

Study Guide: Israel's Position in the Tribulation – Lesson 2

Date: October 5, 2025

This guide reviews the core concepts and scriptural interpretations presented in the lesson titled "Israel's Position in the Tribulation." It covers the unconditional nature of God's covenants, Israel's prophetic role in end-times events, and key figures and prophecies associated with this period.

Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

1. Why does the speaker assert that God is not finished with the nation of Israel?
2. What are the two primary covenants discussed that necessitate Israel's presence during the Tribulation period?
3. How does the speaker interpret the word "generation" in Matthew 24 when Jesus says, "This generation will by no means pass away till all these things take place"?
4. Describe the relationship between the Antichrist and Israel during the first three and a half years of the Tribulation.
5. What is the "Abomination of Desolation" and what does it signify for the nation of Israel?
6. According to the lesson, what is the role of the "second beast," also known as the False Prophet?
7. What is meant by the phrase "the time of Jacob's trouble"?
8. Why does the speaker argue that promises regarding Israel's future glory cannot simply be applied to the Church?
9. What are two potential reasons discussed for why the tribe of Dan is excluded from the list of tribes in Revelation 7?
10. What motive does the speaker attribute to the Antichrist for making a covenant with Israel, given that he is described as a hater of God and Israel?

Answer Key

1. The speaker asserts that God is not finished with Israel because He made everlasting, binding, and unconditional covenants with the nation. God swore these covenants by Himself, and since God cannot lie or change, His promises regarding Israel's future cannot be broken or altered.
2. The two covenants are the Divine Covenant and the Satanic Covenant. The Divine Covenant refers to God's unconditional promises to Abraham and Israel guaranteeing their future; the Satanic Covenant refers to the seven-year treaty that the Antichrist will confirm with Israel, placing them at the center of Tribulation events.
3. The Greek word translated as "generation" in Matthew 24 is γενεά (geneá), which can also mean "race" or "nation." Thus, the verse means that the nation or race of Israel will not pass away until all the prophesied end-times events, including the Tribulation, have taken place.
4. During the first three and a half years, the Antichrist establishes a covenant—a peace treaty—with Israel. This allows Israel to resume sacrifices and worship on the Temple grounds under his apparent protection.
5. The Abomination of Desolation occurs at the midpoint of the Tribulation when the Antichrist breaks his covenant with Israel, enters the Temple, halts their sacrifices, and sets himself up as God. This act triggers intense persecution and marks the beginning of the Great Tribulation.
6. The False Prophet, the "second beast" of Revelation 13, manipulates the world's religious system and causes all people to worship the first beast, the Antichrist.
7. "The time of Jacob's trouble" refers to the second half of the Tribulation—the final three and a half years—when Israel will face severe persecution under the Antichrist's reign.
8. The promises regarding Israel's future cannot apply to the Church because they were made exclusively to the nation of Israel. These covenants promise Israel a Kingdom and national restoration, which require the nation itself to go through the Tribulation to receive them.
9. One possible reason for the tribe of Dan's exclusion is its historical idolatry and immorality. Another speculative reason is that the Antichrist may come from the tribe of Dan.
10. The Antichrist's motive for making a covenant with Israel is political self-interest. Though he hates God and Israel, he seeks to exploit Israel's wealth—such as oil and mineral resources—and to make Jerusalem the center of his global power.

Essay Questions

1. Analyze the speaker's argument that God's covenants with Israel are unconditional and everlasting. Use scriptural examples from Genesis, Jeremiah, and Psalms to show why this belief is central to understanding Israel's role in the end times.

2. Describe the sequence of events involving Israel and the Antichrist during the seven-year Tribulation, including the initial covenant, the midpoint betrayal, and the final period of persecution.
3. Explain the significance of the Abomination of Desolation. What is it, where does it occur, and how does it change circumstances for the Jewish people?
4. Discuss the possible reasons for the exclusion of the tribe of Dan from the 144,000 in Revelation 7.
5. Based on the lesson, summarize the argument against the belief that the Church has replaced Israel in prophecy. Why is understanding God's specific promises to Israel essential for interpreting Scripture correctly?

Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Abomination of Desolation	The event at the midpoint of the seven-year Tribulation when the Antichrist enters the Temple in Israel, ends Jewish sacrifice and worship, and sets himself up to be worshipped as God (Daniel 9:27; Matthew 24:15).
Antichrist	The 'political beast' and false world ruler of the end times. A hater of God, Christ, and Israel who confirms a seven-year covenant with Israel for political gain, ultimately demanding global worship.
Covenant	A binding contract. The lesson discusses two: God's unconditional Divine Covenant with Israel, and the Satanic Covenant between the Antichrist and Israel during the seven-year Tribulation.
False Prophet	The 'second beast' in Revelation 13, who leads the world to worship the Antichrist.
Geneá (γενεά)	(ghen-eh-AH) Greek word for 'generation,' which can mean 'race' or 'nation.' In Matthew 24:34, it refers to the nation of Israel.
Great Tribulation	The final three and a half years of the seven-year Tribulation, characterized by intense persecution of Israel (Matthew 24:21; Daniel 7:25).
Saints of the Most High	Refers to the faithful Jews persecuted by the Antichrist during the Great Tribulation (Daniel 7:25).

The Time of Jacob's Trouble

Another name for the Great Tribulation, emphasizing Israel's persecution (Jeremiah 30:7).

Tribulation

A future seven-year period of divine judgment and global upheaval, during which Israel plays a central role (Daniel 9:27; Revelation 6–13).

Week

In Daniel 9:27, refers to a prophetic 'week' of seven years. The Antichrist's covenant with Israel lasts for one week, or seven years.

Greek Words

Greek Term	Transliteration	Phonetic	Meaning
γενεά	geneá	ghen-eh-AH	Generation; can also mean race or nation. Used in Matthew 24:34 to affirm that the nation of Israel will endure through all prophetic events until Christ's return.