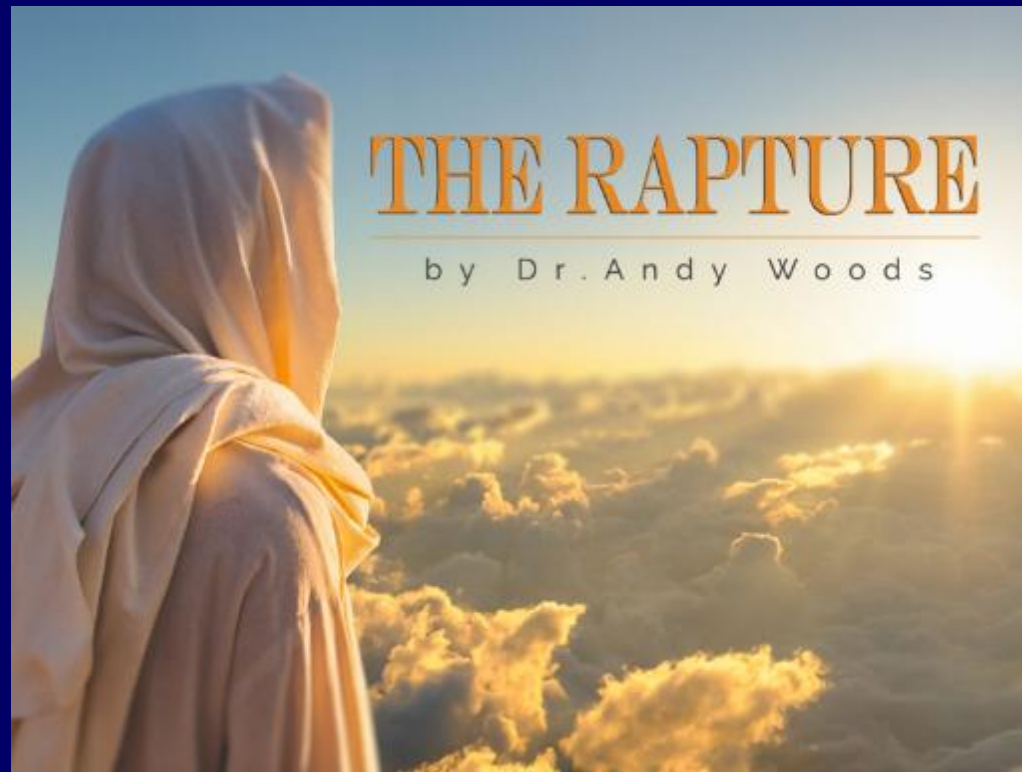


THE RAPTURE

What and When? – Part 12



Andrew Marshall Woods, Th.M., J.D., Ph.D.
Sr. Pastor, Sugar Land Bible Church

What is the Rapture?



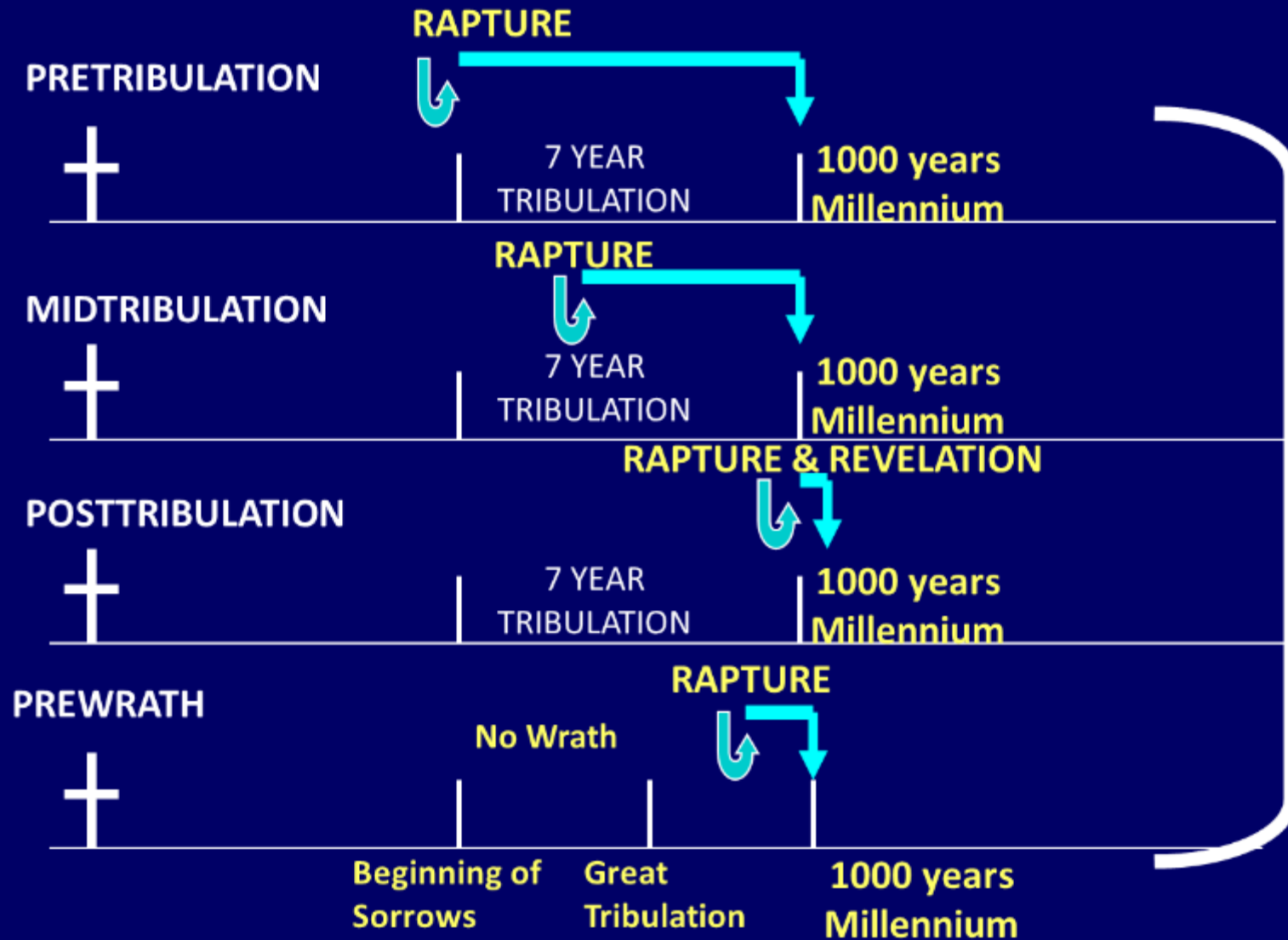
1. An important doctrine
2. Distinct from the Second Advent
3. Catching away of all living believers (1 Thess 4:17)
4. Reunion (1 Thess 4:14-16)
5. Resurrection (1 Cor 15:50-54)
6. Exemption from death (1 Cor 15:51, 54-56)
7. Instantaneous (1 Cor 15:52)
8. Mystery (1 Cor 15:51)
9. Imminent (1 Cor 15:51; 1 Thess 4:15)
10. Traditional doctrine now being recovered

When Will the Rapture Take Place Relative to the Tribulation Period?

- Pre-tribulation rapture theory
- Mid-tribulation rapture theory
- Post-tribulation rapture theory
- Pre-wrath rapture theory
- Partial rapture theory



RAPTURE VIEW COMPARISON



When is the Rapture?

7 Arguments Favoring the Pre-Tribulation View

1. Tribulation's purpose concerns Israel (Jer 30:7; Dan 9:24)
2. No biblical reference to the church on earth during the Tribulation period (Rev 4-22)
3. Church is promised an exemption from divine wrath (1 Thess 1:10; 5:9; Rom 5:9; Rev 3:10; 6:17)
4. Rapture is imminent (1 Cor 15:51; 1 Thess 4:15)
5. Rapture is a comfort (1 Thess 4:18)
6. Antichrist cannot come to power until the restrainer is removed (2 Thess 2:6-7)
7. Symbolic parallels (2 Peter 2:5-9)

Strengthening the Pre-Tribulation Case

1. John 14:1-4

2. Revelation 3:10

3. First Thessalonians 4–5

4. Second Thessalonians 2:3a

5. Matthew 24–25



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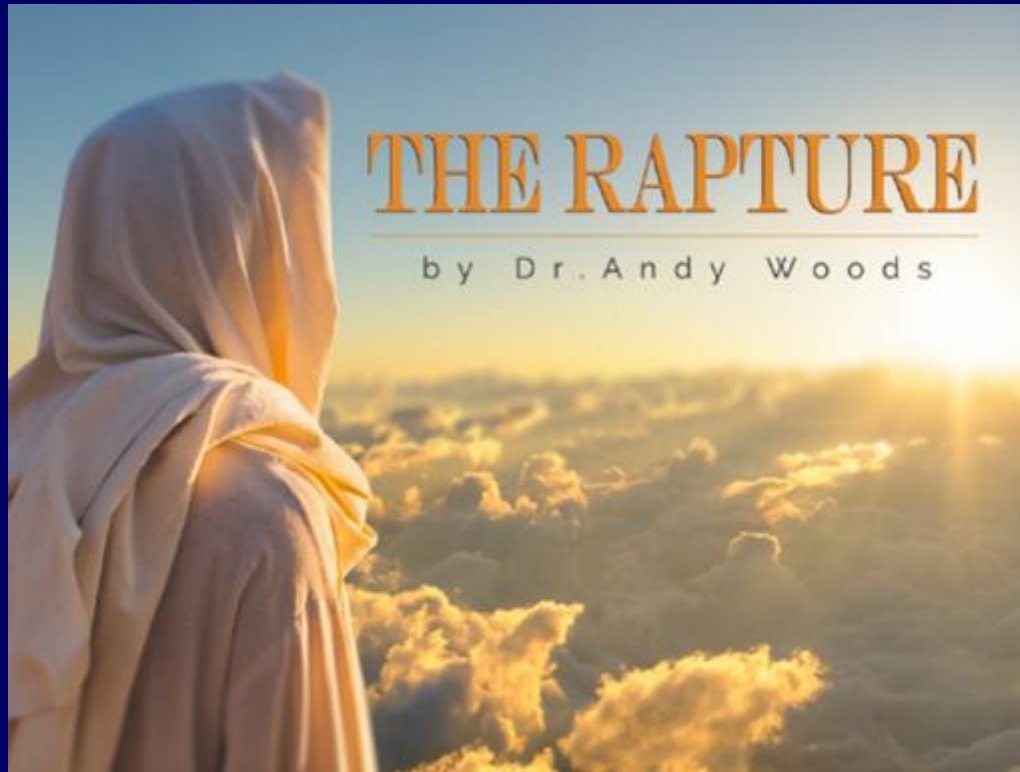
4. Second Thessalonians 2:3a

5. Matthew 24–25



Jesus and the Rapture

(John 14:1-4)



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John 14:1–4

¹ “Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me. ² “In My Father’s house are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. ³ “If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also. ⁴ “And you know the way where I am going.”



Preview (John 14:1-4)

- I. Preliminary reasons
- II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4
- III. Answering the non-rapture arguments

John 14:1-4

"Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also. And you know the way where I am going."

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- A. Significance of the Upper Room Discourse (John 13–17)
- B. Eschatological flavor of the Upper Room Discourse
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OUTLINE of JOHN

1:1-18	HEAVENLY GENEALOGY (Explains who Jesus is)
1:19-11:57	PUBLIC MINISTRY (7 signs & discourses)
12:1-50	TRIUMPHAL ENTRY (public national rejection of Christ-12:37)
13-17	UPPER ROOM DISCOURSE (new dispensation)
18-21	PASSION NARRATIVES (crucifixion to resurrection)

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"7 SIGNS" in Gospel of John



Changing Water into Wine

2:11



Healing official's son

4:46-54

Healing an invalid at the Pool of Bethesda

5:1-18

Feeding the 5,000

6:5-14

Walking on water

6:16-21

Healing a blind man

9:1-7

Raising dead Lazarus

11:1-45



Christ's Five Trips to Jerusalem

Feast	Verse
Passover	2:23
Unnamed	5:1
Tabernacles	7:2
Dedication	10:22
<u><i>Passover</i></u>	<u><i>13:1</i></u>



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John 12:37

“But though He had performed so many signs before them, yet they were not believing in Him.”



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Chafer

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"The Upper Room Discourse, in which the above passage is found, is the seed-plot of that form of doctrine which is later developed in the Epistles. It is not strange, therefore, that the Apostle Paul takes up this great theme for further elucidation."



Seed Truths (John 13–17)

- believers' oneness in Christ (John 17:20-23; Eph 2:11-22)
- Spirit's permanent residence in the believer (John 14:16; Eph 4:30)
- believer's union with Christ (John 14:20; Gal 2:20; Rom 6:1-14)
- believer's opposition to the world (John 15:18-19; Jas 4:4; 1 John 2:15-17)
- necessity of believer to stay in fellowship with Christ (John 13:10; 15:1-17; 1 John 1:5-7, 9)



Seed Truths (John 13–17)

- abiding in Christ as a prerequisite for fruit bearing (John 15:1-7; Philip 4:13)
- believer's election (John 15:16; Eph 1:4)
- Christ as the ultimate model of sacrificial living and service (John 13:1-20; Philip 2:5-11)
- necessity of divine discipline in the believer's life (John 15:2; Heb 12:5-11)
- Satan as the god of this age (John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11; 2 Cor 4:4; Eph 2:2)



Seed Truths (John 13–17)

- defeat of Satan at the cross (John 12:31; 16:11; Col 2:15; Heb 2:14)
- Spirit as the inspirer of all Scripture (John 14:26; 16:13; 2 Tim 3:16; 2 Pet 1:20-21)
- the Spirit as the illuminator of all Scripture (John 14:26; 16:13; 1 Cor 2:14; 1 John 2:20, 27)
- Christ's provision of peace in the midst of adversity (John 14:27; Philip 4:7)
- necessity of the Spirit's convicting ministry as a prerequisite for salvation (John 16:7-11; 1 Cor 2:14; 2 Cor 4:4)



Seed Truths (John 13–17)

- normalcy of tribulations in the present age (John 16:33; Jas 1:2-4)
- believer as the ultimate over comer (John 16:33; 1 John 4:4; 5:4-5)
- Christ's present session at the Father's right hand (John 14:12-14; 17:5; Heb 7:3b, 25)
- power of prayer (John 14:12-14; Eph 6:18-20; Jas 5:16)
- inerrancy of Scripture (John 17:20; 2 Tim 3:16)
- disclosure of Eschatology (John 16:13; 2 Thess 2:1-12)

A Comparison of the Olivet and Upper Room Discourses

Discourse	Olivet	Upper Room
Scripture	Matt 24–25	John 13–17
Location	Mount of Olives	Upper Room
Passion week	Third day	Sixth day
General focus	Farewell: Israel	Hello: Church
Specific focus	Israel's future	Divine provisions
Prompting	Temple's destruction	Christ's imminent departure
Explanations	Written OT	Unwritten NT
Apostles	Israel (Matt. 19:28)	Church (Eph. 2:20)

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John's Eschatological Statements



- two final resurrections (John 5:29; Dan 12:2; Acts 24:15; Rev 20:4-5)
- Israel's future acceptance of the future Antichrist in lieu of the true Christ (John 5:43; Dan 9:27a)
- Christ's promise to preserve and resurrect the believer in the last day (John 6:39-40, 44, 54; 11:25-26)
- coming of the Spirit who will disclose "things to come" (John 16:7, 13)

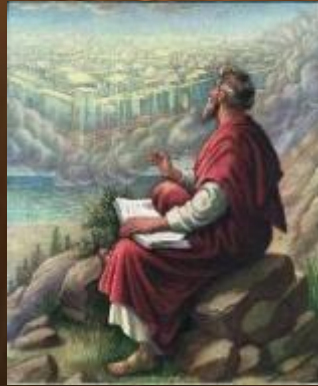
John 20:30-31

³⁰ “Therefore many other signs Jesus also performed in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; ³¹ but these have been written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing you may have life in His name.”



John 21:25

“And there are also many other things which Jesus did, which if they were written in detail, I suppose that even the world itself would not contain the books that would be written.”



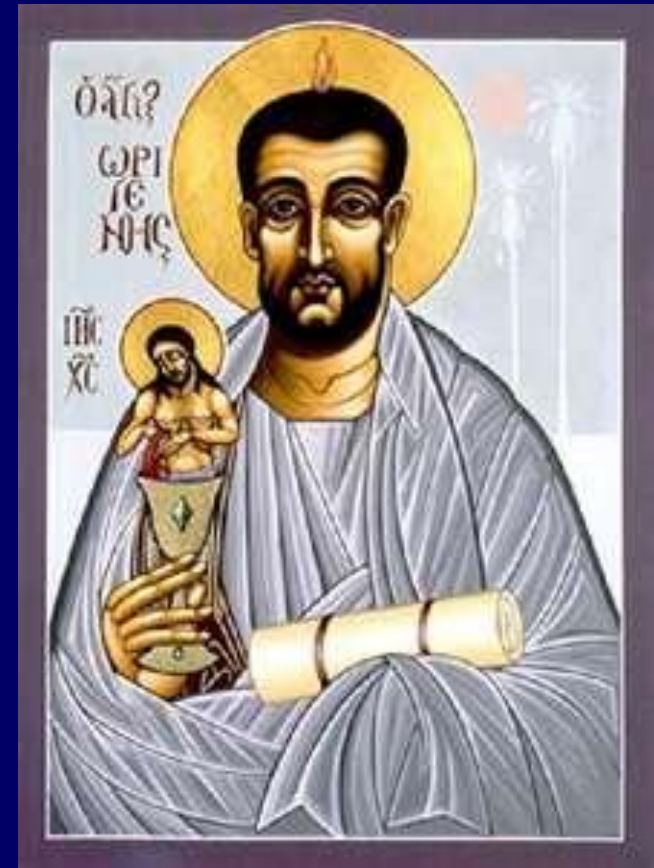
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Ante-Nicene Fathers: "Heavenly and Eschatological" Interpretation of John 14:1-4

- Papias (AD 110)
- Irenaeus (AD 130-202)
- Tertullian (AD 196-212)
- Origen (AD 182-251)
- Cyprian (AD 258)



George A. Gunn, "Jesus and the Rapture: John 14," in *Evidence for the Rapture: A Biblical Case for Pretribulationism*, ed. John F. Hart (Chicago: Moody, 2015), 104.

Ante-Nicene Fathers: "Heavenly and Eschatological" Interpretation of John 14:1-4

"Interestingly, references to John 14:1-3 virtually disappear when perusing the writings of the Nicene and Post-Nicene fathers. This is a bit surprising, given the abundance of material in these later writers when compared with the Ante-Nicenes. I would assume that with the rise of Augustinian amillennialism and its optimistic interpretation regarding the present arrival of the Kingdom of God, the kind of hope held out in John 14:1-3 ceased to hold relevance."

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Jewish Marriage Analogy

STEP	JEWISH MARRIAGE	CHURCH ANALOGY
1. Marriage covenant	Groom initiated; Covenant established upon payment for bride; drank same cup	Christ initiated; Christ's sacrificial death (1 Cor. 6:19-20; 11:25)
2. Bride set apart	Bride set apart exclusively for groom	Church's positionally sanctified (1 Cor. 1:2; 6:9-11)
3. Bridal chamber prepared	Groom separates from bride and returns to his father's house to prepare bridal chamber	Christ's 2000 year separation from church; Ascension; return to heaven to prepare dwellings (John 14:2; Acts 1:9-11)

Showers, Maranatha Our Lord, Come!, 164-69.

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Jewish Marriage Analogy

STEP	JEWISH MARRIAGE	CHURCH ANALOGY
4. Betrothal period	Loyalty test	Reward determined by orthodoxy and orthopraxy (Jas. 4:4)
5. Bride retrieved	Groom returns at unknown time preceded by a shout with escorts to retrieve bride	Rapture at unknown time (John 14:3; 1 Thess. 4:16-17)
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Jewish Marriage Analogy

STEP	JEWISH MARRIAGE	CHURCH ANALOGY
6. Bride and groom hidden in Father's house for seven days	Hidden in the Father's house for seven days: three events transpire	Church hidden from world during Daniel's 70th Week
7. Bride cleansed	Bride undergoes ritual cleansing prior to wedding ceremony	Bema Seat Judgment (1 Cor 3:10-15; 2 Cor 5:10)
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Scripture's Four Judgments

Name	Sheep and Goat	Judgment of the Jews	Bema Seat	Great White Throne
Scripture	Matt 25:31-46	Ezek 20:33-44	1 Cor 3:10-15	Rev 20:11-15
Place	Earth, Jerusalem	Earth, wilderness	Heaven	Earth
Audience	Gentile Tribulation survivors	Jewish Tribulation survivors	Church Age believers	All unsaved
When	After Tribulation	After Tribulation	After rapture	After Millennium
Purpose	Saved Gentiles enter kingdom	Saved Jews enter kingdom	Reward believers	Degree of punishment in hell
Evaluation	Treatment of Christ's brethren	Passing under shepherd's rod	Works taken through fire	Not in the book; judged by books

Scripture's Five Crowns

(Rev 4:10: 3:11; 2 John 8)

SCRIPTURE	CROWN	PURPOSE
1 Cor. 9:24-27	Incorruptible	Gaining mastery over the flesh
1 Thess. 2:19-20	Rejoicing	Soul winning
Jas. 1:12; Rev. 2:10	Life	Enduring trials
1 Pet. 5:2-4	Glory	Shepherding God's people
2 Tim. 4:8	Righteousness	Longing for His appearing

Jewish Marriage Analogy

STEP	JEWISH MARRIAGE	CHURCH ANALOGY
8. Wedding ceremony	Meeting with the Father's assembled wedding guests; Private wedding ceremony	Meeting with OT saints; Rev 19:7
9. Consummation	Bride and groom consummate the marriage	Eph 5:27
10. Marriage feast	Public presentation; Bride unveiled; marriage feast	Col 3:3-4; Rev 19:9
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1 Thessalonians 4:13-18

¹³ "But we do not want you to be uninformed, brethren, about those who are asleep, so that you will not grieve as do the rest who have no hope. ¹⁴ For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so God will bring with Him those who have fallen asleep in Jesus. ¹⁵ For this we say to you by the word of the Lord, that we who are alive and remain until the coming of the Lord, will not precede those who have fallen asleep. ¹⁶ For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of *the* archangel and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. ¹⁷ Then we who are alive and remain will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we shall always be with the Lord. ¹⁸ Therefore comfort one another with these words."



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Parallels

JOHN 14:1-4

1 THESS 4:13-18

trouble (1)

sorrow (13)

Believe (1)

believe (14)

God, me (1)

Jesus, God (14)

told you (2)

say to you (15)

come again (3)

coming of the Lord (15)

receive, you (3)

caught up (17)

to myself (3)

to meet the Lord (17)

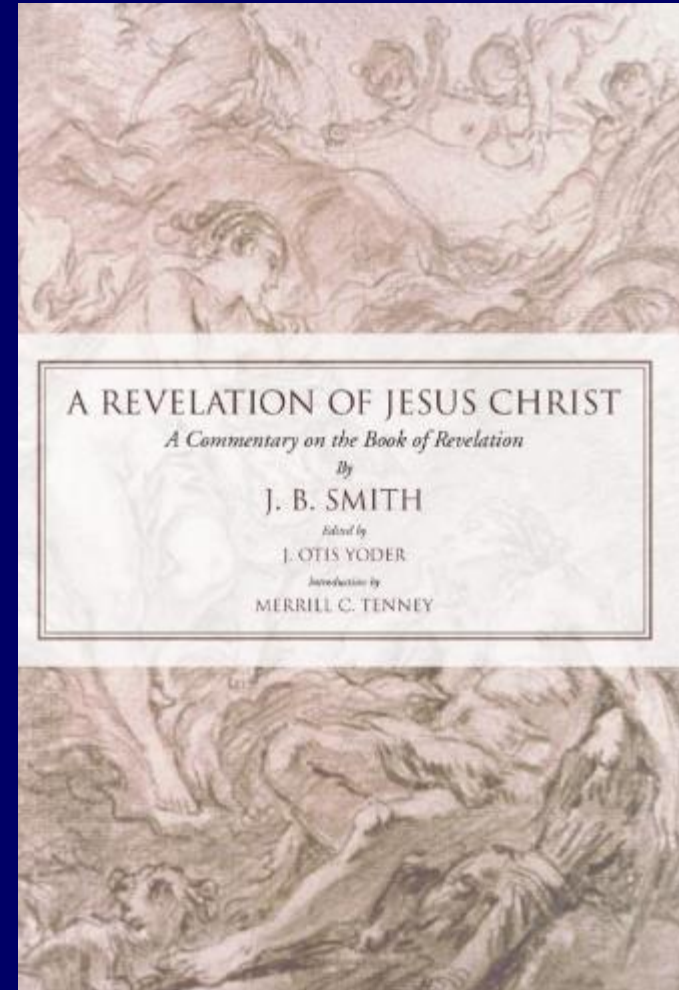
be where I am (3)

ever be with the Lord (17)

J. B. Smith

A Revelation of Jesus Christ: A Commentary on the Book of Revelation
(Scottsdale, PA: Herald Press, 1961), pp. 312-13.

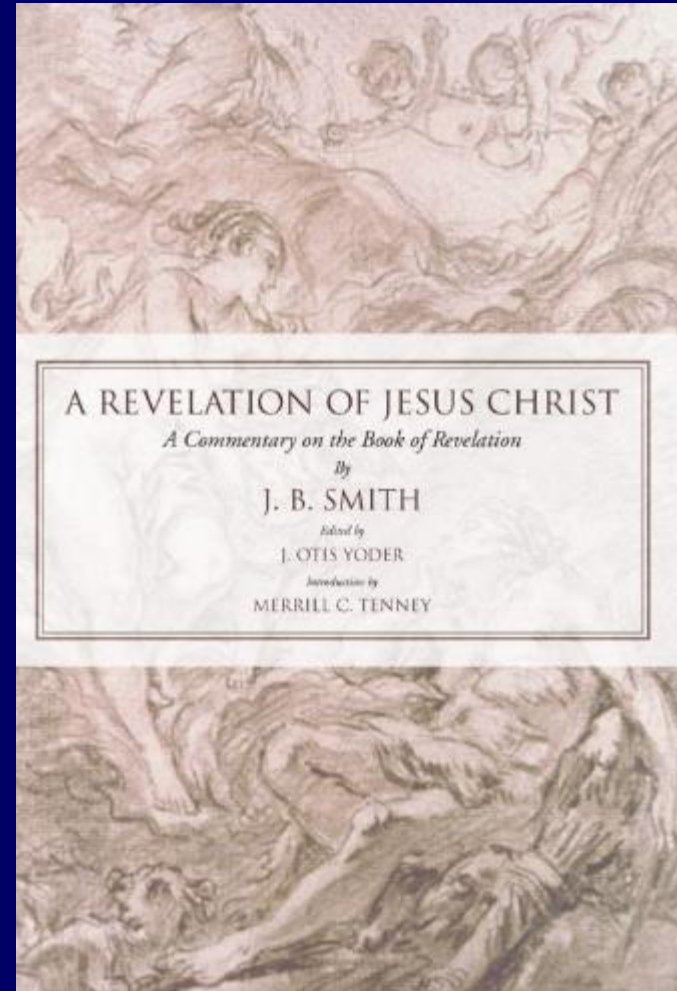
“The words or phrases are almost an exact parallel. They follow one another in both passages in exactly the same order. Only the righteous are dealt with in each case. There is not a single irregularity in the progression of words from first to last. Either column takes the believer from the troubles of earth to the glories of heaven.”



J. B. Smith

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“Hence it is impossible that one sentence or even one phrase can be alike in the two lists...And finally not one word in the two lists is used in the same relation or connection...It would be difficult if not impossible to find elsewhere any two important passages of Scripture that are so diverse in the words employed and so opposite in their implications. . . . We believe the comparison of the words of these two passages . . . describe different events.”



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John 14:1-4

"Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also. And you know the way where I am going."



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 1 – Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me.
 - Christ's announced departure (13:1)
 - Comfort (14:1)



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 2 – In My Father's house are many dwelling places...I go to prepare a place for you.
 - My Father's house
 - Many dwellings
 - I go



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 2 – In **My Father's house** are many dwelling places...I go to prepare a place for you.
 - My Father's house
 - God's unique dwelling in heaven (Dt. 26:15; Ps. 33:13-14; Isa. 63:15; Mt. 5:16, 45; 6:1, 9)
 - Where Christ ascended (Ps 110:1; John 17:5; Rev 3:21)



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 2 – In My Father's house are many dwelling places...I go to prepare a place for you.
 - Many dwelling places
 - “Mansions”-mistranslation of Tyndale; KJV from Vulgate
 - *Monē* = temporary dwelling place (inn)

Revelation 5:10

“You have made them to be a kingdom and priests to our God; and they will reign [*basileuō*] upon the earth [*gē*].”





II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 2 – In My Father's house are many dwelling places...I go to prepare a place for you.
 - I go
 - Jesus came from (John 16:28; 17:5) and is going back to heaven (John 13:12; 14:12; 16:28)
 - *Poreuomai*= Ascension (Acts 1:10-11; 1 Pet 3:22)



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



Summary

John 14:2 teaches that Christ will return to the very heaven from which He came in order to prepare temporary dwellings for His disciples.



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



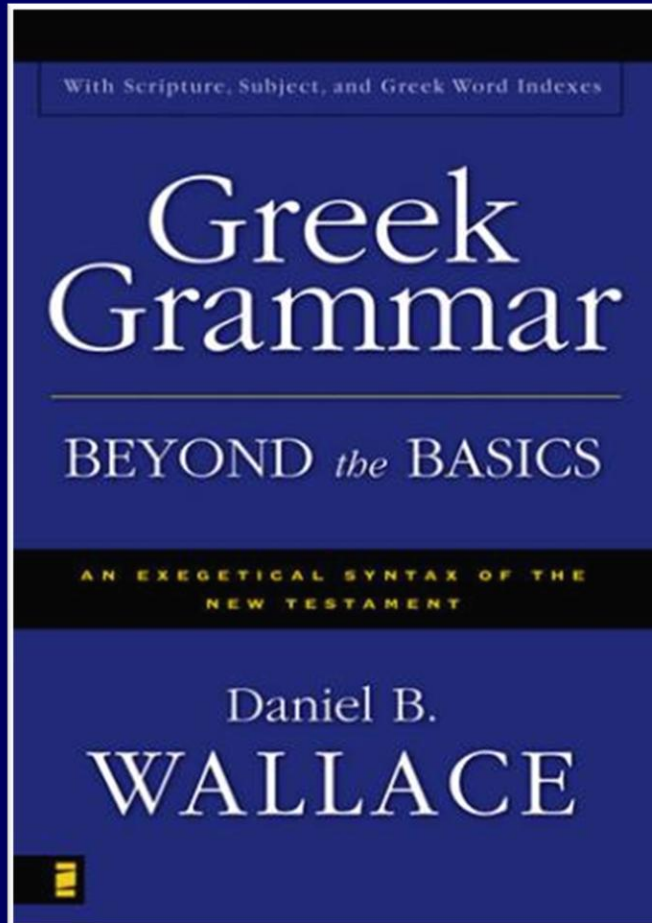
- vs. 3 – If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also.
 - I will come
 - Again
 - And receive you
 - To
 - Where



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4

- vs. 3 – “I will come again”
 - Come
 - Present tense of erchomai?
 - Futuristic present
 - » Certainty
 - » Imminence
 - Common in Johannine literature (1 John 2:18; Rev 2:5, 16; 3:11; 16:15; 22:7, 12, 20)

Futuristic Present



“The present tense may be used to describe a future reality...The present tense may describe an event that is wholly subsequent to the time of speaking, although as if it were present...Only an examination of the context will help one see whether this use of the present tense stresses immediacy or certainty.”

Daniel B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics: Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1996), 535-36.

Futuristic Present

“The present tense 'I come' is used rather than the future, for the Return is regarded not as a distant event, but as one ever imminent and at hand.”



Henry Barclay Swete, *The Last Discourse and Prayer of Our Lord: A Study of St. John XIV-XVII* (London: Macmillan, 1913), 8.



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 - Summary: Christ's return to spatially remove believers and to take them to be with Him



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4

- vs. 3 – “that where I am you may be also”
 - Where (*hopou*): "a specific location in the present" and is "used in connection w. a designation of place." (BDAG, p. 717)
 - Summary: Jesus will return to take the believer to the place where He is. This place can hardly be the earth since there would be no need for Him to build the heavenly dwellings spoken of in the preceding verses.



II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4

- vs. 4 – “And you know the way where I am going.”
 - Going (*hypagō*)
 - "used esp. of Christ and his going to the Father, characteristically of J...J 7:33; 16:5a;...10, 17 ...13:3 ...8:14a; ...21b, 22; 13:33;...36b...8:21a...14:28...13:36a; 14:4, 5; 16:5b; 1J 2:11." (BDAG, p. 1028)
 - Ascension



Conclusion



- Christ would return through His Ascension to His Father's heavenly abode.
- He would then prepare temporary dwellings for His disciples.
- He would return for His disciples in the future.
- His return would be just as personal as was His First Coming and Ascension.
- He would physically take believers to be with Him by spatially drawing them to Himself.



Conclusion



- The purpose of this event is so that believers could dwell in their prepared, temporal, heavenly places and be with Christ where He is.
- This information would serve as a comfort to the disciples who were troubled over the announcement over His soon departure (John 13:1).
- Christ unfolded the reality of this event for the purpose of comforting His disciples (John 14:1).



New Mystery Truth

“But here in John 14 the Lord gives a new and unique revelation; He speaks of something which no prophet had promised, or even could promise. Where is it written that this Messiah would come and instead of gathering His saints into an earthly Jerusalem, would take them to the Father's house, to the very place where He is? It is something new.”



Chafer

Chafer, *Systematic Theology*, 1:111.

"The Upper Room Discourse, in which the above passage is found, is the seed-plot of that form of doctrine which is later developed in the Epistles. It is not strange, therefore, that the Apostle Paul takes up this great theme for further elucidation."

Preview (John 14:1-4)

- I. Preliminary reasons
- II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4
- III. Answering the non-rapture arguments

John 14:1-4

"Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also. And you know the way where I am going."

III. Inadequate Alternatives

- A. Believer's death
- B. Believer's salvation
- C. Christ's resurrection
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- E. Non-pretribulational rapture



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1. “Again” (*palin*) = 1x
2. Angels take deceased believers to heaven (Luke 16:22)
3. Christ remains in heaven when believers die (Acts 7:56)
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1. “Again” (*palin*) = 1x
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II. Exegesis of John 14:1-4



- vs. 2 – In My Father's house are many dwelling places...I go to prepare a place for you.
 - I go
 - Jesus came from (John 16:28; 17:5) and is going back to heaven (John 13:12; 14:12; 16:28)
 - **Poreuomai= Ascension (Acts 1:10-11; 1 Pet 3:22)**



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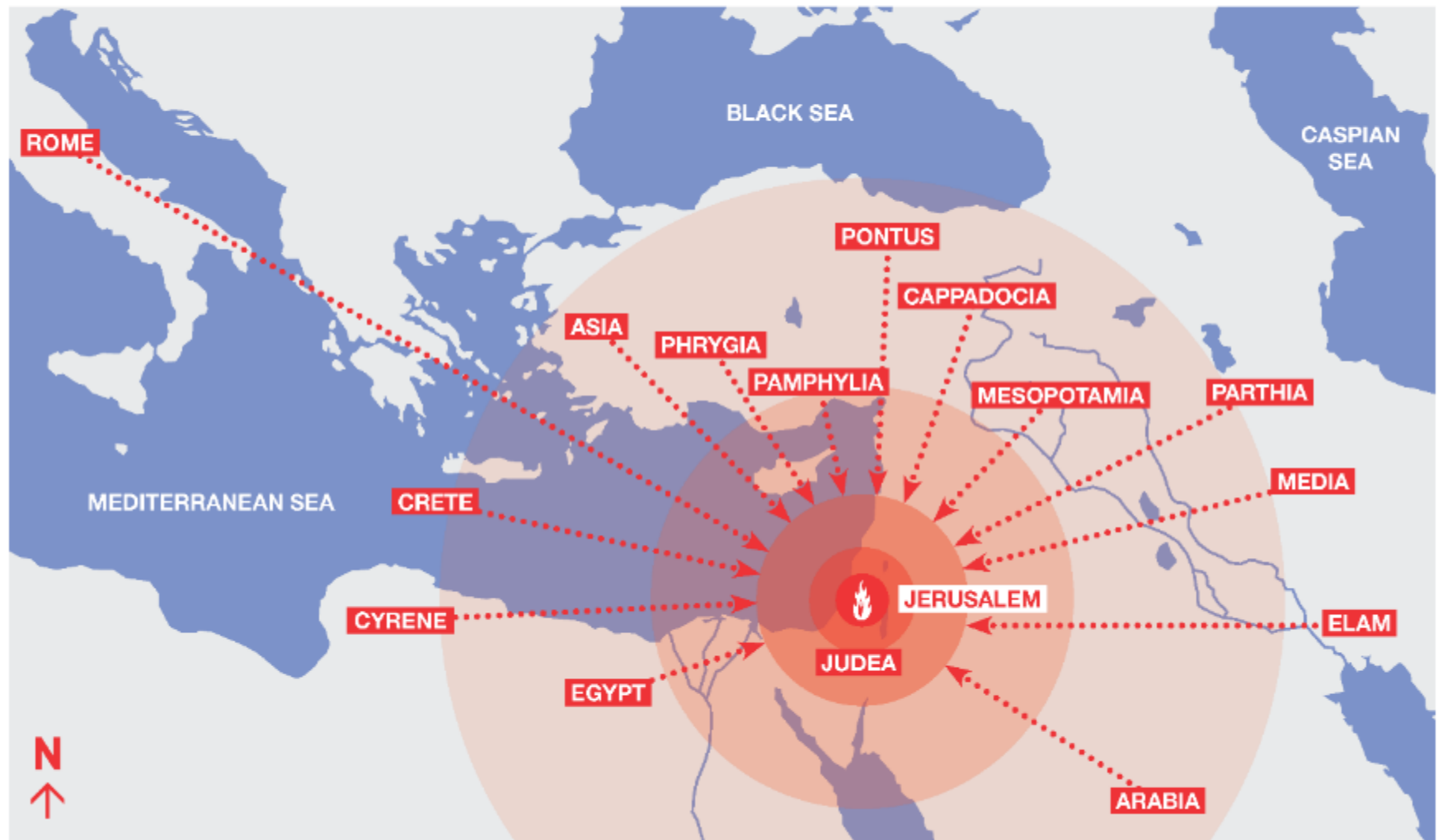
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THE NATIONS OF PENTECOST ACTS 2:9-11

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D. Coming of the Spirit in Acts 2

1. “Again” (*palin*) - like His first coming yet Acts 2 was not a bodily
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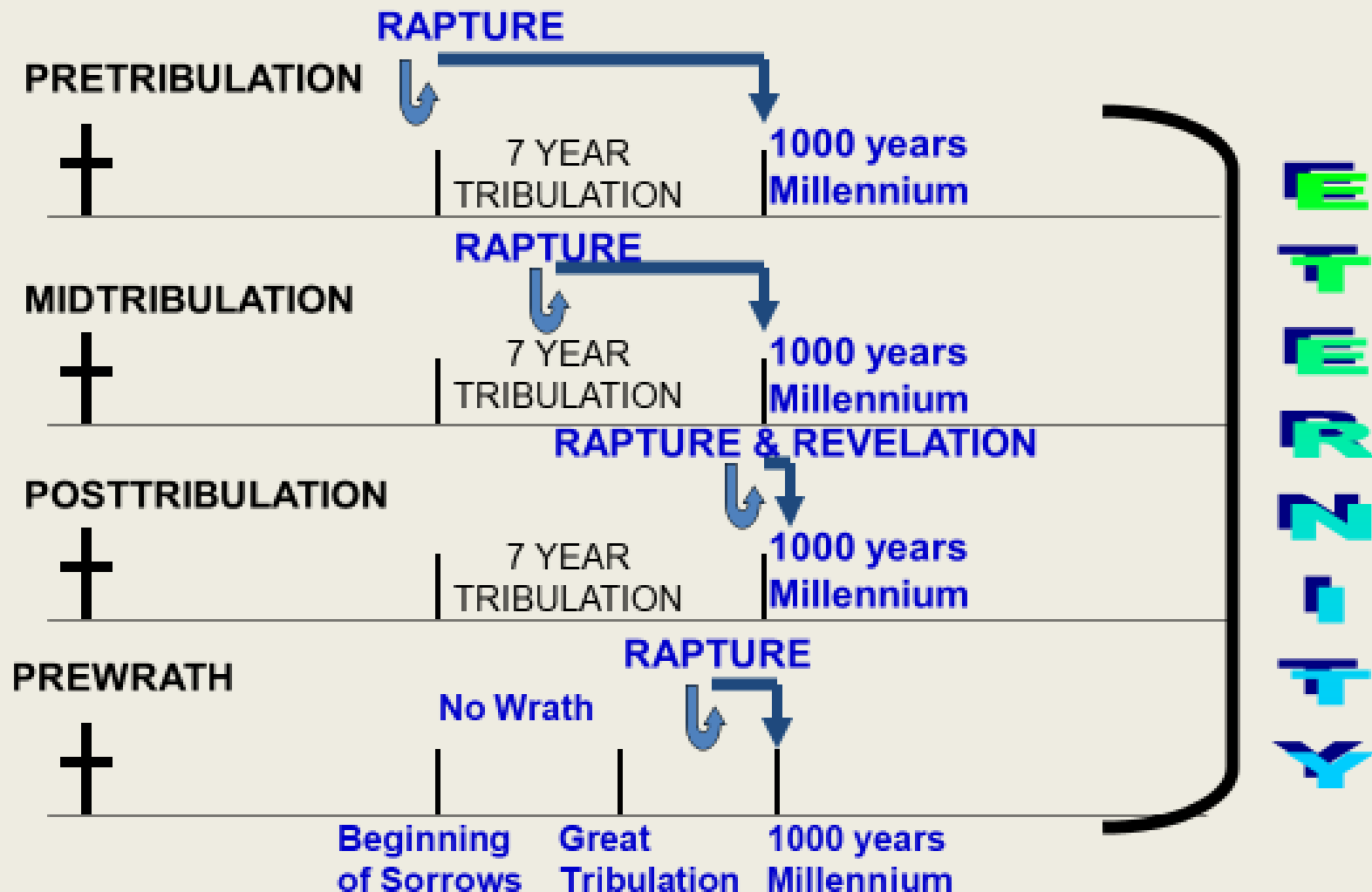
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RAPTURE VIEW COMPARISION



John 14:1–4

¹ “**Do not let your heart be troubled**; believe in God, believe also in Me. ² “In My Father’s house are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. ³ “If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, *there* you may be also. ⁴ “And you know the way where I am going.”



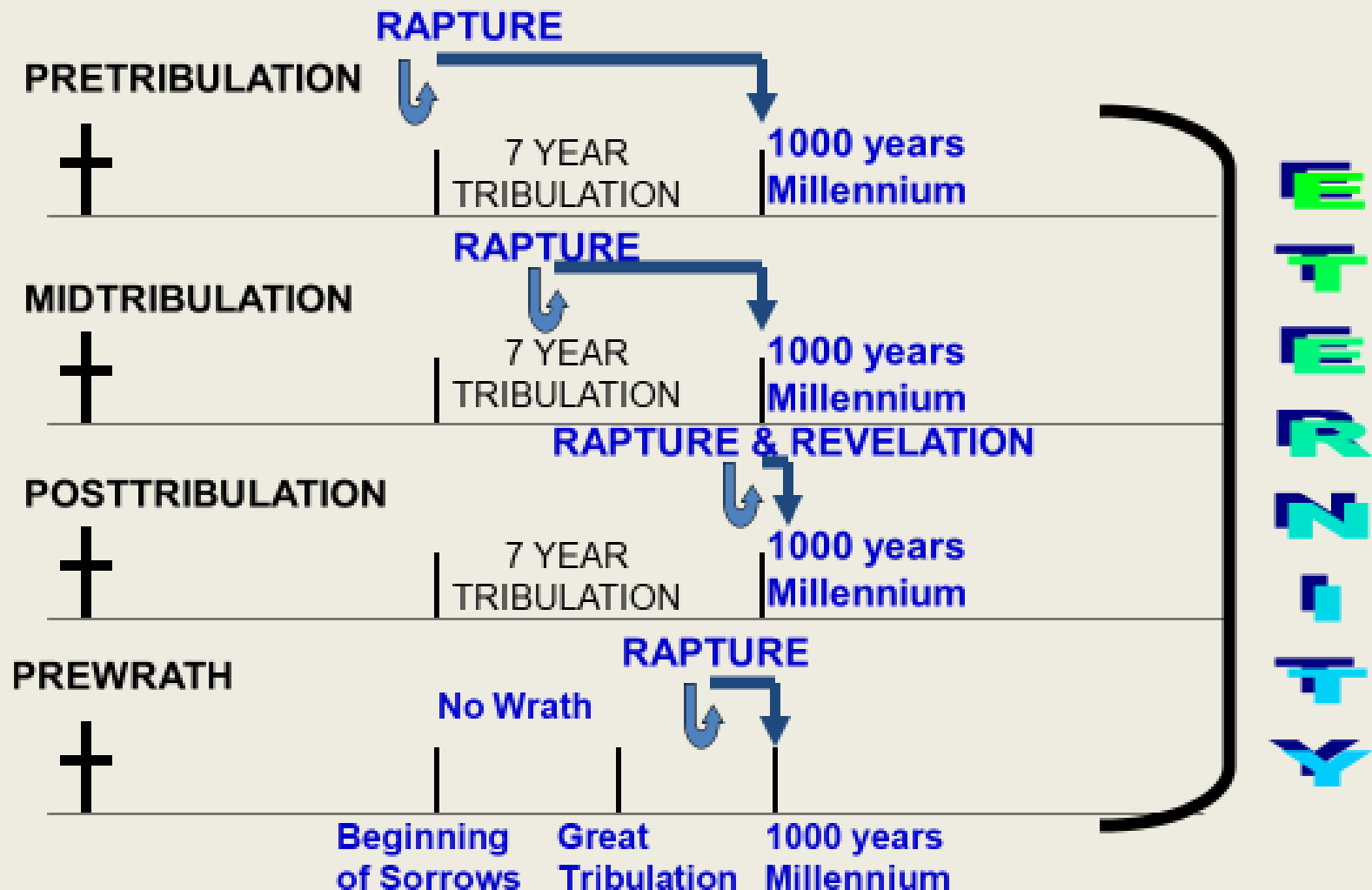
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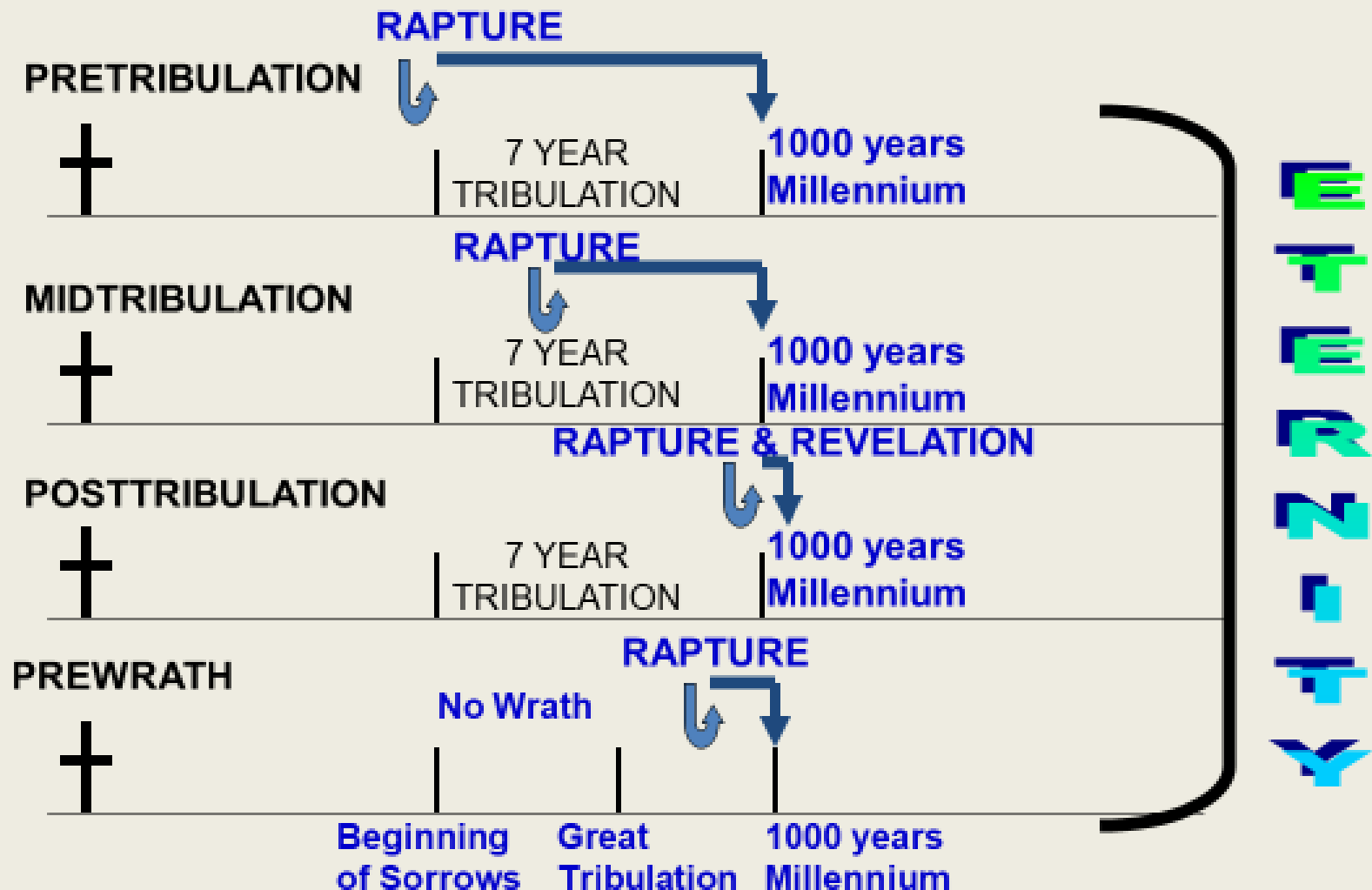


- Imminence – John 14:3

Imminence

- Imminency definition
- James 5:8; 1 Thess 1:10; 4:15; 1 Cor 1:7; 15:51; Philip 3:20
- Other rapture views deny imminence

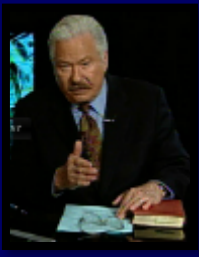
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Where He Is?

“Since He says He is going to come in order that we may be with Him **where he is**, we would have to be with Him here on earth. Do you see the problem? The dwelling places in the Father's house would be unused...This makes Jesus' whole promise ridiculous. Why would He speak of preparing a place for us in the Father's house if He didn't mean that His return would take us there?”

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