

## **Study Guide: Judgment Will Come to the Nations Lesson 2**

**January 11, 2026**

This study guide is based on the second lesson in a series on the judgment of the nations, focusing on the biblical teachings surrounding the Second Coming of Jesus Christ, His role as Judge, and the finality of that event.

### **Quiz: Key Concepts of Christ's Return and Judgment**

*Instructions: Provide a short answer (2-3 sentences) for each of the following questions based on the provided lesson.*

1. What is the significance of the judgment that occurs at Jesus Christ's Second Coming being "instantaneous"?
2. Why is the judgment of the sheep and the goats a unique feature of Matthew's Gospel?
3. According to the lesson, who is designated as the Judge at the final judgment, and what biblical authority is cited for this role?
4. List and briefly explain two of the four reasons provided for why Jesus most often referred to Himself as the "Son of Man."
5. How does Jesus's self-identification shift within the discourse of Matthew 25, and what is the importance of this change?
6. Describe the cosmic events mentioned in Matthew 24 that will immediately precede the appearance of Christ at His Second Coming.
7. According to the speaker, what is the "wonder of wonders" regarding Jesus, and why is it considered more remarkable than His Second Coming?
8. Besides His mighty angels, who else will accompany Christ when He returns in glory?
9. Based on the description in Revelation 19, identify three key attributes or symbols associated with Jesus as He returns on a white horse.
10. According to 2 Thessalonians 1, what is the fate of those who "obey not the gospel" when Christ returns?

### **Quiz Answer Key**

1. The judgment is "instantaneous" because the moment Jesus Christ appears, there will be no opportunity for anyone to change their mind. A person's decision regarding Christ will have

already been made by their rejection of Him, and their eternal state becomes crystallized, similar to how it would be if they had already died.

2. Matthew's Gospel uniquely features this judgment because it is primarily focused on the kingship of Jesus. The author, Matthew, presents Jesus first as the King revealed, then rejected, and finally as the King returning, making this specific judgment a fitting culmination of his thematic focus for his predominantly Jewish audience.

3. The designated Judge is the Son, Jesus Christ. The lesson cites John 5, which states, "the Father judges no one but has committed all judgment to the Son," and Matthew 28:18, where Jesus says, "All authority is given unto me in heaven and on earth."

4. Two of the four reasons are:

- **It confirms His humiliation:** The title affirms His incarnation and condescension, emphasizing that He came as a servant to minister and give His life.

- **It was less offensive:** Constantly referring to Himself as the "Son of God" would have provoked quicker and more intense hostility from the Jewish leaders, potentially altering the timeline of His ministry.

- (Also acceptable: It prevented His rejectors from becoming **more aggressive** sooner; It provides a **profound contrast** to His future titles of King).

5. In Matthew 25, Jesus begins by referring to Himself as the "Son of Man" (v. 31) but then transitions to calling Himself "the King" (v. 34, 40). This is a significant turning point where He moves beyond the identity of His humiliation and begins to explicitly discuss His return and reign as the King of Kings who will judge and establish His kingdom.

6. According to Matthew 24:29-30, immediately after the tribulation, "the sun will be darkened," the moon will not give light, the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken. It is out of this total universal blackness that the blazing glory of the Son of Man will appear.

7. The "wonder of wonders" is not His Second Coming to judge, but His First Coming. It is considered more remarkable because it was an act of a holy God condescending to become a man with the sole intent to forgive sinners—an act inconsistent with His nature—whereas coming to judge sin is entirely consistent with His holiness as seen throughout the Old Testament.

8. The saints will accompany Christ when He returns. Colossians 3:4 states, "when Christ who is our life appears, then you also will appear with him in glory." This includes saints from the Rapture of the church and the redeemed Old Testament saints.

9. Three attributes or symbols from Revelation 19 are:

- **Faithful and True:** This is His name, signifying His just execution of judgment.

- **Eyes like a flame of fire:** This represents His penetrating judgment from which nothing can be hidden.

◦ **King of Kings and Lord of Lords:** This name is written on His robe and thigh, declaring His ultimate sovereignty.

◦ (Also acceptable: Sits on a white horse, symbolizing a triumphant procession; Has many crowns, showing He is sovereign over all; Clothed with a robe dipped in blood, representing victory over His enemies; A sharp sword from His mouth, to smite the nations).

10. According to 2 Thessalonians 1, those who do not know God and do not obey the gospel "will be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power." They will face vengeance and punishment while the saints will give glory and honor to Him.

### Essay Questions

*Instructions: The following questions are for deeper reflection and study. Formulate a comprehensive essay-format response for each.*

1. Analyze the theological importance of the title "Son of Man," contrasting its meaning during Jesus's earthly ministry with its use in the context of His glorious return as King and Judge in Matthew 25.
2. Synthesize the descriptions of the Second Coming from Matthew 24, 2 Thessalonians 1, and Revelation 19 to construct a detailed narrative of the event as presented in the lesson.
3. Discuss the concept that death and the Second Coming "crystallize people's eternity." How does this idea challenge concepts like post-mortem salvation, and what pastoral implications does it have?
4. Explore the speaker's argument that Christ's First Coming is more "amazing" and "mysterious" than His Second Coming. Evaluate this claim using the reasoning and scriptural points provided in the lesson.
5. Examine the discussion regarding the inhabitants of the Millennial Kingdom. What question was raised about the presence of unsaved individuals, and how does the lesson, including the reference to gotquestions.org, begin to address this topic?

### Glossary of Key Terms

- **Armageddon:** The location of a great battle that will take place near the end of the Tribulation, preceding the establishment of the Millennial Kingdom.
- **Incarnation:** The theological concept that the eternal Son of God humbled Himself and became a man, Jesus Christ, while remaining fully God.
- **Judgment of the Sheep and the Goats:** The final judgment described in Matthew 25, where Christ, upon His return, will separate all people into two groups—the righteous (sheep) who enter the kingdom and the unrighteous (goats) who are shut out.
- **King of Kings:** A title for Jesus Christ, found in Revelation 19:16, signifying His ultimate sovereignty and authority over all earthly rulers and powers.

- **Millennial Kingdom:** The 1,000-year earthly reign of Jesus Christ that will be established following His Second Coming and the judgment of the nations.
- **Rapture:** The event in which believers who are alive, along with the resurrected bodies of believers who have died, will be caught up together to meet the Lord in the air. The lesson places this event before the Tribulation.
- **Second Coming:** The future, visible, and glorious return of Jesus Christ to Earth to judge the unrighteous, reward the saints, and establish His Millennial Kingdom.
- **Son of Man:** The primary title Jesus used for Himself during His earthly ministry. It emphasizes His humanity, His humiliation, and His identification with mankind, while also contrasting with His future glory as King.
- **Tribulation:** A future period of unprecedented global trouble, judgment, and suffering that will occur before the Second Coming of Christ.
- **The Word of God:** A name for Jesus Christ, used in Revelation 19:13, identifying Him as the ultimate revelation and expression of God the Father.

#### Greek Terminology

The following Greek word was mentioned in the lesson.

- **Lon** [<sup>1</sup>]
  - **Phonetic Pronunciation:** (lon), as stated in the source.
  - **Definition:** The term is used to describe the "white" of the horses in Revelation 19. It is defined in the lesson as meaning "dazzlingly brilliant," like the blinding brightness of the sun.

[<sup>1</sup>]: This term is presented exactly as it was pronounced and defined in the source material.