6. This new title will be displayed on His toga and sword indicating his authority both judicially and militarily:

> Revelation 19:16 He has His royal title which has been written on his chlamús [ ἰμάτιον (himátion): outer garment<sup>9</sup>, specifically, the χλαμύς (chlamús) ] and on His thigh 10: "King of kings and Lord of lords." (EXT)

7. Following this event, the entire royal family assembles before the Supreme Court of Heaven with Jesus Christ sitting as Chief Justice. He calls to order the Evaluation Tribunal of Christ.

## В. The Challenge of Personal Freedom

- The word "judgment" refers to two concepts: condemnation and evaluation. 1. In this context, it refers to evaluation. In our text the circumstance is the latter since resurrected believers can never again face any judgment.
- 2. In this case, the royal family will be evaluated with regard to their production of divine good, under the filling of the Holy Spirit, during their Christian lives: "gold, silver, precious stones" (1 Corinthians 3:12a).
- 3. It is understood that with the possession of a sin nature, the soul will have entertained ideas associated with human good and evil. These areas will be examined in the process of the evaluation.
- 4. The evaluation will expose those incidences when divine power was not utilized in the execution of certain deeds and will be classified as "wood, hay, stubble" (1 Corinthians 3:12b).
- Simply put, the evaluation's purpose is to determine each person's 5. production, whether performed through the filling of the Holy Spirit or through the energy of the flesh.
- 6. The outcome of the evaluation does not determine what kind of discipline may be imposed on anyone. Instead, the purpose is to determine who produced a preponderance of divine good as opposed to those who produced a preponderance of human good and evil.

(End JAS2-70. See JAS2-71 for continuation of study at p. 701.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Jesus Christ is dressed in military attire at the Second Advent. The garment typical for the authority of highest rank is the γλαμός (chlamús): "The purple robe with which our Lord was arrayed in scorn by the mockers in Pilate's judgment hall." "A military cloak worn by emperors, kings, magistrates, military officers" (Zodhiates, The Complete Word Study Dictionary, s.vv. "ἱμάτιον," "chlamús," 774, 1477).

The common practice in the first century A.D. was for a sculptor to engrave his name in silver on the statue's thigh. Here the titles refer to the Lord's battlefield royalty over human authorities: "King of kings," and over angelic authorities: "Lord of lords."

- Performance in the plan of God is the issue under scrutiny. Each believer 7. has eternal life, a resurrection body, and membership in the royal family.
- What will distinguish one from another is whether or not one will be 8. presented with escrow blessings while another will not. Once the evaluation is completed, it will reveal there is no equality in heaven.
- 9. This inequality will reveal the variety of decisions made in time by each individual. Some will utilize his spiritual assets to the max while others rarely do so.
- 10. A person's failure to utilize his freedom, (1) to make good choices in time from his position of strength provided by the filling of the Holy Spirit, (2) the availability of Bible doctrine, and (3) consequential application of it to life and circumstances, results in loss of escrow.
- 11. What God freely gave is a system by which any believer could acquire the principles of divine integrity which would have transformed his soul into a vessel of honor.
- 12. On the other hand, those who took advantage of these spiritual provisions were able to grow in grace and eventually transform their souls into a vessel of honor.
- 13. Believers, at the moment of salvation, are placed in an environment of freedom. Each has all the invisible assets necessary to transform his soul away from human viewpoint over to divine viewpoint.
- 14. The greater the freedom the greater the inequality. The greater the advance, the greater the level of happiness to that believer. The less the advance the less the level of happiness to that believer.
- The way a person responds to God's grace provisions in time has a definite 15. impact on the level of one's happiness in eternity.
- The more people who advance to spiritual maturity the greater the happiness 16. that results. Advanced believers are happy because they have learned through doctrine how to manage the trials and tribulations of a fallen planet in the light of eternity.
- 17. The happier people there are the greater the happiness and resultant prosperity among a population. The absence of happiness reveals the absence of doctrine in the souls of the people.
- The distinct absence of happiness within our nation's population expresses 18. the vacuum that exists in the souls of its citizens.

19. Nevertheless, no matter what historical circumstances exist in the devil's world, whether freedom or tyranny, the believer has his own palace inside his soul. Although it is evanescent, that palace is available inside the divine power system.

- 20. Here are some verses that illustrate this freedom and its benefits:
  - **(1)** The positive believer will always be provided access to the Word of God no matter where he is located on this planet.

**John 8:32** You shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free.

**Galatians 5:1** It is for freedom that Christ has set you free. Therefore, keep on standing firm, and do not become entangled again in the yoke of slavery inside the cosmic system.

**James 1:25** But the one who looks with an earnest desire to absorb in detail the perfect law of freedom, and continues to live in close proximity to it, not having become a forgetful hearer only, but a doer, this man shall acquire unalloyed happiness by the production of divine good. (EXT)

**James 2:12** In light of these things, keep on speaking or communicating and keep on applying just as those who are about to receive judgment by the <u>law of freedom</u>. (EXT)

- (2) This "perfect law of freedom" indicates that God has provided a system for you to grow in grace and knowledge of your Lord and Savior. Jesus Christ.
- It can be accurately said that this is a unique freedom because it (3) is only available to Church-Age believers and only then when they take advantage of it to grow in grace all the way to spiritual maturity.
- In addition, this spiritual freedom is way advanced from the (4) national freedom one enjoys in a client nation. This spiritual freedom is malleable to the up- and downtrends of history.
- 21. Therefore, at the Evaluation Tribunal of Christ, the first challenge the believer will face is how he used his spiritual freedom to advance in the plan of God.

- 22. Consequently, spiritual freedom means inequality both in time and eternity. Each believer is free to use his volition to advance or not. It is a matter of one's individual responsibility before the Lord.
- 23. Freedom is not referenced when rabble is roused. Doctrines of demons are easily taught to vacuous minds whose emotions are stimulated by the puppet masters.
- 24. Presently, our population is at war. The rallying cry from the benighted is "change," but the change sought will, over time, systematically destroy the freedom they abuse when their handlers fulfill their lust for power.
- 25. The strategy for the past two years has been assassination by disinformation. The news is now out that the ones who did collude with Russia, who did break laws, who are criminals, and who, had they won the election, would have finished Barack Obama's strategy of "fundamentally transforming the United States of America."
- 26. Yet, this is proof that inequality exists when freedom is allowed. The challenge for our client nation is whether those who have the truth can stand fast until the lie is exposed and its sycophants have been identified as Lucifer's rousers of rabble.

## C. The Timing for the Evaluation Tribunal

- 1. The Rapture of Church-Age believers will signal the end of the dispensation. From A.D. 33 to the moment the Rapture occurs, every believer, dead or alive, will be resurrected to meet the Lord in the air.
- 2. The key passage that documents this event is found in 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18. This paragraph explains the sequence of the resurrections. Those who are dead will be resurrected first followed by those who are physically alive a yoctosecond later. (Also see 1 Corinthians 15:51–54)
- 3. Both groups will meet the Lord and His angelic hoards in the atmosphere of the earth to be immediately transported through the universe and into the Third Heaven.
- 4. The first order of business will be the Great Genuflect studied above (Philippians 2:9–11). Following this ceremony, the population of Church-Age believers will be assembled before Jesus Christ Who will conduct the Evaluation Tribunal (2 Corinthians 5:10).
- 5. While the Evaluation Tribunal takes place in heaven, the Tribulation transpires on earth (Revelation 5:1–18:24).

Comment made in a campaign speech on October 30, 2008, five days before he became president-elect.

6. Here is an excellent synopsis of the next dispensation on the Lord's agenda, the Tribulation. It is typically divided into two parts: (1) the development of the conspiracy by Lucifer to gain control of the world. This is referred to generally as the Tribulation which transpires over 1,260 days or three and one-half years on the Jewish calendar. (2) Once Lucifer gains military, political, and religious power, he begins to advance his strategy for a One World Order. This period is called the Great Tribulation. This period also transpires over a three and one-half years or 1,260 days.

> This is a period of unparalleled suffering that will precede the establishment of the future kingdom of Israel. The trouble will embrace the entire earth. Yet in a distinctive sense it will center upon Jerusalem and Palestine, being called by Jeremiah specifically "the time of Jacob's [Israel's] distress" (Jeremiah 30:7). It will involve the Jewish people who will have gone back to Palestine in unbelief. It will also be connected with catastrophic judgements upon the Gentile nations because of their wickedness and anti-Semitism. The colossal scenes of the Revelation, beginning with chapter 5 and the opening of the seven-sealed book, through chapter 10, form a prelude to worldwide commotion prior to the Great Tribulation itself described in chapters 11–18. The Great Tribulation is identical with the last three and one-half years of Daniel's seventieth week of years [70th heptad] (Daniel 9:24-27 [12:11-12]; Revelation 11:2-3). The gigantic wars, cataclysms, pestilences, etc., that befall the earth are actually the manifestation of the risen, victorious Christ taking an open hand to claim His redeemed rights to the earth in preparation for the divine program involving His people on the earth.<sup>2</sup>

**Daniel 12:11** "From the time that the regular sacrifice is abolished and the abomination of desolation is set up there will be 1,290 days,

"How blessed is he who keeps waiting and attains to the 1,335 days!<sup>3</sup>

7. There are events that occur at the end of the Great Tribulation that add another 75 days before the Lord inaugurates His millennial kingdom (note the passages cited in the previous excerpt). The following excerpt explains what occurred during this two and one-half month period of 75 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Merrill F. Unger, *The New Unger's Bible Dictionary* (Chicago: The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 1988), 1306).

Note in verse 11, that 30 days are added to the 1,260-day duration of the Great Tribulation. In verse 12, another 45 days are added to the 1,290 days of verse 11 making a total of 75 additional days.

The duration of the great tribulation as forty-two months is confirmed by Revelation 11:2; 13:5, which is considered equivalent to the "time, times, and a half" of Daniel 7:25 and 12:7. Why then are thirty days added to the 1,260 days? This question is further complicated by verse 12:12 which states that there is a special blessing for the one who attains to the 1,335 days. This is another forty-five days beyond the limit of verse 11.

Although Daniel does not explain these varying durations, it is obvious that the second coming of Christ and the establishment of His millennial kingdom requires time. The 1,260-day period or precisely forty-two months of thirty days each, can be regarded as culminating with the second advent itself. This is followed by several divine judgments such as the judgment of the nations (Matthew 25:31-46), and the regathering and judgment of Israel (Ezekiel 20:34-38). These great judgments beginning with the living on earth and purging out of unbelievers who have worshiped the beast. although handled quickly, will require time. By the 1,335 days, or seventy-five days after the second advent, these great judgments will have been accomplished and the millennial kingdom formally launched. Those who attain to this period are obviously those who have been judged worthy to enter the kingdom.4

- 8. Following the 1,260 days, or three and one-half years of the Great Tribulation, the resurrected and evaluated members of the Church Age return with Christ at His Second Advent.
- 9. Jesus will conduct clean-up operations in preparation for His establishment of the Millennium. He will judge unbelievers who lived through the Tribulation and sentence them to the Torments compartment of Hades. Matthew 25:31–46 describes this evaluation following His Second Advent indicated in Matthew 25:31 with the phrase, "... when the Son of Man comes in His glory, and all the angels with Him."
- 10. What occurs over these 75 days includes two "baptisms of fire," the judgment of individual Gentiles and Jews are described by the Lord with parables. First, we'll note are Gentiles who remain alive at the end of the Tribulation:

**Matthew 25:32** All the nations [ Gentiles; Goyim ] will be gathered before Him, and He will separate them from one another, as the shepherded separates the sheep from the goats.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> John F. Walvoord, *Daniel: The Key to Prophetic Revelation* (Chicago: The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 1971), 295–96.