

Study Guide: His Kingdom Will Come: Lesson 7
December 28, 2025

Quiz: Test Your Understanding

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each, based on the provided lesson.

1. Outline the five-part chronological sequence that leads to the establishment of Christ's kingdom.
2. What are the six characteristics that define the Antichrist, also known as the "little horn," as a "genius"?
3. According to the lesson, what is the meaning behind the Antichrist speaking "pompous words" and speaking "against the most high"?
4. In what two specific ways will the Antichrist attempt to "change the times and the laws"?
5. What is the specific duration of the Antichrist's oppressive rule, and what biblical phrase from Daniel is used to describe this period?
6. Describe the methods the Antichrist will use to "wear out the saints" during his persecution.
7. How is the Ancient of Days described in Daniel 7, and what do the elements of this description symbolize?
8. A similar description of the Ancient of Days is found in Revelation 1. Who is being described there, and what does this parallel teach about the nature of God?
9. What is the purpose of the "books" that are opened during the great judgment scene?
10. Describe Daniel's physical and emotional reaction to his vision and explain why John had a "sweet and bitter" experience with a similar revelation.

Quiz Answer Key

1. The kingdom of Christ follows a specific sequence of events. First is the kingdom of the nations (the current era), followed by the final form of the kingdoms of the nations. After this comes the final ruler (the Antichrist), who unleashes the final persecution, which is then met with a divine judgment, ultimately leading to the kingdom of Christ.
2. The Antichrist is described as a genius in six areas. He will be a political genius, able to usurp power without major revolution; an intellectual genius and consummate problem-solver; an oratorical genius and great speaker; a great military mind; a commercial genius who creates a worldwide economic system; and a religious genius who portrays himself as a great religious leader.
3. The Antichrist speaking "pompous words" against the Most High alludes to his desire for equality with God. The phrase signifies his attempt to set himself at the side of God, boasting of an equal relationship and status, much like Lucifer's original desire.
4. The Antichrist will attempt to change the times and the laws to assert total control and oppose God's established patterns. Commentators believe "changing the times" refers to manipulating religious observations and worship schedules like the Sabbath, while "changing the laws" refers to an attempt to wipe out God's moral laws.
5. The Antichrist's time of ruling is limited to the second half of the tribulation, a period of three and a half years. This duration is referred to prophetically in Daniel as "a time and times and half a time." Daniel 12 further specifies this period as 1,290 days.
6. The term "wear out the saints" refers to a relentless persecution likened to a garment becoming thread-worn. The Antichrist will achieve this through injustice like seizing property, physical punishment for non-compliance, and implementing the mark of the beast, which prevents those without it from buying or selling. Ultimately, those who refuse to worship the beast or his image will be killed.
7. The Ancient of Days (God the Father) is described sitting in judgment. His garment, "white as snow," emphasizes purity; His hair, "like pure wool," emphasizes wisdom; and His throne, a "fiery flame" with "wheels of burning fire," speaks to His authority and judgment.
8. In Revelation 1:14, the Son of God (Jesus Christ) is described in an almost identical way, with head and hair "white like wool, as white as snow" and eyes "like a flame of fire." This parallel demonstrates that the Father and the Son, while distinct, are one in essence and equal in their deity, explaining why the Father has committed all judgment to the Son.
9. When the books are opened, God is referencing His divine record of every person's life and deeds. He is not looking for a person's good works for salvation, but rather for the "big red stripe" of the blood of His Son, which cancels out sin. Judgment is based on whether one has accepted Christ or must rely on their own insufficient works.
10. Daniel was devastated by the vision; his thoughts "greatly troubled" him and his physical condition, or "countenance," changed. Similarly, John's experience was "sweet" because he saw that Christ would

finally reign, but it became "bitter" when he realized this victory meant eternal damnation for all who had rejected Christ. Both were caught in the tension between Christ's ultimate victory and the terrible judgment accompanying it.

Essay Questions for Deeper Reflection

1. Analyze the character of the Antichrist as the culmination of worldly power. Discuss how his various forms of "genius" (political, commercial, religious, etc.) enable him to establish a global system that directly opposes God's order.
 2. Explore the theme of divine judgment as depicted in Daniel 7. How does the imagery of the "Ancient of Days," the fiery throne, and the opened books convey the purity, authority, and perfect righteousness of God's final verdict?
 3. Compare the persecution faced by the saints under the Antichrist with contemporary challenges to the church mentioned in the lesson, such as zoning laws and the licensing of preachers. How do these modern trends reflect the spirit of opposition described in scripture?
 4. The lesson emphasizes the principle that Christ's kingdom can only come *after* the final form of man's kingdom is judged and destroyed. Discuss the theological significance of this divine sequence.
 5. Reflect on the emotional responses of Daniel and John to their visions. Why is it important for believers to hold the "sweet and bitter" tension of understanding both the glory of Christ's return and the reality of judgment for the lost?
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Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Ancient of Days	A title for God the Father, emphasizing His wisdom and eternal nature as He sits in majesty to execute divine judgment.
Antichrist	The final ruler of the final form of the kingdoms of the nations. He is also referred to as "the little horn" in Daniel and "the beast" in Revelation, and he will persecute God's people before being judged and destroyed.
Books (The)	The divine records God keeps on every individual's life. At the final judgment, these books are opened to reveal whether a person's sins have been canceled by the blood of Christ or if they must be judged by their own works.
Final Form of the Kingdom	The final earthly empire before the return of Christ. It is widely believed to be a revived form of the Roman Empire, possibly a confederation of ten nations or entities.

Great Tribulation The final three-and-a-half-year period of the "seven-year covenant." It is characterized by the oppressive rule of the Antichrist and intense persecution of the saints.

Little Horn The symbolic name used in Daniel 7 to refer to the Antichrist, who rises to power among the final confederation of nations.

Mark of the Beast A mandatory mark placed on the right hand or forehead, implemented by the Antichrist. Without this mark, individuals will be unable to participate in the economy by buying or selling.

Saints Believers in God who live during the tribulation. They are referred to as the "saints of the most high" and will be the primary targets of the Antichrist's persecution, with many being killed for their faith.

Time, Times, and Half a Time The prophetic phrase used in the book of Daniel to denote a period of three and a half years, specifically referring to the duration of the Great Tribulation.

Greek Terms

The lesson references two Greek terms in describing the Antichrist's religious deception.

- **Pseudulotos**¹ (Psoo-doo-lo-toss): A term used to describe the Antichrist as a phony Christ.
- **Ante Christos**² (An-tay Kris-toss): A term meaning one who is against Christ or acts as a substitute for Christ. The lesson uses this to reinforce the idea of the Antichrist as a phony religious leader.

¹ pseudulotos seems to be a non-standard or misspoken term in the transcript; the likely intended Greek word is *pseudochristos* (ψευδόχριστος), meaning "false Christ." The definition is based on the speaker's explanation.

² The speaker uses this in conjunction with the prior term to mean a phony Christ. ante is Latin for "before," while anti is Greek for "against" or "in place of." The common term is *antichristos* (ἀντίχριστος). The definition is based on the speaker's usage.