

# **“HOW IT ALL ENDS”**

A Study in Eschatology



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**“How It All Ends”  
Study of Eschatology  
A General Outline of Eschatology**

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The First Advent (Coming)

- \* Birth of Christ
- \* Offer of the Kingdom Rejected
  - Triumphal Entry
  - Passion Week
- \* Crucifixion
- \* Resurrection
- \* Ascension

The Church Age

- \* Pentecost
- \* Apostolic Age
  - New Testament Scripture
- \* The Present Age

The Rapture of the Church

- \* Bema Seat of Christ
- \* Marriage of the Lamb

The Tribulation

- \* Daniel's 70th Week
- \* Great Tribulation
  - Last 3.5 Years
- \* Seal, Trumpet and Bowl Judgments

The Second Advent (Coming)

- \* Armageddon
- \* Sheep and Goats Judgment
  - Judgment of the Nations

The Millennial Kingdom

- \* 1000-Year Reign of Christ
- \* Satan's Final Rebellion
- \* Great White Throne Judgment
  - Judgment of the Wicked

The Eternal State

- \* Lake of Fire
- \* New Heaven and New Earth
- \* New Jerusalem

**“How It All Ends”  
Study of Eschatology  
Part 1 - Introduction**

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1. What is “Eschatology?”
  - 1.1 The Word: “the study (*logos*) of last things (*eschatos*).”
  - 1.2 The Definition: The biblical study of how God brings everything to its God-honoring conclusion.
2. The Theological Perspective of this Course
  - 2.1 Dispensational
    - \* God has worked, and is working, with mankind in different ways at different times in history to accomplish His purposes and carry out His plan for the ages.
  - 2.2 Premillennial
    - \* The Second Coming of Christ will precede the 1000-year Millennial Kingdom during which Jesus Christ will reign on the throne of David.
  - 2.3 Pretribulational
    - \* The Rapture of the Church will precede the 7-year Tribulation period and all the Church-age saints will be caught away to be with the Lord.
3. What does Eschatology Teach Us about God?
  - 3.1 He exists outside of time
  - 3.2 He knows the future
  - 3.3 He controls the future
  - 3.4 He reveals the future
  - 3.5 He keeps His promises
  - 3.6 He is greater than all other so-called gods
4. The Purpose of Prophecy in Biblical Revelation
  - 4.1 To demonstrate that Yahweh is the only true God and to separate Him from the false gods that cannot reveal the future (Isaiah 44:6-8; 45:1-25).
    - Occasional “fulfilled prophecy” could be a coincidence.
    - Unfulfilled prophecy is evidence of a false prophet (Deuteronomy 18:22)
    - Consistent fulfilled prophecy is evidence that Yahweh is true and every other so-called “god” is false.



- The proof of biblical prophecy.
  - Future Kingdoms - Daniel 2 & 7
  - Length of Babylonian captivity - Jeremiah 25:11
  - Virgin Birth of Jesus - Isaiah 7:14
  - Cyrus - Isaiah 44:28 & 45:1
  - Jesus to be born in Bethlehem - Micah 5:2
- On that basis, we can rest assured that those prophecies related to events still in the future will also come to pass exactly as God predicted them.
- Conversely, prophecy that does not come true is evidence of a false prophet or a false god.

#### 4.2 To signal what God is about to do.

- Daniel read Jeremiah's prophecy (Daniel 9:2, compare to Jeremiah 25:11).
- Isaiah assured Ahaz that Judah would not be defeated by Syria and Israel (Isaiah 7:1-16) AND prophesied that Messiah would be born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14 compare to Matthew 1:22-23)
- Jesus prophesied regarding the Tribulation and His Second Coming, signaling His intent (Matthew 24:15-16, 25, 33).

### 5. The Importance of Prophecy and Eschatology in Biblical Revelation

#### 5.1 Prophecy (including apocalyptic literature) encompasses a significant percentage of the Bible.

- Prophetic literature - both near term and distant revelation
- Apocalyptic literature (eg. Daniel 7-12; Revelation 4-22) "reveals God's actions and coming judgments often in symbolic language"  
(from *The Lexham Bible Dictionary* on LOGOS).
- "Over one-fourth of the books of the Bible are avowedly prophetic, and, in the actual text of all the Scriptures, at least one-fifth was prediction at the time it was written."  
(*Systematic Theology*, L.S. Chafer, Vol. IV, p. 256.)

#### 5.2 Prophecy occurs throughout the Bible

- OT prophecy dates back to Genesis 3:15 and can be found in every genre of OT Revelation (Law, Wisdom, Prophecy)
- Every NT writer touched on prophetic and/or apocalyptic themes.
- God uttered prophecy from one end of the Bible to the other - from Genesis to Revelation.

## "How It All Ends" Study of Eschatology Part 2.1 - The Importance of Proper Interpretation

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### 1. Two Basic Interpretive Methods

- \* Milton Terry identified 10 different methods of interpretation. (*Biblical Interpretation* - 1885).
- Two methods appear the most often in evangelical theology today - Allegorical and Literal.

#### 1.1 The Allegorical ("Figurative") Method

- \* Definition: "Allegorical Interpretation believes that beneath the letter or the obvious is the real meaning of the passage."  
(*Protestant Biblical Interpretation*, Bernard Ramm. 1975. p. 24.)

- \* Example: Psalm 132:11 with Acts 2:30

- \* The Allegorical Method Predates Christianity.

- Both Greeks and Jews employed the Allegorical method.
- Some early Christian thinkers (Origen, Augustine) used the Allegorical method.

- \* Theological Systems that Employ the Allegorical Method today:

- Judaism
- Roman Catholicism
- Covenant Theology

- \* Dangers: (restated from Pentecost in *Things to Come*):

The Allegorical Method...

- \* ...does not actually interpret certain passages of Scripture. Rather it re-interprets those passages, adding a meaning that was never intended by the original writer.
- \* ...strips the authority for meaning from the Scriptures themselves and places that authority in the hands of the individual interpreter.
- \* ...allows for no standard by which interpretation may be tested.



## 1.2 The "Literal" Method

\* Definition: "The literal method of interpretation...gives to each word the same exact basic meaning it would have in normal, ordinary, customary usage..."

(Pentecost, *Things to Come*, p. 9).

- The plain meaning of the text; the meaning on the surface.

- The Literal Method seeks to interpret Scripture as it would normally be read and understood - to interpret the passage as the original writer (and the Holy Spirit) intended it to be understood.

- The Literal Method also recognizes one interpretation in a given passage though there may be more than one application.

\* Example: Revelation 20:6

## 1.3 Positives: The Literal Method...

\* ...is the normal approach to understanding all languages.

\* ...grounds interpretation in fact, not speculation.

\* ...takes actual figures of speech into consideration.

\* ...is a sane check on the imaginations of human interpreters.

\* ...is consistent with verbal, plenary inspiration.

\* ...opens the door to exegesis.

\* ...allows the average believer to interpret Scripture for himself.

\* ...is consistent throughout Scripture.

## 2. The Key to Understanding Scripture

\* Consistent Literal Interpretation

- Across genre (taking genre into consideration)

- Throughout Scripture (OT and NT)

## "How It All Ends"

### Study of Eschatology

#### Part 2.2 - The Importance of Proper Interpretation

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### 3. What Constitutes "Literal" Interpretation?

#### 3.1 Grammatical Considerations

\* What does the grammar of the original languages teach us?

- Grammar, word meanings, genre

#### 3.2 Historical Considerations

\* The Five W's:

- Who is saying What to Whom, When and Where?

- This is the Context of History

#### 3.3 Contextual Considerations

\* "Context is king!"

- All Scripture has context.

- Immediate,

- Paragraph,

- Section,

- Chapter,

- Book,

- Particular writer,

- Testament,

- Entirety of Scripture,

- Other passages that touch on the subject matter

#### 3.4 Figurative Considerations

\* The Bible includes a wide range of figures of speech.

\* Example:

- John 10:7, 9 - "I am the door..."

\* Figures of speech in the Bible include:

- Metaphors ("I am the door.")

- Similes ("The kingdom of heaven is like ten virgins...")

- Parables ("A sower went out to sow.")

- Types (Melchizedek is a type of Christ.)

- Allegory (The Prodigal Son)

- Symbols ("Week" = Seven of something, years - Dan. 9:24)



4. How To Interpret Prophecy (taken partially from Pentecost *Things to Come*, pp. 59-64)

- Some basic rules:

4.1 Interpret prophetic literature literally.

\* We interpret prophecy as we would normally understand language, recognizing that some prophecy is symbolic in nature.

- Recognizing prophecy that was literally fulfilled helps us to understand prophecy that has not yet been fulfilled.

4.2 Harmonize prophecy (2 Peter 1:20-21).

\* Individual prophecies do not stand alone.

- They are part of God's harmonious revelation.

4.3 Observe the time relationships.

\* A prophet may view widely separated events as continuous.

4.4 Interpret prophecy Christologically.

\* Christ is the central figure of prophecy (1 Peter 1:10-11).

4.5 Interpret prophecy historically.

\* Understand the historical background of the prophet and the prophecy.

- Names, events, geography, customs, culture.

4.6 Interpret prophecy grammatically.

\* The actual meaning of words, phrases, genre, etc.

4.7 Interpret according to the law of single interpretation.

\* Each passage has one meaning.

4.8 Interpret consistently.

\* Don't mix interpretive methods.

**“How It All Ends”  
Study of Eschatology  
Part 3 - God's Covenants**

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1. With Adam (Genesis 3:14-19)

1.1 Type: Unconditional (with all mankind)

1.2 Focus: The problem of sin

1.3 Eschatological Implications: Christ will conquer sin.

2. With Noah (Genesis 8:20-9:17)

2.1 Type: Unconditional (with all mankind)

2.2 Focus: Uninterrupted cycle of life, no more universal water judgment

2.3 Eschatological Implications: Future judgments will not include another flood.

3. With Abraham (Genesis 15, 17)

3.1 Type: Unconditional (with Israel)

3.2 Focus: A nation, a perpetual seed, national land and, national redemption.  
All future covenants flow from this one.

3.3 Eschatological Implications: Israel, as a permanent nation, will have title claim to the land promised to Abraham and the blessing of God.

4. With Moses (Exodus; Deuteronomy 28-29)

4.1 Type: Conditional (with Israel - the only conditional covenant)

4.2 Focus: Israel will be prospered as long as they obey; will be cursed if they disobey.

4.3 Eschatological Implications: The dispersion from which Israel will be reunited in the land.



5. With David (2 Samuel 7:8-16; 17:7-15)
  - 5.1 Type: Unconditional (with Israel)
  - 5.2 Focus: The seed. A permanent dynasty, a perpetual throne, and a future king.
  - 5.3 Eschatological Implications: Israel would be restored, David's physical descendant would have the right to rule in perpetuity.
  
6. New Covenant (Deuteronomy 30:1-10; Jeremiah 31:31-40; Ezekiel 36:22-38)
  - 6.1 Type: Unconditional (with Israel)
  - 6.2 Focus:
    - \* Deuteronomy 30:1-10 - a circumcised heart
    - \* Jeremiah 31:31-40 - the Law written on the heart
    - \* Ezekiel 36-37 - a new heart
    - \* Spiritual blessing upon Israel, renewed mind and heart, forgiveness of sin, restoration to blessing, ministry of the Holy Spirit, restored temple worship.
  - 6.3 Eschatological Implications: A new mind, a new heart, forgiveness of sin, the indwelling Spirit of God. These blessings have not yet been experienced by Israel.

\* The covenants promise...

- a nation forever;
- a land forever;
- a King forever;
- a throne forever;
- a kingdom forever;
- a New Covenant; and
- abiding blessings.

(*Thy Kingdom Come*. J. Dwight Pentecost. 1995. p. 177.)

## “How It All Ends” Study of Eschatology Part 4 - The Day of the Lord

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1. The Day of the Lord is a prominent theme in prophecy
  - 1.1 In the Old Testament
    - \* Near Prophecy
      - Against Babylon - Isaiah 13:1-5, 17-22
      - Against Egypt - Jeremiah 46; Ezekiel 30
      - Against all Israel - Joel 1
      - Against Judah - Zephaniah 1:1-13; 2:1-15
    - \* Distant Prophecy
      - Isaiah 13:6-13
      - Joel 2:30-32; 3:14-16
      - Amos 5:18-20
      - Obadiah 15-16
      - Zephaniah 1:14-18
      - Zechariah 14:1-15
      - Malachi 4:1-5
  - 1.2 In the New Testament
    - \* Matthew 24:15-31
    - \* Acts 2:19-20
    - \* 1 Thessalonians 5:2-3
    - \* 2 Peter 3:10-13
  
2. The Day of the Lord is tied to Judgment
  - 1.1 A “day of darkness” (Amos 5:18-20; Acts 2:19-20)
  - 1.2 A day “of wrath,” of “trouble and distress,” of “devastation and desolation,” of “darkness and gloominess,” of “clouds and thick darkness,” of “trumpet and alarm” (Zephaniah 1:15)
  - 1.3 A day of “great panic” (Zechariah 14:13)
  - 1.4 A “dreadful” day (Malachi 4:5)
  - 1.5 A day of “great tribulation” (Matthew 24:15-31)
  - 1.6 A day of “sudden destruction” (1 Thessalonians 5:3)
  - 1.7 A day of “great noise” and “fervent heat” (2 Peter 3:10)



### 3. The Day of the Lord is tied to Deliverance for Israel

- 1.1 A righteous remnant (Zephaniah 3:8-20)
- 1.2 "Jerusalem...safely inhabited" (Zechariah 14:8-11)
- 1.3 "Sun of Righteousness...healing in His wings" (Malachi 4:2)

### 4. The Timing of the Future Day of the Lord

#### 1.1 The Beginning

- \* The Beginning of the Tribulation
- \* Seven (7) years of severe judgment

#### 1.2 The End

- \* The End of the Millennial Kingdom
- \* One thousand (1000) years of peace and prosperity
- \* Final Destruction of the "Old" prior to New Heaven and New Earth

### 5. The Day of the Lord vs. The Day of Christ

#### 1.1 The Day of the Lord

- Judgment followed by the Millennial Reign of Christ

#### 1.2 The Day of Christ

- A time of blessing and reward (1 Corinthians 1:8; 5:5; 2 Corinthians 1:14; Philippians 1:6,10; 2:16)

## "How It All Ends" Study of Eschatology Part 5 - The Rapture of the Church

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### 1. The Rapture Scriptures

- 1.1 John 14:3
- 1.2 1 Corinthians 15:51-58
- 1.3 1 Thessalonians 4:13-5:11 (esp. 4:17)

### 2. Views of the Rapture

#### 2.1 The Mid-Tribulation View

- That Christ will return in the clouds for His saints at the mid-point of the Tribulation - at the point in time at which the covenant between Israel and Antichrist is broken.

#### 2.2 Pre-Wrath Rapture

- That Christ will return in the clouds for His saints between the sixth and seventh Trumpet judgments, near the end of the seven year Tribulation period. All the judgments that preceded the Rapture are said to be the wrath of Satan and the wrath of Man. The judgments that follow the Rapture are said to be the wrath of God, hence the name, "Pre-Wrath Rapture."

#### 2.3 The Post-Tribulation View

- That Christ will return in the clouds for His saints just prior to the Battle of Armageddon. They will have endured the entire Tribulation period, and will be caught up to be with the Lord, then immediately accompany Him as He returns to destroy His enemies and set up His Millennial Kingdom.

#### 2.4 The Partial Rapture View

- That Christ will return in the clouds for His faithful saints (not all Church-age saints) prior to the beginning of the Tribulation. The rest, who are not as faithful, will have to endure part or all of the Tribulation. More will be raptured as they become faithful until all are eventually raptured by the end of the Tribulation.



## 2.5 The Pre-Tribulation View

- That Christ will return in the clouds for His saints prior to the beginning of the Tribulation. No Church-age believers will endure any part of the Tribulation. They will be with Christ throughout that period of judgment and will accompany Him back to earth during the Second Coming.

## 3. The Nature of the Rapture

3.1 It is imminent (Philippians 3:20; Titus 2:13; James 5:8)

3.2 It will be instantaneous (1 Corinthians 15:52)

3.3 It will include the dead in Christ (1 Thessalonians 4:13-16)

3.4 It will include believers alive at that time (1 Thessalonians 4:17)

3.5 It will result in a change of body (1 Corinthians 15:51-52)

- Corruptible changed to incorruptible (1 Corinthians 15:53-54)
- Mortal changed to immortal (1 Corinthians 15:53-54)

3.6 It will be signaled by a trumpet blast (1 Corinthians 15:53)

3.7 It will be final victory over death for Church-age saints  
(1 Corinthians 15:54-57)

3.8 Church-age Saints will meet the Lord in the Air (1 Thessalonians 4:17)

3.9 It is a source of comfort (1 Thessalonians 4:18)

## “How It All Ends”

### Study of Eschatology Part 6 - The Tribulation

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#### 1. The Church During the Tribulation

1.1 The Judgment Seat of Christ (Luke 14:14; Romans 14:10;

1 Corinthians 3:9-15; 2 Corinthians 5:10)

\* After the Rapture

\* A reward seat (*bema*)

1.2 The Marriage of the Lamb (2 Corinthians 11:2; Revelation 19:7-8; 21:9)

\* The Lord Jesus receives His bride, the Church

#### 2. The People On the Earth During the Tribulation

##### 2.1 Israel

\* Daniel's seventy (70) weeks (Daniel 9:24-27)

- The seventieth (70th) week (Daniel 9:26-27)

\* The remnant of Israel

- The 144,000 sealed witnesses (Revelation 7:1-8; 14:1-5)

\* The two witnesses (Revelation 11:1-14)

\* National blindness Removed (Romans 11:25-26;

\* Israel as “the woman” (Revelation 12:1-6, 13-17)

##### 2.2 Gentiles

\* The Nations (Revelation 17:15; 20:8)

\* Gog and Magog (Ezekiel. 38-39; Revelation 20:8)

\* Some will be saved (Revelation 7:9-14)



### 3. Satan During the Tribulation

3.1 The Dragon (Revelation 12:1-17; 20:1-3, 7-10)

3.2 The Antichrist (Daniel 9:26-27; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12; Revelation 11:7; 13:1-10, 18; 17:1-18)

3.3 The False Prophet (Revelation 13:11-17; 17:1-18)

### 4. The Wrath of God During the Tribulation

4.1 The throne room scene - Revelation 4-5

4.2 The first four seals - Revelation 6:1-8

### 5. Judgments in the Tribulation

5.1 The Seal Judgements

\* Revelation 6; 8:1-6

5.2 The Trumpet Judgments

\* Revelation 8:7-9:21; 11:15-19

5.3 The Bowl Judgments

\* Revelation 15:1-16:21

## **“How It All Ends” Study of Eschatology Part 7 - The Second Advent (Coming) of Christ**

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### 1. The Timing of the Second Coming

1.1 Different from the Rapture

- \* To the earth
- \* With His saints

1.2 Known only to the Father (Matthew 24:36-44)

1.3 At the battle of Armageddon (Matthew 24:29-51; Revelation 19:11-21)

### 2. The Nature of the Second Coming

2.1 Different from the first coming

- \* To reign, not to ransom
- \* To fight, not to save
- \* In glory, not humility
- \* As King, not as a baby

2.2 With cosmic upheaval (Matthew 24:29)

2.3 With power and great glory (Matthew 24:30)

2.4 With a trumpet sound (Matthew 24:31)

2.5 Accompanied by “the armies of heaven” (Revelation 19:14)

2.6 The armies of Antichrist will be defeated and destroyed (Revelation 19:17-21)

2.7 The Antichrist and the False Prophet will be captured and confined in the Lake of Fire (Revelation 19:20)



### 3. The Events Connected to the Second Coming

3.1 The Battle of Armageddon (Revelation 19:11-21)

3.2 Saints gathered (Matthew 24:31)

3.3 Satan bound and cast into the Bottomless Pit (Revelation 20:1-3)

### 4. The Transition to the Second Coming

4.1 At the end of the Tribulation

4.2 Prior to the Millennial Kingdom

### 5. The Resurrection Connected to the Second Coming

5.1 The Resurrection of the Just (First Resurrection - Revelation 20:4)

- \* Old Testament saints
- \* Tribulation martyrs

### 6. The Judgments Connected to the Second Coming

6.1 The Antichrist and the False Prophet (Revelation 19:20)

6.2 The Sheep and Goats Judgment (Matthew 25:31-46)

## **“How It All Ends” Study of Eschatology Part 8 - The Millennial Kingdom**

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### 1. The Millennial Views

#### 1.1 Postmillennialism

\* The Second Coming of Christ will occur after a literal 1000-year Millennial Kingdom. The Millennial Kingdom will occur toward the end of this present era, during which time the world will get better and better until the global population is essentially “Christianized.” The Kingdom will be followed by the Tribulation and the Second Coming.

#### 1.2 Amillennialism

\* The Second Coming of Christ will occur after a spiritual and heavenly (not literal and earthly) Millennial Kingdom. That kingdom began when Jesus came the first time and continues throughout the present era. The promises to Israel were transferred to the church.

#### 1.3 Premillennialism

\* The Second Coming of Christ will precede the literal, 1000-year reign of Christ on David’s throne in Jerusalem in fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies to Israel. It will follow this present era and the Tribulation.

### 2. The Nature of the Millennium

#### 2.1 The people in the Millennial Kingdom

- \* Old Testament saints (Daniel 12:2)
- \* Church-age saints (1 Corinthians 15:54)
- \* Jewish Tribulation saints (Daniel 12:1; Matthew 24:36-44; Revelation 20:4)
- \* Gentile Tribulation believers (Matthew 25:31-46)

#### 2.2 The Length of the Millennial Kingdom

- \* 1000 years (Revelation 20:4-6)

#### 2.3 The King of the Millennial Kingdom



- \* Jesus (Revelation 20:4)
  - The Son of David (Psalm 89:3-4, 35-37; Jeremiah 33:15, 17)
  - The Lion of the Tribe of Judah (Revelation 5:5)
  - King of kings and Lord of lords (Revelation 19:16))
  - The Lamb (Revelation 5:8-13)
  - Faithful and True (Revelation 19:11)
  - The Word of God (Revelation 19:13)
  - Rules with a Rod of Iron (Revelation 2:27; 12:5)

#### 2.4 Life in the Millennial Kingdom

- \* Benevolent Monarchy (Psalm 67:3-4)
- \* Righteousness (Psalm 45:6; Ephesians 5:5)
- \* Peace and Safety (Isaiah 2:4; Micah 4:3; Jeremiah 33:16; Zechariah 14:11)
- \* Lion and the Lamb (Isaiah 11:6-9)
- \* Productivity (Isaiah 65:21-22; Ezekiel 47:8-12)
- \* Longevity (Isaiah 65:20; Zechariah 8:4)
- \* Temple Worship in Jerusalem (Psalm 22:27; Jeremiah 33:18; Ezekiel 40-48)
- \* Some Rebellion (Psalm 2:8-9; Isaiah 65:20; Revelation 2:27)

#### 3. Rebellion at the End of the Millennium (Revelation 20:7-10)

##### 3.1 The leader of the rebellion

- \* Satan (Revelation 20:7)

##### 3.2 The followers in the rebellion

- \* The nations (Revelation 20:8)

##### 3.3 The result of the rebellion

- \* Total destruction of the rebels (Revelation 20:9-10)

#### 4. The Resurrection Connected to the End of the Millennium

##### 4.2 The resurrection of the unjust (Second Death - Revelation 20:5, 11-13)

#### 5. The Judgment Connected to the End of the Millennium

##### 5.1 The Great White Throne Judgment (Revelation 20:11-15)

## “How It All Ends” Study of Eschatology Part 9 - The Eternal State

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#### 1. For The Lost

##### 1.1 The Lake of Fire

- \* The Beast and the False Prophet (Revelation 19:20)
- \* Satan (Revelation 20:10)
- \* Death and hades (Revelation 20:14)
- \* All the unsaved (Revelation 20:15; 21:8)

#### 2. For the Saved

##### 2.1 New Heaven and New Earth (Isaiah 66:22; 2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1)

- \* No more sea (Revelation 21:1)
- \* No more night (Revelation 21:25; 22:5)
- \* The curse on creation will be lifted (Revelation 22:3)

##### 2.2 The New Jerusalem (Revelation 21:1-22:5)

- \* Lit by the glory of God (Revelation 21:11, 23-24; 22:5)
  - No sun or moon

- \* A huge and beautiful city (Revelation 21:12-21)

- Constructed with precious stones and gold
- Twelve thousand (12,000) furlongs (1500 miles) cubed
- The city wall will be one hundred forty-four (144) cubits (216 feet) tall

- \* No temple (Revelation 21:22)

- \* A river of life and a tree of life (Revelation 22:1-2)



### 2.3 Life in Eternity

- \* God dwells with men (Revelation 21:3)
- \* No more tears, death, sorrow, crying, pain (Revelation 21:4)
- \* The former things will have passed away (Revelation 21:4)
- \* Jesus makes all things new (Revelation 21:5)
- \* Jesus reigns, provides and gives (Revelation 21:6-7)
- \* Only righteous people (Revelation 21:27)
- \* We will serve the Lord (Revelation 22:3)
- \* We will see the face of Jesus (Revelation 22:4)
- \* We will reign with Jesus for all eternity (Revelation 22:5)

### 3. Some Final Thoughts

3.1 Eschatology (The Study of End Times) and Protology (The Study of Beginnings) are mirror images.

- \* God is restoring what He set out to do in Eden.
- \* God will govern the world through human beings (the image of God).
- \* Man's dominion will be fully restored.

## “How It All Ends” Study of Eschatology Some Common Questions

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What happens to Christians who die before the Rapture of the Church?

- \* 1 Thessalonians 4:13-16

Is the Rapture of the Church close?

- \* Philippians 3:20; Titus 2:13; James 5:8

Can we know when the Rapture of the Church will occur?

- \* Are there signs we can see that will tell us it is close?  
- No. The signs in Scripture refer to the Second Coming

If the Holy Spirit (“he who now restrains” - 2 Thessalonians 2:6-8) is removed, what is His role during the Tribulation?

- \* He is still omnipresent.
- \* He still regenerates those who believe.

What happens to unsaved people who die before the Tribulation?

- \* They go to a place of torment (Luke 16:19-31) awaiting their final judgment at the Great White Throne after which they are cast into the “lake of fire.”

How much time elapses between the Rapture and the Tribulation?

- \* Scripture does not tell us.

Who is the antichrist?

- \* Daniel 9:26-27; 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12; Revelation 13:1-10
- \* His identity is not revealed in Scripture

Who will go into the Millennium?

- \* Saved survivors from the Tribulation period.
- \* The Church-age saints
- \* Old Testament saints



Is hell a place of literal torment in flame?

\* Revelation 20:10

How is "hell" different from "the Lake Fire?"

\* The "lake of fire" is the final abode of the lost. The word "hell" has been used synonymously with the "lake of fire" when speaking of that eternal abode. However, "hell" is also connected to "hades" (the abode of the dead) in some translations. That is not the same thing as "the lake of fire."

Who will end up in heaven (the New Jerusalem/new heaven and new earth)?

\* The saved of all ages - Old Testament, Church-age and Tribulation saints plus the righteous from the Millennium.

When will God destroy everything and create new heavens and a new earth?

- 2 Peter 3:10-13

## **"How It All Ends" Study of Eschatology Some Helpful Sources**

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These sources are in English. Similar Nepali sources (or these sources translated into Nepali) would be helpful for further study.

*A Survey of Bible Prophecy.* R. Ludwigson. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1975.

*Dispensationalism.* Charles C. Ryrie. Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1995.

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*Protestant Biblical Interpretation: A Textbook of Hermeneutics.* Bernard Ramm. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 1980.

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*The Rapture Question: A Comprehensive Biblical Study of the Translation of the Church.* John F. Walvoord. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1975.

*Thy Kingdom Come: Tracing God's Kingdom Program and Covenant Promises Throughout History.* J. Dwight Pentecost. Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1995.

*Thy Kingdom Come: A Biblical Study of the Kingdom of God.* Edited by Jim Showers and Christ Katulka. Bellmawr, NJ: The Friends of Israel Gospel Ministry, Inc, 2019.

*Things To Come: A Study in Biblical Eschatology.* J. Dwight Pentecost. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1977.