

# Sunday Bible Study, Session 2 – December 21, 2014

## “Kingdom Issues” – (Revelation 11:15)

Read [Revelation 11:15](#), and note again the [Biblical Timeline](#).

Continuing from the previous session outline...

### III. Kingdom Issues:

1. Issue One – Will God keep His Word to Israel or not? God’s Word says, “YES” (Post Millennialism and “A-Millennialism” say, NO! These are eschatological, theological systems held). God promised Israel that they would have a Son from David who would reign forever – Jesus Christ is that Son, *AND HE WILL REIGN*.

2. Issue Two – relates to the Unconditional Covenants – God has four Covenants to Israel:

- Abrahamic Covenant – [Genesis 12:1-3](#)
- Palestinian Covenant – [Genesis 13:14, 15; Isaiah 11:1, 12](#)
- Davidic Covenant – [II Samuel 7:8-16; 22:5](#)
- New Covenant to Israel – [Jeremiah 31:31-34](#)

These are unconditional covenants not fulfilled as yet, but will be fulfilled at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Advent.

3. Issue Three – the Dispersion of Israel. Today the Jews are scattered throughout the earth, under discipline. In 70 AD, they were scattered at the Babylonian Captivity – re-gathered. Will they be again? YES – At the 2nd Advent He will bring them back together, and terminate that discipline.
4. Issue Four – 2nd Advent: Christ will actually return to the earth to establish His kingdom. The Bible says, YES. When the earth is at its worse – Christ will return; the 2nd Advent occurs right after the Tribulation.
5. Issue Five – the Millennium.
  - The Kingdom is Eternal.
  - In this period of time, Jesus Christ will do in a moment of time what Satan tried to do over a period of several thousands of years: Jesus will establish *PERFECT ENVIRONMENT*. The Millennium begins with all believers, and by the end of the 1,000 years, there will be both saved and lost. The lost will actually revolt against perfect environment; Satan will be released, and the Gog-Magog Revolution will follow.

## Sunday Bible Study, Session 2 – December 21, 2014 (Continued)

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Before Jesus Christ begins to reign, some things will happen:

1. Jesus Christ will come and take charge; He destroys the armies that are besieging Jerusalem.
2. He destroys the armies moving in the direction of Edom, Moab and Ammon.
3. He destroys the armies of the King of the West, located in the Valley of Armageddon.
4. He destroys all the armies in Palestine.
5. He destroys all unbelievers – the Baptism of Fire.
6. He removes all religion – Satan and all demons (who sponsor religion). [Revelation 11:15](#) reveals that Jesus Christ is ruling on this earth. “*Great voices say*” angelic voices speak – A speaking choir, perhaps a million voices – “*The kingdoms of this world (ruled by Satan) are become (at the 2nd Advent) those of our Lord and of His Christ, and He [Jesus Christ] (will throw Satan out and...) shall reign for ever and ever.*”

What is the [Abrahamic Covenant](#)? (Continued from First Session)

God determined to call out a special people for Himself through whom He would bring blessing to all the nations. The Abrahamic Covenant is paramount to a proper understanding of the kingdom concept and is foundational to Old Testament theology.

- (1) The Abrahamic Covenant is described in [Genesis 12:1–3](#) and is an unconditional covenant. There are no conditions attached to it (no “if” clauses, suggesting its fulfillment is dependent on man).
- (2) It is also a literal covenant in which the promises should be understood literally. The land that is promised should be understood in its literal or normal interpretation—it is not a figure of heaven.
- (3) It is also an everlasting covenant. The promises that God made to Israel are eternal.

There are three main features to the Abrahamic Covenant:

1. The promise of land ([Genesis 12:1](#)). God called Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees to a land that He would give him ([Genesis 12:1](#)). This promise is reiterated in [Genesis 13:14–18](#), where it is confirmed by a shoe covenant; its dimensions are given in [Genesis 15:18–21](#) (precluding any notion of this being fulfilled in heaven). The land aspect of the Abrahamic Covenant is also expanded in [Deuteronomy 30:1–10](#), which is the [Palestinian Covenant](#).

## Sunday Bible Study, Session 2 – December 21, 2014 (Continued)

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2. The promise of descendants ([Genesis 12:2](#)). God promised Abraham that He would make a great nation out of him. Abraham, who was 75 years old and childless ([Genesis 12:4](#)), was promised many descendants. This promise is amplified in [Genesis 17:6](#), where God promised that nations and kings would descend from the aged patriarch. This promise (which is expanded in the [Davidic Covenant](#) of [2 Samuel 7:12–16](#)) would eventuate in the Davidic throne, with Messiah’s kingdom rule over the Hebrew people.
3. The promise of blessing and redemption ([Genesis 12:3](#)). God promised to bless Abraham and the families of the earth through him. This promise is amplified in the [New Covenant](#) ([Jeremiah 31:31–34](#); cf. [Hebrews 8:6–13](#)) and has to do with “*Israel’s spiritual blessing and redemption*.” [Jeremiah 31:34](#) anticipates the forgiveness of sin. The unconditional and eternal nature of the covenant is seen in that the covenant is reaffirmed to Isaac ([Genesis 21:12;26:3–4](#)). The “*I will*” promises suggest the unconditional aspect of the covenant. The covenant is further confirmed to Jacob ([Genesis 28:14–15](#)). It is noteworthy that God reaffirmed these promises amid the sins of the patriarchs, which fact further emphasizes the unconditional nature of the Abrahamic Covenant.

God’s method of fulfilling the Abrahamic Covenant is literal, inasmuch as God partially fulfilled the covenant in history: God blessed Abraham by giving him the land ([Genesis 13:14–17](#)); God blessed him spiritually ([Genesis 13:8, 18; 14:22, 23; 21:22](#)); God gave him numerous descendants ([Genesis 22:17; 49:3–28](#)). The important element of the Abrahamic Covenant, however, demands a future fulfillment with Messiah’s kingdom rule:

- (1) Israel as a nation will possess the land in the future. Numerous Old Testament passages anticipate the future blessing of Israel and her possession of the land as promised to Abraham. Ezekiel envisions a future day when Israel is restored to the land ([Ezekiel 20:33–37, 40–42; 36:1–37:28](#)).
- (2) Israel as a nation will be converted, forgiven, and restored ([Romans 11:25–27](#)).

Israel will repent, and receive the forgiveness of God in the future ([Zechariah 12:10–14](#)). The Abrahamic Covenant finds its ultimate fulfillment in connection with the return of Messiah to rescue and bless His people Israel. It is through the nation Israel that God promised in [Genesis 12:1–3](#) to bless the nations of the world. That ultimate blessing will issue in the forgiveness of sins and Messiah’s glorious kingdom reign on earth.