

Study Guide-Israel's Position in the Tribulation – Lesson 1

September 28, 2025

Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

Instructions: Based on the source material, answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

1. What is the sequence of events involving the Church that occurs immediately before the Tribulation begins?
2. What is the duration of the Tribulation, and how is it divided?
3. According to Revelation 7, who are the 144,000, and what is their primary mission?
4. Why is the city of Jerusalem considered the center of the world system during the Tribulation?
5. What are the three ways, as described in the lesson, that someone could theologically justify the belief that God is 'through with Israel'?
6. How does the teaching explain the concept of a believer being a 'spiritual child of Abraham' without replacing the nation of Israel?
7. What is the core promise of the Abrahamic Covenant as detailed in Genesis 12?
8. Describe the geographical borders of the land promised to Abraham's descendants in Genesis 15.
9. Why is the Abrahamic Covenant considered an 'unconditional' and 'everlasting' promise that God is bound to fulfill?
10. The study of Israel's position in the Tribulation is broken down into six topic areas. What is the first topic, and what are the other five that will be covered?

Answer Key

1. Immediately before the Tribulation, Jesus will appear in the heavens to 'catch His church up with Him' in the Rapture. Following this, the Lord will reward the Church before the seven-year Tribulation begins on Earth.
2. The Tribulation lasts seven years, divided into two halves: the first 3½ years are the Tribulation, and the last 3½ years are the Great Tribulation.
3. The 144,000 are 'of all the tribes of the children of Israel,' with 12,000 sealed from each tribe. Their mission is to preach the gospel during the Tribulation.
4. Jerusalem is the world system's center during the Tribulation, including the false Antichrist system. Revelation states that the two witnesses will lie in its streets, and a great earthquake there will kill 7,000 'people of renown' (world leaders).
5. Three ways: (1) Deny inspiration, claiming the Bible made a mistake. (2) Spiritualize information about Israel, reinterpreting it to mean something else (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses). (3) Teach that 'Israel' after the cross actually means the Church.
6. Believers are spiritual children of Abraham through faith in Christ, who is of Abraham's lineage. This grants spiritual blessings but does not make believers physical descendants or cancel the physical promises to Israel.
7. The Abrahamic Covenant promises to make Abraham a great nation, bless him, make his name great, bless those who bless him, curse those who curse him, and bless all families of the earth through him.
8. The land promise extends from the 'river of Egypt' (the Nile) to the 'River Euphrates,' covering modern-day Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, and including the Gaza Strip.
9. The covenant is unconditional and everlasting because God gave it 'forever' as an 'everlasting possession.' Since He swore by Himself (Genesis 22), He is bound by His own character to fulfill it.
10. The first topic is The Covenants with Israel. The others are: (2) The Collecting of Israel, (3) The Chastisement of Israel, (4) The Comfort of Israel, (5) The Conversion of Israel, and (6) The Commission of Israel.

Essay Questions

1. Analyze the theological position of Replacement Theology. What are the primary arguments against it, and what consequences arise for interpreting scripture and understanding God's character?
2. Detail the Abrahamic Covenant (Genesis 12, 13, 15, 17). Why is it considered foundational for Israel's role during and after the Tribulation?
3. Using Jeremiah, Daniel, Matthew, and Revelation, argue why Israel is central in the Tribulation.
4. The speaker claims that if one equates the Church with Israel in the Tribulation, a pre-tribulation view of the Rapture is impossible. Explain this logic.
5. Discuss political implications of the Abrahamic Covenant's land grant in modern international relations. How does a literal interpretation conflict with current global movements such as the 'two-nation settlement'?

Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition (Source Context)
70th Week	The final seven-year period prophesied for Israel in Daniel 9:27, corresponding to the Tribulation.
Abrahamic Covenant	God's unconditional covenant with Abraham (Genesis 12, 13, 15, 17) promising nationhood, land, blessing, and that all families of the earth would be blessed through his seed.
Church	The body of believers in Jesus Christ, removed from the world via the Rapture before the Tribulation.
Covenant	A divine pledge or promise. Two definitive covenants are noted: (1) Abrahamic Covenant, and (2) a future covenant with Satan.
Great Tribulation	The final 3½ years of the Tribulation.
Israel	The literal nation and descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Not a symbol for the Church.
Latter Days	A prophetic future period (Deuteronomy 4) identified as the Tribulation, when Israel will return to God.
Millennial Kingdom	The 1,000-year reign of Christ after the Tribulation, where He rules with a 'rod of iron.'
Rapture	The event preceding the Tribulation where Jesus 'catches up' His Church into heaven.
Spiritual Israel / Spiritual Child of Abraham	Believers in Christ are Abraham's spiritual descendants by faith, but this does not replace Israel's national promises.
Time of Jacob's Trouble	Jeremiah 30:7's term for the Tribulation, highlighting its focus on Israel.
Tribulation	A seven-year period of God's judgment following the Rapture, centered on Israel.
Two Witnesses	Prophets in Revelation 11, killed in Jerusalem; their bodies lie in the streets before resurrection.
The Woman (Revelation 12)	Symbolic representation of Israel, who gives birth to Christ and is persecuted by Satan.

Greek Words

No Greek words are present in this lesson.