

Premillennialism



Adult Auditorium Class

Spring 2022

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Objectives & Schedule.

- A. Obtain a thorough understanding of this doctrine and its supposed bases from Scripture.
- B. Be able to refute this false doctrine by providing key Scriptures and its application that under-mine its foundation.
- C. Increase our understanding of the truth concerning Judgment Day, the resurrection and the end of this physical world.
- D. Be able to correctly answer 25 review questions.

Study Approach.

- A. Study material is split into the following 3 divisions: 1) examine the doctrine and its history, 2) refute the doctrine with Scripture by beginning with its major positions and 3) examine the Scripture on Judgment Day/Resurrection.
- B. Scripture will be the source of our study. Present the doctrine as proposed by its advocates without testing its validity.
- C. Students' responsibility is to answer the questions before class.
- D. A 5-minute review will be conducted at the beginning of each class.

Schedule

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1. Mar. 6 (Sunday)	Introduction.
2. Mar. 9	Premillennial Doctrine(Part 1).
3. Mar. 13	Premillennial Doctrine(Part 2).
4. Mar. 16	History.
5. Mar. 20	Land Promise Fulfilled.
6. Mar. 23	Other Promises to Abraham.
7. Mar. 27	Earthly or Spiritual Kingdom?(Part 1)
8. Mar. 30 (Wednesday)	Earthly or Spiritual Kingdom?(Part 2)
9. Apr. 3	Rev. 20:1-15(Part 1).
10. Apr. 6	Rev. 20:1-15(Part 2).
11. Apr. 10	Rev. 20:1-15(Part 3).
12. Apr. 13	Last Days(Part 1).
13. Apr. 17	Last Days(Part 2).
14. Apr. 20	Anti-Christ
15. Apr. 24	Matt. 24(Part 1).
16. Apr. 27	Matt. 24(Part 2).
17. May 1(Sunday)	Daniel.
18. May 4	Rapture..
19. May 8	Resurrection.
20. May 11	Millennium & Battle of Armageddon.
21. May 15	Contrast Between PM & Scripture.

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| 22. May 18 | 1 & 2 Thess.- Judgment Day. |
| 23. May 22 | 2 Peter, Matt. 25 & John 5. |
| 24. May 25 | What Happens After Death. |
| 25. May 29 | Implications. |
| 26. June 1 (Wednesday) | Review. |

Lesson 1
Introduction.
Sunday, March 6

1). Why should we study Premillennialism (PM) according to these verses?

A. 1 Thess. 5:21-22 (NIV), Acts 17:11, 1 John 4:1:

B. Col. 4:6, 1 Pet. 3:15:

C. Rom. 10:17:

D. Eph. 4:3-4:

2). How is the word “Premillennialism” defined in the dictionaries?

3). How is the word “Premillennialism” defined in the encyclopedia and other sources?

4). Divide the word “Premillennialism” into 3 parts and define each part.

5). Define the following words:

A. Eschatology =

B. Dispensationalism =

C. Chiliasm =

D. Amillennialism =

E. Postmillennialism =

F. Apocalyptic literature =

G. Apocrypha =

H. Parenthesis =

I. Theocracy =

6). Do a Google search on “Premillennialism Influence on Churches” and determine what churches are influenced by this doctrine?

Lesson 2

Premillennial Doctrine (Part 1).

Wednesday, March 9

Review.

Objective: Understand this doctrine by examining the 10 Elements of PM.

Doctrine will be tested against Scripture later in the course. The questions below are probing in nature to understand the assumptions and implications of this doctrine. The source for these elements: 6. Things to Come, Pentecost, J. Dwight, Grand Rapids, Zondervan Publishing House, 1964.

10 Elements of PM.

A. Rejection (#1).

- This theory says that Christ came to set up an earthly kingdom but He was rejected by the Jews and put it off.

1). What parts of this statement can you agree or disagree with?

2). If God's plan for Christ to set up a kingdom failed, what does that say about God?

- *"The purpose of the writing of the Gospel of Matthew was to record the presentation of Jesus Christ as Messiah (1:1-11:1), to trace the opposition to Him and his offered kingdom by the nation(11:2-16:12), and to record the official and final rejection of that King and kingdom by Israel(16:13-28:20)."6, pgs 456*

3). Why was the Gospel of Matthew written 1:1, 16:13-28?

B. Parenthesis (#2).

- As a result of the rejection of Jews of Christ's earthly kingdom, the church was substituted as an entirely new concept given to man, not found in the Old Testament. Thus, the PM refers to the church age as a parenthesis, (____): a mystery gap that must run from the coming of Christ to the second coming when the kingdom will be established.

4). Even though the word "church" is not found in the OT, is the concept present in Old Testament, Gen. 12:3, Gal. 3:8?

- *"Because the nation has rejected Him, the Lord announces the severance of every natural tie by which he was bound to the nation(Matt. 12:46-50). From this announcement of the Lord concerning the rejection of the nation, definite movement may be traced in the*

withdrawal of the offer of the kingdom. In the parables (Matt. 13:1-50) the Lord outlines the program in the development of the theocratic kingdom during the period of the King's absence, and announces the inception of an entirely new, unheralded, and unexpected program – the church (Matt. 16:13-20). He prepares the disciples for a long delay in the kingdom program as it relates to Israel (Luke 19:11-27). He promise the second advent at which time the kingdom program with Israel will be resumed (Matt. 24:37-51), and give the nation signs that will herald His second advent (Matt. 24:4-26). ”6, pgs. 463-464

5). Does Luke 19:11-27 provide support that Jesus was preparing his disciples for a delay in the kingdom? Provide information supporting your answer.

C. The Covenant with Abraham (#3).

- One of the most basic features of PM is the concept of the unconditional and “eternal” covenant made with Abraham.
- *“The question as to whether the Abrahamic covenant is conditional or unconditional is recognized as the crux of the whole discussion of the problem relative to the fulfillment of the Abrahamic covenant. When it has been determined that the Abrahamic covenant is an unconditional covenant made with Israel, and therefore cannot be either abrogated or fulfilled by people other than the nation of Israel, it is seen that Israel has promises regarding a land and a seed which determine the future program of God.”6, pgs. 75*

6). Was the covenant to Abraham unconditional?

D. The Return of Israel (#4).

- PM believes that Israel must return to its land and become a great nation.
- *“The Abrahamic covenant required that Israel continue as a nation forever in order to fulfill the everlasting covenant (Ge. 17:7) and in order to have the land as an everlasting possession (Gen. 17:8). All the facts discussed previously, to the point that Israel continues as a nation forever, possesses the land forever is not disinherited, is not supplanted by the church, and that Israel's basic covenants are dependent upon God's faithfulness alone for fulfillment, combine to require Israel's restoration after these centuries of dispersion and chastening. The conclusion that Israel has a future restoration is based upon these facts along with the voluminous testimony of the prophets concerning Israel's coming golden age.”6, pgs 184*

7). When the Bible uses the words “everlasting” or “forever”, how does one interpret its meaning, 1Ki. 18:12-13, Ps. 21:4?

E. The Throne of David (#5).

- Christ will return to earth with the raptured saints, call the Jews back to Palestine (they will be in the process of returning, but this will complete the return), resurrect the righteous dead, and sit on David's throne to establish the 1000 year reign in the millennium.
- *"Because of an anticipated future literal fulfillment, certain facts present themselves concerning Israel's future. 1. First of all, Israel must be preserved as a nation. 2. Israel must have a national existence and be brought back into the land of her inheritance. Since David's kingdom had definite geological boundaries, and those boundaries were made a feature of the promise to David concerning his sons's reign, the land must be give to this nation as the site of their national homeland. 3. David's son, the Lord Jesus Christ, must return to the earth, bodily and literally, in-order to reign over David's covenanted kingdom. The allegation that Christ is seated on the Father's throne reigning over a spiritual kingdom, the church, simply does not fulfill the promises of the covenant. 4. A literal earthly kingdom must be constituted over which the returned Messiah reigns. 5. This kingdom must become an eternal kingdom. Since the "throne", "house", and "kingdom" were all promised to David in perpetuity, there must be no end to the Messiah's reign over David's kingdom from David's throne."*⁶, pgs 114-115

F. The Rapture (#6).

- This theory states that the saints on earth will be removed from the earth to meet Christ in the clouds. There is a great deal of confusion among PM concerning who will be raptured and when. Some say it will happen after 7 years of tribulation, others in the middle of this period and the prevalent view is that it will happen before the tribulation begins.
- *"The third prevalent interpretation of the question of the time of rapture is relation to the tribulation period is the pre-tribulation interpretation, which hold that the church, the body of Christ, in its entirety, will by resurrection and translation, be removed from the earth before any part of the seventieth week of Daniel begins."*⁶, pgs 193
- The main scripture supporting the rapture according to PM is 1Thess. 4:17.

Lesson 3
Premillennial Doctrine (Part 2)
Sunday, March 13

Review.

Objective: Understand this doctrine by examining the 10 Elements of PM.

Doctrine will be tested against Scripture later in the course. The questions below are probing in nature to understand the assumptions and implications of this doctrine. The source for these elements: Things to Come, Pentecost, J. Dwight, Grand Rapids, Zondervan Publishing House, 1964.

- A. Revival of Roman Empire, the Anti-Christ, the False Prophet (#7).
- Roman Empire. The sensationalized activities of the so called last days are centered for the PM in the revival of the Roman Empire and the revealing of the Anti-Christ. The Tribulation and the Battle of Armageddon both involve the Revived Roman Empire as well as many of the other portions of what is called “unfilled prophecy”. The PM position on the establishment of the Kingdom in Daniel 2:44 is the reason why they feel the Roman Empire must be revived. The Millennialist denies the establishment of the Kingdom on the day of Pentecost, 33 A.D. while the Roman Caesars ruled. The millennial plan for the Kingdom is that it is to be established when the Lord returns at the end of the world. But Daniel 2:44 clearly teaches that the Roman Kings would be ruling when the Kingdom is established. Therefore, if the Lord is going to establish His kingdom when He returns, the PM must re-establish the Roman Empire before the Lord returns so Daniel 2:44 can be true. They call this the second phase of Roman Empire.
 - Roman Empire. *“When Caesar sent his memorable dispatch, “I came, I saw, I conquered,” the scribes of his day might have said, “We shall record these historic words immediately.” Perhaps Latin students’ centuries from now will be required to memorize them. But Rome fell. And Caesar died as any mortal must. And the Empire will be revived shortly before the return of Christ to this earth. A new Caesar will head this empire and “Veni vidi, vici” will leap out of the first-year Latin books and become a reality of the times.”*^{6 pgs. 88-89}

1). What is the time marker in Dan. 2:44?

2). There is a second happening in Dan. 2:44 beside setting up an eternal kingdom. What is it?

- Anti-Christ. *“Heading the revived Roman Empire will be a man of such magnetism, such power, and such influence, that he will for a time be the greatest dictator the world has every known. He will be the completely godless, diabolically evil “future fuehrer.” A new world dictator will first reveal himself in the role of a peacemaker in the Middle East. This event will take place during the first stage of the revived Roman Empire, the*

fourth world empire described by Daniel. Symbolically, the new world leader is depicted as “another horn, a little one who will emerge in the ten-nation Mediterranean Confederacy (Dan 7:8 NASB). ... Daniel identified this man as the one who eventually will become the final world dictator, the AntiChrist described in Revelation. He is described as different from the other ten leaders, speaking out against God, persecuting believers in God, and growing in power until he controls the entire world for a period of forty-two months.” Dan 7:24, 12:11, Rev. 13:5 ^{6 pgs. 138-139}

3). Where in the Bible is the “antichrist” described?

- False Prophet. *“In Revelation 13:11-18 we are introduced to this infamous character. This person, who is called the second beast, is going to be a Jew. Many believe he will be from the tribe of Dan, which is one of the tribes of the original progenitors of the nation of Israel. The False Prophet (he is called that in Revelation 19:20 and 20:10) will be a master of satanic magic. This future False Prophet is going to be a devilish John the Baptist. He will aid and glorify this Roman Dictator; he will proclaim him the saviour of the world and make people worship him as God. It is logical to ask how the False Prophet will force this worship of the Roman Dictator. He will be given control over the economies of the world system and cause everyone who will now swear allegiance to the Dictator to be put to death or to be in a situation where they cannot buy or sell or hold a job. Everyone will be give a tattoo or make ??? on either his forehead or forehead, only if he swears allegiance to the Dictator as being God. Symbolically, this mark will be 666. Six is said to be the number of man in Scripture and a triad or three is the number for God. Consequently, when you triple “six” it is the symbol of man making himself God.”*⁶
pgs 112-113

B. The Great Tribulation (#8).

- When the rapture signals the beginning of the last seven year period before the second coming and the establishment of the Millennium, the great tribulation will begin. The church will be raptured (taken to heaven) and the Holy Spirit will be removed. An outbreak of evil and tribulation such as the earth has never known will begin, we are told. The purpose of this tribulation is: 1. bring about the conversion of Jews, 2. turn the Gentiles to God, 3. pour out judgment on unbelievers.
- *“The first great purpose of the tribulation is to prepare the nation Israel for her Messiah. The prophecy of Jeremiah (30:7) make it clear that this time that is coming has particular reference to Israel, for it is “the time of Jacob’s trouble”. God’s purpose for Israel in the Tribulation is to bring about the conversion of a multitude of Jews, who will enter into the blessings of the kingdom and experience the fulfilment of all Israel’s covenants. The good news that the King is about to return will be preached (Matt. 24:14) so that Israel may be turned to their deliverer.”*⁶, *pgs. 237*

4). What prophecy does Jer. 30:1-8 refer to (note vs. 30:3)?

C. Armageddon (#9).

- First, according to PM, this take place at the conclusion of the 70th week which represents the last 7 years before the second coming of the Lord. During these last 7 years, there is a building of events which will lead to this great Battle of Battles. Secondly, there is the development of world leaders that causes this to take place. Revelation 16:13 speaks of these three influences that will drive the world to the brink of disaster.
- Nations Involved in the Millennium.
 - King of the North – Soviet Bloc. “Gog of the Land of Magog”, Ezek. 38:2, 39:1.
 - King of the East – Pan-Oriental Bloc. Dan. 11:44 & Rev. 16:12.
 - King of the West – (Ten Nation Federation) AntiChrist. Revived Roman Empire.
 - King of the South – Pan-Arabic Bloc. Dan. 11:40.

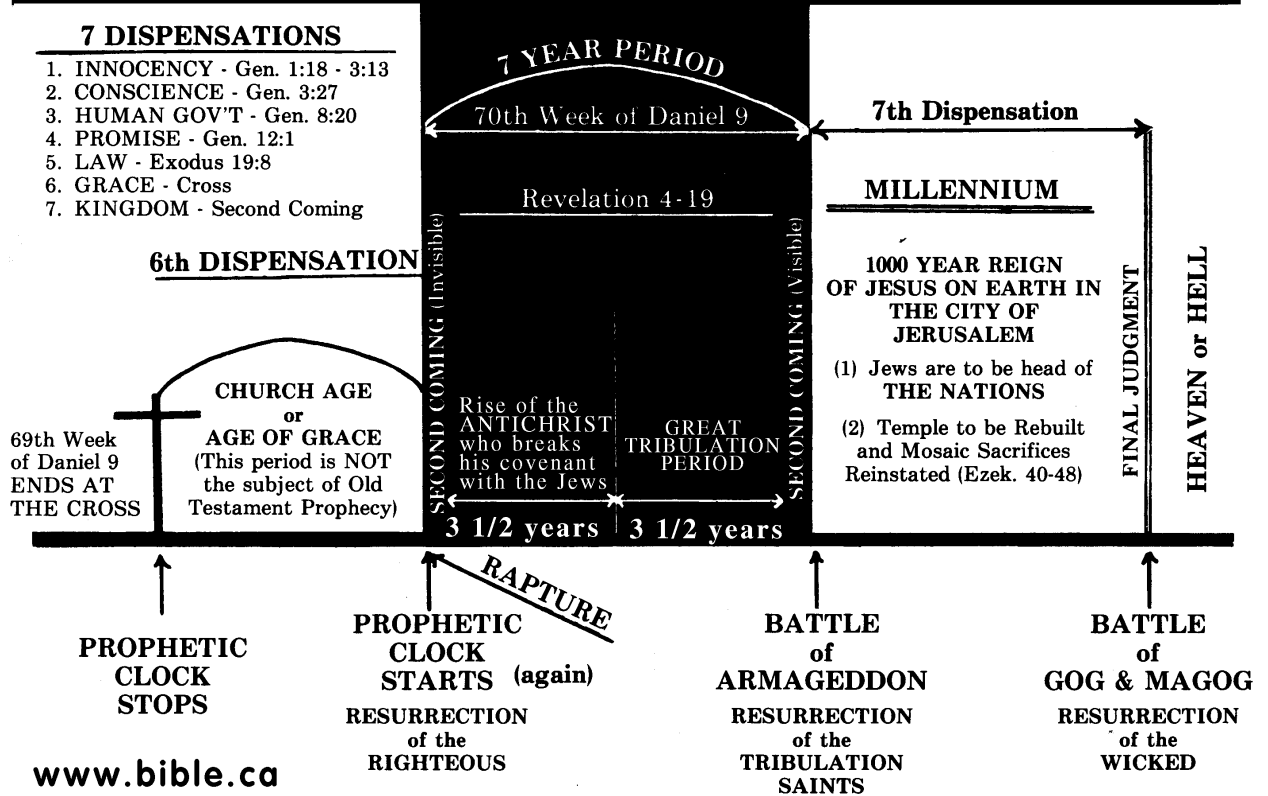
5). What logic is used to associate Biblical Prophecy to these modern nations?

D. The Millennium (#10).

- After the second coming of Christ, the Millennium finally is here. Destroyed are the forces of evil, Christ is victorious. He sits ruling on David’s throne, the temple is rebuilt and the 1000 years of ultimate utopia begins. Scofield tells us, “It is impossible to conceive to what heights of spiritual, intellectual, and physical perfection humanity will attain in this, its coming age of righteousness and peace”.
- A Return to Judaism. *“Passages of the Old Testament which have been studied previously anticipating a future day of glory for Israel find their fulfillment in the millennial reign of Christ. The regathering of Israel, a prominent theme of most of the prophets, has its purpose realized in the re-establishment of Israel in their ancient land. Israel as a nation is delivered from her persecutors in the time of tribulation and brought into the place of blessing and restoration”*⁹, pgs. 303
- Gentiles will be the servants of the Jews. Is. 14:1-2, 49:22-23, 60:14, 61:5, Zech. 8:22-23. ⁶, pgs. 508
- Jerusalem will be the center of the world. Is. 2:2-4, Jer. 3:17. ⁶
- Worship in Ezekiel’s Temple. Is. 2:4, Micah 4:1-4, Ezek. 37:26, 49:22-23, 60:14, 61:5, Zech 8:22-23. ⁶, pgs. 514
- Reinstitution of s system of animal sacrifices in the Temple. Ezek. 43:18, 46:24, Zech. 14:16, Is. 56:6-8. ⁶, pgs. 517

6). What happens to elements 2 thru 10 if element #1 is untrue?

CHART ON DISPENSATIONALISM



Lesson 4
History.
Wednesday, March 16

Review.

Objective: Understand the history of how this doctrine came into being.

I. The Jews in the Bible.

1). What kind of a kingdom were the Jews in the Bible expecting, John 6:15, Mark, 11:9-10, Acts 1:6?

- A. *“Jesus therefore perceiving that they were intending ... to make Him King ...”, John 6:15.*
- B. *“And those ... crying out ... Blessed is the coming kingdom of our father David...”, Mk. 11:9-10.*
- C. *“6 And so when they had come together, they were asking Him, saying, "Lord, is it at this time You are restoring the kingdom to Israel?"”, Acts 1:6.*

II. Jewish - 1st Century.

- A. Some Jews believed in a temporary earthly messianic kingdom.
 - 1. Based on interpretation developed within the apocalyptic literature of early Judaism.
 - 2. There was an “age to come” which was commonly viewed as a nationalistic golden age in which the hopes of the prophets would become a reality for the nation of Israel.
- B. A temporary messianic kingdom in 1 Enoch (<https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/The-book-of-Enoch.pdf>).
 - 1. The earliest instance in Jewish literature that teaches an earthly temporary messianic age prior to an eternal state began with “The Apocalypse of Weeks” contained in 1 Enoch 91-107.
 - 2. This work likely dates to the early second century^[5] and shows a schematization of the divine history divided into ten ambiguous periods of time called “weeks.”
 - 3. In the apocalypse, weeks 1-7 (93:1-10) retell the biblical history from the creation of humanity to the author’s time of writing (possibly during the Maccabean crisis). However, after the seventh "week", the temporary earthly messianic age begins and occurs for a period of three more “weeks” (93:12-15). After the temporary messianic kingdom, the creation of the new heavens and the new earth occurs (93:16).
- C. A temporary messianic kingdom in 4 Ezra.
 - 1. 4 Ezra likely dates from soon after the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The apocryphal book was apparently an attempt to explain the difficulties associated with the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple to the Jewish people.

2. During one of the visions in the book, Ezra received a revelation from the angel Uriel. The angel explained that prior to the last judgment, the Messiah will come and establish a temporary kingdom lasting 400 years after which all of creation will be obliterated including the Messiah. (7:28) Seven days after this cataclysmic event, the resurrection and the judgment will occur followed by the eternal state (7:36).

D. Other early Jewish contributions

1. The Jewish belief in an earthly temporary messianic age continued during and beyond the time of the writing of Book of Revelation.[7] A sample of the rabbinical contributions to the concept are listed as follows:
 - a. 90 A.D. Eleazar ben Hurcanus claimed that the messianic reign would last 100 years based on Psalm 90:15;
 - b. 100 A.D. Eleazar ben Azariah claimed that the messianic reign would last 70 years based upon Isaiah 23:15;
 - c. 110 A.D. Joseph ben Galilee claimed that the messianic reign would last 60 years based upon Psalm 72:5;
 - d. 150 A.D. Eliezer ben Joseph of Galilee claimed that the messianic reign would last 400 years based upon Genesis 15:13 and Psalm 90:15;
 - e. Various rabbis around the close of the first century have claimed that the messianic reign would last 2000 years based upon 4 Ezra 7:28;
 - f. Some contemplated that there may be no messianic reign at all.

III. Patristic Age – 1st to 3rd Century

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- A. For the larger part, Christian eschatology through the second and third centuries was chiliastic.
- B. Many early Christian interpreters applied the earlier Jewish apocalyptic idea of a temporary Messianic kingdom to their interpretation of chapter 20 of John's apocalypse.
- C. Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, and Tertullian all made explicit references to the concept of a thousand year earthly kingdom at Christ's coming.
 1. Justin Martyr in the second century was one of the first Christian writers to clearly describe himself as continuing in the "Jewish" belief of a temporary messianic kingdom prior to the eternal state. Justin wrote in chapter 80 of his work Dialogue with Trypho, "I and others who are right-minded Christians on all points are assured that there will be a resurrection of the dead, and a thousand years in Jerusalem, which will then be built. . . . For Isaiah spoke in that manner concerning this period of a thousand years." Though he conceded earlier in the same chapter that his view was not universal by saying that he "and many who belong to the pure and pious faith, and are true Christians, think otherwise."
 2. Irenaeus, the late second century bishop of Lyon was an outspoken premillennialist. He is best known for his enormous tome written against the 2nd century Gnostic threat, commonly called Against Heresies. In the fifth book of Against Heresies, Irenaeus

concentrates primarily on eschatology. In one passage he defends Premillennialism by arguing that a future earthly kingdom is necessary because of God's promise to Abraham, wrote "The promise remains steadfast . . . God promised him inheritance of the land. Yet, Abraham did not receive it during time of his journey there."



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St. Irenaeus (c. 130–202),
an early Christian Premillennialist.

3. Opposition to Premillennialism. Throughout the Patristic period, particularly in the 3rd century there had been rising opposition to Premillennialism. Origen was the first to openly challenge the doctrine and there were others.

4.

IV. 4th – 5th Century.

- A. Although he is now known as being against Premillennialism, Augustine was an advocate of it for some time. The following is from perhaps his most famous writing, *The City of God*,

"The evangelist John has spoken of these two resurrections in the book which is called the Apocalypse...the Apostle John says in the foresaid book, "And I saw an angel come down from heaven. . . . Blessed and holy is he that has part in the first resurrection: on such the second death has no power; but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years." Those who, on the strength of this passage, have suspected that the first resurrection is future and bodily, have been moved, among other things, specially by the number of a thousand years, as if it were a fit thing that the saints should thus enjoy a kind of Sabbath-rest during that period, a holy leisure after the labors of the six thousand years since man was created ..."

V. In the Middle Ages and the Reformation.

- A. Influence of Augustine.

1. Oxford theologian, Alister McGrath has noted that "all medieval theology is 'Augustinian' to a greater or lesser extent." Augustine's (354-430) influence shaped not only the Middle Ages, but it also influenced the Reformers, who constantly referred to his teaching in their own debates. His teaching is "still one of the most potent elements in Western religious thought."
2. Augustine held to the sexta-/septamillennial view common in early Christianity (see above section on Patristic Age). Augustine divided history into two separate dispensations, first the church age (the current age of 6,000 years), and then the millennial kingdom. Nevertheless, early in his career Augustine converted from Premillennialism to amillennialism due to immorality of Donatists who were premillennialists and the influence of Tyconius who preferred an allegorical interpretation of Revelation.

- B. Medieval and Reformation Amillennialism.

- C. Augustine's amillennial view laid the eschatological foundation for the Middle Ages which practically abandoned Premillennialism. The theological term "kingdom" maintained its eschatological function, though it was not necessarily futuristic. Instead it consistently referred to the present age so that the church was currently experiencing the eschaton. Julian

of Toledo (642-690) summarizes the medieval doctrine of the millennium by referring to it as “the church of God which, by the diffusion of its faith and works, is spread out as a kingdom of faith from the time of the incarnation until the time of the coming judgment.”

1. During the Reformation period, amillennialism continued to be the popular view of the Reformers. The Lutherans formally rejected chiliasm in the The Augsburg Confession. Likewise, the Swiss Reformer, Heinrich Bullinger wrote up the Second Helvetic Confession which reads "We also reject the Jewish dream of a millennium, or golden age on earth, before the last judgment." Furthermore, John Calvin wrote in Institutes that millennialism is a "fiction" that is "too childish either to need or to be worth a refutation."
2. Contrarily, certain Anabaptists, Huguenots and Bohemian Brethren were premillennial.

VI. The 17th and 18th centuries.

- A. In the Modern Age millenarianism gained a surprising acceptance among the Pietists of Germany during the 17th and 18th century. And although they were not premillennial, the English theologian Daniel Whitby (1688-1726), the German Johann Albrecht Bengel (1687-1752), and the American Jonathan Edwards (1703-58) “fueled millennial ideas with new influence in the nineteenth century.” It was authors such as these who concluded that the decline of the Roman Catholic Church would make way for the conversion and restoration of the nation of Israel.

VII. The 19th century to present.

- A. During this time period, dispensational Premillennialism traces its roots to the 1830s and John Nelson Darby (1800-1882), a Calvinist theologian and a founder of the Plymouth Brethren. In the US, the dispensational form of Premillennialism was propagated on the popular level largely through the Scofield Reference Bible and on the academic level with Lewis Sperry Chafer’s eight volume Systematic Theology.
- B. Cyrus I. Scofield and Scofield Reference Bible.
 1. Biography. Cyrus Scofield was born in Lenawee County, Michigan in 1843 and died in 1921. He was involved in the Civil War, was a lawyer and even a member of the Kansas legislature. After his conversion to evangelical Christianity in 1879, Scofield came under the mentorship of James H. Brookes, pastor of Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, a prominent dispensationalist premillennialist. In 1883 Scofield was ordained as a Congregationalist minister, and he accepted the pastorate of small mission church founded by that denomination, which became the First Congregational Church in Dallas, Texas (now Scofield Memorial Church). Scofield also served as secretary of the American Home Missionary Society of Texas and Louisiana; and in 1890, he helped found Lake Charles College (1890-1903) in Lake Charles, Louisiana. As the author of the pamphlet, "Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth" (1888), Scofield himself soon became a leader in dispensational Premillennialism, a forerunner of



twentieth-century Christian fundamentalism. In 1895, Scofield was called as pastor of Moody's church, the Trinitarian Congregational Church of East Northfield, Massachusetts, and he also took charge of Moody's Northfield Bible Training School. Although, in theory, Scofield returned to his Dallas pastorate in 1903, his projected reference Bible consumed much of his energy, and for much of the time before its publication, he was either sick or in Europe. When the Scofield Reference Bible was published in 1909, it quickly became the most influential statement of dispensational Premillennialism, and Scofield's popularity as Bible conference speaker increased as his health continued to decline.

2. The Scofield Reference Bible is a widely circulated annotated study Bible edited and annotated by the American Bible student Cyrus I. Scofield. Published by Oxford University Press and containing the traditional King James Version text, it first appeared in 1909 and was revised by the author in 1917. The Scofield Bible has a commentary around the text of the Bible itself instead of in a separate volume. It also contained a cross-referencing system that tied together related verses of Scripture and allowed a reader to follow biblical themes from one chapter and book to another. The Scofield Reference Bible promoted dispensationalism, the belief that between creation and the final judgment there were seven distinct eras of God's dealing with man and that these eras were a framework for synthesizing the message of the Bible. It was largely through the influence of Scofield's notes that dispensationalism grew in influence among fundamentalist Christians in the United States.
- C. Between 1790 and the mid-19th century, Premillennialism was a popular view among English Evangelicals, even within the Anglican church. Thomas Macaulay observed this and wrote "Many Christians believe that the Messiah will shortly establish a kingdom on the earth, and visibly reign over all its inhabitants." Throughout the 19th century, Premillennialism continued to gain wider acceptance in both the US and in Britain, particularly among the Irvingites, Plymouth Brethren, Jehovah's Witnesses, Christadelphians, Church of God, and Seventh-day Adventists. Premillennialism continues to be popular among Evangelical, Fundamentalist Christian, and Living Church of God communities in the 20th and 21st centuries, expanding further into the churches of Asia, Africa and South America.
 - D. Many traditional denominations continue to oppose the concept of a literal millennial kingdom. The Catechism of the Catholic Church teaches an amillennial position asserting that "Already they [the saints] reign with Christ; with him 'they shall reign for ever and ever.'" (Article, 12. II. 1029). On the Protestant side, the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod explicitly states "When Christ returns, "new heavens and a new earth" will be created (2 Pet. 3:10-13).
 - E. Whalen has noted that modern Premillennialism is "criticized roundly for naïve scholarship which confuses the poetic and inspirational prose of prophecy with fortune telling," though "Premillennialists retort that they merely follow the Word of God, regardless of ridicule." He then notes that, nevertheless, "the virtual theology which surrounds Premillennialism is today stronger and more widely spread than at any time in history."

- F. More recently dispensationalism has been popularized through Hal Lindsey's 1970s bestseller, *The Late, Great Planet Earth* and through the *Left Behind Series* by Tim LaHaye and Jerry Jenkins. Popular proponents of dispensational Premillennialism are John F. MacArthur, Phil Johnson, Ray Comfort, Todd Friel, Dwight Pentecost, John Walvoord, Tim LaHaye, Charles Ryrie (in the notes for the Ryrie Study Bible) and Charles Feinberg.

Lesson 5
Land Promise Fulfilled.
Sunday, March 20

Review.

Objective: To clearly demonstrate that the Land Promise in Gen. 12 has been fulfilled.

I. Land Promise Made.

1). In the following verses, what was the promise and to whom was the promise given?

- A. Gen. 12:1,7:
- B. Gen. 13:14-17:
- C. Gen. 15:7:

II. Abraham understood that he would not personally get the land.

2). In the Gen. 15:7-8, what question did Abram ask the Lord?

3). How did the Lord answer his question?

4). How much land did Abram get according to Stephen in Acts 7:5-7? What did Stephen say about Abram's descendants in these same verses?

III. God gave the land to Fathers through Abraham's seed.

5). When Isaac was talking to Jacob in Gen. 28:4, who was to receive the blessing of Abraham and what was the blessing?

6). When God was talking to Jacob in Gen. 35:12, who was the land given to?

IV. Land promise fulfilled

7). What did Moses tell the people when they were gathered in the Plains of Moab, Deut. 1:7-8?

8). What did Joshua say about the land at the end of his book, Josh. 21:43-46?

9). What did the Psalmist say about the land, Ps. 105.42?

V. Forever? Continued inheritance of physical land by Israel always conditional!

10). What do the following Scriptures say about whether the land promise was conditional?

1. Deut. 6:10,15,18-19:

2. Deut. 8:19-20:

3. Josh. 23:12-16:

4. Gen. 26:4-6:

Lesson 6
2 Other Promises to Abraham.
Wednesday, March 23

Review.

Objective: Understand the other 2 promises made to Abraham have been fulfilled.

I. Bible texts containing the other 2 promises.

A. Great Nation.

1). In the Gen. 12:2, what did God tell Abram specifically about this promise?

2). In the Gen. 46:3 & Ex. 32:13, who did God say would receive this promise?

B. Seed.

3). In Gen. 12:3 and 18:18, what is the phrase for this promise?

II. Promises fulfilled.

A. Great nation promise physically fulfilled.

4). In the following verses, what are the phrases to show this promise was fulfilled?

1. Deut. 1:10:
2. Deut. 10:22:
3. Heb.11:11-12:
4. Acts 7:17:

B. Seed promise fulfilled.

5). In the following verses, what are the phrases to show this promise was fulfilled?

1. Acts 3:25-26:
2. Acts 13:32-33,38:
3. Gal. 3:8-9:
4. Gal. 3:29:

V. Promises to Abraham were conditional upon his faith and obedience.

6). In the following verses, what are the phrases to show God's promises to Abraham were conditional?

1. Gen. 15:6:
2. Gen. 17:1-2:
3. Gen. 18:19:
4. Gen. 22:18:

Lesson 7

Earthly or Spiritual Kingdom? (Part 1).

Sunday, March 27

Review.

Objectives: 1. Understand that God's Plan through Jesus Christ was always a Spiritual Kingdom and not a physical one. 2. Understand how the Bible uses the word "kingdom".

I. Definitions – Kingdom.

A. Dictionary.

1). How does the dictionary define "kingdom"?

B. Biblical Usage. The word "kingdom" can have the following meanings: 1. Place ruled, 2. Rule itself, 3. The King and his princes, governors, or others given authority, 4. Dynasty, 5. People Ruled, 6. Both the rulers and people ruled, 7. Blessings of Messianic Rule.

2). In the following passages, which meaning is used?

- 1) Dan. 5:7,11,16:
- 2) 1 Sam. 13:13,14:
- 3) Matt. 5:3,10:
- 4) 2 Ch. 14:5, 1 Cor. 15:24:
- 5) Ps. 145:11-13, Col. 1:13, Matt. 6:9-10:
- 6) Isa. 19:2:
- 7) Num. 32:33:

3). When the Bible says "Kingdom of God" or "Kingdom of Heaven", what does the "of God" or "of Heaven" mean?

4). Based on this information, how would you define the following relative to this study?

Earthy Kingdom:

Spiritual Kingdom:

II. Gods Plan for a Spiritual Kingdom

A. It was planned from the Beginning.

5). Before Pentecost: In Eph. 1:4-5,20-23, when was the Spiritual Kingdom in Christ planned for?

6). After Pentecost: In Col. 1:13-19, has the Spiritual Kingdom in Christ been established? If it has not been established, what are the implications?

B. Promises to restore fleshly, national Israel fulfilled.

7). According to Jeremiah (Jer. 29:10-12), what will happen to Israel after spending 70 years in captivity in Babylon? Where is Israel when Nehemiah writes 1:8-10?

C. PM Position: “Because the Jews rejected him, Jesus postponed the establishment of the kingdom of Old Testament prophecy until he returns again.”

D. Response.

8). How would you respond to this PM position?

E. PM Response: There is a distinction between the “kingdom of heaven” (the earthly, Davidic kingdom) and the “kingdom of God.”

F. Response:

9). How would you respond to this PM position? Parallel the passages below.

1. Matt. 4:17 with Mk. 1:15.
2. Matt. 5:2-3 with Lk. 6:20.
3. Matt. 8:11 with Lk. 13:29.

D. Consideration for PM:

10). If the Jews rejected Jesus once according to PM, what’s the assurance the Jews won’t reject him again and thus the kingdom be postponed again?

Lesson 8

Earthly or Spiritual Kingdom? (Part 2)

Wednesday, March 30

Review.

Objective: Understand that God's Plan through Jesus Christ was always a Spiritual Kingdom and not a physical one.

III. It was established upon the resurrection of JC with Him as King.

- 1). When was Revelation written by the Apostle John? In Rev. 1:4-10, is the Kingdom talked about in the present, past or future? Provide data.**
- 2). Does Heb. 12:28 support a kingdom already established or a future kingdom?**
- 3). What question did Pilate ask Jesus in Luke 23:3 and what was Jesus answer?**
- 4). What position did Timothy say Jesus was in 1 Tim. 6:15?**
- 5). What happened to Jesus after the resurrection according to Mark 16:19?**
- 6). What does Peter and the rest of the Apostles affirm about Jesus reigning over His Spiritual Kingdom in Acts 2:25-36?**

IV. His Disciples Did Not Understand it was Spiritual Kingdom.

- 7). What do these Scriptures (Mt 16:21-22; Lk 18:31-34; Jn 16:16-18; 20:9) indicate about His Disciples?**
- 8). What do these Scriptures (Jn 13:36-14:6) indicate about His Disciples?**
- 9). What do these Scriptures (Jn 18:36 Lk 17:20-21 Vs. Lk 19:11) indicate about His Disciples understanding about the Kingdom?**

V. No Benefit for a Physical Kingdom.

10). What do these Scriptures (John 4:21; Matt. 28:19; 2 Cor. 5:16-17; Gal. 6:15,16; Php. 3:2-9) say about the benefit of a physical Kingdom for Israel?

VII.The Implications of PM Position.

11). What are the implication of the PM Position on this topic?

Lesson 9
Revelation 20:1-15 (Part 1).
Sunday, April 3

Review.

Objective: Demonstrate that the Rev. 20 Passages are Figurative in Nature & Do Not Support the PM Doctrine.

I. Understanding the Book of Revelation.

1). Who wrote the Book of Revelation?

2). Who was the Book of Revelation written to?

3). When was Book of Revelation written?

4). Is the following verses, write down words that indicate the purpose of the Book.

- 1) 1:9:
- 2) 2:5:
- 3) 2:10:
- 4) 2:16:
- 5) 2:25:
- 6) 3:3,4:
- 7) 3:11:
- 8) 3:19:
- 9) 7:14:
- 10) 12:11:
- 11) 14:12:
- 12) 22:11-12:

5). Based on this data, why was the Book of Revelation written?

6). What is the theme of the book according to this key verse, 17:14?

7). What is the style of writing for this book?

8). In the following verses, write down the time references.

- 1:1:

1:3:
2:5:
2:10:
2:16:
3:10:
3:11:
6:11:
10:6:
12:12:
11:14:
22:6:
22:7:
22:10:
22:12:
22:20:

Lesson 10

Revelation 20:1-15 (Part 2).

Wednesday, April 6

Review.

Objective: Demonstrate that the Rev. 20 Passages are Figurative in Nature & Do Not Support the PM Doctrine.

II. Rev. 20:1-15 – Can Be Broken Down into 2 Parts.

A. Outline.

- 1). **Read Rev. 20:1-15. What is the first section, vs. 1-10, about? What is the second section, vs. 11-15, about?**

B. Issues with PM interpretation of Rev. 20.

- 2). **The PM Doctrine takes place in future generations. How does this timing fit with the time indicators in Revelation?**
- 3). **What are the issues with PM considering who Revelation was written to and purpose of writing this Book?**
- 4). **Is the list below, which things do you think are literal or figurative? Same question but according to PM doctrine?**

angel:
key of abyss:
great chain:
dragon:
Satan:
1000 years:
thrones:
prison:
Gog & Magog:
sand of the seashore:
beloved city:

- 5). **What is the basis for PM determining 1000 years is literal whereas most of the terms in Rev. 20:1-15 are figurative?**

C. Missing things in Revelation 20 that PM need to prove their doctrine.

6). In the list below, write the verse(s) and words where these are mentioned in Rev. 20:1-15.

- 1) The second coming of Christ:
- 2) The bodily resurrection:
- 3) A reign on earth:
- 4) A literal throne of David:
- 5) Jerusalem in the land of Palestine:
- 6) Christ on earth:

D. Biblical Use of “1000”.

7).. In the verses below, is 1000 used figurative or literal? If figurative, what is its meaning?

- 1) Deut 7:9:
- 2) Job 9:3:
- 3) Ps. 50:10; 90:4, 105:8:
- 4) Eccl 6:6; 7:28:
- 5) Dan 7:10:
- 6) 2 Pe 3:8:

E. Numbers in Revelation.

8). Are numbers in Revelation figurative or literal?

Lesson 11
Revelation 20:1-15 (Part 3).
Sunday, April 10

Review.

Objective: Demonstrate that the Rev. 20 Passages are Figurative in Nature & Do Not Support the PM Doctrine.

III. Rev. 20:1-15 – Meaning.

1). Fill out the table below comparing Rev. 6:9-11 and 20:4.

	<u>Rev. 6:9-11</u>	<u>20:4</u>
Where were the souls?		
How had they died?		
Why had they died?		
What were they crying for?		
What were they given?		

2). Who are the following?

Angel (vs. 1):

Dragon (vs. 2):

They (vs. 4):

Gog & Magog (vs. 8):

Beast & False Prophet (vs. 10):

Sitting on great white throne (vs. 11):

Dead (vs. 5, 12, 13):

3). Read Ezek. 37:1-14. A resurrection is pictured here. What does this resurrection mean?

4). Is the resurrection in vs. 5 the bodily resurrection on Judgment Day? Support your answer. See also John 5:28-29.

- 5). What is the resurrection in vs. 5 according to the text?**
- 6). What happened to Satan before the 1,000 years, vs. 1-3? Who was Satan using for the deception and what happened to them, Rev. 13:3-6, 12-17; 19:20?**
- 7). What happened to Satan after the 1,000 years, vs. 7-10?**
- 8). What happened to those who followed Satan, vs. 11-15?**
- 9). What does the 1000 years represent or mean or is it literal?**
- 10). What will happen when Satan is “released for a short time”, vs. 3?**
- 11). What is the overall meaning and message from 20:1-15?**

Lesson 12
Last Days (Part 1).
Wednesday, April 13

Review.

Objectives: Understand what this terms means to Premillennialism, the events associated with it and what Scripture teaches on the subject.

I. “Last Days”: Premillennialism(PM) vs. Scripture(S).

A. Eschatology.

1). What is the study of Eschatology?

B. Isa. 2:2 – “Now it will come about that In the **last days** The mountain of the house of the LORD Will be established as the chief of the mountains, And will be raised above the hills; And all the nations will stream to it.”.

1. PM: Last days 1947 AD.
2. S: _____.

2). According to Scripture, when do the last days happen, Joel 2:28; Acts 2:17; Heb 1:2; 1 Pe 1:20?

C. Dan. 2:44 -- Timing of the Kingdom.

1. PM: When United Nations Exist.
2. S: _____.

3). According to Scripture, when is the Kingdom coming, Lk. 2:1, Mark 1:15, 16:19?

D. Timing of the Kingdom..

1. PM: – coming of kingdom postponed.
2. S: _____.

4). According to Mark 9:1 and 1:15, when was the Kingdom established?

E. Dan 7:13; Lk 19:11 When is the start of the Kingdom.

1. PM: At second coming.
2. S: _____.

5). According to Acts 1:8-9, when the Kingdom to start?

F. Prophecy about the Kingdom..

1. PM: Won't exist until second coming.
2. S:_____.

6). According to these Scriptures (Mt 16:18; Col 1:13; Heb 12:28; Rev 1:6,9), when was the Kingdom coming?

G. When is the Kingdom given up?

1. PM: 1007 years after second coming.
2. S:_____.

7). According to 1 Cor. 15:24, when is the Kingdom going to be given up?

H. When is the end?

1. PM: 1007 years after second coming.
2. S:_____.

8). When is the end of time according to 1 Cor. 15:24?

I. When is death abolished?

1. PM: death during millenium.
2. S:_____.

9). When is death abolished, 1 Cor. 15:26?

J. Are there signs for the second coming?

1. PM: many signs.
2. S:_____.

10). What signs are to be shown at Christ 2nd coming according to 2 Pet. 3:10?

Lesson 13
Last Days (Part 2).
Sunday, April 17

Review.

Objectives: Understand what this terms means to Premillennialism, the events associated with it and what Scripture teaches on the subject.

II. “Last Days”: Premillennialism(PM) vs. Scripture(S).

K. What happens to earth at second coming?

1. PM: earth lasts 1000 years longer.
2. S: _____.

1). According to 2 Pet. 3:10, what happens at the second coming?

L. How long does the church last?

1. PM: church temporary: "stop-gap" .
2. S: _____.

2). According to Eph. 3:21, how long does the church last?

M. When was the Church conceived?

1. PM: Church was invented at cross.
2. S: _____.

3). According to Eph. 3:11, when was the Church conceived?

N. When are the good and bad raised?

1. PM: Raised 1000 yrs apart.
2. S: _____.

4). According to John 5:28, when are the good and bad raised?

O. Conclusion.

5). What can you conclude about the “Last Days” in Scripture?

III. What Was In The Jewish Mind When They Said, "End Of The Age"?

A. End of Jewish age or climax of the temple destruction not second coming?

6). In Matt. 24:1-14, what did the disciples indicate was the “end of the age (vs. 3)”?

7). In Matt. 13:36-43, what does “end of the age” refer to?

8). In Heb. 9:26, when did the “consummation of the ages” happen?

IV. "Gospel preached to whole world, and then the end will come" Mt 24:14. When was the Gospel preached to whole world?

A. PM: 20th Century.

B. Scripture:_____.

9). When was the Colossian Letter written?

10). In the verses below, write the phrases that tell us when the Gospel was preached to the whole world?

1. Col. 1:6:

2. Col. 1:23:

3. Acts 2:5:

4. Rom. 1:8:

Lesson 14
Anti-Christ.
Wednesday, April 20

Review.

Objectives: Understand what this term means in Scripture contrasted with its use by PM.

I. Scriptures.

- 1). Do a Bible Search of “antichrist(s)”. How many times does this word occur and where in Scripture?
- 2). What false doctrine is the Apostle John confronting in 1 & 2 John?
- 3). There are at least 7 learnings about the “antichrist” from these Scriptures. What are they? List the verses supporting your answer.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)

II. Popular ideas about who is the antichrist.

- 4). What are some popular ideas about who is the “antichrist”?

III. PM: Who is the Anti-Christ?

- A. “The ‘antichrist’ is a world dictator who will boldly blaspheme God and persecute Christians for three and one-half years before Christ returns.” (During the seven year period of the “Tribulation.”)
- B. Dan. 7:8,20,24-25 – the “little horn” = the “antichrist” who persecutes Christians for 3 1/2 years (“time [year], times [2 yrs], and half a time [1/2 yr] 3.
- C. Dan. 9:27 – Antichrist breaks his covenant of peace 3 1/2 yrs into the seven years of “tribulation,” after which terrible persecution of Christians for remainder of seven years.

D. 2 Th 2:4f – the Antichrist.

E. Rev. 13 – The first “beast” (vv. 1-10) = the Antichrist.

IV. Response.

5). In Dan. 7 when does the “little horn” appear (vs. 7-8)?

6). What does the beasts represent in Dan. 7 (vs. 17)?

7). What is the time period when the 4th beast occurs (vs. 13-14, 22)?

8). In 2 Thess. 2:1-12, is the “man of lawlessness” (vs. 4) identified?

9). In 2 Thess. 2:1-12, when the “man of lawlessness” appear?

V. Why the antichrist cannot be the Devil.

10). Why can't the devil be the “antichrist”?

VI. Who is the Anti-Christ Today?

Lesson 15
Matthew 24 (Part 1).
Sunday, April 24

Review.

Objectives: Objectives: 1) Understand how PM use this chapter to support their doctrine, 2) understand how to refute their position.

I. PM Doctrine.

- A. “Matthew 24 is a prophecy of the second coming of Christ and the end of time.”
- B. “This generation” – Mt 24:34. Does it mean:
 - 1. A nation or race in its successive generations? OR
 - 2. A contemporary race, a people living at the same time, the generation then living?
- C. The second definition cannot be allowed by those who assign the preceding signs to Christ’ second coming at the end of time. Thus their need for the first definition.

II. Utilization of Prophetic Language & Its Meaning.

1). In Matt. 24:29-30, prophetic language is used. Similar language has been used in the Bible. Please fill out table below.

<u>Prophecy</u>	<u>Prophetic language used</u>	<u>Fulfilled</u>
Isa. 13:1,6-13 730 BC		
Ezek. 30:3-4, 32:7-8 590 BC		
Amos 5:18-20, 8:9 755 BC		

Jer 4:14-16, 19,23-28 6:1,22 626-586BC		
Joel 2:28 + Acts 2:16 830 BC		

III. Understanding Matt. 24 by examining parallel accounts.

2). Fill out the table below where in the gospels each event mentioned in the parallel accounts. What is the conclusion when the abomination of desolation occurs?

<u>Abomination of desolation</u>			
Event	Matthew	Mark	Luke
abomination of desolation			
Surrounded by armies			
Conclusion?			

3). In Matt. 24 and the other 2 parallel accounts, two questions are raised and answers are provided. What are the questions and answers? Fill out table below.

	Matthew 24:3,14,34	Mark 13:3-4,10,30	Luke 21:7
<u>Question #1</u>			
<u>Question #2</u>			
<u>Answer #1</u>			
<u>Answer #2</u>			

IV. 2 Historical Destruction's of Jerusalem.

4). How many times was Jerusalem destroyed, by whom and when?

V. “This generation”, Matt. 24:34.

- A. Does it mean 1) A nation or race in its successive generations or 2) A contemporary race, a people living at the same time, the generation then living.

5). Using Biblical usage, context, and harmony to define “generation”, what does it mean in Matthew (#1 or #2) in the following verses?

- a. Matt. 1:17:
- b. Matt. 11:16:
- c. Matt. 12:39,41,42,45:
- d. Matt. 16:4:
- e. Matt. 17:17:
- f. Matt. 23:36:

Lesson 16

Matthew 24 (Part 2).

Wednesday, April 27

Review.

Objectives: Objectives: 1) Understand how PM use this chapter to support their doctrine, 2) understand how to refute their position.

VI. “The Questions”, Matt. 24:3.

- 1). In Matt. 24:3, PM affirm there are 3 questions. Are there 2 or 3 questions? Examine parallel accounts (Mark 13:4, Lk. 21:7), check other versions and examine Matt. 23:36.

VII. “End of the Age”, Matt. 24:3.

- 2). In Matt. 24:3, how does the different version translate “end of age”?
- 3). What are the possible meanings of age [world, ASV, Strongs G165] according to Thayer?
- 4). Is the “end of the world” (KJV) in Matt. 24:3 mean the final judgment day? Support your answer.
- 5). What is the “end of the world” in Matt. 24:3?
- 6). What is the meaning of “end of the world” (KJV) in the following verses: Heb. 9:26, 1 Cor. 10:11 and Matt. 13:39-40,49?

VIII. “Coming” NOT necessarily second coming.

- 7). In the following verses, what does the “Your coming” or coming of the Lord refer to?

- A. Isa. 19:1:
- B. Matt. 16:28:
- C. Matt. 24:3, 27, 30:
- D. Matt. 25:31:

V. CONCLUSION.

- 8). What is Matt. 24:1-35 referring to?

Lesson 17
Daniel.
Sunday, May 1

Review.

Objectives: 1) Understand how PM use Daniel to support their doctrine and 2) realize that Daniel's prophecies pertain to historical events already taken place.

I. PM Doctrine – Tribulation – The kings – Daniel 11.

- A. The King of the North (11:6,7,8,9,11,13,15,40) is Russia.
- B. The King of the South (11:5,6,11,14,15,25,40) is Egypt in the leadership role of a coalition of Muslim nations against Israel.
- C. The “coastlands” (vs. 18) is the European powers.
- D. “Rumors from the East” (vs. 44) is China and an Asian Alliance.
- E. The “end of the end” (vs. 40) refers to Christ’s second coming.

II. Scripture – The kings – Daniel 11.

1). In Dan. 11:1-4, what is the timeframe of the prophecies?

2). The prophecies of Daniel’s chapters 7, 8 and 11 are essentially parallel and clarify one another. Fill in the table below in columns 1-3 where a verse is listed on who or what event is described. Then in the 4th column list what historical event this refers to. If you do not know, leave blank and answers will be provided in class.

Dan. 7:3-14	Dan. 8:3-25	Dan. 11:2-24	History
3:			
4:			
5:	3: 20:		
	2:		
6:	5:	3:	
	7:		

	8:	4:	
	8:	4:	
7:			
23:			
7, 24:			
8:			
8:			
11:			
13-14:			
21:			
25:			

III. PM Doctrine – 70 Weeks – Daniel 9.

- A. PM postulate that God operates by a stopwatch system. According to them, God only counts time during those periods when He is occupied with the affairs of the Jewish Nation. As they see vs. 24, “seventy weeks” or 490 years were allotted to bring the Jews to everlasting righteousness through the Messiah. Since that obviously hasn’t been fully accomplished, they postulate a lapse between the rejection of Jesus (in the 69th weeks) and God’s renewed pressure upon them via “the Tribulation” of the 70th week of nearly 2000 years so far.

IV. Scripture – 70 Weeks – Daniel 9:24-27.

3). Who is this vision for?

4). There is a footnote in NASB and NKJV on the word “weeks”. What is it? Is the “seventy weeks” a literal time period?

5). In vs. 4, there are six things mentioned that will happen during the “seventy weeks”. What are the items?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

6). For these six things, when or what event shows there were they fulfilled?

- 1) Mark 12:1-9:
- 2) Heb. 10:17:
- 3) Rom. 5:10:
- 4) Matt. 25:46:
- 5) Luke 24:25-27:
- 6) Heb. 1:8-9:

7). What will happen after 69 weeks?

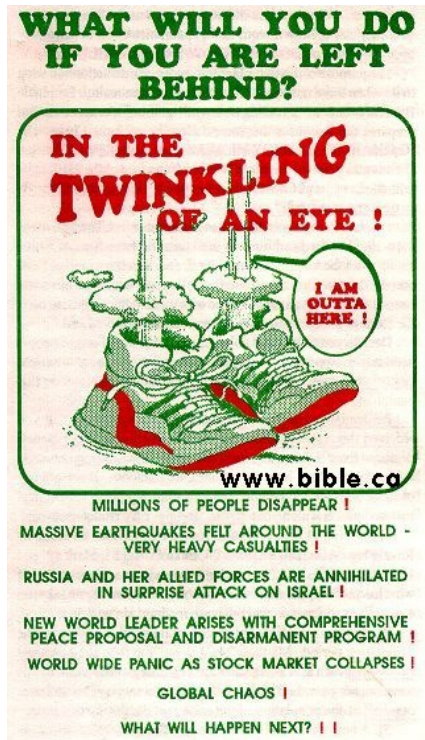
Lesson 18
Rapture.
Wednesday, May 4

Review.

Objective: Understand what it means and show how it is not supported by Scripture.

I. What is the Rapture(according to PM)?

- A. "It is common today to see bumper stickers with slogans such as: "In case of Rapture this car will be unoccupied." The term Rapture stands for the so-called coming of a millennial reign of Christ on earth. The word Rapture comes from the Latin, RAPARE, which means to "take away" or "snatch out." It is taught by many who endorse the theory that Christ at his second coming will silently remove from this world the righteous - and this just before a terrible tribulation shall take place on the earth. This alarmist doctrine portrays quite a drama. Families will be shocked by the strange disappearance of a mother, father, or child. Driverless cars will collide in streets. A man and wife are in bed; she hears a noise, turns her head, and he is gone. Planes crash with no pilots found. The theorist continues by stating that the tribulation on earth will last for seven years during which time the Lord will pour out His wrath upon all those who have rejected Him. At the end of the tribulation, they say, the Lord will return to the earth with ten thousand of His saints and a great battle will be fought. They add that Christ and His army will be victorious and will then execute judgement upon the ungodly. Then, according to the theory, the Lord will usher in His Kingdom, an earthly reign of Christ on earth which shall last for 1,000 years."(2)
- B. Poster.



- C. The conclusion of this suggested millennium will pose another great battle. This is supposed to involve a last-ditch effort of evil against good - to no avail, of course. Then they affirm that a second resurrection will take place; and all who remain from the time of Adam will be raised and shall receive their just desserts.

II. What does Scripture say?

- 1). How does the dictionary define “Rapture” relative to our study?**
- 2). Do a Google Search on Rapture. What do you find?**
- 3). Do you find the word “Rapture” in the Bible or its doctrine?**
- 4). According to these Scriptures (Rev. 1:7, 1 Thess. 4:16), will Christ’s second return be secretive?**
- 5). What is the “tribulation” in Matt. 24:9 that PM say will occur after the rapture?**
- 6). According to PM, there will be multiple resurrections. According to John 5:28-29, how many resurrections are there and who is involved?**
- 7). After the tribulation according to PM, Christ will return to establish an earthly Kingdom. What Scripture would you use to show Christ’s Kingdom is a spiritual one?**
- 8). What did Jesus promise Peter in Matthew 16:18-19 and how does this bear on His Kingdom?**
- 9). How did Peter and the rest of the Apostles grant access to Christ Kingdom in Acts 2:38-47?**
- 10). Is the thousand-year reign of Christ on earth taught in Rev. 20:1-7? If not, what is it teaching?**

Lesson 19
Resurrection.
Sunday, May 8

Review.

Objective: Understand the Basis for the several Resurrections according to PM and understand what the Scriptures teach.

I. The Resurrections According to PM.

A. Various views.

B. View # 1.

1. "There will be two resurrections, one of the saints, and the other of the wicked at the end of the 1,000 years of Christ earthly reign."
2. The order of events in the resurrection program.
 - a. the resurrection of Christ as the beginning of the resurrection program (1 Cor. 15:23)
 - b. the resurrection of the church age saints at the rapture (1 Thess. 4:16);

1). Who specifically will be raised according to this verse (1 Thess. 4:16)?

2). Does this verse exclude the wicked?

- c. the resurrection of the tribulation period saints (Rev. 20:3-5), together with

3). According to PM doctrine, when does the tribulation period occur?

4). In Rev. 20:3-5, who are these martyrs and when did their martyrdom occur?

- d. the resurrection of Old Testament saints (Dan. 12:2; Isa. 26:19) at the second advent of Christ to the earth.

5). In Dan. 12:1, there is a time marker. What is the marker and what time period is meant (10:14, 12:6-7; Matt. 24:15,21,34)?

6). In Dan. 12:1-3, who will be raised and what kind of resurrection is this?

- e. the final resurrection of the unsaved dead (Rev. 20:5; 11-14) at the end of the millennial age.
3. The first four stages would all be included in the first resurrection or resurrection to life, in as much as all receive eternal life and the last would be the second resurrection, or the resurrection unto damnation, inasmuch as all receive eternal judgement at that time."
Things to Come, p. 441 (Miller, L&L, p. 149).

C. View # 2.

1. Three Resurrections.
 - a. The Rapture. Dead in Christ will rise first (I. Thess. 4:16) along with all living believers on Earth.
 - b. The Post- Tribulation Raising. When Jesus returns, the dead who turned to Christ and died during the Tribulation period will be exhumed to reign with Him in the Millennial Kingdom along with those taken up in the Rapture.
 - c. Third & Final Resurrection. All the wicked dead of all the ages will be called up to receive their judgment at the end of the Thousand-Year Reign.
2. Eight Judgments.
 - a. Judgment of the raptured Church.
 - b. Judgment of the Tribulation Saints.
 - c. Judgment of the Old Testament Saints at end of the Tribulation Period.
 - d. Judgment of the Living Gentiles at the end of the Tribulation Period.
 - e. Judgment of the Living Jews at the end of the Tribulation Period.
 - f. Judgment of the Millennial Saints.
 - g. Judgment of the Wicked Dead at the close of the Millennium.
 - h. Judgment of Satan and all His Angels

II. Scriptures.

- 7). In the Thessalonians Letters, there was a problem (4:13-18) that Paul addresses. What is the problem?**
- 8). PM assume the second group is the resurrection of the wicked at some time later. Who is the second group in the text?**
- 9). How can the living saints be raised if not dead (1 Cor. 15:35-58)?**
- 10). What does John 5:28-29 teach about the resurrection of judgment day?**

Lesson 20

The Millennium and the Battle of Armageddon.

Wednesday, May 11

Review.

Objective: Understand the Scriptural Basis for these Events & be able to Counter with Scripture.

I. PM Position.

A. The Millennium: “Christ is going to return to the earth and then reign in Jerusalem 1,000 years.”

1. “Millennium” – 1,000 years.
2. “pre” – before, i.e., Christ’ return precedes the millennium.

B. “The Bible teaches that the battle of Armageddon will take place at the end of the Tribulation and before the Millennium, in which Christ will wage a world wide battle with the world forces of evil and overcome them.”

II. Scripture -- Millennium.

A. Rev. 20:1-7 is appealed to in support of a 1,000 year reign of Christ on earth at his second coming.

1). What are 4 things missing from the text in Rev. 20 that PM assume?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2). What do these Scriptures teach about Christ reigning over His kingdom (John 18:37; Acts 2; Col. 1:13-14)?

3). What kind of kingdom is He reigning over?

4). Where is His Kingdom located at?

III. Scripture - Armageddon.

5). Do a Bible search of the word “Armageddon”. How many times does this word occur and list all the verses?

6). Look up the word Armageddon (G717) in Thayers. What is the definition?

7). Where did the following events occur?

- a. Barak defeating the Kings at Canaan, Judges 5:1,8, 19:
- b. Gideon defeating the Midianites, Judges 6:28-29, 33, 7:20-22:
- c. Death of King Saul, 1 Sam. 28:4, 31:8:
- d. Death of Josiah, 2 Ki. 23:29:

8). What is HarMagedon or Armageddon a picture of (16:14, 17:4, 19:11, 19)?

9). According to PM doctrine, why is an earthly battle of “Armageddon” needed?

10). What did Jesus tell Pilate about His Kingdom and where in Scripture is His response?

Lesson 21
Contrast between PM vs. Scripture.
Sunday, May 15

Review.

Objective: Summarize study by contrasting PM vs. Word.

I. Contrast.

1). Fill in the empty boxes under the Bible column.

PM	Bible
1. God's promises to Abraham and Israel were unconditional.	
2. Israel has never yet received all the lands God promised her.	
3. Israel would repent after God should have restored them to their own land.	
4. God never kept His promise to regather the Jews from the Assyrio-Babylonian dispersion.	
5. God promised Israel that after their repatriation they should rule the world.	
6. After "time of the Gentiles" God will restore the tabernacle of David.	
7. Christ will take the Church up to Heaven seven years before His second coming.	
8. Jesus predicted seven years of Tribulation before His return.	
9. Tribulation years will constitute the "70 th week of Daniels prophecy about the Jews.	
10. AntiChrist will terminate the Mosaic sacrifices	
11. These things will happen in the days of the restored Roman Empire.	
12. Christ will set up His Kingdom when He returns.	

13. Christ will accede to David's throne after His second advent.	
14. Christ will reign of Earth when He returns.	
15. The Jews will be ruling aristocrats in Christ's Kingdom.	
16. Christ's Kingdom on Earth will last precisely 1,000 years.	
17. The dead shall be raised in three increments, within a seven year period.	
18. There will be eight separate Judgments within the same seven years.	
19. Some of Earth's people will be judged twice.	
20. Some of Earth's people will go to Heaven twice.	
21. Some of the citizens of Christ's Kingdom will be mortal and some immortal.	
22. Christ will receive his sceptre of office when he comes again.	

Lesson 22

1 & 2 Thessalonians – Judgment Day.

Wednesday, May 18

Review.

Objective: Understand Judgment Day from the information provided in these letters.

I. Background.

- 1). What doctrinal problem had arisen in Thessalonica that Paul addressed in these 2 letters?**
- 2). What do you know about the Thessalonian Church?**
- 3). How would describe the overall character of this church?**

II. The Hope and the Order of the Resurrection, 1 Thess. 4:13-18.

- 4). What had happen to this Church according to 2 Thess. 2:2?**
- 5). Who will be raised first according to 1 Thess. 4:15-16?**
- 6). Describe what will happen on Judgment Day according to 1 Thess. 4:16-18?**

III. The Timing of Judgment Day is Unknown But Be Ready, 1 Thess. 5:1-11.

- 7). When will Judgment occur according to 1 Thess. 5:1-11?**
- 8). What is the key message from 1 Thess. 5:1-11?**

IV. Man of Lawlessness, 2 Thess. 2:1-12.

- 9). Who is the Man of Lawlessness? List characteristics provided in text.**

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

10). What is the key message concerning this “Man of Lawlessness”?

Lesson 23

2 Peter 3, Matt. 25, John 5 – Judgment Day.

Sunday, May 22

Review.

Objective: Understand More About Judgment Day from these passages.

I. 2 Peter 3:1-13.

- 1). Why is Peter writing to the Brethren about this subject?**
- 2). How will judgment day happen?**
- 3). What is the point in vs. 8 that “one day is as a thousand years”?**
- 4). What is the medium in which the elements and the earth and its works will be destroyed?**
- 5). Knowing about Judgment Day, how should this impact us?**

II. 3 Judgment Scenes – Matt. 25.

- 6). Parables are used to described two of the three judgment scenes. What is a parable and how is it to be interpreted?**

A. Parable – 10 virgins.

- 7). What is the interpretation of the parable of the 10 virgins (vs. 1-13) and what verse is the interpretation provided?**

B. Parable – talents.

- 8). What is the interpretation of the parable of the talents (vs. 14-30) and what verse(s) is the interpretation provided?**

C. Service to our Brethren.

9). How can we inherit the Kingdom in vs. 34 when faithful Christians are already part of the Kingdom?

10). According to vs. 31-40, what will be one the criteria in which we will be judged?

III. John 5.

11). What is Jesus trying to prove in this chapter, vs. 17-19?

12). What 2 things will the Son perform on Judgment Day?

13). According to the text, what does one have to do to receive eternal life? What verse?

Lesson 24

What Happens After Death.

Wednesday, May 25

Review.

Objectives: Understand What Has Been Revealed About What Happens After Death.

- 1). How do we know what happens after death (Deut. 29:29, Ps. 119:105)?
- 2). What happens to the soul and the physical body at death according to Gen. 35:18, Luke 23:46 and Acts 7:59?
- 3). Where does the soul go according to Acts 7:59 and Eccl. 12:1, 6-7?
- 4). What happens next according to Eccl. 12:17 and Heb. 9:27?
- 5). What are the learnings from 2 Cor. 5:10?
- 6). How many judgments are there and what is the difference?
- 7). Read the story about Lazarus and the Rich Man in Luke 16:19-31. Is this story literal or figurative? Provide information supporting your answer.
- 8). What learnings can you gather from this story about what happens after death?
- 9). What learning's can you gather from Jesus death/resurrection (Matt. 27:50, Luke 23:46, John 19:30) and raising Jarius Daughter from death relative to what happens after death (Luke 8:41-42, 49-55)?
- 10). Will angels take the righteous souls to God upon death (Luke 16:22, Heb. 11:5, 2Ki 2:11, Matt. 13:41)?

Lesson 25
Implications.
Sunday, May 29

Review.

Objective: Understand the implications of this doctrine.

- 1). How could this Doctrine affect Christians and non-Christians based on today's current events?**
- 2). This doctrine asserts that the OT order of animal sacrifices and temple worship will be re-instituted. What Scriptures can you use to counter the fallacy of this assertion?**
- 3). There is a phrase that is repeated twice in Heb. 9:11-10:10 that deals with the time frame and scope of His Sacrifice. What is it? See also 7:27.**
- 4). What does multiple resurrections and judgments do for the unrighteous?**
- 5). What are the implications if God plan's to set up Christ's Kingdom failed during the 1st century?**
- 6). How does the PM Doctrine affect attitudes toward the Church today?**
- 7). What does Eph. 3:10, 21 say about our attitudes toward the Church?**
- 8). How does this Doctrine our attitudes toward different races?**
- 9). What does Gal. 3:26-29 and Eph. 2:11-22 tells us about God's distinction from Jew to Gentile?**
- 10). What are some other implications of this Doctrine?**

Lesson 26

Review -- 25 Questions.

Wednesday, June 1

- 1). Provide 3-4 reasons why a Christian should study PM. Support your answer with Scripture.
- 2). What is Premillennialism?
- 3). What is Eschatology?
- 4). What are the 10 elements of Premillennialism?
- 5). What is Parenthesis in the PM Doctrine?
- 6). What are the 5 key scriptures used by PM to support their doctrine?
- 7). What happens during the 7 year tribulation period?
- 8). God in Gen. 12:1-7 made a promise to Abraham about receiving the Land of Canaan. Was Abraham along with Israel to receive this land? Cite the Scriptures to support your answer. Did God fulfill this land promise? Provide Scripture. Was this land promise conditional? Provide Scripture.
- 9). What were the other 2 promise made to Abraham? Were they fulfilled? Provide Scriptures.

- 10). If a PM says a physical kingdom must be established on earth to fulfill Scripture, how would you respond with Scripture?
- 11). What was the purpose of the Apostle John writing Revelation?
- 12). What are the time references in Revelation and how can they be used to refute the PM doctrine?
- 13). What are 4-6 things missing in Rev. 20:1-5 that PM needs to prove their doctrine?
- 14). In Isa. 2:2, the Scripture states that in the last days the mountain of the house of the Lord will be established. How does PM interpret this verse? What is its meaning according to Scripture? Provide the verses.
- 15). Where do we find the word “anti Christ” in Scripture?
- 16). Who is the “anti-Christ” in Scripture?
- 17). How do you know Matt. 24 is talking mainly about the destruction of Jerusalem? Use Scripture to prove your answer.
- 18). What is the abomination of desolation in Matt. 24? Use verses to prove.
- 19). What is the Rapture and how does PM use I Thess. 4:16-17 to justify this concept? What is the correct interpretation?
- 20). How many resurrections (range) do the PM claim there are? How many resurrections will there be according to Scriptures?

- 21). If the PM states that Christ will reign on earth for 1000 years according to Rev. 20, how do you respond?**
- 22). Does the Bible teach about a Battle of Armageddon specifically? Are there any references to Armageddon? If so, how is it used?**
- 23). Why does Paul address the Day of the Lord (i.e. judgment day) in 1 & 2 Thess.? What are his messages?**
- 24). Describe Judgment Day in your own words and provide Scripture backing your description?**
- 25). What are the implications if someone believes in the PM Doctrine?**