

Study Guide: Judgment and the Nations Lesson 4

January 25, 2026

This study guide provides a comprehensive review of the theological principles and prophetic events surrounding the return of Jesus Christ, the nature of glorified bodies, and the establishment of the Millennial Kingdom.

Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

1. What is the primary distinction between the timing of the Church's glorification and that of the Old Testament and Tribulation saints?
 2. How does the speaker interpret the historical event of graves opening at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ?
 3. Based on the discussion of Daniel 12:1-2, when is the specific timeframe for the resurrection of the bodies of Old Testament saints?
 4. Why is a glorified body considered a requirement for those inhabiting the restored Millennial Kingdom on earth?
 5. What is the definition of "amillennialism," and why does the speaker express disappointment with this theological perspective?
 6. Who are the "mortals" that will initially populate the Millennial Kingdom, and how do they differ from the glorified saints?
 7. Explain why propagation and birth occur within the Millennial Kingdom and what this implies for the children born during this time.
 8. How is the "sinfulness of sin" demonstrated by the behavior of some inhabitants at the conclusion of the thousand-year reign?
 9. According to the analysis of 1 Corinthians 15, what is the final act Jesus Christ performs with the Millennial Kingdom before the eternal state begins?
 10. In terms of focus, how does the nature of judgment differ between the Old Testament and the New Testament?
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Answer Key

1. The Church receives its glorified bodies at the Rapture. In contrast, the Old Testament and Tribulation saints remain in the grave until the end of the Tribulation period, when their bodies are raised to join their spirits.
2. The speaker suggests that the opened graves were a temporary sign to the people to demonstrate the identity of Jesus Christ. He does not believe this was the permanent resurrection of Old Testament saints, as he maintains their bodies have not yet been glorified.
3. The resurrection occurs at the end of the Tribulation, a period described as the "70th week of Daniel." This coincides with the time Michael delivers the people from the onslaught of Satan.
4. A glorified body is necessary because the Kingdom is a physical, regenerated earth. To receive the full benefit of a reconstituted and renewed environment, the redeemed must have a form that is "fit for the earth" yet capable of existing in heavenly dimensions.
5. Amillennialism is the belief that there is no literal future thousand-year kingdom and that the world is currently experiencing the Millennium. The speaker rejects this, insisting that the Millennial Kingdom must be a tangible, visible reality established upon the return of Jesus Christ.
6. The mortals are true believers who survived the Tribulation. Unlike the saints who returned from heaven with glorified bodies, these survivors enter the Kingdom in their physical, unglorified forms, still possessing their spirits within their mortal bodies.
7. Mortal survivors will interrelate and have children. These children are not born glorified; they possess a sinful nature and must make a personal choice to believe in Jesus Christ, just as people do in the current age.
8. Despite the perfect rule, wisdom, and visible presence of Jesus Christ, a "large multitude" will choose to reject Him. This demonstrates that human depravity allows for rebellion even in a perfect environment, culminating in a final battle when Satan is loosed.
9. After defeating all enemies—including the final enemy, death—Jesus Christ delivers the Millennial Kingdom to God the Father. This act presents a restored and reconstituted earth back to the Father, fulfilling the plan of redemption.
10. Old Testament judgments are primarily temporal, focusing on consequences that occur on earth within human history. New Testament judgments focus on eternal consequences, specifically the afterlife and the final destination of the soul.

Essay Questions

1. **The Nature of the Bridge:** Discuss the speaker's argument that the Millennial Kingdom serves as a "necessary bridge" between human history and eternal glory. Why can human history not move directly into the eternal state?

2. **Interaction of the Glorified and Mortal:** Explore the dynamics of the Millennial Kingdom population. How do glorified beings and mortals interact, and what scriptural parallels (such as the post-resurrection appearances of Jesus Christ) support this possibility?

3. **The Sovereignty of Jesus Christ in Government:** Analyze the description of the government of Jesus Christ during the Millennium. What does it mean that He will rule with a "rod of iron," and how does this contrast with human governments?

4. **The Sinfulness of Sin:** Evaluate the premise that individuals will rebel against Jesus Christ even while He is physically present and ruling the world. What does this suggest about the nature of man and the necessity of the New Birth?

5. **Chronology of the End:** Synthesize the chronological events provided in the text, from the Rapture of the Church to the presentation of the Kingdom to God the Father. Include the roles of the various groups of saints and the final fate of Satan.

Glossary of Key Terms

- **70th Week of Daniel:** A prophetic period referring to the seven-year Tribulation, during which God finishes His business with Israel and the nations.
- **Amillennialist:** One who interprets the thousand-year reign of Jesus Christ as a symbolic or spiritual reality occurring now, rather than a literal future event.
- **Conditional Permit:** A temporary legal allowance mentioned in the context of the pregnancy center's building, the expiration of which caused zoning issues.
- **DEI:** An acronym (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) mentioned by the speaker regarding a Tucson organization; used in the text to illustrate the "continued deterioration" of worldly beliefs.
- **Glorified Body:** A resurrected, reconstituted, and perfected physical form that is not restricted by mortal limitations and is fit for both heaven and earth.
- **Millennial Kingdom:** The literal, tangible thousand-year reign of Jesus Christ on earth, established after His Second Coming.
- **Rapture:** The event in which the Church is caught up to meet Jesus Christ and receives glorified bodies.
- **Second Coming:** The visible return of Jesus Christ to earth with a myriad of saints and angels to set up His earthly kingdom.
- **Tribulation Saints:** Individuals who come to faith in Jesus Christ after the Rapture and are often killed for their faith during the Tribulation period.

Greek Terminology and Pronunciation

The following Greek terms were utilized in the source context to provide deeper linguistic insight into the scriptures discussed:

Term	Phonetic Pronunciation	Definition
Poly [1]	<i>PAH-lee</i>	Translated as "very much" or "many"; used to describe the extent of nations resisting God.
Telos [2]	<i>TEH-loss</i>	The end, goal, culmination, or finished purpose of a matter.

Scripture 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."
- **Matthew 13:43:** "Then the righteous will shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."
- **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."
- **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."

Footnotes [1] Used by the speaker to emphasize the "very much" or "many" nations throughout history that have fought against the rule of God. [2] Referring to the "end" or "culmination" in 1 Corinthians 15:24 when the redemptive plan of Jesus Christ reaches its goal.