Briefing Document-

"Israel's Position in the Tribulation"-Lesson 4 and "His Kingdom Will Come"-Lesson 1 October 26, 2025

Executive Summary

This document synthesizes the core theological arguments and contemporary analyses presented in a two-part lesson. The first part concludes a series on Israel's role in the tribulation, identifying its primary function as an evangelistic commission. The 144,000 sealed individuals from the tribes of Israel are presented as Messianic Jews tasked with preaching the "gospel of the kingdom," resulting in the salvation of a great multitude of Gentiles.

The second part initiates a new study on the coming kingdom as prophesied in Daniel chapter 7. The central argument is that fulfilled prophecy stands as the most incontrovertible verification of the Bible's divine authenticity. The vision in Daniel 7 is framed as a message of profound hope delivered to Israel during its Babylonian captivity, reassuring the nation of its crucial role in God's future redemptive plan. The speaker outlines a structured approach to studying this prophecy, focusing on the coronation of the King, the character of the kingdom, and the chronology of the kingdom, positioning the Messiah's coronation as the absolute apex of history. The briefing also incorporates a discussion on contemporary geopolitical and social issues related to modern Judaism and Israel.

Part I: The Commission of Israel in the Tribulation

The final topic concerning Israel's position in the tribulation is its commission. This section posits that saved Jews during this period will be divinely commissioned to serve God, primarily through global evangelism.

The Evangelistic Mandate of the 144,000

- **Divine Sealing and Service:** The basis for this commission is found in Revelation 7:3, where an angel commands, "Do not harm the earth, the sea, or the trees till we have sealed the servants of our God on their foreheads." These sealed individuals are identified as servants who will be protected by God to fulfill their purpose.
- Identity of the Sealed: The 144,000 are explicitly identified as Messianic Jews. This interpretation excludes other groups that have claimed this identity, such as Seventh-day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses. They are also distinct from the church, which is understood to be absent from the earth at this time.
- **The Mission:** Their primary mission is to "reach the world with the gospel of the kingdom." The speaker emphasizes the potential impact of such a group, stating, "if we had 144,000 spirit-filled evangelists, we could turn the world upside down."
- The Result: The direct outcome of their ministry is the salvation of a "great multitude which no one could number, of all nations, tribes, peoples, and tongues" (Revelation 7:9). These individuals are identified as the Gentiles who come to faith in Jesus Christ through the testimony of the 144,000.

• Conclusion on the Tribulation: The tribulation period is presented as a time that "spotlights Israel," focusing on its covenants, collecting, chastisement, comfort, and commission. Current events in Israel are viewed as a "precursor to the final regathering," indicating the imminent return of Jesus Christ.

Part II: Contemporary Issues and Jewish Identity

A question-and-answer session explored several contemporary issues related to Jewish identity, politics, and faith.

- On the Spiritual State of Modern Jews: The perception of modern Jews as "hard-hearted" is attributed to centuries of living in "bondage to a false system" (Judaism) and enduring relentless persecution from the world, which has fostered a bitter, "us against the world" mentality. However, it is affirmed that God will ultimately soften their hearts and a select number will be saved.
- On Political Division: The lack of support for Israel among some prominent Jewish-American politicians is explained as political opportunism, where individuals align with a "new left-wing move" to follow prevailing political winds. An analogy is drawn to Christian denominations that have "foregone the grace of God and gone to the world's system of social gospel."
- On Geopolitical Ignorance: The discussion highlighted a political candidate in New York City (Madani) whose platform is viewed as hostile to Israel. The support for such a figure is attributed to widespread public ignorance, particularly a lack of Holocaust education in schools over the past 25-30 years. General Eisenhower's foresight was invoked, quoting his directive to photograph and video the concentration camps "because there'll come a day when the world denies that it happened."
- On U.S.-Israel Relations: Skepticism was expressed regarding political rhetoric concerning the Middle East. The speaker noted that a former U.S. President "has a habit of talking before he actually engages his mind" and that such statements should be taken "with a grain of salt."

Part III: The Prophetic Blueprint of Daniel Chapter 7

The lesson transitions to a new study on Daniel chapter 7, presenting it as one of the most comprehensive and panoramic prophecies in scripture, outlining God's redemptive plan for human history.

The Primacy of Fulfilled Prophecy

- The Ultimate Verification: While the Bible's authenticity can be supported by personal experience, scientific accuracy, and archaeological findings, the single greatest and "most incontrovertible" verification of scripture is fulfilled prophecy.
- **Divine Omniscience:** Prophecy is defined as a declaration of future events that transcends human wisdom and depends exclusively on the omniscience of God. As Charles P. McIlvaine stated, "from its very nature prophecy must be divine revelation."
- God's Sovereignty: This point is reinforced with scripture from Isaiah 46:9-10: "Remember the former things of old, For I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like Me, Declaring the end from the beginning, And from ancient times things that are not yet done, Saying, 'My counsel shall stand, And I will do all My pleasure.'"

Purpose and Context of the Vision

- A Message of Hope: Daniel is identified as the first apocalyptic¹ book in the Bible, a message of the future delivered through signs and symbols. The prophecy in chapter 7 was given specifically to encourage Israel during its Babylonian captivity.
- **Countering Despair:** With their homeland in shambles, the temple destroyed, and the nation "non-existent," the Jewish people questioned if God had forsaken them. Jeremiah 33:24 captures this sentiment of feeling cast off.
- **Divine Timing:** This vision was given to Daniel during the reign of Belshazzar, a time when the Babylonian empire was decaying and the Jews' hopes, previously raised by Nebuchadnezzar's dream in Daniel 2, were "dashed." God provided this comprehensive vision at a critical moment to assure them of the "glorious and marvelous future" He had in store for them.

The Central Theme: The Coming King and His Kingdom

- The Core Message: The primary theme of the vision in Daniel 7 is "the coming of the king in the establishment of his eternal kingdom."
- The Apex of History: The climax of the vision, and indeed all of history, is the coronation of the King. This is described in Daniel 7:13-14: "I was watching in the night visions, And behold, One like the Son of Man, Coming with the clouds of heaven! He came to the Ancient of Days, And they brought Him near before Him. Then to Him was given dominion and glory and a kingdom…"
- Framework for Study: The future study of this chapter will be organized around three key aspects of the kingdom:
 - 1. The Coronation of the King: Answering the question "Who."
 - 2. The Character of the Kingdom: Answering the question "What."
 - 3. The Chronology of the Kingdom: Answering the question "When."

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Pronunciation Pronunciation	Definition
Apocalypse ¹ ւ	ıh-POK-uh-lips	From the Greek <i>apokalypsis</i> , meaning "an unveiling" or "a revelation." In theology, it refers to the disclosure of divine secrets, particularly concerning the end times. The books of Daniel and Revelation are considered apocalyptic literature.