

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Study Pak 51

ESCHATOLOGY

1. Outline:
 - A. Introduction.
 - B. The prophetic story.
 - C. Major events predicted in the scriptures.

2. **Introduction.**
3. Definition: Eschatology is the study of _____ events, or events yet _____.
4. _____ .

Eschatology should include all that was _____ at the time it was written. Therefore, our study shall include events predicted and fulfilled entirely, or in part, as well as events predicted and yet to be fulfilled.

5. Reason for our study of prophecy.
6. _____ is a part of the Bible.

Every truly born-again one who really loves the Lord also loves his word. Therefore, any portion of the word should be of real interest to the believer.

7. Prophecy is found in approximately _____ of the books of the Bible.
8. The classification of written prophecies (From Scofield Bible, p. 712).
9. Prophets before the _____.
 - A. **To Nineveh:**

_____ - 862 B.C.
 - B. **To the ten tribes:**

Amos - 787 B.C.
Hosea - 785 - 725 B.C.
Obadiah - 887 B.C.
Joel - 800 B.C.
 - C. **To Judah:**

Isaiah - 760-698 B.C.
Micah - 750-710 B.C.
Nahum - 713 B.C.
Habakkuk - 626 B.C.
Jeremiah - 629-588 B.C.
Zephaniah - 630 B.C.

10. Prophets of the exile.
 A. _____ - 595 - 574 B.C.
 B. _____ - 607-534 B.C.
11. Prophets after the exile.
 A. _____ - 520 B.C.
 B. _____ - 520-518 B.C.
 C. _____ - 397 B.C.
12. In addition to the above we must not forget the Book of _____ as well as many of the prophetic statements found in the Book of _____, I and II Corinthians, _____ I and II Thessalonians, and in the _____ and general _____ .
13. Fulfilled prophecy _____ our faith.
 This point is obvious, for when we consider the many prophetic statements found in the Old Testament which have been completely or partially fulfilled, we should as a result have no doubt as to the actual fulfillment of that which is prophesied as yet future.
14. Prophecy _____ the believer's _____ .
15. Prophecy _____ the believer's hope. II Peter 1:19.
16. Prophecy _____ Christ.
17. In the Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi Christ is very evident in every Book. As Christ talked to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, Luke 24:25, 27 tells us that he began at Moses and all the prophets expounding unto them from all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.
18. In the New Testament, Matthew to Revelation, there is much that testifies to and exalts Christ.
19. The study of prophecy should _____ our _____ .
20. When a believer properly understands what is yet future for him as well as the body of Christ, he should, if this knowledge is in the heart, enter into the experience of I John 3:1-3.
21. **Methods for the study of prophecy.**
22. _____ and with _____ minds.
23. Rightly _____ the Scripture. II Timothy 2:15.
24. Consider whom it is _____ and whom it is _____ about.
25. **A true prophet.**

26. One who speaks for God and who _____ and _____ .
27. The Old Testament prophet was a normal development - first, “the man of God,” then “the seer,” and then “the prophet,” I Samuel 9:9.
28. He was generally a patriot and _____, and active especially when Israel was in spiritual and moral declension, thus many of his warnings led to predictions.
29. He received his messages often by supernatural means. Example: he saw words, Isaiah 2:1; he heard God’s words, Ezekiel 13:1 and 2, Jeremiah 23:16.
30. His prophecies must be _____ . Deuteronomy 18:21 and 22.
31. The New Testament prophet was by _____
Acts 11:27; 21:10, 11; 13:1; 22:17; I Corinthians 14:3; Ephesians 2:19-20; 4:11.
32. Christ is the greatest of all prophets. This he accomplished in his great ministry of _____ and _____.
33. Note: Predictive prophecy ceased as history recedes from Christ.
34. **False prophets.**
35. Those who speak for _____ or who are energized by _____.
36. In the Old Testament.
Jeremiah 23:16, 32; Matthew 7:15; and Deuteronomy 18:20-22.
37. In the New Testament.
Matthew 7:15; 24:11, 24; II Peter 2:1; I John 4:1; Revelation 16:13 and 19:20.

THE PROPHETIC STORY.

38. This is largely the expectation and fulfillment of the _____, and _____ Covenants. The divine purpose for the earth is realized in Psalms 2:6, while the divine purpose for heaven is stated in Hebrews 2:10, “Bringing many sons into glory.”
39. Prophecy may be considered as that which is (a) fulfilled and (b) that which is unfulfilled.
40. Fulfilled prophecy has established the divine method as one which is and _____ (cf. Psalm 22, etc.).
41. _____ prophecy will follow the same method.
David’s son will yet sit on David’s throne and rule over Israel forever (Luke 1:31-33). It is not reasonable to suppose that prophecy will from this time on be fulfilled in a spiritual way. Such a contention is born of unbelief (Note Isaiah 61:1-3).

42. Prophecy of the Old Testament should be distinguished from that of the New.
43. There are _____ major themes of prophecy in the _____ Testament.
44. Prophecy concerning the Gentiles.
 Old Testament prophecy relative to the Gentiles begins with the allotment of the portion of the sons of _____ (Genesis 9:25-27), which prediction has been fulfilled. Another extensive Gentile prophecy of the Old Testament concerns the judgments of God upon the nations surrounding _____: Babylon and Chaldea (Isaiah 13:1-22; 14:18-27; Jeremiah 50:1 to 51:64); Moab (Isaiah 15:1-9; 16:1-14; Jeremiah 48:1-4); Damascus (Isaiah 17:1-14; Jeremiah 49:23-27); Egypt (Isaiah 19:1-25; Jeremiah 46:2-28); Philistia and Tyre (Isaiah 23:1-18; Jeremiah 47:1-7); Edom (Jeremiah 49:7-22); Ammon (Jeremiah 49:1-6); Elam (Jeremiah 49:34-39). These likewise have largely been fulfilled (See also, Amos 1:1-15). Additional Gentile prophecy is recorded in the Old Testament as to _____ and their authority during the “ _____ ” (Luke 21:24). This succession of governments was revealed to Daniel (2:37-45; 7:1-14), and subsequent history has proven these kingdoms to have been Babylon, Media-Persia, Greece, and Rome. Old Testament prophecy also anticipates the final judgment of the Gentile nations (Joel 3:2-16; Zephaniah 3:8). However, Old Testament prophecy gives assurance that the Gentiles will come into great blessing in the kingdom age (Isaiah 11:10; 42:1, 6; 49:6, 22; 60:3; 62:2).
45. **Concerning Israel’s early history.**
46. This group of predicted events that began with _____ covers Israel’s life both in the _____ and in _____, and the detailed predictions are found in the _____ and the Books of _____. All of these prophecies have been fulfilled and in the most _____ manner. Some of these predictions are: (a) Israel’s _____ and release (Genesis 15:13, 14); (b) the character and _____ of Jacob’s sons (Genesis 49:1-28); (c) Israel in the land following the Egyptian bondage (Deuteronomy 28:62-67). See also, Psalms 106:1-48, Deuteronomy 30:1-3; Leviticus 26:3-46; Nehemiah 1:8; Jeremiah 9:16; 18:15-17; Ezekiel 12:14, 15; 20:23; 22:15; James 1:1).

