

Briefing Document: Judgment Will Come to the Nations (Lesson 4)

January 25, 2026

Executive Summary

This briefing synthesizes the theological examination of the end-times sequence, focusing on the transition between the Tribulation, the Millennial Kingdom, and the final eternal state. The core takeaway is the identification of the Millennial Kingdom as a tangible, earthly "bridge" necessary for human history to transition into eternal glory. Key developments include the resurrection and glorification of Old Testament and Tribulation saints, the dual-population of the kingdom by both glorified beings and mortal survivors, and the final act of Christ delivering a restored creation to God the Father. The document emphasizes that while the Old Testament focused on temporal judgment, the New Testament shifts the focus to eternal consequences, driven by Christ's desire to prevent human perishability.

I. Resurrection and the Glorification of Saints

A central theme of the analysis is the timing and nature of the resurrection for different groups of believers. The document identifies three distinct categories:

- **The Church:** This group has already received glorified bodies at the time of the Rapture.
- **Old Testament Saints:** Unlike the Church, Old Testament saints are not part of the Rapture. Their spirits are currently in heaven ("a place of bliss"), while their bodies remain in the grave. According to *Daniel 12:1-2*, their resurrection occurs "at that time"—referring to the end of the Tribulation when Michael delivers the people from Satan's onslaught.
- **Tribulation Saints:** Viewed as an "addendum to the Old Testament era" (coinciding with Daniel's 70th week), these individuals died for their faith after the Rapture. Their bodies are raised at the end of the Tribulation.

The Nature of Glorified Bodies

The "body of resurrection" is described as a form similar to that of Christ after His resurrection.

- **Two-Dimensional Existence:** Glorified beings are "fit for heaven" but also "fit for earth," allowing them to exist in and move between both dimensions.
 - **Lack of Physical Limitations:** These bodies are not restricted by human logistical needs (e.g., travel or baggage).
 - **Purpose:** The Earth is to be restored, refreshed, and regenerated; therefore, those entering the kingdom require a form reconstituted to enjoy a "form fit for the earth."
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II. The Nature of the Millennial Kingdom

The discourse explicitly rejects "amillennialism"—the belief that the kingdom is not a literal, future event. Instead, the Millennial Kingdom is framed as a tangible, earthly reality.

A Mixed Population

The kingdom will initially be populated by two distinct groups:

1. **The Glorified Redeemed:** Comprising the Church, Old Testament saints, and Tribulation saints in their resurrected bodies. These beings do not propagate (marry or conceive) because they live forever.

2. **Mortal Believers:** Survivors of the Tribulation who enter the kingdom in their physical, mortal forms. These individuals continue to live "human" lives—needing houses, food, and clothing—and will interact with glorified beings just as the disciples interacted with the post-resurrection Christ.

Propagation and Choice

The mortal inhabitants will reproduce, populating the kingdom with children. These children, though born into a perfect environment governed by Christ, possess a sinful nature and must make an individual choice to believe.

- **The Presence of Sin:** Even with Christ ruling "with a rod of iron" in perfect wisdom and love, the "sinfulness of man" allows for the possibility of rejection.

- **The Final Rebellion:** At the conclusion of the thousand-year reign, Satan is released "for a little while." He will deceive a "large multitude" of these mortal descendants—those who chose not to believe despite seeing Christ's majesty—to lead a final rebellion against God.

III. The Millennial Kingdom as a "Bridge to Eternity"

The Millennial Kingdom is described as the "necessary bridge for human history into its eternal glory." It serves as the period where Christ re-establishes the original harmony intended by the Father.

The Delivery of the Kingdom

Citing *1 Corinthians 15*, the document outlines the final chronological steps of Christ's reign:

- **Subjecting Enemies:** Christ must reign until all enemies, including the final enemy (death/sin), are put under His feet.

- **Nullifying Human Authority:** Christ puts an end to all earthly rule, authority, and power.

- **The Presentation:** Once the earth is rejuvenated and all rebels are destroyed, Christ delivers the kingdom to God the Father as a gift.

1 Corinthians 15:28 states: Now when all things are made subject to Him, then the Son Himself will also be subject to Him who put all things under Him, that God may be all in all.

IV. Comparative Judgments: Temporal vs. Eternal

The teaching concludes by distinguishing between the types of judgment found in Scripture:

- **Old Testament Judgment:** Primarily "temporal," dealing with physical consequences and events occurring within the world.
- **New Testament Judgment:** Primarily "eternal," focusing on the afterlife and the soul's destination.

The emphasis on judgment in the New Testament is characterized not as malice, but as an act of love. As noted in the source context: "The reason why all this emphasis is on judgment in the New Testament is because Jesus loves you and He doesn't want you to eternally perish."

Key Scriptural References (NKJV)

- **2 Corinthians 5:17:** *Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new.*
 - **Daniel 12:2:** *And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, some to shame and everlasting contempt.*
 - **1 Corinthians 15:24:** *Then comes the end, when He delivers the kingdom to God the Father, when He puts an end to all rule and all authority and power.*
 - **1 Corinthians 15:25:** *For He must reign till He has put all enemies under His feet.*
 - **Matthew 13:43:** *Then the righteous will shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. He who has ears to hear, let him hear!*
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Phonetic Guide and Definitions for Greek Terms

Greek Word	Phonetic Pronunciation	Definition
Poly [¹]	PAHL-ee	Meaning "very much" or "many"; used to describe the extent of nations/peoples resisting God.
Telos [²]	TEL-os	Meaning "the end," "the goal," or the "culmination" of a thing.

[¹]: Used in the context of many nations resisting the rule of God throughout history. [²]: Referring to the chronological end or the ultimate purpose of Christ delivering the kingdom to the Father.

