

Study Guide: The Fall of the World Lesson 9

April 26, 2026

This study guide provides a comprehensive overview of the biblical teachings regarding the end times, the history of the nations, and the coming judgment as presented in the provided lessons. It is designed to help students understand the chronological flow of prophetic events and the nature of the various kingdoms described in scripture.

Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

1. According to the lessons, what is the specific definition of "the nations" (or Gentiles) in a biblical context?
 2. What historical event and date mark the beginning of the "times of the nations"?
 3. Describe the five different parts of the great image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream and what each metal represents.
 4. What does the "stone cut out without hands" represent, and what happens to the great image when the stone strikes it?
 5. How does the text describe the difference between the first and second comings of Jesus Christ?
 6. Based on the description of the "sheep and the goats," what is the primary evidence that someone has been made righteous by the Father?
 7. Who are the "tribulation saints," and what happens to their bodies and spirits at the end of the tribulation?
 8. Describe the "satanic trinity" as explained in the lessons.
 9. What role does the "false prophet" play during the rule of the Antichrist?
 10. What occurs at the very end of the thousand-year Millennial Kingdom before Christ delivers the kingdom to the Father?
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Answer Key

1. The nations, also referred to as Gentiles, represent everyone who is not part of the nation of Israel or the Church of God. In the study of prophecy, this group is the third major category of people addressed by God's future plans.
2. The "times of the nations" began around 600 BC (specifically 605 BC) with the Babylonian captivity. This was when King Nebuchadnezzar first entered Jerusalem and began the period where the city is "trampled" or controlled by Gentile powers.
3. The image had a head of gold (Babylon), chest and arms of silver (Medo-Persia), belly and thighs of bronze (Greece), legs of iron (Rome), and feet made of iron mixed with clay (a final ten-nation confederacy). These metals show a decrease in value but an increase in strength or hardness as the history of man's rule progresses.
4. The stone represents Jesus Christ and His supernatural entry into the world (the Virgin Birth). When it strikes the feet of the image, the entire statue is crushed and blown away like chaff, and the stone grows into a great mountain that fills the whole earth, symbolizing the Millennial Kingdom.
5. The first coming of Jesus Christ was marked by His humiliation, condescension, and His mission to forgive and redeem sinners as a servant. His second coming will be a display of blazing glory and power where He arrives as the King of kings to judge the nations and establish His earthly rule.
6. The evidence of righteousness is the manifestation of selfless love through deeds, such as feeding the hungry, visiting the sick, or clothing those in need. These actions are not what save a person, but are the outward proof of the inward sovereign grace and redemption provided by the Father.
7. Tribulation saints are those who come to faith after the Church is raptured and are often martyred for their stance. Their spirits go to heaven to be with the Lord, while their bodies remain in the grave until they are resurrected and given glorified bodies at the end of the tribulation.
8. The satanic trinity is a counterfeit of the Holy Trinity, consisting of the Dragon (Satan, mimicking the Father), the Beast (the Antichrist, mimicking the Son), and the "other beast" (the False Prophet, mimicking the Holy Spirit). They work together to deceive the world into false worship.
9. The False Prophet acts as the "PR man" or public relations expert for the Antichrist, using great signs and miracles to deceive people. He looks gentle, like a lamb with two horns, but speaks with the authority of the Dragon (Satan) and forces the world to worship the image of the Beast.
10. At the end of the thousand years, Satan is loosed for a short time to lead a final rebellion involving those born during the Millennial Kingdom who chose not to believe in Jesus

Christ. After God destroys this rebellion, Jesus Christ delivers the reconstituted and perfected kingdom to the Father so that God may be "all in all."

Essay Questions

1. Analyze the symbolic meaning of the metals used in Nebuchadnezzar's statue. Why does the value of the metals decrease (from gold to iron) while the timeline moves forward, and what does the mixture of iron and clay in the feet suggest about the final form of human government?
 2. Compare and contrast the "glorified bodies" of the saints with the "mortal bodies" of those who survive the tribulation. How do these two groups interact within the Millennial Kingdom, and what does this reveal about the nature of Christ's earthly reign?
 3. The lessons emphasize that people are "saved by grace" but "judged by what they don't do." Using the parables of the ten virgins and the talents, explain the relationship between faith, negligence, and eternal judgment.
 4. Discuss the geographic and spiritual significance of Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives in end-times prophecy. How do the physical changes to the landscape (such as the splitting of the mountain) reflect the spiritual transition from the "times of the nations" to the "kingdom of the Father"?
 5. Evaluate the concept of "Mystery Babylon" and its historical roots in the religion of Nimrod and Semiramis. How does the text argue that this ancient system eventually merges with the political power of the Antichrist before its final destruction?
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Glossary of Key Terms

- **Abomination of Desolation:** A prophetic event occurring at the midpoint of the seven-year tribulation that triggers the "Great Tribulation."
- **Amillennialist:** One who believes that there is no literal thousand-year earthly kingdom and that the Millennial Kingdom is happening spiritually now.
- **Antichrist:** The final world ruler and "Beast" who leads the nations in rebellion against God and makes a false seven-year covenant with Israel.
- **Armageddon (Harmageddon):** The final world war centered in the Valley of Megiddo, ended by the physical return of Jesus Christ.
- **Babylon:** The first great world empire under Nebuchadnezzar; also refers to the "Mystery Religion" originating from the Tower of Babel.
- **Church, The:** The body of believers in Jesus Christ who are raptured before the tribulation begins.

- **Dagon:** An ancient "fish god" whose titles and symbols are historically linked to the "Pontifex Maximus."
- **Gog:** The prince or leader of the northern forces (often identified with Russia) that invades Israel during the tribulation.
- **Great White Throne Judgment:** The final judgment of the lost that takes place after the Millennial Kingdom.
- **Jezreel Valley:** The large, fertile plain in northern Israel that serves as the strategic site for the battle of Armageddon.
- **Millennial Kingdom:** The literal 1,000-year reign of Jesus Christ on a restored and regenerated earth.
- **NKJV:** The New King James Version of the Bible, used as the standard for scripture references in this study.
- **Rapture:** The event where the living Church and the dead in Christ are "caught up" to meet the Lord in the air and receive glorified bodies.
- **Semiramis:** The historical Queen of Babylon/Babel who initiated a mother-child cult that spread throughout various cultures under different names.
- **Tribulation:** A seven-year period of judgment on the earth, divided into two three-and-a-half-year segments.

Greek Terms and Pronunciation Guide

The following terms appear in the study context and are derived from the original Greek language used in the New Testament.

Greek Word	Phonetic Pronunciation	Definition
Ethne [¹]	<i>eth-nay</i>	Nations, Gentiles, or all non-Jewish peoples/ethnic groups.
Larkon [²]	<i>lon</i>	Dazzlingly brilliant; used to describe the purity and brightness of the saints' white robes.
Poli [³]	<i>po-lee</i>	Much or very much; used to describe the extent of world rebellion or the many nations involved.
Telos [⁴]	<i>tel-os</i>	The end, goal, culmination, or the finished result of a process.

[¹]: Used in Matthew 25:32 to describe "all the nations" gathered for judgment. [²]: Referenced in Revelation 19:14 regarding the "fine linen, white and clean" worn by the heavenly armies. [³]: A term indicating the "many" or "great" nature of the nations or sins. [⁴]: Found in 1 Corinthians 15:24 referring to "the end" when Christ delivers the kingdom to the Father.