

What About...

- *the Rapture*
- *the Resurrection*
- *Rewards*
- *Revelation
and Restoration*

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CHURCH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

3111-13 Church Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405
Phone: 919-643-5925

J. William Kanoy

22
Trade Ct.
23806

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The Rapture?

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J. William Kanoy

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What About . . .

The Rapture?

Introduction: Bible Prophecy.

There are three great facts of history: He has been here; He is now in heaven; He is coming again. There are three appearances of Christ in the Bible, and all scripture revolves around these "three appearances." Note Psa 22 — Suffering, Psa 23 — Shepherd, Psa 24 — King; Justification, Sanctification, Glorification; Faith, Joy, and Hope.

We need to look in three directions.

1. Back to the cross — Atonement.
2. Up to the throne — Advocacy.
3. Forward to the blessed hope — Advent.

There are three appearances spoken of in the Bible.

1. He hath appeared. (Heb 9:26)
2. He now is appearing. (Heb 9:24)
3. He shall appear. (Heb 9:28)

The Bible is divided some what like the following.

1. The Old Testament tells us that he is coming.
2. The Gospel tells us he is here.
3. The Acts tells us he is gone away.
4. The Epistles tells us how we are to live while he is gone away.
5. The Revelation tells us he is coming again.

WHY SHOULD WE STUDY PROPHECY?

The word "Prophet" and "Prophecy" is used more than 400 times in the Bible. One third of the Bible is prophecy.

Several reasons for studying prophecy are listed below.

1. Portrays the character of God. The fulfillment of prophecy magnifies the faithfulness, omniscience and the sovereignty of God.

2. Provides consolation for God's people. Prophecy is his plan written in advance.
3. Prophetic Predictions can be seen fulfilled with mathematical accuracy. In Jer 22 there is a "Taint" in Joseph's genealogy. This problem is overcome by Joseph's marriage to Mary before Jesus was born.
4. Proves the inspiration of the scriptures. Fulfilled prophecy is proof that the Bible is a supernatural Book.
 - a. Infallible.
 - b. Inerrant.
 - c. Inspired.
5. Produces a holy life. (1Jo 3:3)
6. Prompts us to evangelistic endeavors.
7. Perseverance will take on a new reality.

WHAT ARE SOME "DO NOTS" FOR THE STUDENT OF PROPHECY?

1. Do not be extravagant.
 2. Do not be pessimistic.
 3. Remember some prophecy not understood until it has been fulfilled
 4. Do not confuse similarity with identity. (Example: Trump in 1Th 4:16. Compare Trumpets in Rev 8:1 to 9:21. Another trumpet will summon Israel back to Palistine from world wide dispersion. Isa 27:12)
 5. Do not ever think you are a prophet. (Eph 4:11-12)
 6. Do not overemphasize. Be balanced.
 7. Do not confuse prophecy and current events. (Many taught Mussolini was the Antichrist)
 8. Do not forsake a literal interpretation of prophecy. The literal method affirms that Christ will come again to earth, will literally sit on David's throne and will rule over the regathered tribes of Israel as well as the nations of the earth.
- I. The rapture or the return of Christ.
- A. The Lord Jesus came the first time literally. Matthew's gospel fulfilled in 65 references.
 - B. The Holy Spirit came in literal fulfillment of the Lord's promise. (Joh 14:16-18; Act 2:16; Joh 20:19-22)

II. The word rapture is not found in the Bible.

- A. The Greek word is "Haipadgo" means to "Snatch"; "Caught Up" (1Th 4:17) "Seize", "Steal", "Carry off", "Drag away", "Forcefully remove."
 - B. The Latin word is "Rapio" means the same thing — "Plunder, rob, rape."
 - C. The English word is "Rapture". The Latin root rap and the English suffix "ure".
 - D. The rapture is the snatching away of the church or the carrying off by force.
- III. Four words describe the second coming of Christ.
- A. Parousia — or presence related to the church. The word coming means presence, the presence of one person alongside another. (1Co 16:17; 2Co 7:6-7; Phi 1:26)
 - B. Apokalupsis — or revelation related to Israel. (2Th 1:7; 1Pe 1:7,13; 4:13; 2Th. 2:3,6,8; Rom 8:19)
 - C. Epiphaneia — or appearing. (2Th 2:8; 2Ti 1:10; Tit 2:13)
 - D. Hupostrepho — to come back to the place from which he went. (Act 1:12; 8:25; 12:25; 27:17)

IV. Many times the "rapture" and the "revelation" will be taught in the same verse.

- A. 1Th 4:16-18 compare 1Co 10:32.
- B. "Appearing and his kingdom". (2Ti 4:1)
- C. Psm 2; Mat 16:21; 1Co 11:23-26; Luk 4:17-21.

V. There are two comings of Christ (future) taught in the Bible.

- A. He comes for his church. He comes with his church.
- B. He comes alone. He comes with angels.
- C. He comes in secret. He comes publicly.
- D. He comes in blessing and grace. He comes in judgment.
- E. He comes at the beginning He comes at the end of the of the tribulation.
- F. No signs. Many signs.
- G. Morning star. Sun of Righteousness.
- H. In the air. To the earth.
- I. Claim his Bride. Convert Israel.

- J. To reward the believer.
 K. Saved taken.
 L. Unsavd left.
 M. Holy Spirit taken out of the way.
 N. Satan coming down to earth.
 O. God's judgment poured out.
 P. No prophecies to be fulfilled.
 Q. We are to "wait for his Son from Heaven."
 R. Typified by Enoch's translation.
 S. Comes as Savior.
 T. Saved will appear at judgment seat.
 U. Bring to a close the dispensation of grace.
 V. David points to rapture.

To judge the nations.

Unsaved left.

Saved left.

Holy Spirit poured out on all flesh.

Satan removed from the earth.

God's blessing poured out.

Many to be fulfilled.

Coming as the Son of Man.

Typified by the coming of Elijah.

Comes as King.

Nations will appear before the "Throne of Glory".

Bring to a close the tribulation.

Soloman to second advent.

VI. What are some mistakes about the Lord's return?

- A. Those who teach death.
 1. Reason: Both are unexpected and uncertain.
 2. Answer: Death is an enemy. (1Co 15:26) The rapture is a "blessed hope". (Tit 2:13)
 a. In death the believers go to be with Christ. (Act 7:59-60)
 b. In the second coming Christ comes for the believers. (Luk 16:22; Joh 21:21,23)
 B. Those who teach the coming of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost is the promise of Christ's return.
 1. This view is based upon the words of Jesus in Joh 14 where He is speaking of giving "Another Comforter."
 2. Answer: The epistles were written after Pentecost and these have many references to the second coming.
 C. Those who view the second coming as the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman armies in A.D.70.
 1. Answer: This theory is based upon a careless interpretation of Mat 24.
 D. Conversion of the sinner.
 1. Answer: If this theory is correct he has come millions of times. (1Co 15:51-57)

E. Not the diffusion of Christianity.

1. Answer: This same Jesus, a personal Christ is to come again. (They mean the spreading of the gospel.)
 F. Not the end of the world.

1. Answer: When Christ comes the world will not be destroyed, he will reign 1,000 years after he returns.

VII. What are the different views about the second coming?

A. Post-Millennialism.

1. The only kingdom Christ has or ever will set up is an unseen, spiritual and heavenly kingdom. Subjects are the saints, members of his church, in whose hearts Christ now reigns.
 2. They teach that the Church is to be separated from the State, yet it is interested in the welfare of the State. It is the duty of the church to see that they take part in politics and that the best men are elected to office.
 3. They teach that Christ is now reigning as King over the earth and will continue to reign until he has overcome all enmity and opposition and won his enemies to himself.
 4. They teach a general resurrection and a general judgment.
 5. They teach that the preaching of the gospel is yet to convert the world and before Christ returns all men will know him. (Mat 25:31; Mat 27:31; Luk 17:28-30; Luk 18:8)
 6. They teach that the world is to be conquered by the church.
 7. They teach that the Lord will not return until the close of the millennium and there will be a general resurrection.

B. Mid-tribulation Rapturists.

1. That the church will enter into the 70th week of Daniel and pass through the first 3 1/2 years of it.
 2. This view finds its proof text in Rev 11:3-1.
 a. These two witnesses are suppose to represent the whole church.
 b. These two witnesses are two literal men whom the Lord will use to serve him during the last half of the tribulation.

C. Partial Rapturists.

1. Only those who are spiritual and faithful.
 2. Participation in the rapture is a reward for faithful service.
 3. All carnal men will not participate in the rapture.

4. These will enter the tribulation in order that their lives may be purified.
5. This view finds proof text in 2Ti 2:12; Heb 9:28.
- D. Pre-Millennial.
1. Christ will come before the millennial reign begins.
 2. To think of a millennium without Christ is unthinkable.
 3. We cannot improve the moral and spiritual conditions on the earth as long as Satan is free, and the only real hope is the second advent.
 4. They pray "Thy Kingdom come". From the cradle they have been taught to look for it in the future.
 5. God's purpose is to take out a "people for his name" in this age. (Act 15:14)
 6. Believe that Christ will set up on the earth a visible, material Kingdom, and he will sit on the literal throne of David and reign from Jerusalem as the King of the Jews.

VIII. What are the arguments for a pre-tribulation rapture?

- A. If the Church is going through the tribulation which part of it is going through — the dead part or the live part?
- B. Some saints to be delivered from tribulation; these are called Church Saints. Others will be preserved through; these are called "Tribulation Saints."
- C. Why is the word "church" or "churches" never mentioned from Chapter 4 of Revelation to Chapter 21? Church mentioned 20 times in Chap 1-3 & 22.
- D. If Post-tribulationism is true, then how do you account for the origin of unglorified millennial citizens?
- E. If the living saints are to be glorified at the end of the tribulation and the living sinners will be destroyed at his coming, there is no one left to enter the millennial kingdom in unglorified bodies?
- F. Gundy, Robert, a post-tribulationist, says that the 144,000 of Rev 7 are unconverted sinners and will live through the tribulation period in an unconverted state.
1. Rev 7:3 says these are servants of God, not unconverted sinners.
 2. Rev 14:4 says these are virgin men. How can you populate the kingdom with a 144,000 bachelors?
 3. And these are Jews not Gentiles.

- G. In Rev 7:1-8 the tribe of Dan is left out, and yet in Eze 48:1-2 the tribe is included in the millennial territory provided for.
- H. How is God going to resume his program with National Israel if the church is going to remain on the earth during the tribulation. God is not dealing with National Israel during this church dispensation. (Rom 11:25)
- I. If the church is to remain here while the tribulation each Jew that gets saved will be a part of the church, the Bride of Christ.
1. Then how will God fulfill his promise to Abraham, David and the new covenants?
 2. How will He fulfill and bring into existence a nation of converted Jews who are different from the church?
 3. What about the judgment of the nations? (Mat 25)
- J. If the church is going through the tribulation, how do you harmonize Rev 20:4-6 with 1Th 4:16-17?
1. Where will the Judgment Seat take place?
 2. Is the Judgment Seat and the White Throne Judgment the same?
- K. Who are the 24 elders of Rev 4?
1. These are not spirit beings who know nothing about redemption as the Post-tribulationist argue.
 2. The Bible never uses the Greek word "Presbuteros" (elders) of anyone but human beings.
 3. These are clothed and crowned. (Rev 4:4)
- L. If the church is going through the tribulation, why does Paul call this a mystery? (1Co 15:5)
1. Jdg 14-15 declares the Second Advent is not a mystery.
- M. If the church is going through the tribulation, why do signs never precede the rapture?
1. Jesus gave his apostles many signs that will precede the Second Advent.
- N. If the church or saints are to be raptured at the end of the tribulation, who are those who will build houses and plant gardens?
1. Church saints have glorified bodies which are incapable of reproduction. (Luk 20:34-38)
 2. Yet Eze 36:10 says that they will reproduce quickly.
- O. If the church is going through the tribulation, why does Rev. 13:7 state that all who are in the 70th week are brought into subjection to the Beast? Christ would lose his place as the head of the church.

- P. All the promises of God would be of none effect and the death of Christ would be ineffectual, if the church is subjected to judgment again. (Rom 8:1; Joh 5:24; 1Jo 4:17)
- Q. The church is already rewarded when the Bride returns to the earth. (Rev 19:8)
1. Rewards are associated with that day. That day is when he returns.

IX. What is the main difference between post and pre-millennial view?

Pre	Post
A. Many dispensations.	Non dispensational.
B. Christ comes before the 1000 years.	Millennium will come before Christ comes.
C. Literal Interpretation of the Bible.	Spiritualizing method.
D. Looks for a person.	Looks for a kingdom.
E. Places emphasis on evangelism in both practice and preparation.	Employs every enlightening and civilizing agency to educate with a social gospel.
F. Many Judgments.	One general judgment.
G. Many resurrections.	One general resurrection.
H. God will fulfill his promises to Israel. Jews will be restored to their own land.	Jews are forever replaced by spiritual Israel(church).
I. No signs to the rapture.	Many signs.
J. Imminent return.	Delaying coming.

X. Why must Christ return?

- A. To take his Bride. Eight brides mentioned in Bible.
1. Eve.
 2. Rebekah.
 3. Rachel.
 4. Zipporah.
 5. Abigail.
 6. Ruth.
 7. Solomon's unnamed bride.
 8. Captive bride in Deuteronomy.
- All of the above are typical of the Church.
- B. To gather his own. (2Th 2:1)

- C. To unite the sleeping saints. (1Th 4:16-17)
1. Power — "caught up". To be carried away by force.
 2. Partnership — "Together". With them.
 3. Presence — "coming". The presence of one person alongside another. (Isaac went out alone to the field) along with his work. (Phi 1:6). "Perform", "Finish".
- D. To complete his work. (Phi 1:6). "Perform", "Finish".
1. Creation — "He which hath begun a good work in you".
 2. Conformation — "Begun".
 3. Completion — "Perfect or perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."
- E. To reward his saints. (Heb 11:26)
1. Note 5 "R's" in this verse.
 - a. Reproach.
 - b. Riches.
 - c. Respect.
 - d. Recompense.
 - e. Reward.
- F. To vindicate the Redeemed. (2Th 1:6-10)
1. Saints are exhorted to rest.
 2. He will cause the wicked to suffer tribulation.
- G. To overthrow his enemies. (Rev 19:11-16)
- H. To reign as King.
1. Gabriel gave Mary a seven fold prophecy about Christ, and Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel had given the prophecy before.
 - a. Incarnation. (Isa 7:14; Luk 1:31)
 - b. Designation. (Isa 7:14; Luk 1:31)
 - c. Exaltation. (Isa 9:2-6; Luk 1:32)
 - d. Specification. (Isa 9:6; Luk 1:32)
 - e. Dominion. (Eze 37:24; Luk 1:32)
 - f. Coronation. (Jer 23:5; Luk 1:32)
 - g. Duration. (Isa 9:7; Luk 1:32)
- XI. What is the blessed hope? (Tit 2:13)
- A. Return of Jesus is the Fact of the Blessed Hope.
 - B. Resurrection of those who have fallen asleep is the promise of the Blessed Hope.
 - C. Removal of Christ's own to be with himself is the Assurance of the Blessed Hope.
 - D. Reunion with our loved ones is the Joy of the Blessed Hope.
 - E. Reception by Christ is the Glory of the Blessed Hope.
 - F. Redemption of the Body is the Goal of the Blessed Hope.

- G. Reward from Christ is the Recompense of the Blessed Hope.
 H. Response to the Lord is the Practicality of the Blessed Hope.
- XII. What about the second coming alphabet?
 Joseph Parker gives the best I know about, what do you think?
- A - Announcement of his coming. (Mat 25:6)
 B - Blessings of his coming. (Luk 12:37)
 C - Command of his coming. (Mat 24:42)
 D - Display of his coming. (Jud 14)
 E - Expectation of his coming. (1Co 11:26)
 F - Faithfulness of his coming. (Heb 10:23,37)
 G - Glory of his coming. (Mat 16:27)
 H - Holiness of his coming. (1Co 4:5)
 I - Inspiration of his coming. (Rev 22:12,17)
 J - Joy of his coming. (Rev 16:15)
 K - Kindness of his coming. (Joh 14:3)
 L - "Little while" of his coming. (Heb 10:37)
 M - Might of his coming. (Rev 1:7)
 N - Nuptials of his coming. (Rev 19:7)
 O - Omen of his coming. (Luk 18:8)
 P - Purpose of his coming. (Luk 19:13; Mat 15:19)
 Q - Quickness of his coming. (Rev 22:20)
 R - Reward of his coming. (Rev 22:12)
 S - Sureness of his coming. (Act 1:11; Luk 24:50,51)
 T - Triumph of his coming. (2Th 1:10)
 U - Universality of his coming. (Rev 1:7)
 V - Vision of his coming. (Mat 13:26; 2Th 1:9)
 W - Wealth of his coming. (Mat 25:31)
 X - Excellence of his coming. (Mat 16:27; 24:27; Mar 13:26; Luk 9:26)
 Z - Zenith of his coming. (Mar 8:38)

XIII. What are some pictures of the second coming?

- A. Enoch. (Gen 5; Jud 14; Heb 11:5)
 1. God raptured Enoch before flood (7th from Adam).
 2. God raptured Lot before he destroyed Sodomy.
 3. God raptured Elijah before the captivity.
- B. Moses as he comes up out of Red Sea, sings of the returning Lord to reign over the whole earth.
- C. The bruised head of the serpent. (Gen 3:15)

- D. The High Priest on the day of atonement.
 E. Joseph. (Gen 50:25) "Gave commandment concerning his bones."
 NOTE: All children were born in the 7 years of plenty. When these 7 years were finished the 7 years of famine began. (Gen 42:53-54)
 F. Martha and Mary. (Joh 11)
 G. "Not one hoof left behind." (Exo 10:26)
 H. Peter, James and John met Christ in the air. (Mat 17:1-5)
 I. Jesus deals with the Samaritans two days. (Hos 6:2; Joh 4)
 J. Elijah's home going.
 K. Isaac's bride. (Gen 24)
 L. Feast of Trumpets. (Lev 23:23-25) When sheaves were all in, then the trumpets blew. (Compare with Deu 16)
 M. Moses as he goes into the land of Midian finds a priest with 7 daughters.
 1. He fell in love with one of those Gentile daughters and married her. For 40 years Moses was content with his Gentile wife.
 2. After 40 years he returns to Egypt.
 a. He finds his people discouraged and weary.
 b. He took all the people out with power.
 c. He returned in great power and glory - outdid the magicians.
 d. When he returned, he dealt only with Monarchs.
 1) He will deal directly with kings, monarchs, dictators, and prime ministers of nations of the earth.
 N. Daniel in the den of lions.
 O. Three Hebrews in the furnace of fire.
 P. High Priest vested in his six glorious garments, his face shining like the sun. (Exo 28)

What About . . .

The Resurrection?

Introduction.

The Greeks believed in the immortality of the soul, but rejected the resurrection of the body. In Act 17:31-32, when Paul said that the resurrection of Jesus guaranteed the fact of future judgment, he was mocked by the Athenians. Even some of the believers at Corinth believed in the resurrection of Jesus but denied they would be raised from the dead. (1Co 15:12,35)

I. Christ's resurrection.

A. The importance of Christ's resurrection. (1Co 15)

1. Greatest miracle in the Bible. "If Christ be not risen."
2. All gospel preaching has been and will continue to be useless.
3. All preachers are fools and liars.
4. All Christians are still in their sins.
5. All departed ones are in Hell.
6. Reason and purpose of life itself is destroyed.
7. Christian service is stupid.
8. Christ suffering would have been senseless. (1Co 15:30-32).
9. Live sensual is the only way, "Eat, drink, for tomorrow."
10. It is fundamental to Christian religion. Its founder is not in a grave.

B. The nature of Christ's resurrection.

1. He really died. (Joh 19:33-37; Mat 27:57,58)
2. In Paul's day there were those who denied the resurrection as did the Sadducees. (Act 23:8)
3. Many theories in one day.
 - a. Fraud theory -- disciples invented the whole thing.
 - b. Vision theory -- only imagined they saw him.
 - c. Spirit theory -- only his spirit arose.

- d. Swoon theory — he merely fainted.
- e. Heart theory — resurrected in the hearts of his friends.
4. Christ's body was actually raised bodily from the dead. (Rom 10:9-10)
- Evidenced by an empty tomb. (Mat 28:6; Mar 16:6; Luk 24:3,12; Joh 20:1-2)
 - Other resurrections took place in the Gospels. (Mat 9:18-26; Luk 7:11-18; Joh 11:1-44)
 - There are 12 or 13 resurrection appearances of Jesus after he was raised.
 - Those who saw him, recognized him as having the same body he had before, even to the wound prints. (Joh 20:27; Luk 24:37-39; Rev 5 and 6)
 - Apostle Paul believed in the bodily resurrection of Jesus. (1Co 15; Rom 8:11; 1:4)
 - Christ testified he would rise from the dead, before and after his resurrection. (Mat 17:23; Luk 24:39; Rev 1:18)
- C. What kind of body was the resurrected body of Jesus?
- Real body.
 - Not a ghost, nor a phantom, but a body composed of "flesh and bones." (Luk 24:36-43)
 - It could be "touched." (Joh 20:20)
 - It had the marks of his passion. (Joh 20:24-29)
 - It was more than a natural body.
 - It could pass through doors. (Joh 20:19)
 - It was recognizable at times. (Luk 24:13-16; Joh 20:14)
 - In the resurrection life the spiritual controls the material. (Here the material controls the spiritual.)
 - Jesus was able to vanish out of sight of his friends. (Luk 24:31; Joh 20:19,26; Luk 24:51; Act 1:9)
 - He could be in different places at very short intervals of time.
 - Christ's body was immortal. He cannot die again. (Rom 6:9,10; Rev 1:18; Luk 20:36)
- D. Argument from cause and fact is proof of his resurrection.
- Empty tomb.
 - Lord's day.
 - Church.

- New Testament.
 - Number of witnesses. (1Co 15:3-9, 500)
 - Character of the witnesses.
- E. What are the results of Christ' Resurrection?
- He was not made the Son of God, but declared to be the Son of God by the resurrection. (Rom 1:4)
 - Guarantees the believers resurrection from the dead.
 - Guarantees the unbelievers resurrections from the dead.
 - Assures the believers acceptance with God. (Rom 4:25)
 - Assures us of an interceding High Priest. (Rom 8:34; Luk 22:32)
 - Provides needed power for life and service. (Eph 1:19-22)
 - Guarantees a judgment day. (Act 17:31)
- F. Christ's resurrection typified. (1Co 15:20; Lev 23:1, Feast of firstfruits)
- II. Saints' Resurrection. (1Th 4; 2Co 5)
- A. In the scripture two different kinds of resurrections are taught.
- A resurrection of life. (Luk 13:14; Heb 11:35; Joh 5:28-29; Rev 20:6)
 - A resurrection of damnation. (Joh 5:29; Rev 20:5; 20:11-13)
- B. The first resurrection is completed before the 1,000 years reign begins (Rev 20:5) so the dead referred to in Rev 20:11-12 can only be those who were left behind at the out-resurrection from among the dead.
- C. The first part of the first resurrection will take place with the rapture. The second part of the first resurrection will take place at the end of the tribulation. These are tribulation saints and Old Testament saints. (Dan 12:2-3)
- D. How will our bodies be raised up? (1Co 15:35,38)
- Old body like a grain of wheat.
 - Has no power to change itself; only God can grow wheat and raise the dead.
 - Must die to be changed. (Joh 12:24)
 - New body like a grain of wheat.
 - Does not lose its identity.
 - It retains certain likeness of the former.

3. Old sinful body.
- a. Sown in corruption — perishable body. (1Co 15:42)
 - b. Sown in dishonor — in a tinsel world. (1Co 15:43)
 - c. Sown in weakness — subject to disease and infirmities. (1Co 15:43)
 - d. Sown a natural body — bound by the laws of nature. (1Co 15:44)
4. New sinless body.
- a. Raised in incorruption — imperishable body.
 - b. Raised in glory — perfect world.
 - c. Raised in power — not subject to disease.
 - d. Raised a spiritual body — not bound by the laws of nature.
- E. Our resurrection will free us from five enemies. (1Co 15:54)
1. World.
 2. Flesh.
 3. Devil.
 4. Spiritual death.
 5. Physical death.
- Living saints, who escape physical death, sing — “Oh Death where is thy sting?”
- Departed (dead) saints, whose bodies the graves will be forced to give up, sing — “Oh Grave where is thy victory?”
- F. Our new body. (2Co 5:1-8)
1. Our present body is described as an:
 - a. Earthen vessel. (2Co 4:7)
 - b. Mortal flesh. (2Co 4:11)
 - c. Outward man. (2Co 4:16)
 - d. Tabernacle. (2Co 5:1)
 - e. Earthly House. (2Co 5:1)
 - f. Body of corruption. (1Co 15:50)
 2. Our Immortal Body.
 - a. A building of God — Permanent. (2Co 5:1)
 - b. It comes from God — God is the source, not from human parentage.
 - c. “Not made with hands” — Jesus referred to his body like this. (Mar 14:58)
 - d. “Eternal” — Never wear out.
 - e. “In the heavens” — designed for life in the heavens. (Rev 21:22)

- f. A clothed body. (2Co 5:2)
- 1) The word “clothed upon” is a double compound.
 - 2) It means to put one piece of clothing over another which is presently worn.
 - 3) Paul wanted to be alive when the Lord returned. In that way, the new body could be put on right over the old one.
 - 4) Paul did say we shall be changed — “We shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.” (1Co 15:52-53)
- g. “Not naked”.
- 1) If a person is alive on earth at the rapture, he will go from one form of bodily existence to another.
 - 2) The self body will suddenly be clothed with a new, eternal body. (2Co 5:3)
- III. Sinners’ Resurrection. (Rev 20:5a; 20:11-15; Joh 5:20-27)
- A. Rev 20:11-15 makes it plain that this is the final judgment.
 - B. This resurrection will take place at close of the millennial reign of Christ.
 - C. Place of this judgment is not on earth, nor in heaven, but somewhere in between the two. (Rev 20:11)
 - D. Subjects of the judgment — all unsaved and Christ rejectors.
 - E. Basis of the judgment — works. (Rev 20:12)
 - F. Not much said about the body of the unsaved.
 1. Mortal, corruptible bodies. (Rev 20:12-13)
 2. The purpose and the result; Judgment and punishment is about all that is given.
 3. In Gen. 5, no age given to those in the godless line.
 4. In Luke 16, no name given to the godless rich man.
 5. Saved never lose their identity (Lazarus).
 6. Unsaved lose their identity (no name).
- IV. Resurrection of Israel. (Dan 12:1-2,3)
- A. Daniel speaks of a literal resurrection.
 - B. Voice of the archangel has a particular significance to Israel. (1Th 4)
 - C. The 24 elders in Rev 4 include Old Testament and New Testament saints, so both have been resurrected.
 - D. Israel is only a friend of the Bride and Bridegroom. (Joh 3:29)

- E. The church goes to the marriage of the Lamb, and this is heavenly. Church heavenly elect people. (Rev 19:7)
- F. Israel goes to the marriage supper of the lamb and this is earthly. Earthly elect people. (Mat 22:1-14; Luk 14:16-24; Mat 25:1-13)
1. The earthly people (Israel) is awaiting the return of the bridegroom and his bride.
 2. The wedding supper is a parabolic picture of the entire millennial age.
 3. Israel will be invited during the tribulation period which many will reject, these have not the wedding garment and will be cast out; many will be received in.
 4. Israel, at the Second Advent, will be waiting for the bridegroom to come from the wedding ceremony and invite them to that marriage supper, at this time the Bridegroom will introduce his bride to his friends. (Mat 25:1-13)
 5. The marriage of the Lamb takes place between the judgment seat and the Second Advent. (Rev 19:8) The place of the marriage of the Lamb must take place in heaven. (Rev 19:4; Phi 3:20) No other location fits a heavenly people.
 6. Five foolish virgins have no oil. (Zec 4; Isa 61:1) Five did not partake of the Holy Ghost when he is poured out upon Israel that they might be ready for the marriage supper and the Messiah. (Zec 12:10)

What About . . .

Rewards?

Rev 22:12; Mat 16:25-27; Luk 12:20-21; 2Co 5:10; Rom 14:10

Introduction. (Mat 6:20; 1Co 3:8,11-25)

- A. With many, salvation and rewards mean the same thing, but Jesus made a distinction. (Compare Joh 10:28; Joh 6:47 with Mat 6:20)
- B. Our salvation is a gift, and depends upon the Savior; our treasures in Heaven must be laid up by ourselves. (Eph 2:8-9; 1Co 3:8)
- C. Rewards are not God's blessings upon the faithful in this life; it means rewards beyond this life. (Luk 14:12-14)
- D. There will be different rewards or degrees in Heaven. (1Co 3:8) No two people ever served God in exactly the same degree of faithfulness. (1Co 3:10)
- E. Some will have rewards and others will not. (1Co 3:15)
- F. 1Co 3:15 must apply to each believer.
- G. Jam 3:1 seems to point out that there is to be a special judgment for preachers and teachers.
 1. The word "Masters" is the word "teachers".
 2. The word "condemnation" is the word "judgment".

I. Reviews.

- A. There are many judgments in the scripture.
- B. There are three the child of God is concerned with.
 1. Judgment of Sin. (2Co 5:21; Heb 9:26-27)
 2. Judgment of Self. (1Co 11)
 3. Judgment as a Servant. (1Co 3:11-25)
- C. Paul feared four things.
 1. Sin.
 2. Self.
 3. Shelf.
 4. Seat.

D. There are three thrones mentioned in the scripture.

1. Judgment Throne. (2Co 5:10)
2. Throne of Glory. (Mat 25:31,32)
3. Wicked Dead. (Rev 20:11,12)

E. There are three places of judgment:

1. In the air. (1Th 4:16; 2Co 5:6-10)
2. On the Earth. (Mat 25:31,32)
3. Heaven. (Rev 20:11,12)

F. There are 7 judgments taught in the Bible.

1. Past Judgment.
 - a. Subjects: Believers as to sin.
 - b. Time: 32 A.D.
 - c. Place: Calvary.
 - d. Results:
 - 1) Death to Christ.
 - 2) Justification of the believer. (Rom 10:4; Gal 3:13; 1Pe 2:24; Rom 8:1-2; 2Co 5:21; Joh 5:24)
2. Judgment of Self – Continuous daily.
 - a. Subjects: Believers as Sons.
 - b. Time: Present life.
 - c. Place: On earth.
 - d. Basis of judgment: Unconfessed sins. (1Jo 2:1; 1:9)
 - e. Results: Chastisement. (1Co 11:31,32; Heb 12:5-11)
3. Future Judgment – Future.
 - a. Subjects: Believers as servants.
 - b. Time: After the rapture. (1Co 4:5)
 - c. Place: Judgment seat of Christ.
 - d. Basis: Works, faithfulness. (Luk 19:12-17)
 - e. Results: Loss or rewards. (1Co 3:14,15)
4. Judgment of Jews – Future.
 - a. Subjects: Jews.
 - b. Time: Great Tribulation. (Eze 20:34-38; 22:19-22; Dan 12:1)
 - c. Place: Jerusalem and Vicinity.
 - d. Basis: Rejection of Godhead. (1Sa 8:7; Luk 23:18; Act 7:51)
 - e. Results: Conversion.
5. Judgment of the Nations. (Mat 25:31-46)
 - a. Subjects: Living nations. (Joe 3:1-2)
 - b. Time: Revelation or living nations at close of the millennium.

c. Place: On the earth, before the throne of his glory. (Joe 3:16; Zec 14:1-9)

d. Basis: Their treatment of Jews, Christ's brethren.

e. Results: Some nations saved, others destroyed.

6. Judgment of Fallen Angels and Satan. (Jud 6)

a. Subjects: Angels. (2Pe 2:4)

b. Time: Uncertain.

c. Place: Uncertain. Maybe in the angelic realm.

d. Basis: Sin of rebellion against God. (Isa 14:12-17; Eze 28:12-19)

e. Results: Lake of Fire. (Rev 20:10)

7. Judgment of Great White Throne. (Rev 20:11-15)

a. Subjects: Unsaved dead.

b. Time: After the millennium.

c. Place: "Great White Throne".

d. Basis: "Their works".

e. Results: "Lake of Fire".

G. The Judgment Seat is not a bar of justice where criminals are tried and they are found guilty or they are acquitted.

H. Such passages as 2Co 5:9; 1Co 3:11-16; Rev 4:4; Rev 19:8,14; show that the church has been examined as to her stewardship and has received her reward at the Second Advent of Christ.

I. The meaning of the Judgment Seat.

1. The first word is "criterion". (Jam 2:6; 1Co 6:2,4)

a. Means "place where judgment is given" or a "bench of Judges."

b. A place where judgment is meted out.

2. The second word is "Bena".

a. A raised place mounted by steps; a platform, used for an official seat of a judge. (Act 18:12,16; Rom 14:10)

b. It is the word scaffold or platform. (Neh 8:4)

J. The basis of the judgment seat. (2Co 5:10)

1. The Bena is an examination of our service, an appraisal of our faithfulness, an inspection of the sort of materials we have been using in life's building.

a. The review will disclose what service was useful and what was useless.

b. Our life's service and labor will determine whether we receive a reward or suffer loss.

c. It will decide who will receive rewards or who will forfeit rewards.

- K. The standard of the judgment seat. (1Co 3:12-15)
1. The Lord's standard will measure what we did.
 - a. Not just quantity but the quality.
 - b. Not just our achievements, but our aims.
 - c. Not just the number of our deeds, but the weight of them.
 - d. Not the size of the building but the sort of building.
 2. The Lord will judge our words on the basis of why we did them.
 - a. Self glory or God's glory.
 - b. Self exaltation or exaltation of Christ.
 - c. For the flesh or for the spirit.
 - d. Our own strength or the energy of Holy Spirit.
- L. The Lord will judge our works on the basis of how we did them.
1. The Greek word "bad" is "phaulos" which means "good for nothing," "useless," or "worthless".
 2. To whom much is given, much is required.
 3. He will lose it on the opportunities he has sent our way.
 4. He will consider our capabilities. Both natural talents and spiritual gifts we possessed.
 5. The eye of the Lord Jesus will search out all and nothing will be unnoticed.
 6. Our life work must be in order, or things done in the body. (1Co 3; 2Co 5:10)
 - a. Our motives must be right.
 - b. Our materials must be right.
 - c. Our methods must be right.
 - d. Our message must be right.
 7. The believer will be manifest as he was known by the Lord in this present life.
 - a. Ambitions, not of the Lord will be seen.
 - b. Bitterness against others will be detected.
 - c. Covetousness of the heart will be unmasked.
 - d. Faultfinding with our brethren will be discerned.
 - e. Grumbings and murmurings will be disclosed.
 - f. Deviations from the truth will be discovered.
 - g. Judging others wrongfully will be unfolded.
 - h. Quarrellings, backbiting, anger and malice will be seen.
 - i. Wilfulness and wanderings will be visible.
 - j. Yearnings for the flesh pots of Egypt will be evident.

8. The believer is to give account to the Lord as to his conduct toward other believers. (Rom 14:10)
 - a. Fourteen times we are commanded to love one another in the New Testament.
9. The quality of our works will be judged. (1Co 3:11-15)
 - a. Some have interpreted these verses as follows:
 - 1) Gold — Some build upon the gold of faith.
 - 2) Silver — Some build upon the silver of hope.
 - 3) Costly stones — Some build upon the stones of love.
 - 4) Wood — Dead wood of unfruitfulness in good works.
 - 5) Straw — Empty straw of spiritless knowledge.
 - 6) Stubble — Stubble of a doubting spirit.
 - b. Others say according to the context.
 - 1) Paul is the architect, he laid the foundation.
 - 2) The building materials are people, they are the ones who compose the building that is built on the foundation of Christ.
 - 3) Those who are added to the church unregenerated are wood, hay and stubble.
 - 4) Those who are regenerated who are added to the church are gold, silver and precious stones.
 - 5) We must take heed, how we add to the temple of God by adding (unregenerated people) wood, hay and stubble to the rolls.
 - 6) Look at the different materials that are mentioned.
 - a) Gold — typical of the divine nature of Christ.
 - b) Silver — typical of redemption or Christ's atonement. (Exo 30:11- 15; 1Pe 1:18)
 - c) Precious or costly stones — typical of the moral perfection or these represent the personal work and worth of Christ in his person to his people. (Exo 28:15-21) Twelve onyx stones speak of the work of Christ on behalf of His people.
 - i) Red Sardis — all sufficient, God glorifying death.
 - ii) Golden Topaz — his beautiful and holy life.
 - iii) Yellow carbuncle — his patient and lowly suffering.
 - iv) Green emerald — his righteous and perfect character.

- v) Blue sapphire — his heavenly humanity.
- vi) Diamond — his immutability.
- vii) Agate — manifold graces.
- viii) Purple amethyst — kingly glory.
- ix) Green beryl — unchanging love and sympathy.
- x) White onyx — his ability to keep.
- xi) Ligure — his devoutness and devotedness.
- xii) Crystal jasper — his purity and preciousness.
- d) Wood — product of the earth. (Jer 5:13,14) Typical of the worker or servant who adds to the word. (Paul blamed Peter — Gal 2:11-19)
- e) Hay — Greek is "Kortos" rendered "Hay" or "Grass" "Blade". (Jam 1:10-11; 1Pe 1:24) Typical of man to denote his frailty and mutability. We put hay in our building when we incorporate earth, thoughts of frail man with God's eternal truth.
- f) Stubble — Stalk after the ear is removed. (Job 13:25; 19:18) Typical of the stalk of religious ordinance, and who has left out the grain of truth may deliver others from bondage.

II. Rewards.

- A. In the scripture, rewards and resurrection are associated. (Luk 14:14; 2Co 5:1-10)
- B. There are five or six crowns — Greek "Stephanos".
 - 1. Crowns were given for.
 - a. A wreath of victory in the games. (1Co 9:25)
 - b. As a festal ornament. (Pro 1:9; 4:9; Isa 28:1)
 - c. As a public honor granted for a service.
 - 2. Different types of crowns.
 - a. Crown of Life — Martyrs. (Jam 1:12)
 - b. Incorruptible crown — Self mastery. (1Co 9:25)
 - c. Crown of Glory — Pastors. (1Pe 5:4)
 - d. Crown of Righteousness — Stewards or soldiers. (2Ti 4:8)
 - e. Crown of rejoicing — Soul winners. (1Th 2:19)
 - f. Crown of overcoming — Tribulation. (Rev 4:10)

- C. There are some rewards that come to the Child of God in this present life. There is a great reward for keeping God's word:
 - 1. Light in darkness.
 - 2. Joy in Sorrow.
 - 3. Guidance in difficulty.
 - 4. Assurance in doubt.
 - 5. Calmness in trouble.
 - 6. Protection in conflict.
 - 7. Power in testimony.
- D. There are at least twelve rewards.
 - 1. Reward for the faith adder. (2Pe 1:5,11)
 - 2. Reward for self-denier. (Joh 12:25,26)
 - 3. Reward for the patient sufferer. (Joh 16:33; Mat 5:12; Luk 6:22,23)
 - 4. Reward for the trial-endurer. (1Pe 1:7)
 - 5. Reward for the alert watcher. (Luk 7:35,36; 1Pe 1:13; Luk 12:37)
 - 6. Reward for the talent user. (Mat 25:15-28) Talents represent the use of opportunities possessed by us.
 - 7. Reward for the pound — employer. (Luk 19:23)
 - a. The parables of the talents and pounds are not the same.
 - b. In the parable of the talents there is a diversity of bestowment. In the parable of the pounds, each servant got a pound.
 - c. I think the pound represents the gospel, and every child of God is a servant and is committed to the word of reconciliation. (2Co 5:18)
 - d. When the Lord returns, the question will be "What use have you made of the Gospel I gave you?"
 - 8. Reward for faithful steward. (1Co 4:1,2; 1Pe 4:10) Faithfulness is the one thing required in stewards.
 - 9. Reward for the considerate helper. (Mat 6:4; 25:35-40; Mar 9:41; Luk 14:12-14)
 - 10. Reward for the offering giver. (2Co 8:9; 9:7-9)
 - 11. Reward for the victory gainer. (Rev 2:7) Eight times in Book of the Revelation is a promise to the overcomer.
 - 12. Reward for the willing loser. (Heb 10:34; Mat 19:29)
- E. Rewards and crowns are different in the scripture.
 - 1. In Rev 4:10, the elders are seen casting their crowns before the throne, in an act of worship and adoration.

2. It is quite clear that crowns are not for eternal glory of the recipient, but for the glory of the giver.
 3. Crowns are not a permanent possession.
 - a. The believer was redeemed in order that he might bring glory to God. (1Co 6:20)
 - b. We will continue to glorify God all eternity.
 - c. The reward given is the capacity to manifest the glory of Christ throughout eternity.
 - d. The greater the reward, the greater the capacity to glorify God. (Mat 13:43; 1Co 15:40-41,49; Dan 12:3)
- III. Regrets.

- A. On the basis of the test at the judgment seat there will be two divisions. Reward or loss.
 1. That will be proven by fire and found destructible. (1Co 9:27)
 2. There will be a reward bestowed.
- B. The outcome of the judgment seat will determine our:
 1. Position in the millennial reign.
 2. Privilege in the millennial reign.
 3. Potential or capacity in the millennial reign.
- C. There is an Old Testament type of the judgment seat. (Compare 1Co 5:7-8 with Exo 12:7)
 1. It is possible for those in this company called "us" to be wicked.
 2. The command was first to put on the blood.
 3. His second command is to put out the leaven. (Exo 12:13-14)
- D. Notice our crowns in jeopardy.
 1. Israel overthrown in the wilderness. (1Co 10:1-12)
 2. Parable of the talents prove there will be regrets at the judgment seat. (Mat 25:15-30)
 3. Servant in Luke 19 who is cast into outer darkness. He is unprofitable, but he is a servant.
 4. See Mat 24:45-51 and Luk 12:20.
 5. See Mat 5:19 — Least in the kingdom of heaven.
 6. Saviour's parables of the vineyard, pounds, and talents all teach rewards and losses.
- E. There is an exclusion from the kingdom.
 1. See Heb 3:7; 4:11 — "Take Heed".

2. Israel rejected Kingdom truth, preached by Joshua and Caleb, but this preaching did not profit them not being mixed with faith. (Heb 4:1)
 3. Israel believed Calvary truth saved them. (Exo 12)
 4. This rejection kept them out of Canaan rest.
 5. Believing Calvary truth saves you, but disbelieving kingdom truth will effect your rewards. (Deu 1:28-32)
- F. Questions.
1. What will happen to the Carnal man at the judgment seat?
 2. Will all believers (yielded and unyielded) have a part in the millennial reign?
 3. What about the worldly man, what part will he share in the millennial reign?
- G. Remember there is no such thing as a partial rapture taught in the Bible.
- H. Matthew 25 says the door was "Shut." This must be the door to the marriage supper, since the marriage of the Lamb is in heaven and has already taken place.

What About . . .

Revelation and Restoration?

Introduction.

No one can be absolutely sure as to how and in exact detail as to how everything (events future) will unfold and take place. The child of God for the most part is not left in the dark about future events on God's prophetic calendar. God has made a way for Israel's escape. In Mat 24:21,22, God has said he would shorten the days of the tribulation for the elect's sake. Does this mean that the tribulation will not last the full three and one half years? It may mean that after idol worship is introduced to Israel by the beast and the beast image is set up in the temple that the hours of day light will be shortened. (Amo 8:9) Some Jews will be able to escape (who otherwise would perish) in the early darkness. (Zec 14:6-7)

In Dan 12:11 it states that from the time that the idol goes into the temple to the end is 1290 days which is 30 days more than is revealed to us in the Book of the Revelation. Also in Dan 12:12, there is a special blessing that awaits those who wait patiently for the 1,335 days to pass. These two passages reveal an additional 75 days. We take it to mean at the end of the tribulation when the trumpet sounds this will be the signal for the Jews to return to Jerusalem. (Remember the Jews left Jerusalem at the middle of the tribulation for Petra). Since the Jews will have to walk back to Jerusalem, it will take time and all the dispersed Jews will return during these 75 days. (Mat 24:31; Eze 39:28; Isa 27:12,13; 11:12; Amo 9:15; Isa 66:20)

NOTE: Gentiles will aid in this transportation and Israel will travel over new roads. (Isa 35:8; 62:10) The inauguration of King Jesus will be delayed until the Jews get home. Apostate unsaved and rebellious Jews will receive judgment when they reach Israel's frontiers. (Eze 20:33-38)

My good friend Dr. John Phillips in his splendid book entitled, *Only God Can Prophesy*, gives the following outline of how future events will take

place in order.

1. Revival of Russia
2. Rebirth of Israel
3. Rapture of the Church
4. Rape of the Earth
5. Reign of the Beast
6. Resign of the East
7. Return of the Lord
8. Redemption of the Earth
9. Release of Satan
10. Raising of the Dead
11. Restoration of all things.

I. Revelation of the Antichrist.

A. Some day in the near future, no one knows how near, but probably in our lifetime of this generation, the world will awaken to find that a multitude of men and women have mysteriously disappeared, leaving no traces behind. There is to be an interval between the removal of the church from the earth and the return of Christ to the earth. This interval is called by many names in the Bible:

1. "Day of Vengeance". (Isa 61:2)
2. "Jacob's Trouble". (Jer 30:7)
3. "Hour of Temptation". (Rev 3:10)
4. "Great Tribulation". (Mat 24:21)
5. "Controversy with the Nations". (Jer 25:31)
6. "Time of Trouble". (Dan 12:1)
7. "Indignation and Wrath". (Psm 60:24-26)
8. "Abomination of Desolation". (Mat 24:15; Dan 9:27)
9. "Day of Wrath". (Zep 1:14-18)

B. In Gen. 3:15, we know that this verse speaks of Christ as the seed of the woman, it also speaks prophetically of the seed of the serpent who is the Antichrist. Note several things about him.

1. He is a man. God says his number is 6-6-6. (Rev 13:18)
2. He will be a Jew. (Dan 11:37)
 - a. The word "another" in Joh 5:43 implies another Jew. Jews will not accept a Gentile.
 - b. Jew by birth, Roman citizenship, Syrian by Nationality. (Dan 8:9)

c. Note he conquers the nations of the South, East, West but not the North, for he shall come from the North.

3. Commercial Genius. (Rev 13:17)
4. Financial Genius. (Dan 11:43)
5. Religious Genius. (2Th 2:4) Ecumenicalism shall be destroyed. (Rev 17)
6. Governmental Genius. (Dan 7 & 8; Rev 13 & 14)
7. Oratorical Genius. (Dan 11:21)

C. Note the different names or titles he has in the scriptures.

1. Willful King. (Dan 11:36)
2. Man of Sin. (2Th. 2:3)
3. Assyrian. (Isa 10:5; 10:12-24)
4. Beast. (Rev 13, 17, 19)
5. Little Horn. (Dan 8:9-23)
6. Antichrist. (1Jo 2:28)
7. The Lie. (2Th 2:11)
8. Lawless one. (2Th 2:8)
9. Son of Perdition. (2Th 2:3)
10. King of Babylon. (Rev 17, 18)
11. Rider of White Horse. (Rev 6)
12. Fallen Star. (Rev 9:1)
13. Bloody and Deceitful Man. (Psm 5:6)
14. Man of Earth. (Psm 10:18)
15. Proud Man. (Hab 2:5)
16. Prince that shall come. (Dan 9:27)
17. Head over many countries. (Psm 110:7)

D. Pictures or types.

1. Cain.
 - a. Both have marks. (Rev 13; Gen 4)
 - b. Both seed of serpent. (1Jo 3:12; 2Th 2)
 - c. Both are murderers and liars. (Gen 4:8-9; Joh 8:44)
 - d. Both have a curse connected with them. (Psm 119:21; Gen 4)
 - e. Both came to a violent end.
2. Nimrod -- means "rebel". So Antichrist will be a mighty man against the Lord.
3. Saul -- choice of the people. He will be the people's choice.
4. Absalom -- means "Father of Peace". He will bring a false peace.

5. Nebuchadnezzar – He was the first world ruler. He is the forerunner of the last world ruler.
- E. Contrast between Christ and Antichrist.
1. Christ. (Mat 16:16) Antichrist. (1Jo 4:3)
 2. Son of God. (Joh 1:34) Son of Perdition. (2Th 2) Number – 666.
 3. Number – 888.
 4. Seed of Woman. (Gen 3:15) Seed of Serpent. (Gen 3:15)
 5. Lamb. (Isa 53:7) Beast. (Rev 11:7)
 6. Holy one. (Mar 1:27) Wicked one. (2Th 2:8)
 7. Truth. (Joh 14:6) The Lie. (Joh 8:44)
 8. Prince of Peace. (Isa 9:6) Profane Prince. (Eze 21:25)
 9. Good Shepherd. (Joh 10:11) Idol Shepherd. (Zec 11:17)
 10. Mighty Angel. (Rev 10:1) Angel out of the Pit. ((Rev 9:11)
 11. Came down from heaven. Bottomless Pit. (Rev 11:7) (Joh 3:13)
 12. Another's name. (Joh 5:43) Own Name. (Joh 5:43)
 13. Miracles by Holy Ghost. By Satan. (Rev 13:4) (Luk 4:14)
 14. Submitted Himself to God. Defy God. (2Th 2:4) (Joh 5:30)
 15. Humbled himself. (Phi 2:8) Exalt himself. (Dan 11:36)
 16. Pure and Holy One. Defiled and unclean – maybe homosexual. (Dan 11:36-37) (Luk 4:16)
 17. Cleansed the temple. Defile the temple. (Mat 24:1) (Joh 2:14)
 18. Rejected by world. Accepted by world. (Rev 13:4) (Isa 53:3)
 19. Went to Heaven. Went to Hell. (Rev 19:20) (Luk 24:51)
 20. Came to Save. (Luk 19:10) To destroy. (Dan 8:24)
- F. Who Is He?
1. Jesus said, "One of You is the Devil." (Joh 6:70)
 2. None is lost but the "Son of Perdition". (Joh 17:12; 2Th 2:3)
 3. "The beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit." (Rev 11:7) Where did Judas go? (Act 1:25; Rev 17:8)
 - a. He "was."
 - b. He "is not."
 - c. He shall "ascend out of the bottomless pit."
 - d. He shall "go into perdition."

II. Revelation of Christ.

- A. "Day of the Lord" – Great Tribulation.
- B. "Day of Christ" – 1000 years millennial reign.
- C. All the Kings of the earth shall gather at Megiddo to do battle. (Rev 16:16)
 1. This place is referred to as Armageddon.
 - a. The Battle of Armageddon is a long military campaign and final battle.
 - b. It will consist of the Eastern armies and the armies of the beast.
 - c. These will meet to destroy each other.
 2. Remember that Armageddon is not the same as the invasion of Gog. (Rev 16:16 and Eze 38)
 - a. At Armageddon all nations are engaged.
 - b. In the battle of Gog definite allies are mentioned. (Joe 3:2; Zep 3:8; Zec 12:3)
 - c. Gog comes from the north; at Armageddon they come from whole earth. (Eze 38:6-15; 39:20)
- D. Order of events outlined.
 1. Israel makes a false covenant with the Beast. (Dan 9:27; Eze 38:8)
 2. King of the North invades Palestine. (Eze 38:11)
 3. Beast breaks his covenant with Israel. (Dan 11:41-45)
 4. Palestine is occupied by armies of the Beast. (Dan 11:45)
 5. One government formed under the Beast. (Psm 2:1-3; Rev 13:7)
 6. Kings of East brought against the Beast. (Rev 16:12)
 7. Nations of earth gather around Jerusalem (Zec 14:1-3) and Valley of Jehoshaphet. (Joe 3:2)
 8. Lord returns to destroy Gentile world powers. (Zec 12:1-9)
 9. He rules the nations himself. (Jer 25:27-33; Rev 20:7-10; Isa 33:1-34:17; Zec 14:1-4)
- E. Retribution upon sinners.
 1. Jewish Sinners.
 - a. Israel's judgment. (Isa 1:28; 11:4; 30:12-14; 33:14; 66:15; Mat 24:37-41)
 - b. The Messiah will destroy sinners among the Jews, apostate and unbelieving Jews. (Isa 66:24; Mal 4:1; Rev 14:14-16)

- c. The godly Jews will go into millennial glory. (Ten Virgins Parable in Mat 25)
2. Gentile Sinners.
- a. After the judgment of Israel, God judges the Gentiles.
- b. Regenerate Gentiles will inherit the kingdom. (Mat 24:34)
- c. Unregenerate Gentiles will go into everlasting punishment. (Mat 25:46) (Study parable of the Drag Net, Mat 13:47)
- d. No unsaved persons will enter the kingdom. (Joh 3:3-5)

III. Restoration.

- A. Renovation of heaven and earth.
1. Land. (Zec 14:4; 14:10)
 2. Waterways (Dead Sea will become a fisherman's paradise Zec 14:8). (Isa 11:15,16; Eze 47:1-12)
 3. Atmosphere. (Zec 14:6,7; Isa 4:6)
- B. Reinstating of the Feast.
1. Peter on the mount wanted to build three booths (Mat 17:4); he was thinking about that glorious kingdom that was to come (or did he think it had come already?).
 2. This feast that we'll have to observe is to be celebrated on the anniversary of the beginning of the Messiah's reign.
 3. All nations will have to send representatives to Jerusalem to observe this feast. (Zec 14:16-19)
- C. Restoration of David's Throne. (Jer 30:9; Eze 34:22,23)

IV. The Millennium

- A. What does the word millennium mean?
1. Answer: The word comes from two Latin words "mille" and "annus" meaning a thousand years.
- Note: (1) Pre - Before. (2) Post - After. (3) A - Non.
2. Objection: The word Millennium is not found in the Bible!
- a. Answer: Correct, but the words 1,000 years are found 6 times in Rev 20:1-7.
- B. How does the Bible system of numbers prove the premillennial system?
- Answer: The expression "1000 years" is found 6 times in Rev. 20:1-7.

Each time it occurs the meaning of the number 1-6 is fitting.

1. One is the number of Unity. (Rev 20:2)
 2. Two is the number of Division. (Rev 20:3)
 3. Three - connected with the bodily Resurrection of Christ and his people. (Rev 20:4)
 4. Four is the number for the unsaved, or fleshly man. (Rev 20:5)
 5. Five is the number for Grace. (Rev 20:6)
- NOTE: A five-fold division of verse 6.
- a. Grace makes people blessed and holy.
 - b. Grace will give one a part in the First Resurrection.
 - c. Grace will save from the Second Death.
 - d. Grace makes priests unto God and Christ.
 - e. Grace will give a part in the 1,000 year reign.
 6. Six is the number connected with Satan - his work appears again in this connection. (Rev 20:7)
- C. When will the millennium be?
1. After the rapture. (Rev 20:6)
 2. After the Tribulation. (Rev 20:4)
 3. After the Binding of Satan. (Rev 20:1-2)
 4. After Jesus Returns to this Earth in Power and Glory.
- NOTE: 2 phases - Rapture and Revelation.
- D. How will this millennium kingdom be set up?
1. Negatively.
 - a. Not by the preaching of the gospel.
 - b. Not by the efforts of organized religion.
 - c. Not by legislation.
 - d. Not by the efforts of Godless Communism.
 2. Positive.
 - a. The Second Coming of Jesus Christ.
- V. Characteristics of the Millennial reign.
- Pentecost gives us the following analysis.
- A. A period of the full manifestation of the glory of Jesus Christ. (Isa 9:6; Psm 45:4)
 - B. His duty will be fully manifested. (Isa 66:15-18)
 - C. A kingdom of righteousness. (Mat 25:37; Isa 60:21; 26:2)
 - D. A kingdom of truth. (Psm 45:4; Zec 8:8; Isa 65:16)
 - E. Fullness of the Holy Spirit. (Isa 11:2; Joe 2:28-29; Eze 36:27 & 37)
 - F. A kingdom of Holiness. (Psm 98:1; Isa 52:10; 6:13; 4:3-4; Psm 47:8,9)

G. Greatness of this kingdom. (Dan 7:27)

1. Peace, no war. (Isa 2:4; 9:4-7)
2. Joy. (Isa 9:3-4; 12:3-6)
3. Holiness. (Isa 1:26-27; 4:3-4)
4. Glory. (Isa 24:23; 4:2; 35:2)
5. Comfort. (Isa 12:1-2)
6. Justice. (Isa 9:7; 11:5; 32:16)
7. Full knowledge. (Isa 41:19-20; 11:1-2; 54:13)
8. Instruction. (Isa 2:2-3; 12:3-6; 25:9)
9. No curse. (Gen 3:17,19; Isa 11:6-9; 35:9)
10. Sickness gone forever. (Isa 33:24; Jer 30:17)
11. Deformity removed. (Isa 29:17-19; 35:3-6)
12. Protection. (Isa 41:8-14; 62:8-9)
13. Freedom from oppression. (Isa 14:3-6; 42:6-7)
14. No immaturity. (Isa 65:20)
15. Reproduction. (Jer 30:20; 31:29; Eze 47:22)
16. Labor, no idleness. (Isa 62:8-9; 65:21-23)
17. Unified language. (Zep 3:9)
18. Increase of light. (Isa 4:5; 30:26)
19. Unified worship. (Isa 45:23; 52:1)
20. God's presence will be manifested. (Eze 37:27-28; Zec 2:2)
21. That characterizes the millennial age is not temporary but eternal. (Joe 3:20; Amo 9:15; Eze 37:26-28)
22. David to be vice regent in the millennial. (Isa 55:3-4; Jer 30:9; 33:15; Eze 34:23-24)
23. Government will be a theocracy. (Luk 1:32; 19:15)
24. Christ is King. (Isa 2:2-4; 9:3-7; 11:1-10)
25. Governors and nobles will reign under David. (Rev 19:16; Jer 30:21; Isa 32:1)
26. Judges will be raised up. (Zec 3:7; Isa 1:26)
27. Authority will be appointed to individuals. (Luk 19:12-28; 1Co 6:2,3; 2Ti 2:11-12; Isa 40:10; Zec 3:7)
28. Temple to be rebuilt. (Eze 40:5-47; Isa 40:6-27; Eze 40:48)
29. Israel to become Head of Nations. (Isa 2:1-4; 11:3-4; 61:5) Unger gives five purposes for the temple.
 - A. To demonstrate God's holiness.
 - B. To provide a dwelling place for the divine glory. (Eze 43:7)
 - C. To perpetuate the memorial of sacrifice.
 - D. To provide the center for divine government. (Eze 43:7)
 - E. To provide victory over the curse. (Eze 47:1-12)

VI. Conclusion of the Millennium.

- A. In one sense the kingdom will end; in another way, it will never end.
 1. The kingdom will end in that of the mediatorial kingdom and will merge into the eternal kingdom. (1Co 15:24)
 2. It will not end as others have ended, being defeated. (Dan 7:14)
 - B. Several events bring the millennial reign to a close.
 1. Release of Satan.
 2. Rebellion of Nations.
 3. Retribution of Sinners.
 4. Renovation of Earth. (2Pe 3:10-13; Rev 21:1-5)
- ### VII. The Eternal City. (Rev 21:22)
- A. J.J. VanGorder gives the following outline:
 1. Prophesied City.
 2. Planned City.
 3. Paved City.
 4. Protected City.
 5. Provisioned City.
 6. Permanent City.
 Abraham looked for it.
 John saw it.
 Saints walk in it.
 - B. Scriptures teach three heavens.
 1. First Heaven: Region of clouds, where birds fly, Atmospheric heaven.
 2. Second Heaven: Stellar Heaven, where the stars are located.
 3. Third Heaven: Where God lives; where Jesus came from and went back to, and where we shall live. (1Th 4:17; Joh 14:1-5)
 - C. Activities.
 1. Place of learning. (1Co 13:9-10; Eph 3:14,17,18,19)
 2. Place of singing. (Isa 44:23; Heb 2:9,12; Rev 5:9; 14:3; 15:3)
 3. Place of Service. (Rev 22:3; 7:15; 2Ti 2:12; 1Co 6:2-3; Rev 22:5)
 4. Place of Fellowship. (Mat 17:3; 1Co 13:12)
 5. Place of Joy. (Rev 21:4)

6. Place of Abundance. (Rev 21:6)
7. Place of Glory. (2Co 4:17; Co1 3:4)
8. Place of Worship. (Rev 19:1; 7:9-12)
9. Place of Likeness. (1Jo 3:2)
10. Place of Blessing. (Rev 5:13; Rev 7:12)