

The Doctrine of the End-Times

- Key principals: Pride (leviathan) opposes the glory (satan's beginning), fastings power (opposite of garden of Eden), why does God want faith in us so badly (Eve didn't have faith in God or his word)
 - Recommended reading: The Apocalyptic Prophecy by Dr. Cho
 - Stockpiling Food, building your faith (healing scriptures, booklets)
 - To conquer we have to be the opposite of the prevailing spirit over the region
 - Time to begin to take this area in warfare
 - Pastor Tommy's prophetic vision of the large ship turning
1. Daniel's Vision: Statue with gold head in Daniel 3 and 7 (print out)
 2. Rapture Ready: Matthew 25 (wise virgins), Noah's flood and Enoch
 3. Great Falling Away and great deception: Mt 24:4, 1Tim 4:1, 2 Tim 3:1-5, 2Tim 4:2-5, 2Thess 2
 4. The Spirit of Elijah: John the Baptist Malachia 4, Is 11:1-3 (Spirit of wisdom, revelation, counsel, might, knowledge, reverent obedience, and fear of the Lord)
 5. Daniel was shown "prince of Persia" and "prince of Greece" Dan 10

The story of what will happen in the end-times: The first 3 and last 3 chapters of the Bible sum up the story of God's redeeming grace.

- a. Darkness increase: Isaiah 60:1-3, Zech 8:23
- b. Great revival and great harvest and great persecution: Matt 13:39, Joel 2:28, Haggai 2:9
- c. Rapture of the Bride 1Thess 4:13-18, Matt 25, Rev 4
- d. Rise of the antichrist 2 Thess 2 (Son of Perdition, Man of Lawlessness, the antichrist)
- e. Scroll and seals Rev 5: title dead to earth
- f. 144,000 sealed: predestined end-time Jewish evangelists that will blanket the earth with the gospel in a powerful way. 4 winds could mean: religion, politics, economics, and military might.
- g. Trumpets: probably when the rapture will take place. Then the trumpet judgments are released during the first 3 ½ years of the tribulation.
- h. Bowl judgments: released during the second 3 ½ years of tribulation.
- i. The whore, red beast, and Babylon: Rev 17-18
- j. Revived Roman empire, beast with seven heads, and ten horns Rev 13
- k. Mark of the beast, false prophet, unholy trinity Rev 13 beast out of the earth
- l. 69 weeks, and the 70th week tribulation: Dan 9-12
- m. 7 feasts days (print out)
- n. The new heaven and earth: restoration of all things: Rev 19-22

Scriptures about the end-times for personal study:

- Gog and Magog Ezekiel 38-39 (Gog is Russia and Magog is Moscow: they will align with Islamic nations against Israel)
- Matt 24, Mark 13, Luke 21 In Matt 24 Jesus' discourse on the end-times 1-14 probably before Tribulation, 15-22 dealing more with Israel.
- Zech 12:10 (look on him they pierced), 2Peter 3, Zech 14:4 (Mt Olives split)

Breakdown of the seven churches of Revelation: Revelation 2-3 This shows the "times of the gentiles" or the "church age."

1. **Ephesus:** means "Let go or relax." The early church from 33 AD to 100 AD lost the fires of revival and turned to rituals.
 - a. First love is translated "supreme love feast" in the Greek and refers to communion. They were neglecting the Lord's Supper.
 - b. Nicolaitans were followers of Nicolas one of the original deacons chosen by the apostles who introduced heresy teaching that our spirits our without sin, and therefore we can sin with our bodies and be innocent.
2. **Smyrna:** means "Crushed Myrrh." Ten days spoke of the 10 Emperors that reigned from Nero to Diocletian who violently persecuted Christianity. Smyrna was the city in which Zues and emperor worship took place. Smyrna prophetically speaks of great suffering that took place from AD 37-AD 312 as many Christians were martyred during this time frame.
3. **Pergamum:** means "Marriage." Pergamum was prophetically speaking of the time of 312-590AD when Constantine married the church and state to help his empire. This perverted Christianity.
 - a. Jesus was revealed here as the double-edged sword of the word of God to destroy false doctrine in a place known as satan's throne.
 - b. Antipas was commanded to worship an idol of an emperor but refused and was roasted to death.
4. **Thyatira:** means "Continued Sacrifice." This prophetically speaks of the rituals and dead religion of the dark ages when the light of the gospel was snuffed out by the Catholic church. Jezebel was exposed here. Catholicism is very much a Jezebel cult.
 - a. Promises to those that conquer Jezebel are:
 - i. Authority over nations
 - ii. Iron scepter (widespread authority over principalities)
 - iii. Morningstar: Great favor
 - b. Fortune telling was widespread in Thyatira.

5. **Sardis:** means “Those Escaping.” This prophetically speaks of the time frame from 1517-1750AD regarding the great reformation that took place in Germany with Martin Luther. This was a powerful move of God splitting off the dead Catholic church cult and bringing the gospel of Christ back.
6. **Philadelphia:** means “Brotherly Love.” This prophetically speaks of the great revivals from 1750-1905AD.
 - a. Vs 8 speaks of an open heaven
 - b. Vs 9 The critics of revival will acknowledge God is with us one day
 - c. Vs 10 speaks of the rapture (revival is preparing a true bride)
 - d. Vs 11 shows Christ’s nearness when we see these end-time revivals
 - e. Vs 12 a pillar in God’s house means never have to leave his presence
7. **Laodicea:** This prophetically speaks of our time right before Christ’s appearing. It speaks of entertainment, wealth, higher education, and spiritual complacency. Laodicea was famous for its wealth and medical studies. Eye salve was made here, and the city was known for its pleasures.
 - a. Gold speaks of being sanctified by fire
 - b. White garments speaks of being made righteous
 - c. Salve speaks of the anointing rubbed into the eyes to have true vision from God.

Scriptural symbolism: what do colors represent

1. White: righteousness and purity
2. Red: blood of Jesus, sacrifice, suffering
3. Blue: power coming down from above (ex. Blue sky)
4. Purple: royalty (blue mixed with red)
5. There will be no green or brown in the Tabernacle. They are earth colors and the Tabernacle is a heavenly dwelling

What do different metals speak of in the Bible?

1. Gold: divinity (from heaven, ex. heavenly streets of gold)
2. Silver: redemption, Christ purchasing us at the cross
3. Bronze: judgment and suffering
4. Iron: warfare (iron will not be in the Tabernacle because it speaks of war)

What do different materials for the Tabernacle represent?

1. White linen: righteousness
2. Goats hair: prophetic ministry (Jesus as a prophet)
3. Ram’s skins died read: The blood of Jesus as a sin offering
4. Black goats hair: sin

5. Badger skins: plain skins that covered the tent area (this shows how on the outside Christianity looks boring like a set of rules, but when you come in it is beautiful and wonderful).
6. Lamb: Jesus as the lamb of God
7. Goat: Evil counterpart of the lamb (usually can represent satan)
8. Oil: Anointing of the Holy Spirit
9. Incense: praise, worship, prayer, and intercession going up the God

The Cherubim and colors Ez 1:10; 10:21, Rev 4:7

1. The Ox: symbolic of Mark's gospel as Christ represented as a servant. The color that speaks of Mark's gospel is red, as Jesus is seen also as the suffering savior.
 2. The Lion: symbolic of Matthew's gospel representing Christ as the king of the Jews. The color that corresponds with Matthew's gospel is purple which speaks of royalty.
 3. The Eagle: symbolic of John's gospel representing Jesus as the Son of God. The color that corresponds is blue speaking of Jesus coming from heaven.
 4. The Man: symbolic of Luke's gospel. This speaks of Jesus as the righteous man. The color that would correspond with this gospel is white which speaks of righteousness.
- Purple speaks of Jesus as our king
 - Blue speaks of Jesus as the Son of God
 - Red speaks of the suffering savior
 - Goat's hair speaks of Jesus as a prophet
 - Linen speaks of Jesus as our Great High Priest

What symbolism is seen in the numbers of the Bible?

1. God is one (meaning perfect unity among the Godhead) Deut 6:4, John 17:11
2. Fellowship, unity, agreement
3. Resurrection (Trinity, God's number)
4. Earth
 - a. Eden's four streams Gen 2:10
 - b. Four winds Ez 37:9
 - c. Four corners Is 11:12
 - d. Four gospels to be preached in all the earth
5. God's grace
 - a. Five major offering in the Old Covenant
 - b. The offerings under Aaron would be cut into five pieces
 - c. Christ was pierced in five places
6. Sinful man
 - a. Man was created on the sixth day
 - b. 666 seen in revelation is sinful man trying to be like God
7. Perfection

- a. Four plus three (God's creation of the earth was originally perfect)
 - b. God's rest in perfection
 - c. 7 Spirits of God speak of the perfect Holy Spirit
8. New beginnings
- a. New birth
 - b. Noah had eight members of his family on the Ark
9. Judgment
10. Completion
11. Government under man
- a. Falling short- not twelve
 - b. Six plus five is sinful man trying to God's grace without repentance
12. God's government
13. Rebellion
- a. 6 plus 7 speaks of sinful man trying to be perfect in their own eyes
 - b. 13 is a satanic number associated many times with witchcraft
14. Deliverance (double perfection and double portion)
15. Bride of Christ
20. 2x10
24. Divine worship (kingly messianic rule 12 plus 12)
30. Immaturity (child stage), 60 speaks of youth stage, 100 speaks full maturity
40. Testing
- a. Christ in the wilderness
 - b. Israel in the wilderness
 - c. Noah in the ark
50. Jubilee (restoring all that has been lost)
- a. Liberty
 - b. Pentecost
70. Gentile number (Daniel's seventy weeks- fullness of the time of the Gentiles)

100. 10x10 or 2x50 or 5x20

1000. Perfect fruitfulness and full maturity

What do the five major offering of the Old Testament mean to us today?

1. Burnt offering

- a. References Lev. 1:1-17, 6:8-13, Eph 5:1-2, Heb 10:7, Rom 12:1-2
- b. Offering includes bullocks, goats, sheep, rams, lambs, young pigeons, turtle doves, all male only

- c. God's part: all that was burned
- d. Priest's part: skin
- e. Symbolism: Offerer consecrates his/her life to the Lord as a living sacrifice; the fully burning of this animal is us being fully consumed and crucified with Christ.

2. Grain offering

- a. References Lev 7:1-16; 6:14-23; Heb 7:26; Heb 13:15
- b. Offering included fine flour, frankincense, oil, salt, green ears of grain
- c. God's part: handful of frankincense, part of oil, all priest's offering
- d. Priest's part: all remainder
- e. Symbolism: Offerer gives his life for service for the Lord; the flour (works for the harvest), frankincense (worship), oil (anointing), salt (purity), green ears of corn (first fruits) all speak of the type of service we have. The service we offer is for the harvest, in worship (thankful attitude), led and anointed by the Holy Spirit, in purity (clean hands before God), and putting the Lord before our own needs.

3. Fellowship offering

- a. References Lev 3:1-17; 7:11-34; Rom 5:1; Col 1:20
- b. Offering included male or female of herd or flock, bullocks, lambs, or goats
- c. God's part: all the fat
- d. Priest's part: heave shoulder (heave offering) and wave breast (wave offering)
- e. The offerer was given the rest
- f. Symbolism: Offerer in fellowship with the Lord. The heaving of the shoulder and waving the breast speak of our responsibility (calling, service) and our hearts (breast) for the Lord. In all our work for the Lord we must make time to stay intimate (with our hearts) with the Lord. Many fall into the trap of doing for the Lord and losing their fellowship with the Lord. Fellowship must come first before service.

4. Sin offering

- a. References Lev 4:1-5, 13; 6:24-30; 2Cor 5:21
- b. Offering included male and female from the herd or flock, turtle doves, young pigeons, 1/10th deal of fine flour (the reason for doves, pigeons, and flour was so that even the poorest of people could make this sacrifice). On the day of atonement the blood was applied even to the altar of incense (altar of worship) to enter the Holy of Holies (Lev 16).
- c. God's part: all the fat on court altar and blood poured at bottom of altar
- d. Priest's part: Blood applied to horns of court altar, bullock burned outside camp
- e. Symbolism: Offerer is forgiven as a sinner. We can see the emphasis of blood in this offering as Christ shed his blood for the sin of the world.

5. Guilt offering

- a. References Lev 5:13-6:7; 7:1-10; Col 3:13-14; 1Pet 2:24
- b. Offering included male and female from the herd or flock, turtle doves, young pigeons, 1/10th deal of fine flour (the reason for doves, pigeons, and flour was so that even the poorest of people could make this sacrifice).
- c. Certain sins seem to bring guilt even if we are a Christian. For example, unforgiveness can cause someone's sins to not be forgiven even if he/she is a Christian. Turning back to our old ways brings guilt and shame even as a

Christian. This is what this offering represents. It represents the guilt that still comes on us as Christians being forgiven.

What do the seven major feast days mean to us today?

This speaks of God's prophetic timeline before Christ returns to reign on the earth for a thousand years. It begins at Christ's death at the cross.

1. **Passover**- (in Hebrew *Pesah*)
 - a. References: Lev 23:5; Ex 12:2-14, 21-24
 - b. Date: Nisan (Abib) 14
 - c. Event that occurs: Lamb sacrificed- its blood applied to doorpost of home, eat all the meat of the lamb after roasted (Ex 12:7), and remain in the house under the blood of the lamb throughout the night.
 - d. Significance: Redeemed from judgment by the blood of the lamb and protected from God's wrath
2. **Unleavened bread** (Matzoth)
 - a. References: Lev 23:6-8; Ex 12:15-20
 - b. Date: Nisan 15 through 21st day (totaling 7 days)
 - c. Event that occurs: Partake of Unleavened Bread instead of leaven (Ex 12:15, 18-20. Leaven or Yeast always speaks of sin. Jesus' body is symbolized as bread without yeast (without sin). Israel left Egypt on the Sabbath: Nu 33:3, Ex12:17; 13:3-4; Deut 5:15
 - d. Significance: Christ's death has removed the leaven from our lives and prepared us for the baptism in the Holy Spirit.
3. **First-fruits** (Bikkurin)
 - a. References: Lev 23:10-14
 - b. Date: Nisan 16
 - c. Event that occurs: (when settled in the land) "3 days" since Passover sacrifice= wave the sheaf of barley firstfruits as an act of praise and thanksgiving for the harvest. This is to be done in the Temple and the counting to 50 days (till Pentecost) begins.
 - d. Significance: This occurs on the third day after Passover (death of the lamb) and represents the first of the harvest. It speaks of Christ's resurrection from the dead. After this resurrection, there are fifty days (jubilee) until Pentecost.

The first three feasts are in the first month (Nisan) of the Jewish year. This is Spring time (falls in either March or April). This is the harvest of barley.

4. **Pentecost** (also called "feast of weeks" in Hebrew "Shavout")
 - a. References: Lev 23:15-22
 - b. Date: Sivan 6
 - c. Event that occurs: In the third month after Israel left Egypt, the law given on Mount Sinai= Ex 19:1. Israel made a kingdom of priests and a holy nation (Ex 19:6). Two wave loaves, a new offering. This is the time of the harvest of wheat

and speaks of the gentile age of the people of God. The gentiles are symbolically becoming a part of God's people. We see this as both Israel and Egyptians left Egypt together (prophetically shows both Jew and Gentile leaving bondage). The two wave loaves speak of both Jew and Gentile. The "stranger" of Lev 23:22 is a gentile.

- d. Significance: This obviously speaks of Acts 1:8 when Jesus said wait until you are clothed with power from on high. This symbolizes being baptized in the Holy Spirit (clothed in power) to bring in the harvest of both Jew and Gentile. This is the "church age" of God's prophetic calendar. We are living in this age awaiting Christ's return to the earth to reign for 1,000 years. This is the time Gentiles and Jews become God's true people circumcised in the hearts, and natural Israel is scattered.

There is a long interval of the third to the sixth month until the feast of trumpets. There are four months from Pentecost to the feast of trumpets. This speaks of the summer working the fields to prepare for the coming final harvest (John 4:35). We seem to be moving into this final harvest and end time revival now.

1. **Feast of Trumpets** (shofaret)

- a. References: Lev 23:23-25
- b. Date: Tishra 1
- c. Event that occurs: Memorial of the blowing of the trumpets (shofars). Remembering all events announced by the trumpets.
- d. Significance: This speaks of Christ's coming at the blast of the shofar! This season is the harvest of the corn (grain), oil, and wine. The time frame of the last three feasts is in the seventh month, which falls in Autumn (September or October). The feast of trumpets is the rapture of the true bride of Christ- for those that have made themselves ready.

2. **Day of atonement** (Yom Kippur)

- a. References: Lev 23:26; Lev 16
- b. Date: Tishra 10
- c. Event that occurs: Soul is afflicted through fasting, repentance, sorrow over sin, mourning. No work is to be done except for that of the High Priest as he makes atonement for Israel's sin. Blood is shed for this atonement (Lev 17:11).
- d. Significance: Aaron the High Priest came out of the Holy of Holies twice before the goat was sent away taking the sin of Israel with it. First, it was regarding the Priestly family then it had to do with all of Israel. So the Lord Jesus will come twice from the heavenlies: First he will come to meet his bride (priestly family) in the air; then he will come again to earth in relationship to Israel. During this time, the church will be seven years at the marriage supper of the Lamb while the earth endures the seven-year tribulation. This is also a time referred to as Jacob's trouble because Israel will suffer a great deal during this time as well.

3. **Tabernacles** (Succoth)

- a. References: Lev 23:33-44; Deut 16:13-15
- b. Date: Tishri 15

- c. Event that occurs: A very joyful season of ingathering in the corn, oil, and wine harvests of the year. Israel would dwell in booths or tabernacles to remind of God's dwelling with them in their journey to the Promise Land (Ex 23:16).
- d. Significance: This speaks of Christ's second coming to earth to set up his kingdom in Jerusalem for a thousand

years. We see both Jew and Gentile gathered unto Christ in this great ingathering. Rev 7:9-10

"Scripture bears out the fact that God will have an earthly and a heavenly people forever. He will keep his covenant with the House of Israel, his earthly people (Jer 31:31-34). Israel will be forever (Jer 31:35-37). God will keep his promise to Israel that their Messiah will be Ruler- King over them as we read in Micah 5:2. In Messiah's first coming he was not actually their King. God will keep his promise to Abraham that his seed will be as the stars and sand for multitude: Stars= heavenly people. Sands= earthly people. He will keep his promise that once Israel was not a people during their rejection but in the latter days would once more be his people= Hosea 1:9, 10; 2:23; 3:4-5. All those of Israel and the Gentiles who were redeemed up until the fulfilling of the feast of trumpets are God's heavenly people. All those of Israel who will be dealt with by God during "Jacob's trouble" and who will repent when they accept Jesus as their Messiah during that time, are God's earthly people. Jesus will be King of the Jews, a holy nation (Ex 19:6). He is never called King of the church. He will be king of kings and Lord of Lords over the Kingdom of Priests, the heavenly people. (written by: Ruth Specter Lascelle 1980)

As far as Fire and Ice, we understand that God will bless those that bless Israel and curse those that curse Israel. We do love and bless Israel. It is a sign of the times that Israel is once again a nation that is moving into Biblical standards of Temple worship again. This is final hour, we must move quickly to bring in the harvest and prepare for Christ's second coming. The grace of God to help us in this fast works is the end time anointing God has sent through the fiery revivals across the earth. Let's get in the flow of this anointing and bring in the harvest.

Other Bible symbolism:

1. Mountains and hills speak of governments
2. Night, venomous, violent, or wild creatures usually speak of demons (ex. Owls, Jackals, snakes, scorpions, lions (sometimes speak of Jesus), wolves, wild dogs, etc...)
3. Light speaks of truth and revelation from God while darkness speaks of deception and lies.
4. Flies speak of lies
5. Stars represent angels, fallen angels, God's servants depending on the scripture
6. Beasts (animals like bear, lion, or leopard) speak of different things. The bear and lion often refer the strength of something. The leopard will speak of speed. Eagles will speak

of vision. In the books of Daniel and Revelation the bear represents the kingdom of the Medes and Persians because their great numbers and strength as a result. The Lion speaks of Babylon because of its rulership and strength. The Leopard with wings speaks of Greece and Alexander the Great because the great swiftness he had in conquering the world of his day. Rome was seen connected with Iron because of its incredible strength.

7. Heads and crowns speak of authority (ex. a gold *God's* crown *authority*)
8. Horns of an animal or altar speak of power
9. Robes, mantles, and color of purple all speak of royalty
10. Rivers, fire, dove, rain, wind can speak of the Holy Spirit
11. Fire can also speak of judgment and/or cleansing
12. Height speaks of levels of authority, which is why God's throne is in the third (highest) heaven.
13. Large bodies of water, like oceans or seas, usually speak of large masses of people like nations or humanity in general.
14. Yeast speaks of sin

