

Bible Time Line

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1st Century

2nd Century

3rd Century

4th Century



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THE JUDGES



JUDGE	DESCRIPTION	YEARS JUDGED
OTHNIEL	After 8 years of oppression from King Cushan of Aram, Othniel went to war and delivered Israel.	40 years
EHUD	After 18 years of oppression from King Eglon of Moab, Ehud killed Eglon, went to war against Moab, and was victorious.	80 years
SHAMGAR	Shamgar killed 600 of the Philistines with a poking device used to move animals along.	unknown
DEBORAH	After 20 years of oppression from King Jabin of Canaan, Deborah convinced Barak to attack, Barak was victorious.	40 years
GIDEON	After 7 years of Midianite oppression, Gideon defeated the Midianites with only 300 men, using trumpets and jars.	40 years
TOLA	The son of Puah son of Dodo from the tribe of Issachar. He lived in Ephraim.	23 years
JAIR	A man from Gilead who had 30 sons who rode 30 donkeys, and they had 30 towns in Gilead.	22 years
JEPHTHAH	After 18 years of Ammonite oppression, Jephthah delivered Israel after making a vow with the Lord.	6 years
IBZAN	Ibzan was from Bethlehem. He had 30 sons and 30 daughters.	7 years
ELON	Elon was from the tribe of Zebulun.	10 years
ABDON	Abdon, son of Hillel, had 40 sons and 30 grandsons who rode on 70 donkeys.	8 years
SAMSON	A Nazirite with superhuman strength. He killed 1,000 Philistines with a jawbone; destroyed a Philistine temple.	20 years

Statue in the Book of Daniel

Daniel 2:26–45



Head of Fine Gold

Babylonia (626–539 BC)

Chest and Arms of Silver

Medo-Persia (539–332 BC)

Belly and Thighs of Bronze

Greece (332–63 BC)

Legs of Iron and Feet of Iron and Clay

A Divided Kingdom/Rome

The Stone

The Everlasting Kingdom of God

“There before you stood a large statue—an enormous, dazzling statue, awesome in appearance.”

—Daniel 2:31

The illustration of the statue is based on a carving of King Nebuchadnezzar's grandson, Nabonidus. It is the most accurate representation of the Babylonian style of art.

Head of Fine Gold—Babylonia (626–539 BC)



Historical and Bible Background

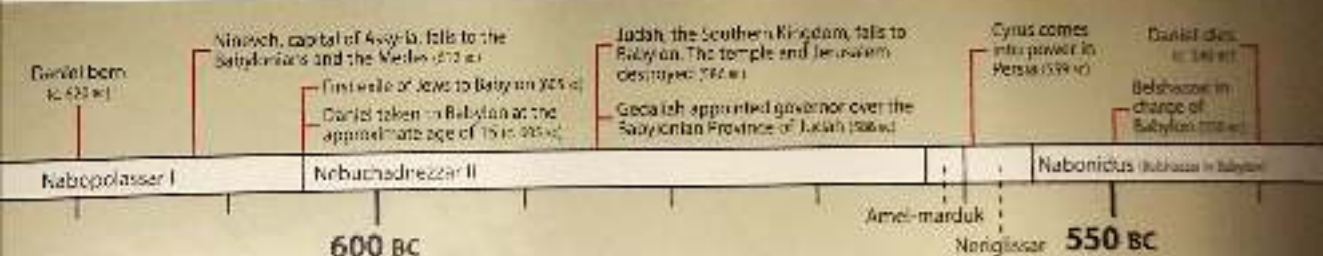
- About 600 years before Jesus was born, Babylonia (Iraq today) was the most powerful and wealthy kingdom in the Middle East.
- King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon besieged Jerusalem and took Daniel and others captive to Babylon to serve in his court. Nebuchadnezzar also took some of the sacred objects and vessels from the temple of God back to Babylon.
- One night, Nebuchadnezzar had a dream. The king threatened to kill his advisors if they could not both tell him the dream and interpret it (Dan. 2:5–11).
- Daniel asked the king for some time to interpret the dream. After Daniel prayed, God revealed the dream and its meaning to him (Dan. 2:12–23).
- The dream showed a statue with four sections. The head was gold. The chest was silver. The belly and thighs were bronze. The legs were made of iron and the feet were iron mixed with clay. A large rock struck and destroyed the statue and became a huge mountain and filled the whole earth (Dan. 2:31–35).
- Daniel told King Nebuchadnezzar the dream and interpreted it (Dan. 2:36–45). The king made Daniel ruler over Babylonia.

Head of the Statue (Daniel 2)

- The head of the statue, made from fine gold, represented the kingdom of Babylonia, which the Lord gave King Nebuchadnezzar to rule.
- The gold symbolized the superior power of Babylonia.
- Eventually Babylonia would be destroyed by an inferior kingdom.
- When King Nebuchadnezzar heard Daniel's interpretation, he said, "Surely your God is the God of gods and the Lord of kings and a revealer of mysteries, for you were able to reveal this mystery."

Vision of Beasts – Lion (Daniel 7)

- More than 50 years after King Nebuchadnezzar's dream, Daniel had a vision about four great beasts (that were like a lion with eagle's wings, a bear, a leopard, and a terrifying powerful beast).
- The four beasts are four kingdoms. Nebuchadnezzar of the Babylonian kingdom is compared to a lion in Jeremiah 4:7; 50:44, and to an eagle in Ezekiel 17:3, 11–12.
- Images of lions with eagle's wings were popular in Babylonia, and can be found on ancient Babylonian architecture and currency. (Daniel 7:4)



Chest and Arms of Silver—Medo-Persia (539-332 BC)



Historical and Bible Background

- In 539 BC, Darius the Mede (from Media) took Babylon without a fight.
- By 538 BC, Mesopotamia and Judah were under Persian rule. Later the Persians gained control of Egypt and Libya.
- King Cyrus and the other kings of the Persian empire developed a policy that allowed all people the freedom to worship their own gods, and live their own ways.
- In 538 BC, Cyrus issued a decree ordering the restoration of the Jewish community. Jews were allowed to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple (Ezra 1:2-4).
- The Persians paid to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 6:8).
- The vessels taken by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon were returned to their rightful place in Jerusalem (Ezra 1:7-11).
- In 457 BC, King Artaxerxes of Persia sent Ezra to Judah for religious reform and spiritual guidance (Ezra 7:1-6).
- Nehemiah governed Judah from 444-430 BC. While in Judah, Nehemiah rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem.

Chest and Arms of Statue (Daniel 2)

- The chest and arms made of silver represented the kingdom of Medo-Persia, which is the second power that would rise after Babylon.
- Silver, which is of lesser value than gold, symbolized the inferior status of Medo-Persia to Babylon.
- Eventually Persia would be conquered by another kingdom.

Vision of Beasts – Bear (Daniel 7)

- Daniel's vision of the beasts had shown a beast that looked like a bear.
- The bear was raised on one side, which may illustrate the dominance of Persia over Media.
- It had three ribs in its mouth, which may have illustrated the three major empires Persia conquered (Babylon, Egypt, and Lydia).
- The bear was commanded to devour much flesh, which may have been a reference to Persia's military expansion throughout the ancient world.



Belly and Thighs of Bronze—Greece (332-63 BC)



Historical and Bible Background

- In 332 BC, Alexander the Great of Greece conquered the kingdom of Persia, and expanded his kingdom as far east as the Indus river.
- Alexander the Great brought with him rapid Hellenization, the spread of Greek culture, language, and religion into the entire civilized world.
- After Alexander's death in 323 BC, his generals fought over the conquered land.
- After more than 40 years of struggles and warfare (323-280 BC), four major divisions emerged: Egypt (Ptolemies), Syria (Seleucids), Macedonia (Antigonids), and Pergamum (Attalids).
- For over 150 years, the Jews were either under the control of the Ptolemies or the Seleucids.
- From 175-163 BC, the Seleucid ruler Antiochus IV Epiphanes tried to force the Jews to abandon their law and adopt Greek culture. In 167 BC, he desecrated the Jewish temple by sacrificing a pig on an altar to the Greek god Zeus.
- In response to the desecration of the temple, a Jewish priest named Judas Maccabeus led a revolt.
- Maccabeus won, and in 164 BC, the temple was cleansed and rededicated. This rededication is celebrated every year as Hanukkah.

Belly and Thighs of Statue (Daniel 2)

The belly and thighs made of bronze represent the kingdom of Greece. This third kingdom would extend throughout the known world. Bronze, which is of lesser value than silver, symbolized the inferior status of Greece to that of Persia. Eventually Greece would be conquered by another kingdom.

Vision of Beasts - Leopard (Daniel 7)

- Daniel's vision of the leopard with four heads and four wings may represent the kingdom of Greece.
- The four wings may illustrate the speed of Alexander the Great's conquest.
- The four heads may represent the division of Alexander's kingdom into four provinces after Alexander's death: Egypt under the Ptolemies, Syria under the Seleucids, Macedonia under the Antigonids, and Pergamum under the Attalids.

Under the Greek conquer Egypt and Palestine. Hellenistic (or High) culture.

Alexandrian empire divided; Ptolemy rules Egypt, Seleucus rules Persia and Syria, Antigonius rules Macedonia and Greece (323 BC). The Attalids rule Pergamum.

Septuagint (50) script was translated into Greek in Alexandria (280 BC).

Judas Maccabeus leads Jewish revolt against the Seleucids (175 BC).

The temple in Jerusalem is desecrated.

Temple in Jerusalem rededicated (164 BC).

Ptolemies of Egypt

Seleucids of Syria

Hasmonean Dynasty

Under Greek
300 BC

250 BC

200 BC

150 BC

100 BC

Legs of Iron and Feet of Iron and Clay—Rome



Historical and Bible Background

- Scholars suggest that the fourth kingdom is the Roman empire; however, the Bible does not specifically identify this kingdom as Rome.
- In 63 bc, Roman General Pompey conquered Jerusalem.
- On March 15, 44 bc, Julius Caesar was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius, who fled to the East. Two years later, Octavian and Mark Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi.
- In 37 bc, Herod the Great was appointed king of Judea by Octavian and Mark Antony.
- In 27 bc, Caesar Augustus (Octavian) became the first Roman Emperor.
- During his reign, Herod the Great began to refurbish the temple in Jerusalem.
- Jesus was born in Bethlehem, c. 6–4 bc.
- In ad 6, Judea became a Roman province ruled by a governor.
- Jesus Christ was crucified by the governor of Judea, Pontius Pilate. Three days after his death, Jesus rose from the dead and was seen by more than 500 people (c. ad 30).
- In ad 70, the Romans destroyed the Jewish temple and Jerusalem.
- Over time, the Roman Empire weakened due to conflict within its borders and invaders attacking from outside.
- The Roman Empire fell in ad 476.

Legs and Feet of Statue (Daniel 2)

- The legs were made of iron and the feet were a mixture of both iron and clay.
- The legs of iron suggest that this kingdom would be strong as iron and would break, smash and crush things.
- This kingdom would be a divided kingdom, different from the others, both strong and weak, like iron is strong and clay is brittle.
- This kingdom would have a mixture of people who would not be united (Dan. 2:41–43; 7:23).

Vision of Beasts – Terrifying Beast (Daniel 7)

- Daniel had a vision of a terrifying beast with ten horns and iron teeth.
- The beast's ten horns are ten kings that would rise from this kingdom.
- After them, another man (the "little horn" with eyes and a mouth that boasts) would speak against God and persecute God's people. Three of the first horns (kings) would be uprooted. Eventually the terrifying beast would be thrown into the blazing fire.

Pompey conquers Jerusalem for Rome (63 bc)

Julius Caesar, Crassus and Pompey form the first Triumvirate (60 bc)

Jesus born in Bethlehem (c. 6–4 bc)

Jesus crucified in 30 ad

Crucifixion, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ (c. 30 ad)

Paul's conversion (c. ad 44)

Jewish temple destroyed (ad 70)

Julius Caesar, Crassus, Pompey

Caesar Augustus (Octavian)

Tiberius

Claudius

Nero

Domitian

Trajan

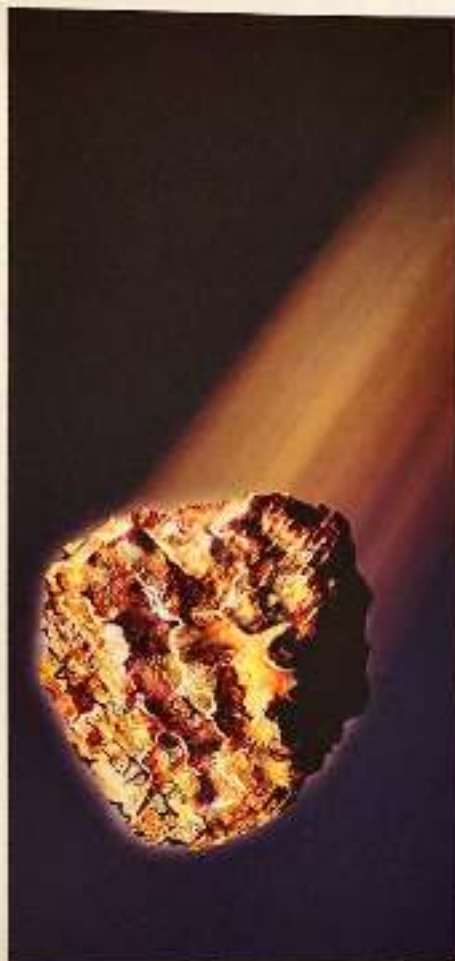
50 BC

AD 1

AD 50

AD 100

Stone Cut Out—Everlasting Kingdom



Bible References & Spiritual Application

- The stone represents God's eternal kingdom that is more powerful than any other kingdom.
- At the time of Daniel, the temple in Jerusalem was in shambles and the people of Israel were placed in captivity. The defeated captives may have feared that their God was weak and unfaithful.
- Daniel's writing demonstrates that in the midst of despair, God is still present, powerful, and in control. Kingdoms and rulers come and go, but God is ultimately in charge (Dan. 2:20–21; 7:9–14, 27).
- Despite Babylon's wealth and power, Daniel emphasized that God's kingdom is eternal and more powerful than any earthly kingdom (Dan. 2:44).
- The book of Daniel shows that God did not forget his promises. God's promises have been fulfilled in the Son of Man (Dan. 7:13–14), who established an everlasting kingdom on earth (Dan. 2:44; 7:27).

The Rock (Daniel 2)

- A stone was cut out, not by human hands, and it struck the statue on its feet of iron and clay and broke them in pieces. Then the rest of the statue broke into pieces and what remained was carried away in the wind. Then the stone that struck the statue became a great mountain that filled the whole earth.
- Daniel told the king that God will set up a kingdom that will crush all earthly kingdoms and bring them to an end.
- God's kingdom will never be destroyed and will endure forever.

Vision of Beasts

The Son of Man (Daniel 7)

- After seeing the four beasts in a vision, Daniel saw one like a son of man, coming with the clouds of heaven.
- The son of man (Jesus) approached the Ancient of Days (God, the Father) and was led into his presence.
- The son of man was given authority, glory and sovereign power.
- All peoples, nations and people of every language worshiped him.
- His dominion is an everlasting dominion that will not pass away, and his kingdom will never be destroyed.

The Son of Man – The Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. Revelation 22:13

The Statue and the Vision of Beasts

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM

(Daniel 2)

HEAD
(FINE GOLD)

DANIEL'S VISION

(Daniel 7)

LION
with eagle's wings

THE KINGDOMS

(Dates kingdom occupied Judah)

BABYLONIA
King Nebuchadnezzar
to Belshazzar
(605 BC – 539 BC)

CHEST AND ARMS
(SILVER)

BEAR
raised on one side;
three ribs in its mouth

MEDO-PERSIA
King Cyrus to Darius III
(539 BC – 332 BC)

BELLY AND THIGHS
(BRONZE)

LEOPARD
with four wings
and four heads

GREECE
Alexander the Great
and the Four Divisions
(332 BC – 63 BC)

**LEGS (IRON)
& FEET (IRON AND CLAY)**

BEAST
iron teeth, ten horns;
small horn with
eyes and mouth

A DIVIDED KINGDOM
Many scholars believe this
kingdom to be Rome
(63 BC through
the time of Jesus)

STONE
(CUT OUT, NOT BY
HUMAN HANDS)

SON OF MAN
(Jesus Christ)

**THE EVERLASTING
KINGDOM OF GOD**

100 Prophecies Fulfilled by Jesus

Jesus' Birth

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
Be of the offspring of the woman; shall bruise the serpent's head	Genesis 3:14-15 So the Lord God said to the serpent . . . "And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers ; he will crush your head , and you will strike his heel."	Galatians 4:4 But when the time had fully come, God sent his Son, born of a woman, born under law. Hebrews 2:14 Since the children have flesh and blood, he too shared in their humanity so that by his death he might destroy him who holds the power of death . . . that is, the devil. 1 John 3:8 He who does what is sinful is of the devil, because the devil has been sinning from the beginning. The reason the Son of God appeared was to destroy the devil's work.
All nations shall be blessed through Abraham	Genesis 18:17-18 Then the Lord said . . . "Abraham will surely become a great and powerful nation, and all nations on earth will be blessed through him. " Also Genesis 12:3 ; 22:18 ; 26:4 ; 28:14 .	Acts 3:25-26 "He said to Abraham: 'Through your offspring all peoples on earth will be blessed.' When God raised up his servant, he sent him first to you to bless you." Also Matthew 1:1 ; 17 ; Galatians 3:15 .
Be of the tribe of Judah	Genesis 49:8-10 "Judah, your brothers will praise you . . . The scepter will not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, until he comes to whom it belongs and the obedience of the nations is his." Micah 5:2 "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times."	Matthew 1:1-3 A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham . . . Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, Judah the father of Perez and Zerah . Hebrews 7:14 For it is clear that our Lord descended from Judah . . . Revelation 5:5 Then one of the elders said to me, "Do not weep! See, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, has triumphed. He is able to open the scroll and its seven seals."
Be born in the town of Bethlehem of Judah (Judah)	Micah 5:2-5 "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times?"	Matthew 2:1-6 After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judah, during the time of King Herod, Magi from the east came to Jerusalem and asked, "Where is the one who has been born king of the Jews?"
Be born a king of the line of David	Isaiah 9:7 He will reign on David's throne and over his kingdom. Also 2 Samuel 7:12-13 . Jeremiah 23:5 ; 30:9 .	Matthew 1:1 A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham. Also Luke 1:32 ; Acts 13:22-23 .
A child to be born	Isaiah 9:6 For to us a child is born . . . he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God.	Luke 2:11 Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is Christ, the Lord.
Be born of a virgin	Isaiah 7:13-14 Then Isaiah said, "Hear now, you house of David! Is it not enough to try the patience of men? Will you try the patience of my God also? Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: The virgin will be with child and will give birth to a son, and will call him Immanuel (God with us). "	Matthew 1:18-23 His mother Mary was pledged to be married to Joseph, but before they came together, she was found to be with child through the Holy Spirit. Luke 1:26-35 God sent the angel . . . to a virgin pledged to be married to a man named Joseph, a descendant of David. The virgin's name was Mary.
Kings shall bring him gifts, fall down before him	Psalms 72:10-11 The kings of Tarshish and of distant shores will bring tribute to him; the kings of Sheba and Saba will present him gifts. All kings will bow down to him and all nations will serve him.	Matthew 2:1-11 After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judah, during the time of King Herod, Magi from the east came to Jerusalem . . . On coming to the house, they saw the child with his mother Mary, and they bowed down and worshipped him. Then they opened their treasures and presented him with gifts of gold and of incense and of myrrh.
Be born of the seed of Abraham	Genesis 17:7-8 ; 26:3-4 .	Matthew 1:1 ; 17 ; Galatians 3:16 ; 29 ; Hebrews 2:16 .
Be born of the seed of Isaac	Genesis 17:9 ; 21:12 ; 26:2-4 .	Matthew 1:2 ; 17 ; Romans 9:7 ; Hebrews 11:17-19 .
Be of the seed of Jacob; a star out of Jacob	Genesis 28:13-14 ; Numbers 24:17 ; 19 .	Matthew 1:2 ; Luke 1:33 ; 3:23-38 .
Be a firstborn son, sanctified	Exodus 13:2 ; Numbers 3:13 ; 8:17 .	Luke 2:7 ; 23 .
Be a rod out of the stem of Jesse	Isaiah 11:1 ; 2 .	Matthew 1:6 ; Acts 13:22-23 .
Massacre of children	Jeremiah 31:15 .	Matthew 2:16-18 .
Have eternal existence	Isaiah 52 .	John 1:1 ; 4:8-14 ; Colossians 1:15-19 .

Color Key

- Prophecies more than 1,200 years before Jesus' birth are highlighted in green.
- Prophecies more than 800 years before Jesus' birth are highlighted in yellow.
- Prophecies more than 500 years before Jesus' birth are highlighted in blue.

Jesus' Life and Ministry

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
Be called out of Egypt	Hosea 11:1 "When Israel was a child, I loved him, and out of Egypt I called my son."	Matthew 2:13-15, 19-21 So he ... took the child and his mother during the night and left for Egypt.
Be rejected by his brothers	Psalms 69:8 I am a stranger to my brothers, an alien to my own mother's sons.	John 7:3-5 Jesus' brothers said to him, "You ought to leave here ... so that your disciples may see the miracles you do!" for even his own brothers did not believe in him.
Rulers take council against him	Psalms 2:1-2 Why do the nations conspire and the peoples plot in vain? The kings of the earth take their stand and the rulers gather together against the Lord and against his Anointed One.	Matthew 12:14 But the Pharisees went out and plotted how they might kill Jesus. Matthew 26:3-4 Then the chief priests and the elders ... plotted to arrest Jesus in some sly way and kill him. Matthew 26:47 Judas ... arrived. With him was a large crowd armed with swords and clubs, sent from the chief priests and the elders of the people. Also Luke 23:1-2
Be rejected as capstone	Psalms 118:22-23 The stone the builders rejected has become the capstone; the Lord has done this, and it is marvelous in our eyes.	Matthew 21:42 Jesus said to them, "Have you never read in the Scriptures? The stone the builders rejected has become the capstone."
Was to enter the temple	Malachi 3:1 "Then suddenly the Lord you are seeking will come to his temple; the messenger of the covenant, whom you desire, will come!" Also Haggai 2:3, 9	Matthew 21:12-16 Jesus entered the temple area and drove out all who were buying and selling there. Also Mark 11:11 ; Luke 2:25-47 ; 19:45-47
Call those who were not his people	Isaiah 55:4-5 Surely you will summon nations you know not, and nations that do not know you will hasten to you. Also Hosea 2:23	Romans 9:23-26 Even us, whom he also called, not only from the Jews but also from the Gentiles?
The King comes to Jerusalem riding on a donkey	Zephaniah 9:9 See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey; on a colt, the foal of a donkey.	Mark 11:1-10 When they brought the colt to Jesus and threw their cloaks over it, he sat on it. Also Matthew 21:1-5 ; Luke 19:28-38 ; John 12:14-15
Be a "stone of stumbling" to the Jews	Isaiah 8:14 And he will be a sanctuary, but for both houses of Israel he will be a stone that causes men to stumble and a rock that makes them fall. And for the people of Jerusalem he will be a trap and a snare.	Romans 9:31-33 Israel ... stumbled over the stumbling stone! As it is written, "See, I lay in Zion a stone that causes men to stumble and a rock that makes them fall, and the one who trusts in him will never be put to shame." 1 Peter 2:7-8 They stumble because they disobey the message—which is also what they were destined for.
Upon his coming, the deaf hear and the blind see	Isaiah 29:18 In that day the deaf will hear the words of the scroll, and out of gloom and darkness the eyes of the blind will see. Isaiah 35:5 Then will the eyes of the blind be opened and the ears of the deaf unobscured.	Matthew 11:5 the blind receive sight, the lame walk, those who have leprosy are cured, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and the good news is preached to the poor. Also Mark 7:37 ; Luke 7:19-22 ; John 9:39
Fulfill promises to Jews and be a light to the Gentiles	Isaiah 42:6 "I will keep you and will make you to be a covenant for the people and a light for the Gentiles." Isaiah 49:6 "I will also make you a light for the Gentiles, that you may bring my salvation to the ends of the earth."	Luke 2:25-32 "A light for revelation to the Gentiles and for glory to your people Israel." Acts 26:23 "That the Christ would suffer and, as the first to rise from the dead, would proclaim light to his own people and to the Gentiles."
A new everlasting covenant	Jeremiah 31:31-34 I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah. It will not be like the covenant I made with their forefathers ... I will put my law in their minds and write it on their hearts." Also Jeremiah 32:37-40 ; 50:5	Luke 22:15-20 "This cup is the new covenant in my blood!" Hebrews 10:15-20 "This is the covenant I will make with them after that time ... a new and living way opened for us." Also Matthew 26:27-29 ; Mark 14:22-24 ; Luke 22:15-20 ; 1 Corinthians 11:25 ; Hebrews 8:8-12
Be a prophet like Moses, speaking God's words	Deuteronomy 18:15, 18-19	Matthew 23:11 ; Luke 7:16 ; 24:19 ; John 6:14 ; 7:40 ; Acts 3:18-22
Be hated without reason	Psalms 35:19 ; 69:4	John 15:24-25

Color Key

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Prophecies more than 500 years before Jesus' birth are highlighted in blue.

Jesus' Life and Ministry

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
Come to do the will of God	Psalms 40:7-8	Matthew 26:39; Hebrews 10:5-9
Anointed by God	Psalms 45:6-7	Hebrews 1:8, 9
Have great zeal for God's house	Psalms 69:9	John 2:17
Care for the poor and needy	Psalms 72:12-14	Luke 7:22
Speak in parables with hidden meaning	Psalms 78:2	Matthew 13:10-16, 34-35; Luke 8:10
Will pray for his enemies	Psalms 109:4	Matthew 5:44; Luke 23:34
Be a priest after the order of Melchizedek	Psalms 110:4	Hebrews 5:1-6; 6:20; 7:13, 17
People's hearts are hardened	Isaiah 6:9-10	Matt. 13:13-15; John 12:37-40; Acts 28:26-27
His ministry in Zebulun, Naphtali, and Galilee	Isaiah 9:1-2	Matthew 4:12-16
The government is on his shoulders	Isaiah 9:6	Matthew 28:18; 1 Corinthians 15:24-25
Someone will prepare for the coming of the Lord	Isaiah 40:3-5	Matthew 3:3; Mark 1:2; Luke 3:3-5; John 1:23
The Spirit of the Lord rests upon him	Isaiah 11:2; 42:1; 61:1-2	Matt. 3:16; Mark 1:10; Luke 3:22; 4:18; John 1:32; 3:34; Acts 10:38
Be a healer and savior, do miracles	Isaiah 35:4-6	Matthew 9:30; 11:4-6; 12:22; 20:34; 21:14; Mark 7:32-35; John 9:1-7, 11:47
Be a shepherd who tends his sheep	Isaiah 40:10-11	John 10:11; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 2:25
Be a servant of God	Isaiah 42:1-4	Matthew 12:16-21
The Redeemer to come out of Zion	Isaiah 59:16-20	Romans 11:26-27
Nations shall walk in the light of the Lord	Isaiah 60:1-2	Matthew 4:16; Luke 2:32; John 12:46
Anointed to preach liberty to the captives	Isaiah 61:1-2	Luke 4:18-21; Acts 10:38
His Spirit poured out upon people	Joel 2:28-32	Acts 2:16-23
David's house shall be restored	Amos 9:11-12	Acts 15:16-18
God shall dwell among his people	Zechariah 2:10-13	John 1:14; Revelation 21:3
A new priesthood established	Zechariah 3:9	1 Peter 2:5, 9; Revelation 1:6, 5:10
Messenger sent to prepare the way before him	Malachi 3:1	Matthew 11:10; Mark 1:2, 4, 7; Luke 7:27-28
Prophet sent before the day of the Lord	Malachi 4:5-6	Matthew 11:13-14; Mark 9:11-12; Luke 1:17; 7:27-28

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Jesus' Death and Resurrection

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
Be Passover sacrifice with no bone broken	Exodus 12:46 It must be eaten inside one house; take none of the meat outside the house. Do not break any of the bones. Numbers 9:12 They must not leave any of it till morning or break any of its bones. When they celebrate the Passover, they must follow all the regulations. <i>Also Psalm 34:20</i>	John 19:31-36 But when they came to Jesus and found that he was already dead, they did not break his legs. . . . These things happened so that the scripture would be fulfilled: "Not one of his bones will be broken."
Be hung upon a tree as a curse for us	Deuteronomy 21:23 Be sure to bury him that same day, because anyone who is hung on a tree is under God's curse. You must not desecrate the land the Lord your God is giving you as an inheritance.	Galatians 3:13 Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us, for it is written: "Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree."
Be thirsty during his execution	Psalm 22:15 My strength is dried up like a potsherd, and my tongue sticks to the roof of my mouth; he you lay me in the dust of death.	John 19:28 Later, knowing that all was now completed, and so that the Scripture would be fulfilled, Jesus said, "I am thirsty."
Be accused by false witnesses	Psalm 27:12 Do not bend me over to the desire of my foes, for false witnesses rise up against me, breathing out violence. Psalm 35:11 Rubious witnesses came to warn; they question me on things I know nothing about.	Matthew 26:60 Many false witnesses came forward. Mark 14:55-61 Then some stood up and gave this false testimony against him.
Be struck on the head	Micah 5:1 They will strike Israel's ruler on the cheek with a rod.	Matthew 27:30 They spat on him, and took the staff and struck him on the head again and again.
Have hands and feet pierced	Psalm 22:16 Dogs have surrounded me, a band of evil men has encircled me; they have pierced my hands and my feet. Zechariah 12:10 They will look on me, the one they have pierced, and they will mourn for him as . . . for a firstborn son.	Matthew 27:35 They had crucified him. <i>Also John 19:18, 34-37</i> John 20:25-29 "Unless I see the nail marks in his hands . . . and put my hand into his side, I will not believe it." . . . Then he said: . . . Reach out your hand and put it into my side."
Have soldiers cast lots for his coat	Psalm 22:18 They divide my garments among them and cast lots for my clothing.	John 19:23-24 "This garment was seamless. . . . Let's not tear it," they said to one another. "Let's decide by lot, who will get it." <i>Also Matthew 27:35; Mark 15:24; Luke 23:34</i>
Be given gall and vinegar (sour wine)	Psalm 69:20-22 They put gall in my food and gave me vinegar for my thirst.	Matthew 27:34 There they offered Jesus wine to drink, mixed with gall; but after tasting it, he refused to drink it. <i>Also Matthew 27:48; Mark 15:25, 15:36; Luke 23:36; John 19:29</i>
Be beaten and spat upon	Isaiah 50:6 I offered my back to those who beat me, my cheeks to those who pulled out my beard; I did not hide my face from mocking and spitting.	Matthew 26:67 Then they spat in his face and struck him with their fists. Others slapped him. Matthew 27:30-30 They spat on him, and took the staff and struck him on the head again and again. <i>Also Mark 14:65; 15:15-19; Luke 22:63-65; John 19:1</i>
Be betrayed by a friend	Psalm 41:9 Even my close friend, whom I trusted, he who shared my bread, has lifted up his heel against me. Psalm 55:12-14 How many were insulting me, I could endure it; if a foe were rising himself against me, I could make room for him. But it is you, a man like myself, my companion, my close friend, with whom I once enjoyed sweet fellowship as we walked with the throng at the house of God.	Matthew 26:14-16 Then one of the Twelve . . . the one called Judas Iscariot . . . went to the chief priests and asked, "What are you willing to give me if I hand him over to you?" Matthew 26:23 Jesus replied, "The one who has dipped his hand into the bowl with me will betray me." <i>Also Matthew 26:47-50; Luke 22:3-23, 48; John 13:18-30; 18:2-5</i>
Be despised and rejected	Isaiah 53:2-3 He was despised and rejected by men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; he was despised and we esteemed him not.	Luke 17:25 But first he must suffer many things and be rejected by this generation. Luke 23:18 "Away with this man; Release Barabbas to us!" <i>Also Matthew 26:67; John 1:11</i>
Be accused and afflicted, but did not open his mouth	Isaiah 53:7 He was oppressed and afflicted, yet he did not open his mouth; he was led like a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is silent, so he did not open his mouth.	Matthew 27:12 When he was accused by the chief priests and the elders, he gave no answer. Luke 23:9 He pled him with many questions, but Jesus gave him no answer. <i>Also Matthew 26:62-63; 27:14; Mark 14:61; 15:3; John 19:9</i>
Commit his spirit into God's hand	Psalm 31:5 Into your hands I commit my spirit; O Lord, the God of truth.	Luke 23:46 Jesus called out with a loud voice, "Father, into your hands I commit my spirit." When he had said this, he breathed his last.

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Jesus' Death and Resurrection

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
Be buried with the rich	Isaiah 53:9 He was assigned a grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death, though he had done no violence, nor was any deceit in his mouth.	Matthew 27:57-60 There came a rich man from Arimathea, named Joseph, who had himself become a disciple of Jesus. he asked for Jesus' body, . . . and placed it in his own new tomb.
Be numbered (crucified) with transgressors	Isaiah 53:12 He poured out his life unto death, and was numbered with the transgressors.	Matthew 27:38 Two robbers were crucified with him. Also Mark 15:27-28; Luke 22:37; 23:32-33
The thirty pieces of silver buy the potter's field	Zechariah 11:12-13 So they paid me thirty pieces of silver; . . . I took the thirty pieces of silver and threw them into the house of the Lord to the potter.	Matthew 27:3, 6-10 Judas . . . returned the thirty silver coins to the chief priests and the elders . . . they decided to use the money to buy the potter's field.
Be sold for thirty pieces of silver	Zechariah 11:12	Matthew 26:14-15
Be Passover male lamb, without blemish, slain, with blood applied as protection from judgment	Exodus 12:1-11 Isaiah 53:7	John 1:29-36; 1 Corinthians 5:7-8; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Revelation 5:6-13; 7:14; 21:22-27; 22:1-4
Be lifted up, just as Moses lifted up a serpent	Numbers 21:9-9	John 3:14-15
Be raised from the dead	Psalms 16:8-11	Luke 24:6-8; John 20; Acts 1:3; 2:32; 13:34-37; 2 Timothy 2:8
Conquer death through his resurrection	Psalms 16:8-11; 49:13; 88:3	Acts 2:24-36; 13:30-39; 1 Corinthians 15:3-4
Feel forsaken by God	Psalms 22:1	Matthew 27:46; Mark 15:34
Be mocked and insulted by many	Psalms 22:7-8, 17	Matthew 27:31, 39-43; Mark 15:29-32; Luke 23:35-39
Friends stand afar off	Psalms 38:11; 88:18	Matthew 26:56-58; 27:53; Mark 15:40; Luke 23:49
Ascend on high	Psalms 68:18	Luke 24:51; Acts 1:9; Ephesians 4:8
Reproaches of others fall on him	Psalms 69:9	Romans 15:3
Another to succeed Judas	Psalms 109:1-8	Acts 1:16-20
Be a Son who is given	Isaiah 9:6	John 3:16; Romans 8:32
Swallow up death in victory	Isaiah 25:8	1 Corinthians 15:54-57
Be mistreated, hardly recognized	Isaiah 52:14	Hebrews 5:8; 1 Peter 2:21
Bear our griefs and carry our sorrows	Isaiah 53:4-5	Matthew 8:17; Romans 8:6-8
Be wounded for our transgressions	Isaiah 53:5	1 Corinthians 15:3; 2 Corinthians 5:21; 1 Peter 3:18
Be led as a lamb to the slaughter	Isaiah 53:7	John 1:29, 36; Acts 8:28-35; 1 Peter 1:19; Revelation 5:6
Be sinless and without guile	Isaiah 53:9	1 Peter 2:22
Make intercession for the transgressors	Isaiah 53:12	Luke 23:34 "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."
Be made into an offering for sin	Isaiah 53:10, 11	Acts 10:43; 13:38-39; Romans 3:21-26; 4:5-8; Ephesians 1:7; 1 Peter 2:14-25; 1 John 2:2
Be "cut off" at a specific time after Jerusalem wall is rebuilt, before the temple is destroyed	Daniel 9:24-26; Zechariah 9:9	Matt. 21:1-8; 1:15; 24:1-2; Luke 19:37-38; John 12:12-15
His body would be pierced	Zechariah 12:10	John 19:34-37
Shepherd smitten, sheep scattered (deserted by his followers)	Zechariah 13:6-7	Matthew 26:31, 56; Mark 14:27; John 16:32

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Jesus' Titles and Attributes

Prophecy	Old Testament References	New Testament Fulfillment
"I Am" (Jehovah)	Exodus 3:13-15	John 8:24; 13:19
A Prophet like Moses	Deuteronomy 18:18-19	John 1:21; 6:14; Acts 3:22-23; Hebrews 3:1-6
The throne of David established forever	2 Samuel 7:12-13, 16; 23-26; Psalm 89:3-4, 36-37; Isaiah 9:7; 1 Chronicles 17:11-14, 23-27	Luke 1:32-33; Acts 2:29-36; 2 Timothy 2:8; Hebrews 1:8
The promised Redeemer	Job 19:25-27; Psalm 130:7-8 Isaiah 59:20	Galatians 4:4-5; Titus 2:13-14
The Son of God	Psalm 2:7	Matt. 3:17; 8:29; 16:16; Mark 1:11; Luke 1:32, 35; Acts 13:33; Hebrews 1:5; 5:5; 2 Peter 1:17
Delights to do God's will	Psalm 40:8	John 4:34; 6:38
A King known for righteousness, anointed	Psalm 45:1-7	Hebrews 1:8-9
Seed of David	Psalm 89:3-4	John 7:42; Acts 13:22-23
The firstborn over all creation	Psalm 89:27	Romans 8:29; Colossians 1:15
Never changing, everlasting	Psalm 102:24-27	Hebrews 1:10-12; 13:8
David's son; David's Lord at God's right hand	Psalm 110:1	Matthew 22:41-45; Mark 12:35-37; 16:19; Acts 7:56; Romans 1:3; Ephesians 1:20; Hebrews 1:3
A Priest according to the order of Melchizedek	Psalm 110:4	Hebrews 5:5-6, 10; 6:20; 7:1-22
The Chief Cornerstone	Psalm 118:22-23	Matthew 21:42; Mark 12:10-11; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:10-12; Ephesians 2:20; 1 Peter 2:4-7
The way of repentance for all nations	Isaiah 2:2-4	Luke 24:47
Immanuel, God with us	Isaiah 7:14; 8:8-10	Matt. 1:21-23; John 1:14; 14:8-11; Colossians 2:9
A stone of stumbling, a rock of offense	Isaiah 8:14-15	Matt. 21:42-44; Romans 9:32, 33; 1 Peter 2:6-8
The light which has shone out of darkness	Isaiah 9:1-2	Matthew 4:14-16; Luke 2:32; John 1:4-5
Prince of Peace	Isaiah 9:6	John 14:27; Acts 10:36; Romans 5:1; Ephesians 2:14; Col. 1:20
Full of wisdom, power and righteousness	Isaiah 11:1-10	Acts 10:38; 1 Corinthians 1:30; Ephesians 1:17; Colossians 2:2-3
The key of the house of David is upon his shoulder	Isaiah 22:21-23	Revelation 3:7
The stone in Zion, a sure foundation	Isaiah 26:18	Romans 9:33; 1 Peter 2:6
God's elect Servant, in whom he delights	Isaiah 42:1-4	Matthew 12:17-21; Philippians 2:7
Spirit of the LORD shall rest on him	Isaiah 61:1	Matthew 3:16; Luke 4:18
The Righteous Branch	Jeremiah 23:5-6; 33:15-16	Romans 8:22; 1 Cor. 1:30; 2 Cor. 5:21; Philippians 3:9
The Good Shepherd	Ezekiel 34:23-24; 37:24	John 10:11; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 2:25
The enthroned High Priest	Zephaniah 3:12-13	Hebrews 7:11-28; 8:1-2
Sun of Righteousness; the Dayspring; our Light	Malachi 4:2-3	Luke 1:78; Ephesians 5:14; 2 Peter 1:19; John 8:12; Revelation 2:28; 22:16

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Four Views of the End Times

HISTORICAL PREMILLENNIALISM



What is historical premillennialism?

It is the belief that Christians will remain on the earth during the great tribulation, which will purify the churches by rooting out false believers. The second coming of Christ will precede the millennium, which is a literal, future event. God's promises of land and blessings to Abraham and his offspring were conditional promises based on their obedience. The church has replaced the nation of Israel as God's covenant people. God has maintained a covenant of grace throughout the Old and New Testaments with all who trusted in him. These believers—embodied today in the church—are the true Israel (Rom. 9:6–8; Gal. 6:16).

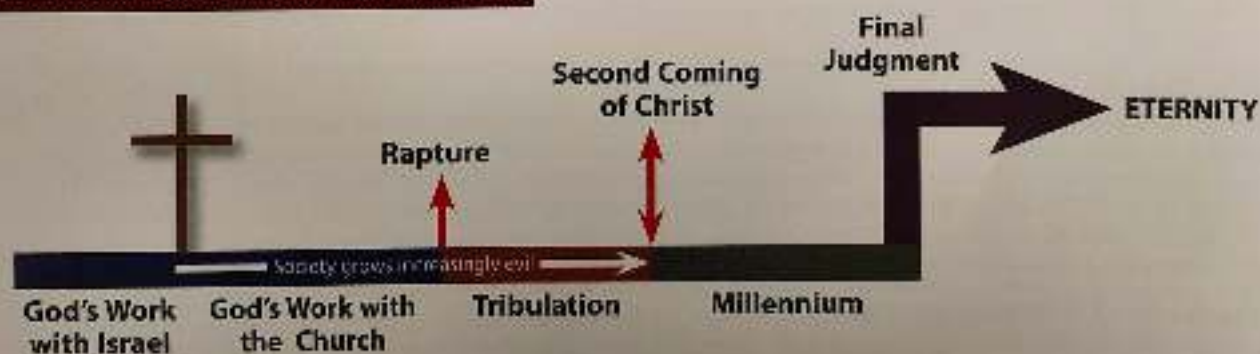
What Scriptures seem to support this view?

The revealing of the Antichrist precedes Christ's return (2 Thess. 2:3–4). The tribulation will root out false members from the churches (Rev. 2:22–23). The saints are on earth during the tribulation (Rev. 13:7). God's promises to Abraham and his offspring were conditional (Gen. 22:18; 2 Chron. 33:8; Isa. 1:19–20; Jer. 7:6–7). The New Testament frequently uses "Israel" and "the twelve tribes" to refer to Christians (Matt. 19:28–29; Rom. 9:6–8).

When has this view been popular?

It seems to have been the earliest view of the end times among Christians who lived just after the apostles, but it faded with later church fathers. Supporters included many early church fathers such as Lactantius, Irenaeus, Justin Martyr, and possibly Papias. Modern supporters include David Dockery, John Warwick Montgomery, George R. Beasley-Murray, Robert Gundry, and George E. Ladd.

DISPENSATIONAL PREMILLENNIALISM



What is dispensational premillennialism?

It is the belief that Jesus will come back to earth after a seven-year tribulation and will rule during a thousand-year millennium of peace on earth. God will still give to the nation of Israel the land described in Genesis 15:18. All references to Israel in Revelation refer to the nation of Israel. Most who hold this view are "pre-tribulationists"; they understand Revelation 4:1–2 to refer to the rapture. The rapture is the event when Christ removes Christians from the earth before the great tribulation begins. The rapture and the second coming of Jesus are two separate events. Others who hold this view are "mid-tribulationists"; they believe the rapture will occur during the tribulation.

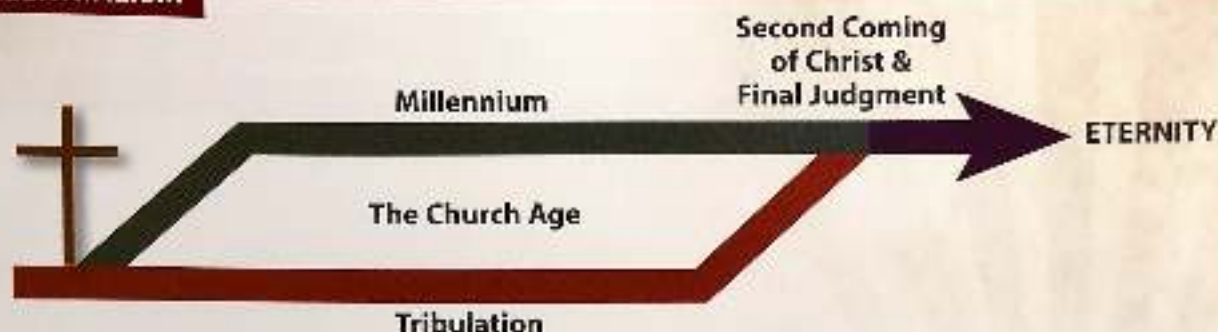
What Scriptures seem to support this view?

God will remove Christians before the tribulation (1 Thess. 5:9; Rev. 3:10). God's promises to Abraham and his offspring were unconditional (Gen. 15:7–21). The church is not specifically mentioned between Revelation 4 and 19.

When has this view been popular?

This view emerged in the 1800s among the Plymouth Brethren. It increased in popularity in the late 1800s and remains widespread today. Supporters include L. Nelson Darby, C.I. Scofield, Harry A. Ironside, Gleason Archer, Donald S. Barnhouse, Hal Lindsey, Chuck Smith, John MacArthur, Charles Ryrie, Charles Stanley, Norman L. Geisler, and Tim LaHaye.

AMILLENNIALISM



What is amillennialism?

It is the belief that the millennium is the spiritual reign of Jesus in the hearts of his followers. The "first resurrection" in Revelation 20:5 is not a physical restoration from the dead, but a spiritual resurrection (regeneration). Christ's triumph over Satan through his death and resurrection restrained the power of Satan on earth (Rev. 20:1-3). Persecution of Christians (tribulation) will occur until Jesus comes again, as will the expansion of God's kingdom (the millennium). When Christ returns, he will immediately defeat the powers of evil, resurrect the saved and the unsaved, judge them, and deliver them to their eternal destinies. Most references to Israel in Revelation are symbolic references to the people of God on earth.

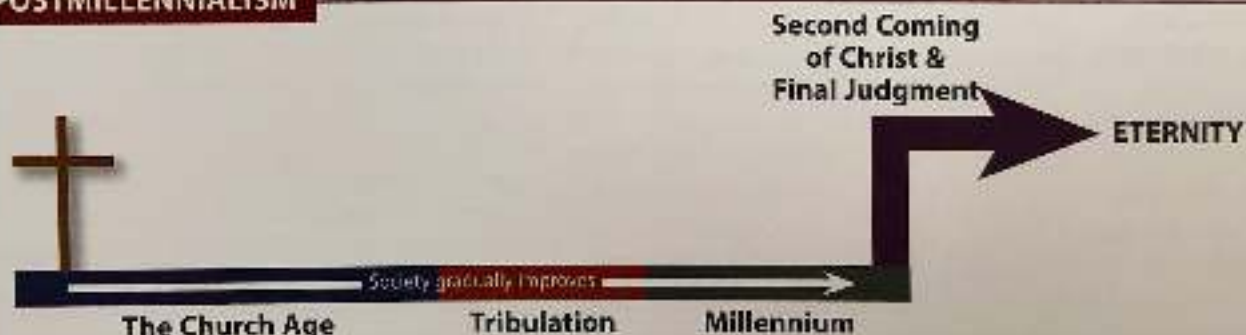
What Scriptures seem to support this view?

The Bible frequently uses the number 1,000 figuratively (Ps. 50:10; 90:4; 105:8; 2 Peter 3:8). The first resurrection could refer to the spiritual resurrection of those who trust Christ (Rev. 20:4; Rom. 11:13-15; Eph. 2:1-4). The second coming of Christ and the resurrection of the saved and the unsaved will occur at the same time (Dan. 12:2-3; John 5:28-29). The saints are on earth during the tribulation (Rev. 13:7).

When has this view been popular?

It became popular in the fifth century and has remained widespread throughout church history. Augustine was possibly the first amillennialist. Martin Luther and John Calvin held this view. Other supporters include E.Y. Mullins, Abraham Kuyper, G.C. Berkouwer, Herschel Hobbs, Stanley Grenz, and J. I. Packer.

POSTMILLENNIALISM



What is postmillennialism?

It is the belief that the second coming of Christ will occur after the millennium, which represents a long time period when, through the preaching of the gospel, most of the world will submit to Jesus. Satan will have no power over the earth, and evil regimes will collapse (Rev. 19:19-20:3). Christ will rule the earth through his Spirit and through his church. He will not, however, be physically present on the earth. The resurrection depicted in Revelation 20:4 represents the spiritual regeneration of people who trust in Jesus Christ. The second coming of Christ, the final conflict between good and evil, the defeat of Satan, the physical resurrection of all people, and the final judgment will occur together, immediately after the millennium (Rev. 20:7-15).

What Scriptures seem to support this view?

Every ethnic group will receive the gospel before the second coming (Matt. 24:14; Mark 13:10). The second coming of Christ and the resurrection of all people will occur at the same time (Dan. 12:2-3; John 5:28-29).

When has postmillennialism been popular?

The earliest writer who was clearly postmillennialist was Joachim of Fiore (1135-1202). Earlier leaders such as Eusebius, Athanasius, and Augustine may have also been postmillennialists. During the missionary expansion of the 1800s, this view increased in popularity. But in the early 1900s, a world war and economic depression raised questions about whether the world was becoming a better place, and postmillennialism diminished in popularity. Supporters include Jonathan Edwards, B.B. Warfield, Augustus H. Strong, Charles Hodge, R.L. Dabney, Loraine Boettner, and R.C. Sproul.

	Dispensational Premillennialism	Historical Premillennialism	Amillennialism	Postmillennialism
Will Jesus return physically?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
When will Jesus return?	After a 7-year tribulation; before the millennium.	After tribulation; before the millennium.	Anytime; a detailed time frame is not important.	After the millennium.
Do the rapture and second coming of Christ occur at the same time?	No, they are events separated by either 7 years (pre-tribulation rapture) or 3½ years (mid-tribulation rapture).	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will there be a great tribulation?	Yes	Yes	The tribulation occurs any time Christians are persecuted or wars and disasters occur.	Tribulation is either the first-century Jewish-Roman War or the ongoing conflict between good and evil prior to millennium.
Will Christians suffer during the tribulation?	Christians are either raptured before the tribulation (pre-tribulation rapture) or 3½ years into the tribulation (mid-tribulation rapture).	Yes, Christians will go through the tribulation and endure suffering and persecution for the cause of Christ.	Yes, Christians will suffer and endure persecution until Jesus returns; persecution will increase in the end.	Yes, Christians are called to share the gospel, and tribulation will occur when that gospel is opposed.
Will there be a literal 1,000-year millennium?	Yes, after the 7 year tribulation, Christ will return and reign for 1,000 years.	Yes, after the tribulation, Christ will return and reign for 1,000 years.	No, the millennium refers to the reign of Christ in the hearts of his believers.	No, the millennium refers to a period of peace when the gospel reaches all people.
Who is saved?	Christians only	Christians only	Christians only	Christians only
Is the modern state of Israel relevant to the prophecies in Revelation?	Yes	No	No	No
When was this view most held?	Became popular about 1860. Has increased in popularity.	The earliest view of the end times, emerging at the end of the first century.	Popularized in AD 400. Continues to be accepted today.	May have been popular as early as AD 300. Less popular today.

GLOSSARY OF END TIMES WORDS

666—Number of the beast, spelled out in Rev. 13:18 as *six hundred sixty-six*.

144,000—Group of believers who endure the great tribulation (Rev. 7:14).

Abomination of Desolation—An event that desecrates the temple in Jerusalem and is a signal to Jesus' followers that soon Jerusalem will be ruined (Matt. 24:15).

Antichrist—(from Greek, *antichristos*, in place of Christ) Anyone who denies what the apostles taught about Jesus Christ (1 John 2:18–22; 4:3; 2 John 1:7). Specifically, the antichrist is a Satanic counterfeit of Jesus Christ, described as "lawless" and as a "beast" (2 Thess. 2:3–8; Rev. 13:1–18; 17:3–17).

Apocalyptic Literature—(from Greek, *apokalypsis*, revealing) Jewish genre of writing structured around visions that figuratively pointed to hidden truths for the purpose of assuring God's people of the goodness of God's plans during periods of persecution.

Armageddon—(from Hebrew, *Har-Megiddon*, Mount Megiddo) The city of Megiddo was located between the Plain of Jezreel and Israel's western coast. Deborah, Gideon, Saul, Ahaziah, and Josiah fought decisive battles near Megiddo, so the valley of Megiddo became the symbol of a point of decisive conflict.

Babylon—In the book of Revelation, the name "Babylon" is symbolic, yet interpretations vary. It has been interpreted to refer to Jerusalem, Rome, or a one-world government and church.

Beasts, The Two—Symbolic creatures described in Rev. 11:7; 13:1–18. The first beast rises from the sea and has ten horns and seven heads that seem to point to Rome. The second beast rises from the earth with horns like a lamb and a voice like a dragon—in other words, a satanic parody of Jesus, the Lamb of God.

Church Age—Time period from the beginning of the church (about AD 30) until Jesus Christ returns for everyone who has trusted in him, as promised in John 14.

Eschatology—(from Greek, *eschatos* meaning "final" and *logos* meaning "word" or "idea") The study of the Bible's teachings about the events leading up to the second coming of Jesus.

Final Judgment—Event described in Rev. 20:11–15 when God resurrects all people, judges them from the great white throne, and delivers them to their eternal destinies.

First Coming of Christ—Earthly life and ministry of Jesus Christ, about 4 BC–AD 30.

Mark of the Beast—Indication of a person's allegiance to the teachings of the antichrist (Rev. 13:16–17). The people of God receive a similar mark indicating their allegiance to Jesus (Rev. 7:3; 9:4; 14:1; 22:4). Some interpreters believe that the mark of the beast will be an actual mark required by the Antichrist. Others understand the mark as a reference to someone's actions ("hand") and beliefs ("forehead") (Ex. 13:9, 16).

Millennium—(from Latin, *mille*, thousand) The 1,000-year reign of Jesus on earth described in Rev. 20:4–6.

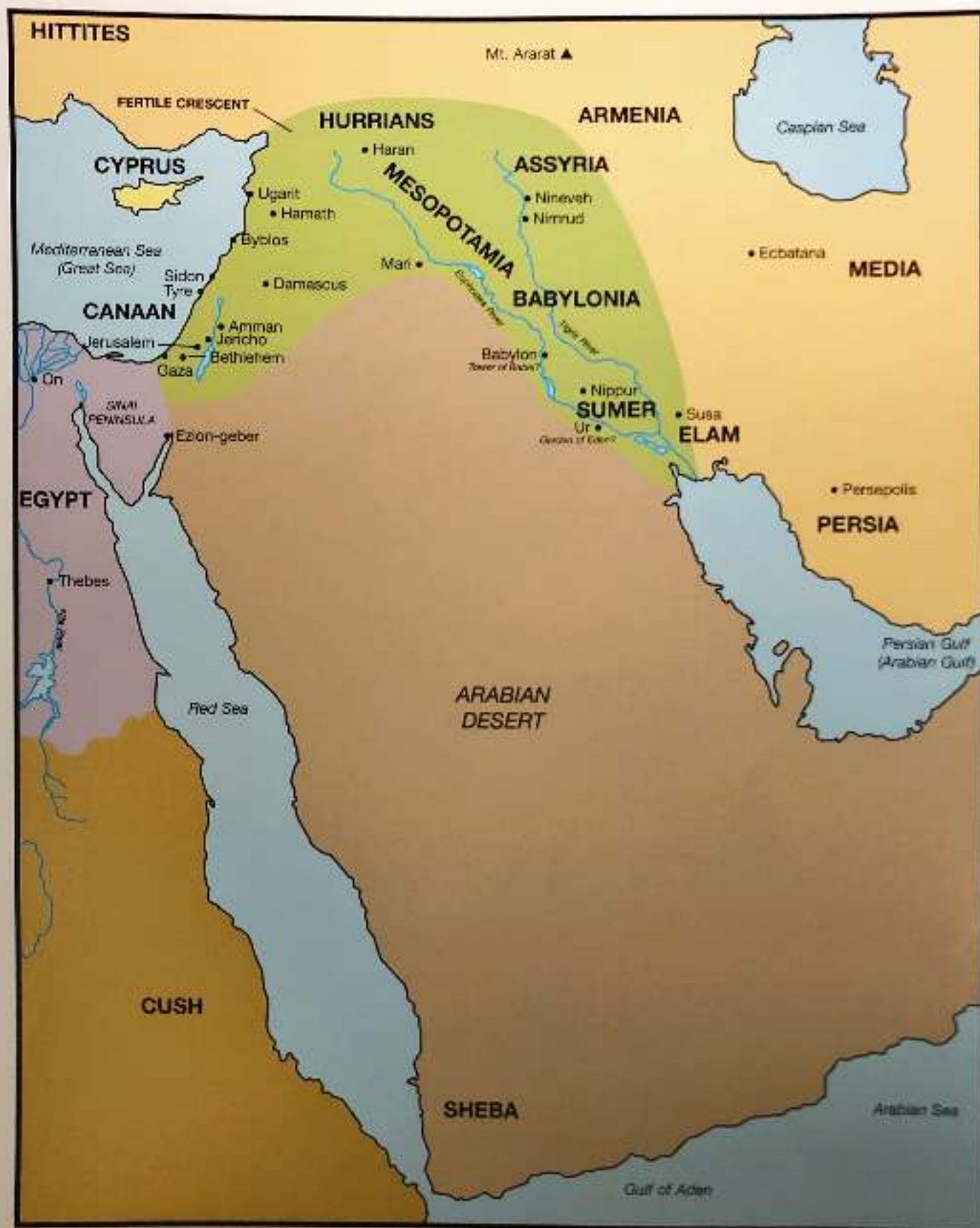
Rapture—(from Latin, *raptus*, carry away) Event described in 1 Thess. 4:15–17 when Jesus Christ returns for his people. Dispensational premillennialists believe that the rapture and the second coming of Jesus are two separate events.

Second Coming of Christ—Bodily return of Jesus to earth to reign as king.

Tribulation, Great—Time when disasters happen on the earth and people who are faithful to Jesus suffer intense persecution, possibly lasting seven years (Rev. 7:14).

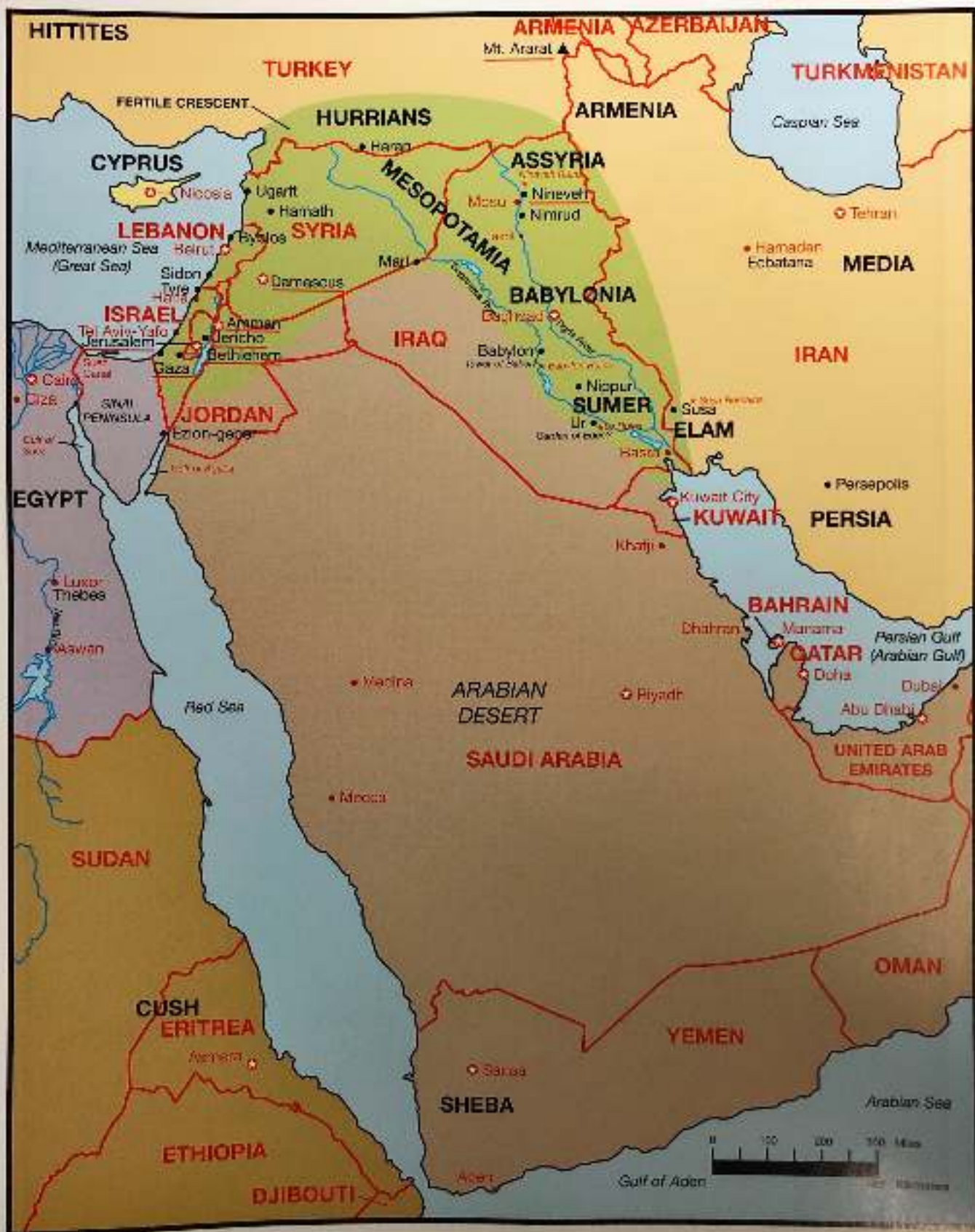
Witnesses, The Two—Two beings described in Rev. 11:1–14 who speak the truth about God before being killed and then resurrected.

Middle East: Then



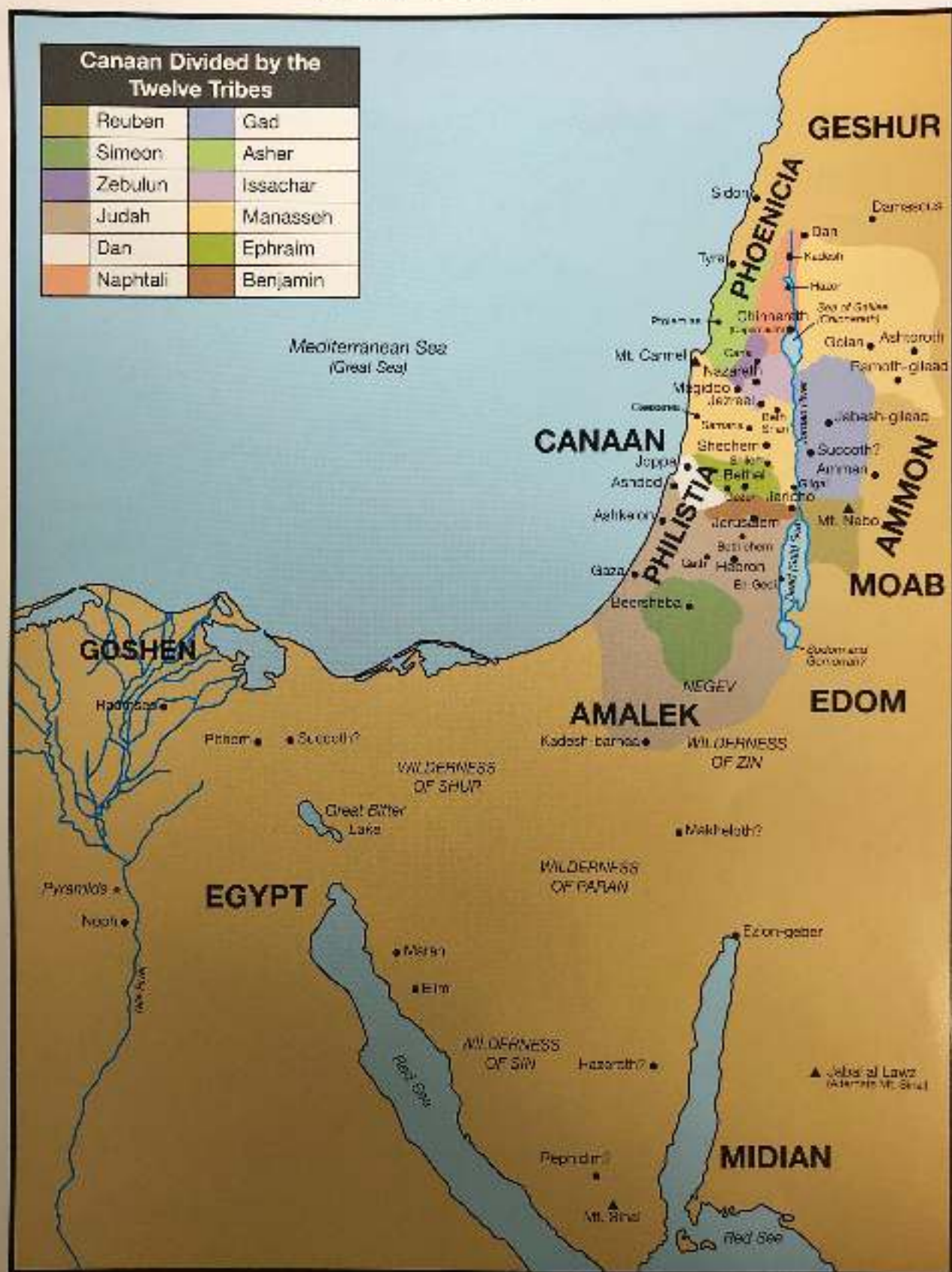
Middle East: **Now**

Ancient cities that exist today
are underlined> in red.



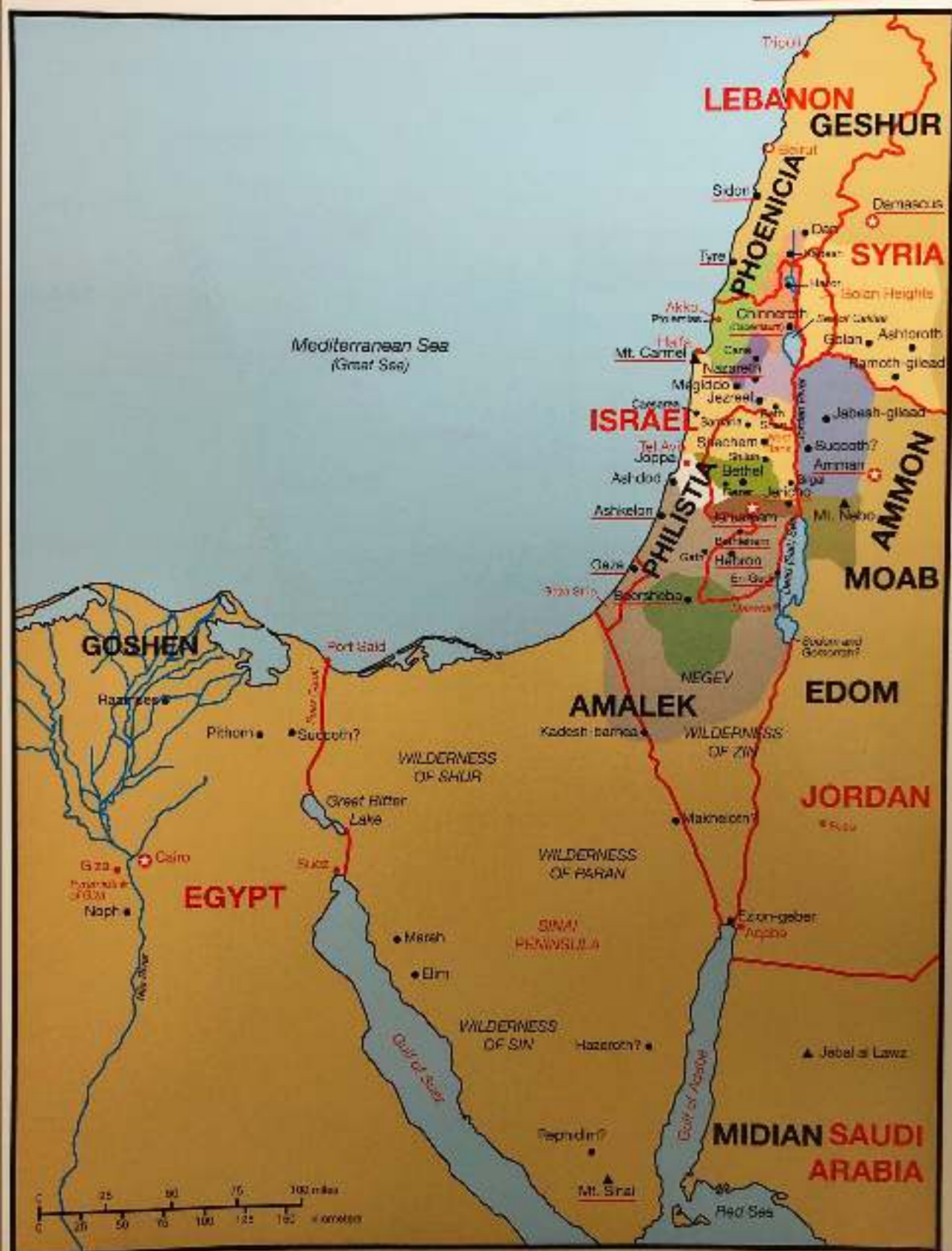
Holy Land: Then

Reuben	Gad
Simeon	Asher
Zebulun	Issachar
Judah	Manasseh
Dan	Ephraim
Naphtali	Benjamin



Holy Land: **Now**

Ancient cities that exist today
are underlined in red.



Expansion of the Assyrian Empire

Existing Empire

Expansion

Israel

Judah

King: Ashurnasirpal II (883 BC–859 BC)



King: Shalmaneser III (858 BC–823 BC)



Expansion of the Assyrian Empire

Existing Empire

Expansion

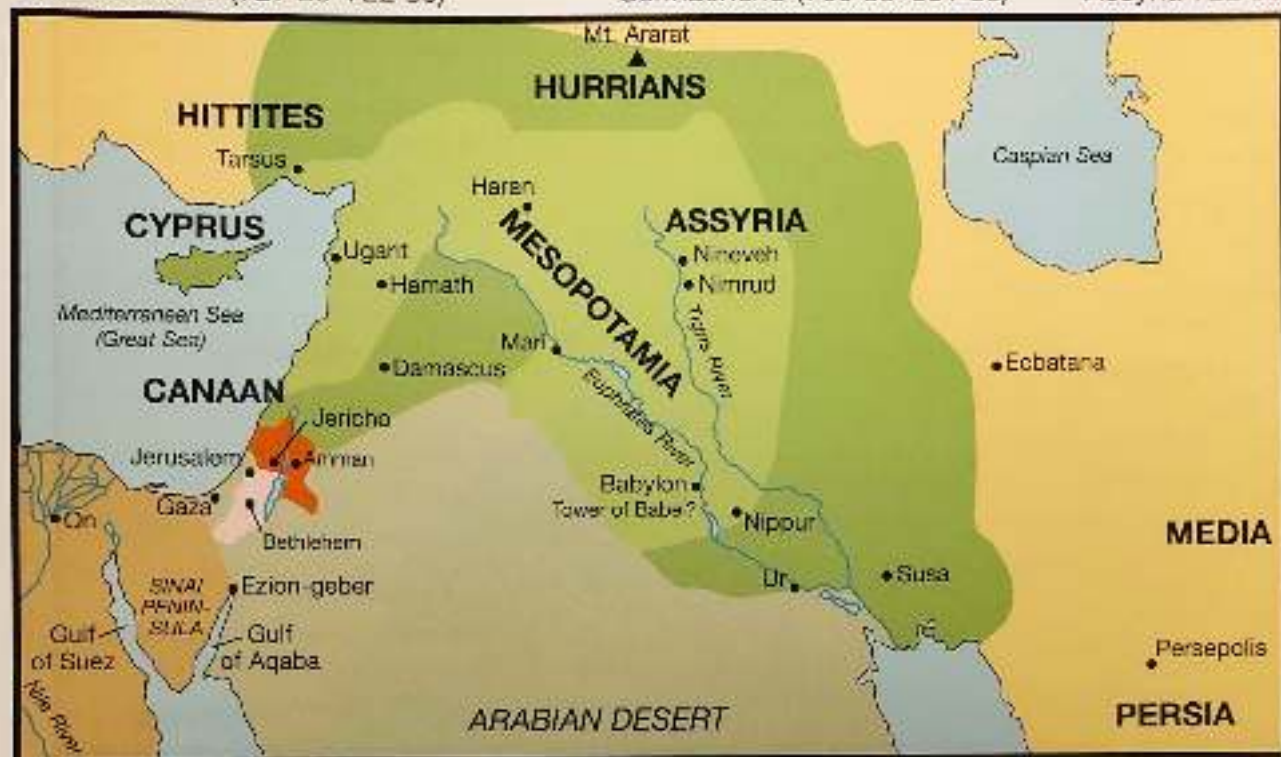
Israel

Judah

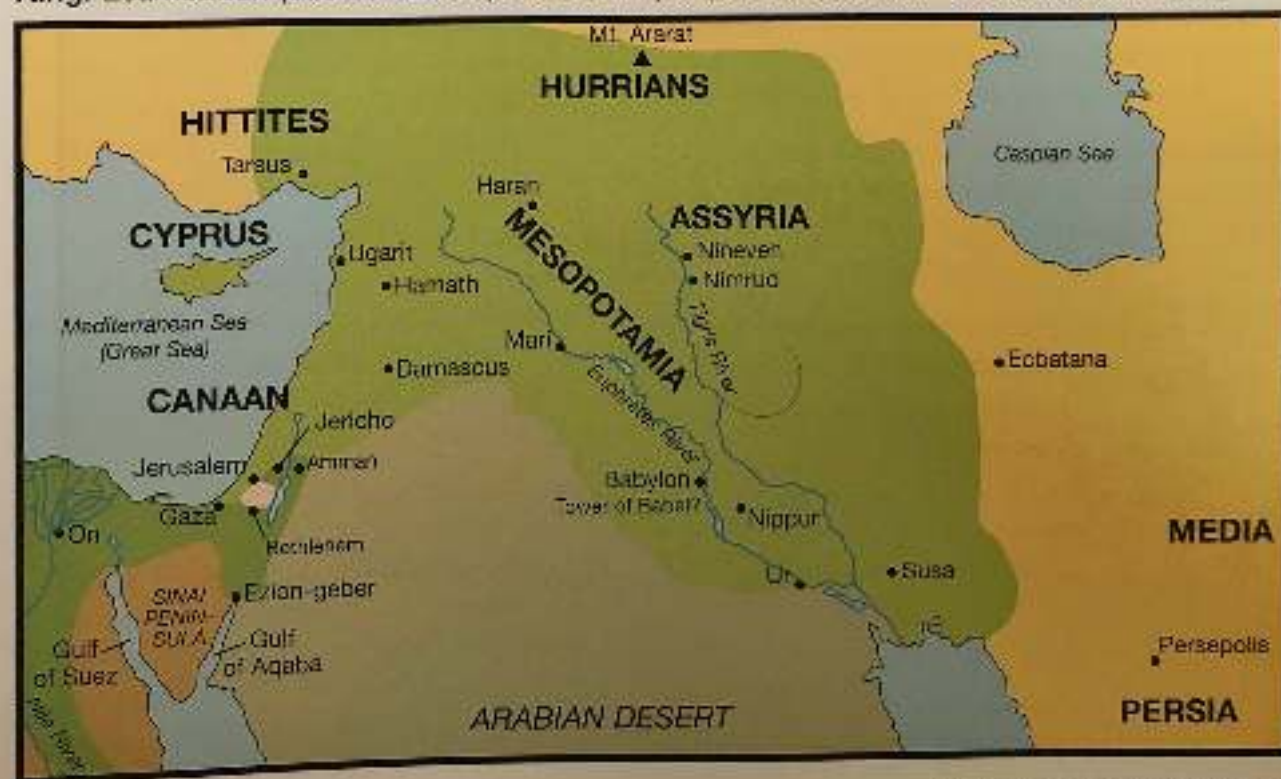
Kings: Tigleth-Pileser III (745 BC–727 BC)
Shalmaneser V (727 BC–722 BC)

Sargon II (722 BC–705 BC)
Sennacherib (705 BC–681 BC)

Israel fails to
Assyria 722 BC



King: Esarhaddon (680 BC–669 BC) Ashurbanipal (669 BC–627 BC) Judah (vassal state)



Babylonian and Persian Empires

■ Babylonian Kingdom ■ Persian (Median) Kingdom ■ Arabian Desert

Babylonian Empire



Persian Empire

