### **ESCHATOLOGY - Part 1**

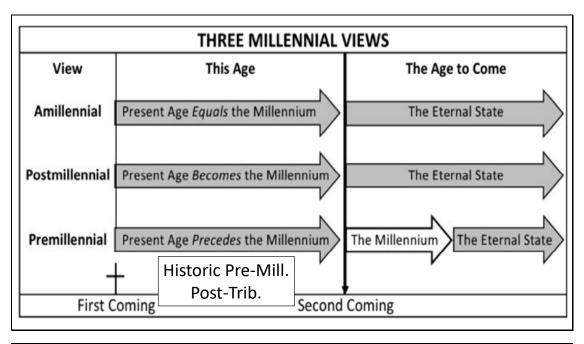
#### 3 Categories of Questions in Eschatology

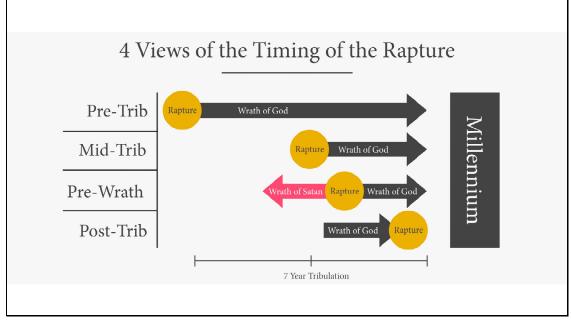
- The Issue is **Hermeneutics**
- What is **Dispensationalism**?
- Why? | How did I change and Miscellaneous Matters?

#### **HERMENEUTICS** (How We Read Our Bibles)

- I. Simeon Trust
- II. Literal or Literary?
  - a. Literal
  - b. Literary
- III. Apocalyptic
  - a. Symbolism
  - b. Prophecy
- IV. Four Pillars of Orthodoxy
- V. Second Coming of Christ
- VI. Millennium | Tribulation Big Picture







### Preface | Kim Riddlebarger

•Eschatology is not just a discussion of "last things" or signs of the end. The question of last things is tied to our basic understanding of how to read the Bible. I believe the Bible is a Christ-centered book, and that a truly biblical eschatology must be centered around the person and work of Jesus Christ.

### Preface | Kim Riddlebarger

•The New Testament presents a Christcentered reading of redemptive history and reinterprets the place of Israel in that redemptive history in light of the coming of Jesus Christ, who is the true Israel.

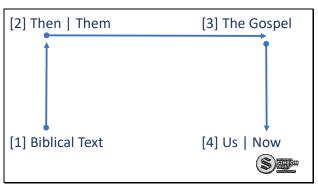
#### Preface | Kim Riddlebarger

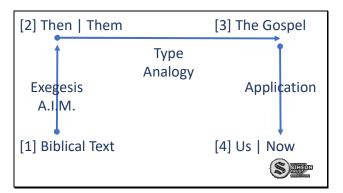
•Understanding the difference between the amillennial hermeneutic and the dispensational hermeneutic is the key to understanding the essence of this debate.

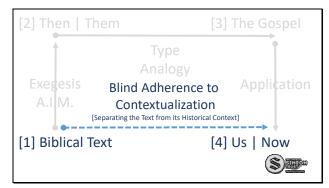
#### 3 Categories in Eschatology

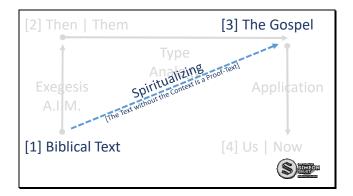
- 1. The Issue is **Hermeneutics**
- 2. What is **Dispensationalism**?
- 3. Why | How did I change and Miscellaneous Matters

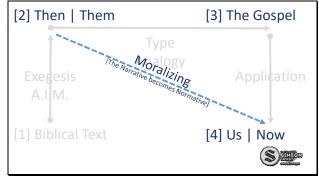












FOR EXAMPLE			
	Shadow   Type	Substance   A	nti-Type
THE TEXT Gen. 12:1-3	THEM   THEN	GOSPEL	US   NOW
A Land	Joshua 1:2-6; 21:43	Hebrews 4:1ff	
A Seed	Exodus 1:9, 10 Numbers 1:17-46 (*46); Josh. 24:3	Galatians 3:16	]S:
A Blessing	Joshua 2:8-14 [Rahab]; [Gibeonites] 9:22- 27 [Proselytes]	Eph. 1:3	Sſ

# Literal or Literary?

What's the Difference?

### LITERAL

- Literal interpretation asserts that a biblical text is to be interpreted according to the "plain meaning" conveyed by its grammatical construction and historical context. The literal meaning is held to correspond to the intention of the authors.
- www.britannica.com/topic/literal-interpretation

# LITERARY | GENRE

- The Bible is a work of literature. Literature comes in different genres, or categories based on style, and each is read and appreciated differently from another.
- https://www.gotquestions.org/Bible-genres.html

# LITERARY | GENRE

- For example, to confuse a work of science fiction with a medical textbook would cause many problems—they must be understood differently. And both science fiction and a medical text must be understood differently from poetry.
- https://www.gotquestions.org/Bible-genres.html

# LITERARY | GENRE

- Historical Narrative Plot Line [Much of the OT; Gospels]
- Legal Documents Royal Gift Covenant and Vassal Treaty [The LAW]
- Poetic | Wisdom Literature Parallelism [Psalms], Proverbs [Proverbs are often metaphorical and use formulaic language], and Symbolism [Song of Solomon]

# LITERARY | GENRE

- Didactic Letters [Paul's Letters]
- Parables [Metaphor; Similes "Like or As"]
- Prophetic Something future finding fulfillment in Christ
- Apocalyptic Symbolic language of future events

# **APOCALYPTIC**

- apocalyptic literature, literary genre that foretells supernaturally inspired cataclysmic events that will transpire at the end of the world. A product of the Judeo-Christian tradition, apocalyptic literature is characteristically pseudonymous; it takes narrative form, employs esoteric language, expresses a pessimistic view of the present, and treats the final events as imminent.
- https://www.britannica.com/art/apocalyptic-literature

# APOCALYPTIC

- The earliest <u>apocalypses</u> are Jewish works that date from about 200 bce to about 165 bce. Whereas earlier Jewish writers, the Prophets, had foretold the coming of disasters, often in esoteric language, they neither placed these disasters in a narrative framework nor conceived of them in eschatological terms. During the time of the Hellenistic domination of Palestine and the revolt of the Maccabees, however, a pessimistic view of the present became coupled with an expectation of an apocalyptic scenario, which is characterized by an imminent crisis, a universal judgment, and a supernatural resolution.
- https://www.britannica.com/art/apocalyptic-literature

### **SYMBOLISM**

- For Example; real things are assigned symbolic meaning.
  - •Jesus as a Lamb (Rev. 5:6, 8, 12, 13).
  - •Satan as a Serpent (Rev. 12:9, 14, 15).
  - Angels as stars (Rev. 1:20).
  - Churches as Lampstands (Rev. 1:20).
  - •Two witness as olive trees and lampstands (Rev. 11:3, 4)

# SYMBOLISM

• For Example; Numbers are assigned significance and occur as mnemonic devices or means of remembering something else.

• Chapters 2 and 3 7 Churches

• Chapters 6-8:5 7 Seals

• Chapter 7 144,000 Jews

• Chapters 8:6-11:19 7 Trumpets

• Chapter 13:16 666

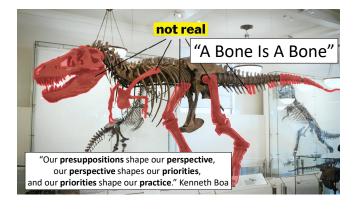
Chapter 16 7 Bowls

Chapter 20 Millennium



# **PROPHECY**

- All Biblical Prophecy is Christo-Centric.
  - All future events point to and find fulfillment in Christ.
  - Thus, all promises made to Israel are fulfilled in Christ.





### **PROPHECY**

- Best Sellers in Christian Prophecies -Amazon.com
- 2. <u>Prophecy and End Times Christian</u> Books - Moody Publishers
- 3. Best Selling Prophecies Books





