



## Blessed Hope

Titus 2:11–14

Romans 8:24–25

Hebrews 6:19-20

Romans 15:13

## The Second Coming

1. Who will come again?
2. How many times will he come again?
3. When will he come again?
4. How will he come again?
5. Why will he come again?

## Who is Coming?

- Acts 1:11
- Daniel 7:14
- Matthew 9:6
- Matthew 16:27
- Matthew 25:31
- Matthew 25:10

## How Many Comings?

Reasons for rejecting the dispensational view.

1. The words used for the return of Christ in the New Testament do not allow for a twofold return. The words are *parousia*, which means presence, *apokalypsis*, which means revelation, and *epiphaneia*, which means appearance.
  - a. The word *parousia* is used in 1 Thessalonians 4:15, which is where the idea of the rapture comes from. The word *coming* translates the word *parousia*. First Thessalonians 3:13 uses *Parousia* in connection with Jesus coming with his saints. Second Thessalonians 3:8 uses *parousia* to refer to the return of Christ after the tribulation.



- b. First Corinthians 1:7 is supposedly a text that proves the rapture, the first return of Christ. The verse ends with “as you wait for the revealing of our Lord Jesus Christ.” The word *revealing* translates *apokalypsis*. However, in 2 Thessalonians 1:7-8, the word *apokalypsis* is used to refer to what dispensationalists call the second return of Christ. The word revealed translates *apokalypsis*. *Apokalypsis* argues against a twofold return of Christ.
  - c. *Epiphaneia* is used in 1 Timothy 6:14, another passage used by dispensationalists to prove the rapture. First Timothy 6:14 says, “keep the commandment unstained and free from reproach until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ.” *Appearing* translates *epiphaneia*. In 2 Thessalonians 2:8, a passage that, according to dispensationalists, refers to the second return of Christ, we find *epiphaneia*. *Appearance* translates *epiphaneia*. So *epiphaneia* joins *parousia* and *apokalypsis* in arguing against a twofold return of Christ.
2. Passages describing the great tribulation do not show that the church will be removed before the great tribulation begins.
    - Matthew 24:21-22
    - Matthew 24:29-31
  3. The primary passage dispensationalists use to prove the rapture, 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17, does not teach a rapture of the church.
    - 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18
    - Acts 28:11–16
  4. Related to the previous point, the return of Christ involves a coming with his people and a coming for his people.
  5. Assuming the great tribulation is an outpouring of God’s wrath cannot derive a twofold coming of Christ.
    - 1 Thessalonians 5:9
    - John 16:33

## When Will He Come?

- When Jesus returns the gospel will have spread to “every tribe and language and people and nation” (Revelation 5:9).
- All of God’s elect will have been saved (Romans 11:25-26).
- There will be the great tribulation when the man of lawlessness is revealed (Satan’s little season).
- No one know the time of his return (Matthew 24:36).



- The day of the Lord will come like a thief (2 Peter 3:10).

## How Will He Come?

### *Personal*

- Acts 1:11
- Philippians 3:20

### *Visible*

- Revelation 1:7
- Titus 2:11–13

### *Audible*

- 1 Thessalonians 4:16
- Matthew 24:31
- 1 Corinthians 15:51–52

### *Glorious*

Isaiah 53:2–3

Philippians 2:7-8

Matthew 24:30

Matthew 25:31

## Why Will He Return?

1. Jesus will return is to pour out his wrath on the wicked.
  - 2 Thessalonians 1:5-9.
2. Jesus returns to be glorified in his saints.
  - 2 Thessalonians 1:9–10
3. Jesus comes to judge the living and the dead.
  - 2 Timothy 4:1



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- 1 Peter 4:5
  - Matthew 24:31-46
  - Revelation 20:11–15
4. Jesus returns in order to make all things new.
- Revelation 21:5
  - Revelation 21:1
  - 2 Peter 3:10–13