Where Are We In Bible Prophecy?
by Derek Prince

— Study Note Outline —
WAW1

Six Tape Series
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Predictive Prophecies Of The Bible
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I. Predictive Prophecy
A. One unique feature of the Bible (Is. 46:9–10)
   Attested by:
   1. Eyewitnesses of apostles on Mt. of Transfiguration
   2. “Prophetic word made more sure”
      a. i.e., fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies recorded in New Testament
      b. All fulfilled literally (not spiritualized)
C. Examples of Old Testament prophecies fulfilled in the life of Jesus:
   1. Born of a virgin Matt. 1:22–23 Is. 7:14
   3. Called out of Egypt Matt. 2:14–15 Hos. 11:1
   4. Taught in parables Matt. 13:34–35 Ps. 78:1–2
   5. Healed the sick Matt. 11:2–6 Is. 29:18–19; 35:4–6; 61:1
   7. Flogged and abused Mark 14:53–15:20 Is. 50:5–6
   8. Hands and feet pierced Mark 15:20–26 Ps. 22:16
   9. Garments divided Matt. 27:35 Ps. 22:18
   11. Rose on the third day 1 Cor. 15:3–4 Hos. 6:2
D. Need for earnest expectation:
   1. We need to heed—until the Daystar arises . . . Continuing, excited anticipation in our hearts (2 Pet. 1:19)
   2. . . . To those who eagerly wait for Him (Heb. 9:28)

II. General Characteristics Of True Prophecy
A. Bears testimony to Jesus (Rev. 19:10)
B. The Holy Spirit glorifies Jesus (John 16:14)
C. Primary focus at this time: Return of Christ (2 Pet. 1:16)
D. Also:
   1. A map of future events—selective. Two reasons we need a map:
      a. To keep us from a non-existent destination, e.g. triumphalism
      b. To keep us from a wrong route, e.g. the kingdom without tribulation (compare Matt. 7:14; Acts 14:22)
E. We must distinguish “secret” from “revealed” (Deut. 29:29)
   1. Revealed that we may do them
   2. Obedience leads to further understanding
   3. Disobedience shuts it off
F. Jesus: the prophet like Moses (Deut. 18:18–19)
   God requires us to listen to Him

The Spine Of Biblical Prophecy
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Proclamation: Dan. 2:20–22; 4:34–35

   Two questions: (Matt. 24:3)
   1. When will these things be?
   2. What will be the sign of Your coming?

II. Answer To Question 1 In Luke 21
   A. Jerusalem destroyed—then restored to the Jews (21:20–24)
   B. Prelude to Christ’s return (21:25–27)

III. Answer To Question 2 In Matthew 24
   A. Key word: Then—9 times (24:4–51)
   B. Warning against deception (24:4–5; 1 Cor. 7:25)
   C. Troubles that continue throughout this age (24:6)
   D. Birth pangs, esp. ethnic conflict (24:7–8 [compare Luke 21:10])
   E. Increasing pressures on Christians (24:9–13; 2 Tim. 3:1–5)
   F. The sign (24:14)—personal experience in 1958
   G. Focus on Judea and Jerusalem (24:18–20)
      1. Romans 11:25–26
      2. Manifestation of antichrist
   H. The great tribulation (24:21–22)
      1. Compare Jeremiah 30:3–7; Romans 2:9–10; Rev. 7:9–10, 13–14)
      2. Culmination of rebellion (Dan. 8:23)
   I. Further warnings against deception (24:23–26)
   J. Christ’s coming like lightning (24:27)
   K. Carcass and vultures (24:28)
   L. Heaven shaken—Jesus appears (24:29–30; Heb. 12:26–28; Rev. 8:10–11; 9:1)
M. Angels gather elect (24:31; Is. 27:12–13)
O. Fig trees and all trees (*uhuru*) (Luke 21:29–33)
   1. Humanity infiltrated by satanic angels (Gen. 6:1–4)
   2. Evil imaginations (TV) (Gen. 6:5)
   3. Violence (Gen. 6:11)
   4. Sexual corruption and perversion (Gen. 6:12)
   5. Blatant, violent homosexuality (Gen. 19:4–5, 9)
   7. Noah—supernatural warning (Heb. 11:7)
Q. Some taken up, some left (24:40–41; 1 Thess. 4:17 *harpazo*)
R. Be watchful and ready (24:42–44)
S. Contrast between faithful and unfaithful servants (24:45–51)

**Days Of Noah And Lot**

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I. Light And Darkness Side By Side
   A. Brilliant light and gross darkness (Is. 60:1–3)
   C. Righteous and wicked—prior to Christ’s return (Rev. 22:10–17)
   D. Iniquity of Amorites to be full (Gen. 15:16)

II. Noah And Lot—Negative Features
   To be repeated at end time (Luke 17:26, 28)
   A. Noah (Gen. 6:1–12)
      1. Satanic infiltration (6:1–4 [compare Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7])
      2. Evil imaginations, e.g. TV (6:5)
      3. Violence (6:11)
      4. Sexual corruption/perversion (6:12)
   B. Lot (Gen. 19:4–5, 9)
      5. Blatant, violent homosexuality
   C. Both Noah and Lot (Luke 17:27–28)
      6. Materialism (prosperity)
      1. Increasing corruption—irreversible (2 Tim. 3:1–5)
      2. Lovers of:
         a. Self
         b. Money
         c. Pleasure
            (but religious)
      3. Background of occult—Jannes and Jambres (2 Tim. 3:8–9)
      4. Evil men and enchanters (2 Tim. 3:13)
      5. God’s provision: His Word (2 Tim. 3:16; 4:2)
III. Noah
   A. Positive features
      1. Supernaturally warned and guided (Heb. 11:7)
      2. Found grace (Gen. 6:8)
      3. Walked with God (Gen. 6:9)
      4. A preacher of righteousness (2 Pet. 2:5)
      5. A builder—this his testimony—only those who worked found refuge (Gen. 6:14–22)
      6. A successful family head (Gen. 7:1)
   B. Last day outpouring of Holy Spirit
      1. Old and young, male and female (Acts 2:17–21 [compare Acts 1:8])
      2. Harvest at the end of the age (Matt. 13:39); requires Spirit-empowered workers

Israel In The End Times
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Proclamation: Psalm 33:8–12

I. Who Is Israel?
   A. Descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
      1. God set aside Ishmael for Isaac
      2. God set aside Esau for Jacob
   B. Converts to Judaism

The Church of Jesus Christ is not Israel

II. Latter Day Regathering (Jer. 30:3–7)
   A. To the land of Israel
      1. Not a time of peace (v. 5)
      2. Israel will be saved out of it
   B. The uniqueness of Israel (1 Chron. 17:21)
      1. Exodus 19:5–6
         a. A special treasure to God
         b. A kingdom of priests
         c. A holy nation
      2. Romans 3:1–2
         a. Entrusted with oracles of God
         b. Not possessors—but stewards (Rom. 1:14)
      3. Romans 9:4–5
         a. Adopted by God
         b. Glory—presence of God manifested to human senses
         c. Covenants—both the old and new given to Israel
         d. Law of Moses
         e. Service—priestly service of God
         f. Promises
         g. All the patriarchs
h. Messiah came from Jews
4. Salvation is from the Jews (John 4:22)

III. Another Unique Feature Of Israel
A. Whole history foretold in prophecy
1. Enslavement in Egypt (Gen. 15:13)
2. Deliverance with wealth from Egypt (Gen. 15:14)
3. Possession of land of Canaan (Gen. 15:18–20)
4. Turning to idolatry there (Deut. 32:15–21)
5. Center of worship in Jerusalem (Deut. 12:5–6; Ps. 132:13–14)
7. Babylonian captivity (Jer. 16:13; 21:10)
8. Destruction of first temple (2 Chron. 7:19–22)
9. Return from Babylon (Is. 6:11–13; 48:20)
11. Scattered among all nations (Isa. 26:33–34; 48:11; Ezek. 12:15)
12. Persecution and oppression (Isa. 26:36–39)
13. Re-gathering from all nations (Is. 11:11–12; Zech. 10:9–10)

B. Prophecy yet to be fulfilled
14. All nations against Jerusalem (Zech. 12:2–3; 14:1–2)
15. Supernatural revelation of Messiah (Zech. 12:10–14)

Already 81% fulfilled

IV. End Time Re-gathering Of Israel In Their Own Land
A. Hosea 1:10—The place from which they were scattered will be the place to which they are re-gathered
B. Stage-by-stage presentation of the scattering and re-gathering of Israel (Ezek. 36:16–23)
1. Their own land—but they defiled it (v. 17)
2. Judged for bloodshed and idolatry there (v. 18)
3. Scattered among nations (v. 19)
4. Disgraced God’s holy name (v. 20)
5. God intervened to redeem the glory of His name (v. 21, 22)
6. God’s holy name to be sanctified in Israel (v. 23)
C. Process of re-gathering (Ezek. 36:24–28)
1. Gather them from the nations to their own land (v. 24)
2. Sprinkled, cleansed from filthiness and idols (v. 25)
3. Heart of stone turned to heart of flesh (v. 26)
4. God will put His Holy Spirit within them—to produce obedience (v. 27)
5. Then they will dwell in the land (v. 28)
6. They will be God’s people; He will be their God (v. 28)
D. The outworking of God’s sovereign will
1. “I will”—18 times (verses 23–30)
2. But God requires us to pray (verses 37–38)
E. All Israel will be saved
1. i.e., The remnant whom God has chosen (Rom. 9:27)
2. Romans 11:25–26, addressed to Gentile believers
3. All Israel to be saved only after the full number of Gentiles has come in
V. How Do We Respond?
   Align with God’s purpose:
   A. Bless and do not curse Israel (Num. 23:19–20; 24:9)
   B. Comfort My people (Is. 40:1–2)

VI. Christ Will Judge The Nations On The Basis Of Their Treatment Of Israel (Joel 3:1–2)
   Because:
   A. They scattered His people
   B. They divided up (partitioned) His land
      This judgment is more fully described (Matt. 25:31–46). Sheep nations (right hand) admitted to Christ’s kingdom.
      Goat nations (left hand) excluded from His kingdom.

Will The Antichrist Arise In Europe?
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Emphasis: Love of the truth

I. Background
   A. Meanings of “anti”
      1. Against
      2. In place of
   B. Three forms (1 John 2:18)
      1. Many antichrists
      2. The antichrist
      3. The spirit of antichrist (1 John 4:3)
   C. Marks of the spirit of antichrist
      1. Went out from us (1 John 2:18–19)
      2. Denies Father/Son relationship in the Godhead (1 John 2:22–23)
      3. Denies that Jesus came “in the flesh”—as a man in a human body (1 John 4:1–2)
      4. (General) Does not acknowledge who Jesus is (1 John 4:3)
   D. First historical manifestation of spirit of antichrist (Matt. 27:21–22; John 19:14–15); distinguish from paganism

II. Rise Of Antichrist Predicted (2 Thess. 2:1–12)
   A. Must precede “the Day of the Lord” (2:1–2)
   B. Called “Man of Lawlessness,” “Son of Perdition” (2:3 [compare John 17:12])—way prepared by apostasy in the church
   C. Opposes God—claims to be God—takes His seat in the temple (2:4–5)
   D. But first, restraining power (Holy Spirit?) must be withdrawn (2:5–7)
   E. Jesus will personally overthrow the antichrist at His coming (parousia) (2:8).
   F. Coming (parousia) of the antichrist to be accompanied by deceiving miracles (2:9).
   G. Only one protection: to receive the love of the truth (2:10)
   H. To all others God will send delusion—leading to damnation (2:11–12)

III. Describes Rise Of Antichrist In Symbols (Rev. 13)
   A. Wild beast from sea (13:1–2) = politics?
1. 7 heads and 10 horns
2. Body of a leopard
3. Feet of a bear
4. Mouth of a lion

B. Sequence of events
1. Receives from dragon ( = Satan) power, throne, authority (13:2)
2. One head experiences apparent resurrection from death (13:3)
3. All the earth worships Satan and the beast (= the “resurrected” head) (13:4)
   Contrast Jesus in Matt. 4:8–11
4. To continue in power 42 months = 3 ½ years (13:5)
5. Blasphemes the true God (13:6)
6. Persecutes and overcomes the “saints”—authority over every tribe, people, language and nation (13:7)
7. Worshipped by the whole earth—except those in the Book of Life (13:8)
8. Patient endurance by saints (13:9–10, NIV)
9. Second beast from earth ( = religion?) (13:11)
   a. Poses as a lamb, speaks as a dragon
   b. Called the “false prophet” in Rev. 19:20
10. Causes all earth’s dwellers to worship the first beast (13:12)
11. By dramatic miracles, persuades earth’s dwellers to make a talking idol of the first beast (13:13–15)
12. Death sentence on all who refuse to worship (13:15)
13. Counterfeit Trinity/church
   a. Dragon ➔ Father
   b. Beast ➔ Son
   c. False prophet ➔ Holy Spirit
   d. Idol ➔ Church
14. Imposes sign on forehead or hand (13:16–17 [compare Rev. 7:1–4; 14:1])
15. Calculate number of name by adding together numerical value of all letters (in Greek “Jesus” = 888) (13:18)
16. 10 horns = 10 kings submitted to Beast (17:12–13). Last stage of Gentile governments in opposition to God (correspond to 10 toes in Dan. 2:41–45)

IV. Old Testament Revelations
A. Four successive Gentile empires: (Dan. 2:31–33)
1. Head of gold = Babylon
2. Shoulders and two arms of silver = Medo-Persia
3. Belly and thighs of bronze = Greece (Reproductive parts)
4. Two legs of iron = Rome, divided between:
   a. West at Rome
   b. East at Constantinople
   c. The stone cut without hands (Dan. 2:33–35)
5. Feet partly iron, partly clay = final stage of Rome
6. Stone that became a mountain = kingdom of Christ —This destroys the last stage of the four empires
7. 10 toes correspond to 10 kings of Rev. 17:12–17 —5 toes on each leg—spans Europe and Middle East
8. Two legs:
   a. Western leg mainly Christian (primarily Catholic)
   b. Eastern leg mainly Islamic
   c. Combination requires world religion without Jesus—amalgamating Judaism, Christianity and Islam
   d. European community only a preliminary stage

B. Daniel 8
Depicts Ram = Persia Goat = Greece
1. Alexander’s (Greek) Empire divided in due course among four successors:
   a. Macedon under Antigonus
   b. Pergamum under Attalids
   c. Syria under Seleucids
   d. Egypt under Ptolemies
2. Little horn ( = antichrist) arises out of one of these four (8:9–11; 7:8, 20)
3. In the latter time when transgression (rebellion) comes to a climax (8:23)
4. Little horn grows great toward: (8:9)
   a. South = Egypt
   b. East = Syria
   c. Glorious land = Palestine
   d. Therefore probable location: Pergamum
5. Perhaps these are the three horns that fell before the little horn (7:20)

C. Satan’s throne is Pergamum (Rev. 2:13)
D. Satan gives Antichrist his throne (Rev. 13:2)

V. We Must Cultivate The Love Of The Truth (2 Thess. 2:10–12)

The Lamb vs. The Beast
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I. The War Between the Lamb and the Beast (Rev. 17:12–14)
A. The Beast (35x): cunning, deceitful, arrogant, boastful, vicious, cruel, treacherous, murderous, despotic, dominating
B. The Lamb (28x): exactly the opposite—pure, meek, a life laid down
C. The Dove descends and remains upon the Lamb (John 1:29–34)
   1. Men, ministries, movements upon which the Dove did not remain—the root problem:
      personal ambition (comp. Phil. 2:14)
   2. George and Stephen Jeffreys and Elim
D. The nature of the Lamb manifested in the Beatitudes (Matt. 5:3–10)
   1. Contrast Laodicea (Rev. 3:15–16) with Philadelphia (Rev. 3:7–8)
   2. The end product: love (1 Tim. 1:5)
      Whichever spirit we yield to will determine who takes us over—the Lamb or the beast.

II. The Lamb Wins! (Rev. 5:1–7, 12)
A. 1953: The promise of revival
   1. Distinguish between revival and evangelism
2. Revival relates to the church, not to the unconverted

B. The Headship of Jesus restored in the church (Eph. 1:22–23)

C. The bride prepared for the Bridegroom (Rev. 19:7–8)
   1. Revival is needed to make evangelism effective
   2. Can we believe for revival?

D. When the Lamb becomes angry (Rev. 6:12–17)

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