

INTRODUCTION

- I. GOD'S COMING KINGDOM WILL NOT MEET THE FATE OF THE KINGDOM OF MEN.
 - A. The kingdom God sets up is an "everlasting" dominion. Dan. 7:14 -- "Everlasting" is the Aramaic term *alam* which notes into an age. Cf. Dan. 2:44; Dan. 3:9 (of the wish of the king to live for ever)
 - B. The kingdom will not "pass away".
 1. "Pass away" is the term *ada* -- which is used to note "**that which can be altered, depart, removed, or taken away.**" -- Strong's lexicon cf. Dan. 6:8 (a decree by a Medo-Persian king could not be altered)
 2. Kings and kingdoms are seen in Scripture as passing away. Cf. Dan. 2:21 (Daniel noted that God is the one who causes kings to be removed); Dan. 4:31; 5:20 (he removed it from Nebuchadnezzar)
 - C. The kingdom will not be destroyed. 14; 2:44
 1. The word for "destroyed" is the Aramaic "*chabal*" -- "to be brought to ruin" cf. Ezra 6:12 (of those who tried to destroy the house of God)
 2. Darius acknowledged that God's kingdom cannot be. Dan. 6:26
 - D. It shall not be left to other people. Dan. 2:44
 1. "Left" is *shebaq* which is used of to leave alone; not disturb; not be involved with. Cf. Ezra 6:7 (of the work on the house of God); Dan. 4:15 (of the stump of the kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar)
 2. "To other people" -- is *ochoran* -- **those of a different kind.** Cf. Dan. 7:24 (of another king that shall rise in the end)
 - E. It shall "break in pieces" all kingdoms
 1. "Break" is *dekak* -- "**crush; to crumble**" -- Strong's lexicon cf. Dan. 2:40 (of the Roman empire); Dan. 2:34 (Nebuchadnezzar pictured this in his dream)
 2. It shall "consume" -- *suph* -- **bring to a completion** -- of the prophecy of Nebuchadnezzar's fall. Dan. 4:33
- II. REBELS WHO LONG TO REBEL WILL HAVE THEIR CHANCE WHEN SATAN LEADS THEM IN ONE LAST REVOLT.

- A. Some of those born in the kingdom will rebel against the rule of life in the kingdom.
 - 1. Some countries will not travel to the Feast of Tabernacles. Zec. 14:16-19
 - 2. Some people will violate the provision against sin. Is. 29:20-21; Matt. 5:28; 13:41-43

 - B. Satan leads one last rebellion. Rev. 20:7-8
 - 1. Satan is released from hades at the end of the Millennial Kingdom. Rev.
 - 2. He deceives "the nations" (the article notes not all nations but a particular group of nations).
 - 3. The nations he deceives are the ones in the "four quarters" of the earth.
 - a) "Which are" is better translated "the ones"
 - b) "Four quarters" denotes their location; extreme limits -- "four quarters" is a term used in Scripture to indicate the corners of something. cf. 1st Chron. 9:24 (used of the gates of the tabernacle); Rev. 7:1 (of the earth).
 - 4. "Gog and Magog" can be translated Gog from the land of Magog a term used in Scripture to emphasize those in opposition to God.
 - a) Gog is used in the Old Testament to denote the king of an area north of Israel who invades the country during the Tribulation Period. cf. Ez. 38:2-3
 - b) Magog is ***"the name of a nation that descended from Japheth; they are people who lived north of Israel, more or less, and who are non-semitic origin"***. -- TWOT lexicon. cf. Gen. 10:2; According to Josephus, ***"the name refers to a mountainous region between Cappadocia and Media, a place occupied by the Scythians, people in a land known today as Russia."***

 - C. God puts down the rebellion and executes punishment upon Satan. Rev. 20:9-10
 - 1. The rebellion takes place as all dissatisfied with the Lord march upon the camp of the saints. vs.9
 - a) The Greek word for camp is used in Scripture to denote a temporary population center consisting of an encampment. -- Louw-Nida (probably occurs during the gathering for the Feast of Tabernacles). cf. Heb. 13:11
 - b) "Beloved city" is better translated city having been loved -- possibly Jerusalem. cf. Zec. 14:17
 - 2. Satan is thrown permanently into the Lake of Fire. vs.10

 - D. The dispensation culminates with the Great White Throne judgment. vs.11
- III. THE SON WILL TURN THE KINGDOM OVER TO THE FATHER. 1st Co. 15:24-25

- A. "The end" notes the completion of God's purposes for the dispensations.
1. The Greek phrase "to teleos" is used in Scripture to indicate the completion of something. Cf. 2 Co. 11:15; Phil. 3:19 (used to indicate the end result of Satan's false believers in the church); 1st Pet. 1:9 (denotes the end of the believer's faith); 1st Pet. 4:7 (of the end of all things with reference to God's program in time)
 2. "The end" occurs after the Son has dismantled all power structures of the earth.
 - a) Put down (can be translated render in operable c.f. Heb. 2:14 -- aor. Act. ind.)
 - b) Three types of power structures are listed to be brought to an end.
 - (1) "Rule" is the Greek word "arche" which is used in a time sense of noting **a beginning of something** cf. John 8:44 (of the time of satan's murderous actions); or is used in the feminine declension of **the chief ones who in control of an organization**. Cf. Lk. 20:20 (of the Roman governor); Col. 2:10 (of spirit beings)
 - (2) "Authority" is the Greek word "exousia" -- **those given the right to rule**. Cf. Matt. 9:6 (of the Son of Man given authority upon the earth to forgive sins); 10:1 (of the Lord's disciples given authority to heal and cast out demons); Rom. 13:3 (used of earthly ones with the right to rule); Eph. 6:12 (used of spirit beings)
 - (3) "Powers" -- dunamin -- **those with the ability to operate** over governments. Cf. Rev. 13:2; (of the man of lawlessness being given the ability to operate the world system); Eph. 1:21 (of spirit beings); Rev. 12:
 3. The Son will put down all enemies. 1st Co. 15:25-27
- B. "The end" will see the Son give the kingdom over to God the Father. Vs. 28
1. The word "subject" is hupertago -- to line up in order under the authority of.
 2. The phrase "all in all" is τὰ πάντα ἐν πᾶσι -- a phrase used in 1st Co. 12:6 to note God is the one energizing all things in all ways. -- Here the phrase notes the fact of Father being in direct control of all things in creation in all ways (E.W. Bullinger in his commentary notes: **"There is an ellipsis, and it should read "over all things in all (places)", i.e. everywhere supreme."**)

CONCLUSION