) Israel over the Gentiles (Deut. 15:6; 28:1, 13; Isa. 14:1-2)
 - iii) The Gentile Branch
 - a) The Church and Tribulation Saints – over Gentile nations (Rev. 20:4-6; 1 Cor. 15:20-26; Rev. 5:10; 2 Tim. 2:11-12)
 - b) The Church and Tribulation Saints – over angels (1 Cor. 6:2-3)

The Millennial Kingdom

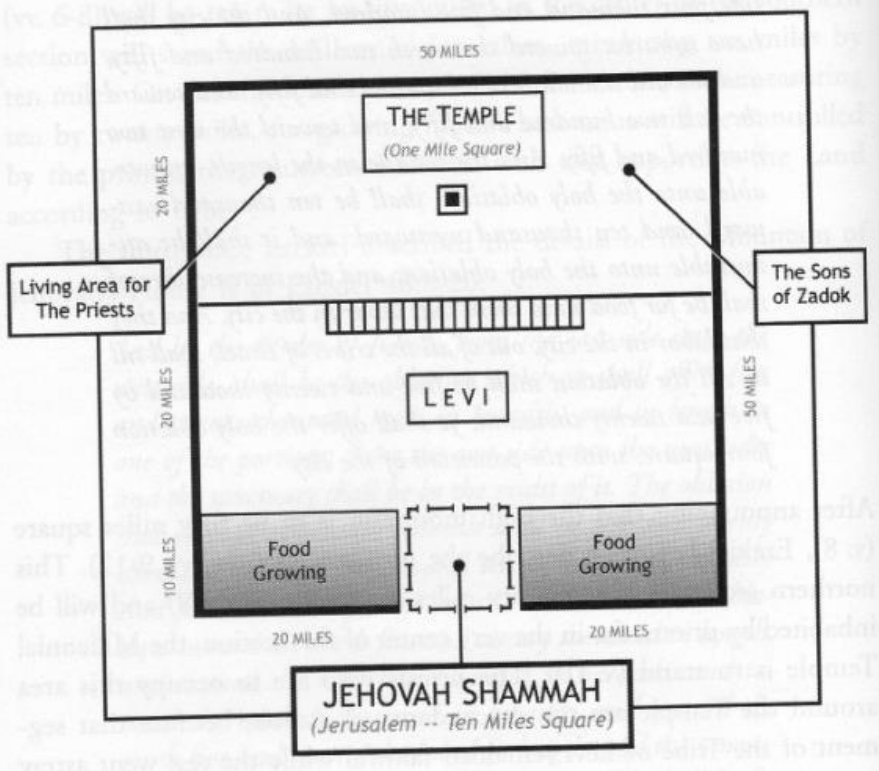
Session 38

- I. Character of the Messianic Kingdom (Isaiah 11)
 - a. Righteousness (Isa. 11:4-5; 32:1; 33:5)
 - b. Peace (Isa. 11:6-8; 2:4; 32:18; joy 9:3-4)
 - c. Knowledge of the Lord (Isa. 11:9)
 - d. Praise the glorious King (Isa. 11:10; Ezek. 20:40-41; 40:1-46:24; Zech. 14:16)
 - e. Israel will be regathered – an example of His faithful promises (Isa. 11:11-12; 12:1-6)
 - f. Physical deliverance (Isa. 35:4-6)
 - g. Transformation of animal world (Isa. 35:7-9)
 - h. No more sorrow (Isa. 35:10)

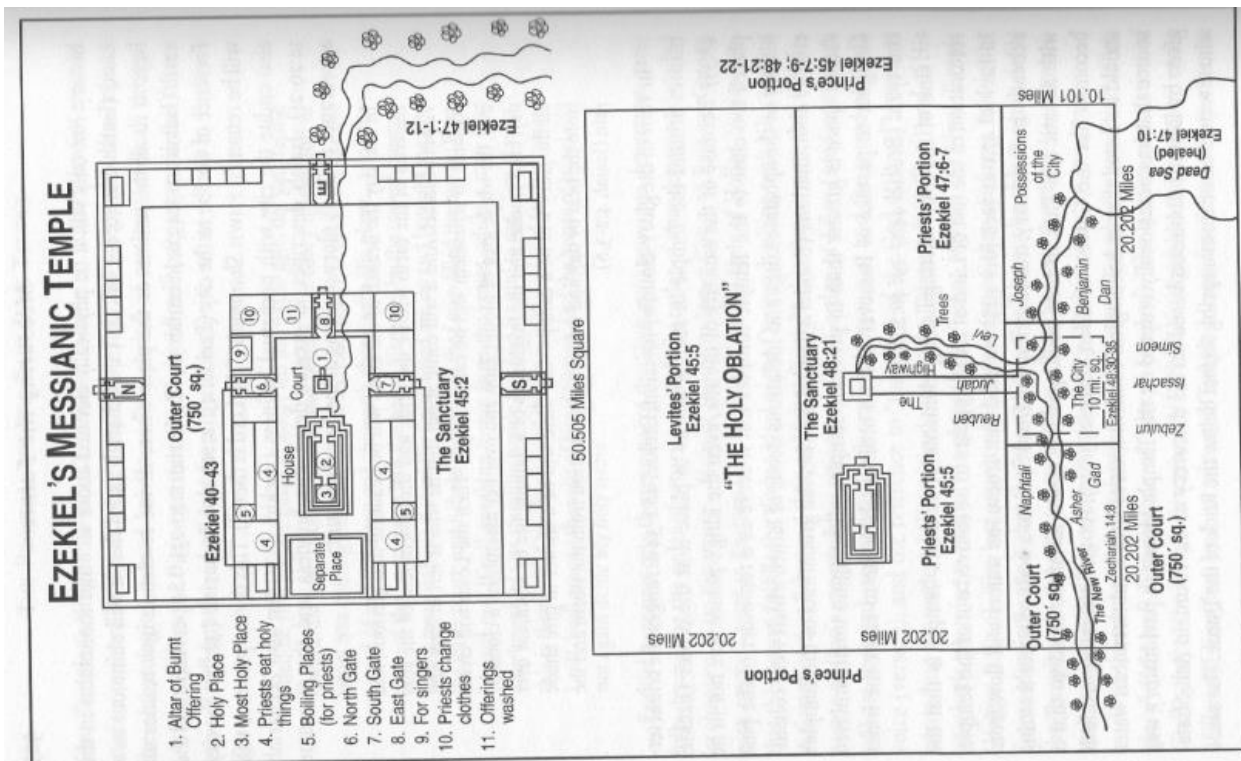
The Millennial Kingdom

Session 39

- I. The Millennial Temple and worship (Ezek 40-48)
- II. Summary dimensions of the Temple (42:15-20)
- III. The Shekinah (“divine presence” or “glory of God”) in the Temple (43:1-9)
- IV. Zadok Priesthood responsibilities (40:46; 43:19; 44:15; 48:11)
- V. The East Gate Closed forever (44:2)
- VI. Distinctions of Ezekiel’s Millennial Temple:
 1. No Veil
 2. No table of Showbread
 3. No Lampstand
 4. No Ark of the Covenant
 5. The East Gate will be closed forever



From: Arnold Fruchtenbaum, *The Footsteps of the Messiah*, p. 456



From: Randall Price, *The Temple and Bible Prophecy*, p. 528

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 40

Time and place of the Temple (Ezek. 43:4-7)

- I. Objections
 1. Objection 1: Christ's sacrifice was sufficient (Heb. 9:26-28).
 - a. Answer: Sacrifices never removed sins (Heb. 10:4)
 2. Objection 2: Christ instituted the New Covenant – sacrifices would return us to the OT covenant (Luke 22:20; Heb. 8:8-13; 9:15; 12:24)
 - a. There were sacrifices before the Mosaic Covenant (Abel: Gen. 4:3)
 - b. Numerous differences in Millennial Temple. The institution of the Lord's supper will not be practiced in the Millennium (1 Cor. 11:23-26)
 - c. After Jesus' death, burial, resurrection, and ascension, His apostles and Christians participated in Temple worship (Acts 2:46; 3:1; 5:42; 21:26)
 - d. Purpose: Ritual cleansing for ritual uncleanness (Ezek. 43:20; 26; Heb. 9:9-13)
 - e. Ezekiel is not the only prophet to speak about millennial temple worship (Isa. 56:7; 66:20-23; Jer. 33:18; Zech. 14:16-21)

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 41

Distinctions of Ezekiel's Millennial Temple:

1. It's size Temple= 1 sq-mi; Jerusalem=10 sq-mi; total=50 sq-miles
2. No Veil
3. No table of Showbread
4. No Lampstand
5. No Ark of the Covenant
6. The East Gate will be closed forever

II. Kingdom Worship (Ezek. 44:1-46)

1. Ordinances for the Prince (44:1-3)
2. Laws for Temple admittance (44:4-9)
3. Laws governing Priests (44:10-31)
4. The Holy Portion of the Land (45:1-8)
5. Duties of the Prince (45:9-17)
6. The Recognized Feast Days (45:21-25)

Millennial Temple Summary (From Willmington's Guide to the Bible)

1. **Its Purpose**
 - a. To provide a place for the glory of God (Ezek. 43)
 - b. To provide a center for the King of Glory (43:7)
2. **Its Priesthood**
 - a. Priests from the line of Zadok (40:46)
3. **Its Prince**
 - a. Definitely not Christ (45:22; 46:16)
 - b. Possibly someone from the line of David (Jer. 33:18)
4. **Its unique features**
 - a. No veil
 - b. No table of showbread
 - c. No lampstand
 - d. No Ark of the Covenant
 - e. East gate to be closed (44:2)
5. **Its Sacrifices (Isa. 56:7; 60:7; Jer. 33:18; Zech. 14:16-21)**
 - a. As a reminder to all of the necessity of the new birth
 - b. As an object lesson of the costliness of salvation
 - c. As an example of the awfulness of sin
 - d. As an illustration of the holiness of God

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 42

Physical Distinctions of Ezekiel's Millennial Temple:

1. It's size Temple= 1 sq-mi; Jerusalem=10 sq-mi; total=50 sq-miles
2. No Veil
3. No table of Showbread
4. No Lampstand
5. No Ark of the Covenant
6. The East Gate will be closed forever

Worship Distinctions of Ezekiel's Millennial Temple:

1. Feast days reduced from 7 (Passover+Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits, Pentecost, Trumpets, Day of Atonement, Tabernacles) to 3 (New Year, Passover, Tabernacles)
2. No Day of Atonement
3. No Pentecost
4. Different sacrifices prescribed

¹⁸ And it will come to pass in that day *That* the mountains shall drip with new wine, The hills shall flow with milk, And all the brooks of Judah shall be flooded with water; A fountain shall flow from the house of the LORD And water the Valley of Acacias. (Joel 3:18)

⁸ And in that day it shall be *That* living waters shall flow from Jerusalem, Half of them toward the eastern sea And half of them toward the western sea; In both summer and winter it shall occur.

⁹ And the LORD shall be King over all the earth. In that day it shall be-- "The LORD *is* one," And His name one. (Zec 14:8-9)

³⁷ On the last day, that great *day* of the feast, Jesus stood and cried out, saying, "If anyone thirsts, let him come to Me and drink.

³⁸ "He who believes in Me, as the Scripture has said, out of his heart will flow rivers of living water."

³⁹ But this He spoke concerning the Spirit, whom those believing in Him would receive; for the Holy Spirit was not yet *given*, because Jesus was not yet glorified. (John 7:37-39)

⁵ Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, And the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

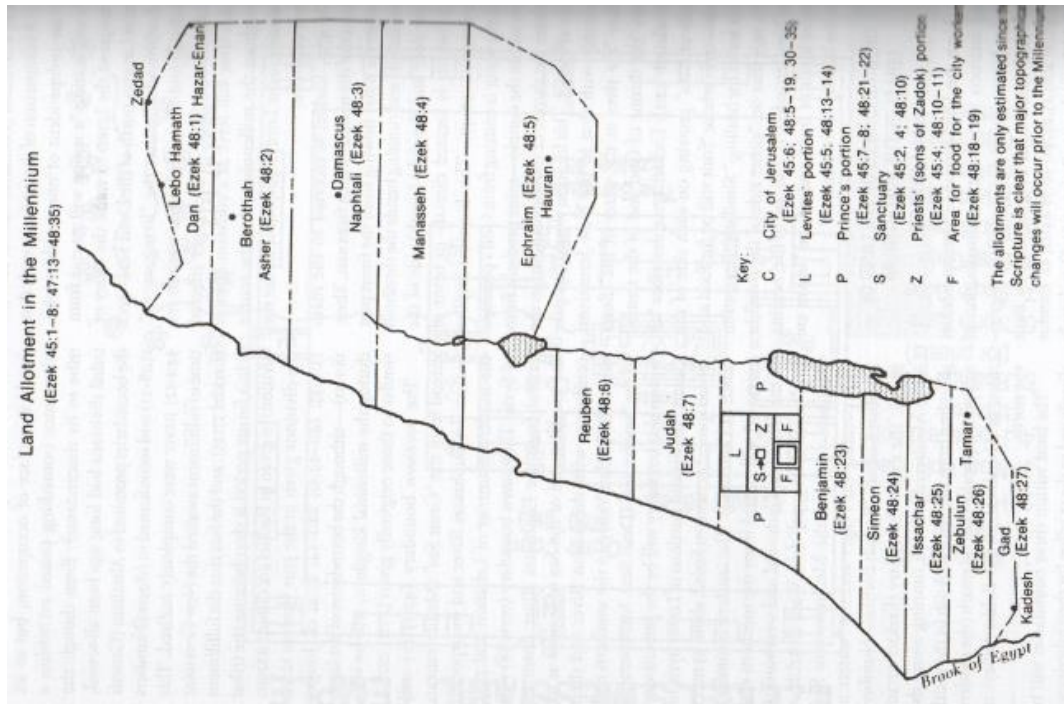
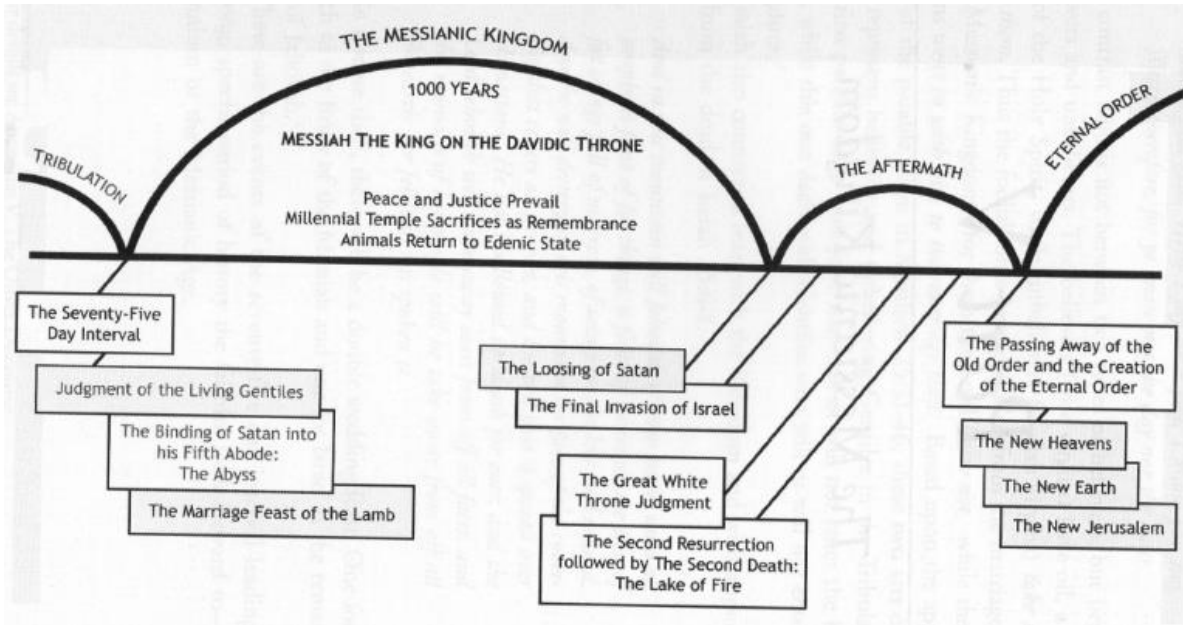
⁶ Then the lame shall leap like a deer, And the tongue of the dumb sing. For waters shall burst forth in the wilderness, And streams in the desert.

⁷ The parched ground shall become a pool, And the thirsty land springs of water; In the habitation of jackals, where each lay, *There shall be* grass with reeds and rushes. (Isa 35:5-7)

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 43

Revelation 20:1-10



This audio recording can be found at www.biblegreekvpod.com

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 44

Satanic Rebellion Crushed (Rev. 20:7-10; Matt. 25:46)

The Great White Throne Judgment – Final Judgment of the lost (Rev. 20:11-15)

Note: Rev. 20:13: Hades: Gr. hades "hell, In Biblical Greek it is associated with Orcus, the infernal regions, a dark and dismal place in the very depths of the earth, the common receptacle of disembodied spirits."

Books (Gr. biblion) - 5 Books:

1. Conscience (Rom. 2:15)

¹⁵ who show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and between themselves *their* thoughts accusing or else excusing *them*) (Rom 2:15)

2. Book of words (Matt. 12:36-37)

³⁶ "But I say to you that for every idle word men may speak, they will give account of it in the day of judgment. ³⁷ "For by your words you will be justified, and by your words you will be condemned." (Mat 12:36-37)

3. The book of secrets (Rom. 2:16)

¹⁶ in the day when God will judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ, according to my gospel. (Rom 2:16)

4. The book of public works (2 Cor. 11:15)

¹⁵ Therefore *it is* no great thing if his ministers also transform themselves into ministers of righteousness, whose end will be according to their works. (2Co 11:15)

5. The book of life.

a. Jesus is the Judge (John 5:26-27; 2 Tim. 4:1; Acts 10:42)

I charge *you* therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who will judge the living and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom (2Tim. 4:1 NKJ)

b. Unsaved dead:

i) Destruction (Matt. 10:28; 2 Thes. 1:9)

²⁸ "And do not fear those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul. But rather fear Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell (Gr. gehenna). (Mat 10:28 NKJ)

Note: Matt. 10:28: gehenna "Hell is the place of the future punishment call "Gehenna" or "Gehenna of fire". This was originally the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, where the filth and dead animals of the city were cast out and burned; a fit symbol of the wicked and their future destruction."

ii) Darkness (Matt. 8:11-12; 22:13; 25:30; 2 Pet. 2:17; Jude 13)

¹¹ "And I say to you that many will come from east and west, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. ¹² "But the sons of the kingdom will be cast out into outer darkness. There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth." (Matt 8:11-12)

iii) The absence of God's presence and goodness (2 Thes. 1:9)

⁹ These shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power, (2 Thes. 1:9)

iv) Weeping and gnashing of teeth (Matt. 8:12; 13:42, 50; 22:13; 25:30; Luke 13:28)

⁴¹ "The Son of Man will send out His angels, and they will gather out of His kingdom all things that offend, and those who practice lawlessness, ⁴² "and will cast them into the furnace of fire. There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth. (Matt 13:41-42)

v) the Second death (Rev. 20:6; 20:14; 21:8)

Bema Seat Judgment – The Judgment of the saved (2 Cor. 5:10; Rom. 14:10)

¹⁰ For we must all appear before the judgment (seat of Christ, that each one may receive the things *done* in the body, according to what he has done, whether good or bad. (2Co 5:10 NKJ)

Death – Shutout from God’s presence – 2 Thes. 1:9.

1. Physical Death
 - Dying Gen 5:5,8,11,....
 - Returning to the dust Gen. 3:19, Ecc 12:7
 - Going to one’s fathers – Gen 15:15
 - Resting with one’s fathers – Dt. 31:16, 2 Sam. 7:12
 - Going down to the grave – Gen. 37:35, 1 Kg. 2:6,9
 - Falling asleep – Jn. 11:11, Ac. 7:60
 - Being asleep – Ps. 76:5, Da. 12:2
 - Being away from the body – 2 Cor. 5:8.
2. Spiritual Death
 - Its origin – Came as a result of sin – Gen. 2:17, Ro. 5:12, 6:23
 - Who is spiritually dead? – Everyone who does not have Christ – Eph. 2:1,5, Col. 2:13
 - How can one overcome spiritual death?
 - i. Through faith – Eph. 2:4-5, 1Jn. 5:12.
 - ii. By repenting and turning to God – Lk. 15:17-24, Rev. 3:1-3
3. Body vs Soul in death
 - Saved: Spirit/Soul goes to God – Eccl. 12:7, Luke 16:19-31, Phil. 1:23-24, Rev. 6:9-10
 - Unsaved: Spirit/Soul goes to hades/sheol
4. Eternal death
 - Phrases used to describe
 - i. Eternal punishment Mt. 25:46, Isa 66:24
 - ii. Hell Mt 5:29-30
 - iii. Eternal fire Mt 25:41
 - iv. The lake of burning Rev. 19:20, 20:15
 - v. Shut out from God’s presence 2 Th. 1:9
 - vi. The blackest darkness Jude 13
 - vii. The second death Rev 20:6
 - It’s origin
 - i. Came as a result of sin Gen. 2:17, Rom 5:12
 - ii. Symbolized by removal from Eden Gen 3:22-24
 - Who will escape eternal death?
 - i. Those who believe in Jesus – Jn. 3:16,18,36
 - ii. Those who are raised from the dead with Christ – Ro. 6:5-11

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD



The Millennial Kingdom

Session 45

Judgements of Christ

1. Great White Throne Judgment (Rev. 20:11-15)
2. Judgment Seat of Christ – for believers the “Bema Seat” (Rom. 14:10; 2 Cor. 5:10)

Note: Gr. *bema* “a raised place mounted by steps”, Herod built a structure resembling a throne at Caesarea, from which he viewed the games and made speeches to the people, the official seat of a judge. The Throne (Christ before Pilate).

- a. Time of Judgement – At the resurrection of the righteous (Luke 14:13-14; 1 Cor. 4:5; 2 Tim. 4:8; Rev. 22:12)
- b. The basis for the judgment
 - i) Non-issues at the Judgment seat (John 5:24; Rom. 5:9; 1 Cor. 3:15)
 - ii) Good works must be done in the name of Christ (John 3:20-21; 1 Thes. 1:2-5; 2 Cor. 5:10; 1 Cor. 4:5; Phil. 1:9-11)

Note: Gr. *kakos* “evil, bad,” as of a mode of thinking, feeling, or acting.

- c. Loosing rewards (1 John 2:28; 2 John 1:8; 1 Cor. 9:24-10:1; Phil 1:15-19)

Crowns:

⁴ An excellent wife *is* the crown of her husband, But she who causes shame *is* like rotteness in his bones. (Pro 12:4 NKJ)

Note: Gr. *stephanos* “a crown, encircle,” a mark of royal or (in general) exalted rank, a victory crown; metaph. the eternal blessedness which will be given as a prize to the genuine servants of God and Christ: the crown (wreath) which is the reward of the righteousness.

Gr. *diadema*, “kingly crown, a diadem.”

- i) Imperishable crown (1 Cor. 9:24-27)
- ii) Crown of exultation (rejoicing) (1 Thes. 2:19-20; Phil. 4:1)
- iii) Crown of Righteousness (2 Tim. 4:8)
- iv) Crown of Life (James 1:12; Rev. 2:10)
- v) Crown of Glory (1 Peter 5:4)

- d. Degrees of rewards

Christian leaders experience a stricter judgment (Luke 12:48; James 3:1; Heb. 13:17)

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 46

The New Heavens and New Earth (Rev. 21:1-8; 2 Peter 3:10-13; Matt. 24:35; Heb. 1:10-12)

- i) Prophesied in the OT (Isa. 66:22; 65:17)
- ii) Prophesied in the NT by Jesus (Matt. 24:35)
- iii) Why is it necessary for the earth to be destroyed (Gen. 3:17-18)
 - a. 2 Peter 3:7,9-14

Note: 10: elements, Gr. stoicheion, “Any first thing, from which the others belonging to some series or composite whole take their rise, an element, first principal e.g. the elements, rudiments, primary and fundamental principles of any art, science, or discipline.”

- b. The New Jerusalem (Rev. 21:2-9)
- c. A Place prepared for the Bride of Christ (John 14:2-3)
- d. Rev. 21:10-27

The Millennial Kingdom

Session 47

The New Heavens and New Earth (Rev. 21:1-8; 2 Peter 3:10-13; Matt. 24:35; Heb. 1:10-12)

1. Christ delivers the Kingdom to the Father (1 Cor. 15:24)
2. The Bride of Christ (Rev. 19:6-9)

4 Stages of the Jewish Marriage ³		
Stage	Jewish marriage	The Bride of Christ
1	The father of the groom made “the arrangement” for the bride, paid the bride price	The blood of Christ is the bride price (Eph. 5:25-27)
2	“The fetching of the bride”. The groom would go to the home of the bride in order to fetch her and bring her to his home – the place prepared for her	The Rapture of the Church is the fetching of the bride (1 Thes. 4:13-18; John 14:3)
3	“The marriage ceremony.” Only a few were invited, after which is ritual cleansing by immersion.	Takes place in heaven prior to the 2 nd coming at the end of the tribulation. (Rev. 19:6-8)
4	“The marriage supper” which would last for as long as seven days.	The marriage feast (Rev. 19:9)

3. The New Jerusalem (Rev. 21:2-9)
 - a. John the Baptist not part of the Bride of Christ (John 3:27-30)
 - b. A Place prepared for the Bride of Christ (John 14:2-3; Rev. 3:12; Hab. 11:13-16)
 - c. The city comes down from heaven (Rev. 3:12; Heb. 11:13-16; 12:22-24; Gal. 4:25-26)

³ Adapted from Arnold Fruchtenbaum, *The Footsteps of the Messiah*

The New Heavens & Earth

Session 48

The New Heavens and New Earth

- a. The Lord of Glory (Rev. 21:22-27)
- b. The River of Life (Rev. 22:1-5)
- c. The time is near (Rev. 22:6-7)

History of the Rapture

Session 49

1. Definitions (Source: www.theopedia.com/premillennialism)

Premillennialism teaches that the [Second coming](#) will occur before a literal thousand-year reign of Christ from Jerusalem upon the earth. In the early church, premillennialism was called *chiliasm*, from the Greek term meaning *1,000*, a word used six times in Revelation 20:2-7. This view is most often contrasted with [Postmillennialism](#) which sees Christ's return *after* a golden "millennial age" where Christ rules spiritually from his throne in heaven, and [Amillennialism](#) which sees the millennium as a figurative reference to the current church age.

Background

Premillennialism was the most widely held view of the earliest centuries of the church. Philip Schaff has said, "The most striking point in the eschatology of the ante-Nicene Age (A.D. 100-325) is the prominent *chiliasm*, or *millenarianism*, . . . a widely current opinion of distinguished teachers, such as Barnabas, Papias, Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Tertullian, Methodius, and Lactantius." (*History of the Christian Church*, Scribner, 1884; Vol. 2, p. 614)

Premillennialism began to die out in the established Catholic Church during the life of Augustine (A.D. 354-430). Chiliasm was suppressed by the dominant Catholic Church, but survived through various "fringe" groups of Christians during the mediaeval period. During the Reformation, Anabaptists and Huguenots helped to revive premillennialism and it was adopted among some Puritans during the Post-Reformation era.

The greatest development and spread of premillennialism since the early church came in the late 1800's - early 1900's with the rise of U.S. Fundamentalism and [Dispensationalism](#). Starting in the British Isles and spreading to America, premillennialism (in its dispensational form) has become prominent in the Evangelical faith.

Two varieties of premillennialism

Premillennialists fall into two primary categories: **historic premillennialism** and **dispensational premillennialism**. Historic premillennialism is so called because it is the classic form which may be found in writings of some of the [early church fathers](#) (mentioned above), although in an undeveloped form. Dispensational premillennialism is that form which derives from John Nelson Darby (1800-1882) and [dispensational](#) theology. It is dispensational premillennialism that first taught the notion of a pre-tribulation [rapture](#).

Historic premillennialists reject the idea of a pre-tribulation [rapture](#) and the uniquely Jewish nature of the dispensationalist's millennial kingdom (see below). It is often assumed that all premillennialists are dispensational in their theology. This is a confusion that should be avoided. Historic premillennialists such as [George Eldon Ladd](#) are consistent [Calvinists](#) who did not accept the basic tenets of dispensationalism.

Denying the Rapture (Source: www.theopedia.com/rapture)

The doctrine of the rapture as an event separate from the general resurrection is a fairly recent doctrinal development within the scope of the Church's historic body of belief.[^][\[citation needed\]](#)[^] Prior to 1830, most of the 'rapture texts' were regarded as referring to the [General Resurrection](#). This was especially the case with the 1 Thessalonians 4 passage which was primarily regarded as referring to the resurrection rather than a rapture.[^][\[citation needed\]](#)[^]

Virtually no prominent theologians held to this theory before [Darby's](#) influence in the 1840's.^[citation needed] For example, none of the great reformers, e.g. [Luther](#)^[3] or [Calvin](#)^[4], believed in a "Secret Rapture" theory. Nor did the ancient church fathers such as [John Chrysostom](#), [Justin Martyr](#), [Irenaeus](#), [Hippolytus](#) expressly assert the theory of the pre-tribulation rapture, with the possible exception that The Shepherd of Hermas, 1.4.2 speaks of not going through the Tribulation.^[5]

Why did Premillennialism fade from the ancient church?

1. Literal verses Allegorical Interpretation.
 - a. Philo (25 BC – 54 AD). Jewish philosopher in Alexandria who used Greek allegory to “fuse and harmonize” Greek philosophy with the Jewish OT (following Jewish allegorist Aristobulus 160 BC). “The literal meaning was not useless, but represented the immature level of understanding.”

Notice how Philo takes the names of the rivers of Eden and applies a rather lengthy explanation relating the creation account to his made up virtues:

(63) "And a river goes forth out of Eden to water the Paradise. From thence it is separated into four heads: the name of the one is Pheison. That is the one which encircles the whole land of Evilat. There is the country where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good. There also are the carbuncle and the sapphire stone. And the name of the second river is Gihon; this is that which encircles the whole land of Ethiopia. And the third river is the Tigris. This is the river which flows in front of the Assyrians. And the fourth river is the Euphrates." In these words Moses intends to sketch out the particular virtues. And they also are four in number, prudence, temperance, courage, and justice. Now the greatest river from which the four branches flow off, is generic virtue, which we have already called goodness; and the four branches are the same number of virtues. (64) Generic virtue, therefore, derives its beginning from Eden, which is the wisdom of God; which rejoices and exults, and triumphs, being delighted at and honoured on account of nothing else, except its Father, God, and the four particular virtues, are branches from the generic virtue, which like a river waters all the good actions of each, with an abundant stream of benefits.... One of the four virtues is prudence, which Moses here calls Pheison: because the soul abstains, {pheiso from pheidomai, to spare, or abstain from.} from, and guards against, acts of iniquity.... (67) And when he uses the expression, "that is the country where there is gold," he is not speaking geographically, that is, where gold exists, but that is the country in which that valuable possession exists, brilliant as gold, tried in the fire, and valuable, namely, prudence.... (68) "And the name of the second river is Gihon. This is that which encircles all the land of Ethiopia." Under the symbol of this river courage is intended. For the name of Gihon being interpreted means chest, or an animal which attacks with its horns; each of which interpretations is emblematical of courage.... (69) "And the third river is the Tigris; this is that which flows in front of Assyria." The third virtue is temperance, which resolutely opposes that kind of pleasure which appears to be the directress of human infirmity. For the translation of the name Assyrians in the Greek tongue is euthynontes, (directors). And he has likened desire to a tiger, which is the most untameable of beasts; it being desire about which temperance is conversant.... (72) "And the fourth river," continues Moses, "is the river Euphrates." And this name Euphrates means fertility; and symbolically taken, it is the fourth virtue, namely, justice, which is most truly a productive virtue, and one which gladdens the intellect...

- b. Origen (ca A.D. 185-254). Known as Mr. Allegorism though the technique that he came to promote was passed down from Greek-Jewish allegorical school. “The literal was the body of Scripture, and the allegorical sense its soul.” Origen’s work *On First Principles* (first Seminary Systematic Theology book) argues, “that if no spiritual significance is found on the surface of a Bible passage, it may be concluded that the verses are to be taken symbolically....”
 - c. Augustine (A.D. 354-430). Started out as premillennial but moved to allegorize the millennial in his classic work, “The City of God.” After Augustine, premillennialism is rare until the reformation.
 - d. The Reformation. The two most famous individuals of the reformation, Luther and Calvin, rejected the allegory of the Roman Church. Both relied on the original languages of the Bible and promoted a return to the literal method. Luther called allegorical interpretation “dirt,” “scum,” “obsolete loose rags,” and likened allegorizing to a harlot and to a monkey game. Calvin aired the same distaste as he called it Satanic because it led men away from the truth of Scripture. They used the literal method for everything except unfulfilled prophecy and Israel.
2. Reformation Premillennialists. Premillennialism saw a rebirth in the 1600. Joseph Mead (1627), Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1726), Increase Mather (1639-1723), Peter Jurieu (1637-1713), John Gill (1738), James Macknight (1763), Morgan Edwards (1742), J.N. Darby (1826)...

3. 20th Century America

- a. Niagara Bible Conferences (1878-1909)
- b. Scofield Reference Bible (1909)
- c. The Fundamentals (R.A. Torrey, 1917)
- d. Liberal Universities (Yale & etc)
- e. Bible Institutes

The Rapture (1 Thes. 4:16-17; 1 Cor. 15:51-53)

¹⁶ For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of an archangel, and with the trumpet of God. And the dead in Christ will rise first.

¹⁷ Then we who are alive *and* remain shall be caught up (Lat. raptus; Gr. harpazo) together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. And thus we shall always be with the Lord. ¹⁸ Therefore comfort one another with these words. (1Th 4:16-18)

Bibliography

- Berkhof, Louis, *Systematic Theology*, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1996
Berkhof, Louis, *The History of Christian Doctrines*, Banner of Truth, 2002
Chafer, Lewis Sperry, *Systematic Theology*, Grand Rapids: Kregel, 1993
Chafer, Lewis Sperry, *Major Bible Themes*, Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1974
Edersheim, Alfred, *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah*, Hendrickson, 1993
Enns, Paul, *The Moody Handbook of Theology*, Chicago: Moody Press, 1989
Hodge, Charles, *Systematic Theology*, Hendrickson, 2003
Lockyer, Herbert, *All the Messianic Prophecies of the Bible*, Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1973
Pentecost, Dwight, *The Words & Works of Jesus Christ*, Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1981
Ryrie, Charles, *Basic Theology*, Chicago: Moody Press, 1999
Strong, Augustus H., *Systematic Theology*, Valley Forge: Judson Press, 1907
Walvoord, John, *Jesus Christ Our Lord*, Chicago: Moody Press, 1969
Waterhouse, Steven, *Not By Bread Alone: An outlined Guide to Bible Doctrine*, Amarillo: Westcliff, 2000