

“THINGS THAT LIE AHEAD” GETTING A GRIP ON “THE DAY OF THE LORD” pt1

- Some terms to note (1 Thess. 5:1-11) -

I. GETTING A GRIP ON “THE DAY OF THE LORD”

A. A Definition:

The Day of the Lord is a future period of time when God will _____ in the affairs of men in _____ and _____. **Generally**, this will last _____ years, but **specifically** speaks of a time when Christ returns in _____ to this planet and establishes His _____ rule over it.

***Other Days to consider:**

B. Its References Scripturally

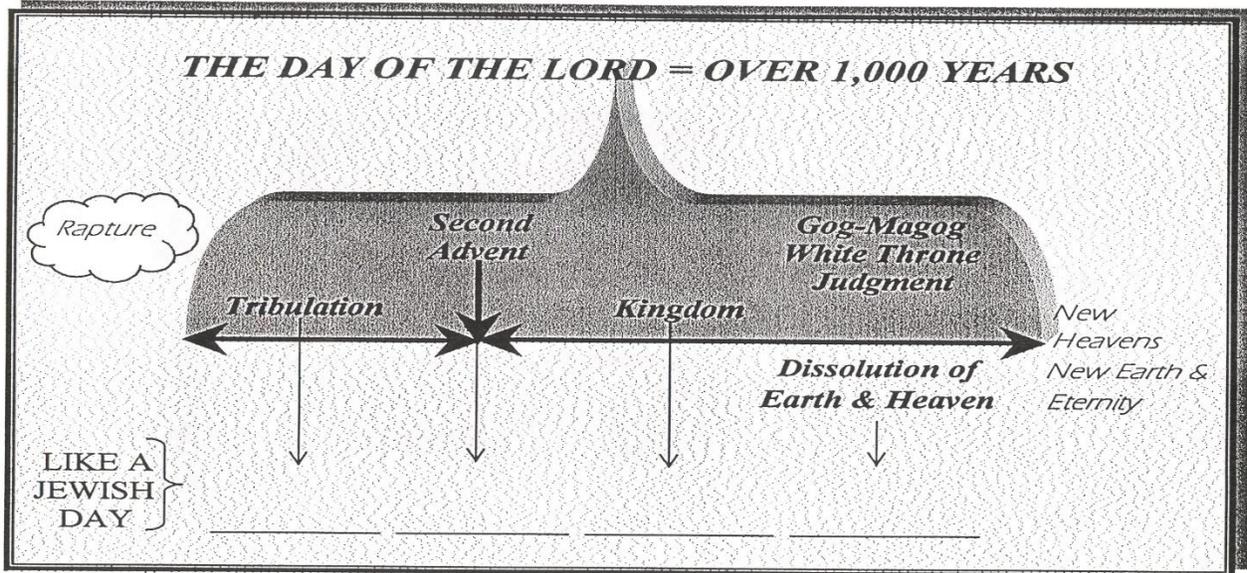
1. The phrase “Day of the Lord” appears _____ times in the Old Testament, with each expression occurring only in the _____ as they spoke of things to come. (Obadiah 1:15; Joel 1:15, 2:1, 11, 3:14; Amos 5:18 (2x), 5:20; Isaiah 2:12, 13:6, 9; Zephaniah 1:14(2x), 1:18; Ezekiel 13:5, 30:3; Zechariah 14:1; Malachi 4:5)
2. The phrase “Day of the Lord” also occurs _____ times in the New Testament. (Acts 2:20; 1 Thessalonians 5:2; 2 Thessalonians 2:2; & 2 Peter 3:10)

C. Its Usage Biblically

1. The Old Testament uses the expression “Day of the Lord” in a _____ and a _____ prophetic sense.
2. Just as various **near** “Day of the Lord” prophecies have been fulfilled in the _____, (Amos 5:18; Joel 1:15, 2:1, 11; Zeph. 1:7), others are yet to be fulfilled in the _____ (Obadiah 1:15; Joel 2:31, 3:14; Isa. 2:12, 13:6, 9; Zech. 14:1; Mal. 4:5)
3. Because the **near** Old Testament fulfillments are now history, the New Testament only focuses on a _____ day of the Lord.

D. Its Correlation

1. The future “Day of the Lord” will correlate with the “_____ cycle.”



2. Consistent with this correlation, there will be a phase of _____ (night) relating to _____, as well as a phase of _____ (day) relating to God’s _____ . (Joel 3:9-12; Zech. 14:1-16)

E. Its Future Features

1. The Day of the Lord involves a time of great judgment and wrath on all _____ and on _____. (Isa. 2: 12-21, 13:9-16, 34:1-8; Joel 1:15-2:11, 28-32, 3:9-12)
2. It is associated with the overthrow of God’s _____ . (Isaiah 2:12)
3. It will be God’s instrument of _____ to purge out the _____ from Israel and results in Israel’s _____ to the _____. (Ezekiel 20:33-38)
4. The “Day of the Lord” will involve various _____ / _____ disturbances. (Joel 3:2, 9-15; Math. 24:29-30; Rev. 6:12-13, 8:12, 9:1-2, etc)
5. In some passages the Day of the Lord is seen in a _____ sense. Here the day of the Lord refers to an _____ period of time involving divine _____ related to the coming period of Tribulation and the Millennial Kingdom.

6. In other passages the Day of the Lord is seen in a _____ sense, as the “*great and terrible day of the Lord*.” Specifically here, it refers to when Jesus Christ returning to _____ the earth (Joel 2: 31; Mal. 4:5) and will be the grand _____ of the judgment phase of the broad day of the Lord.

7. 2 Peter 3:10-14, refers to _____ future “Day of the Lord” when God divinely _____ in judgment and blessing to create a “new heaven and new earth wherein dwells righteousness.” Called here the “Day of _____.”

F. What is the “Day of the Lord’s” relationship to.....

- a. The 70th week of Daniel? (Daniel 9:24-27)

- b. The future Tribulation Period? (Revelation 6-18)

- c. “The Time of Jacob’s Trouble?” (Jeremiah 30:7)

- d. The Rapture of the Church? (1 Thess. 4:13-18)

II. The Conclusion

* **The Day of the Lord is a future period of time when God will intervene in the affairs of men in _____ (tribulation) and _____ (Millennium). This will last _____ years generally, but specifically speaks of a time when Christ returns in _____ to this planet and establishes His _____ over it.**

* “The Day of the Lord refers to God’s special intervention into the course of world events to judge His enemies, accomplish His purpose for history, and thereby demonstrate who He is the Sovereign God of the universe.” (Renald Showers, *Maranatha, Our Lord Come*, pg. 30)

* “The Day of the Lord” is a title used in both the Old and New Testaments for a future period of time when God in the person of Jesus Christ will intervene uniquely in earth’s history, preparing, establishing, and perpetuating the Kingdom of God on earth. (Ron Merryman, *Millennial Eschatology*, page 17)