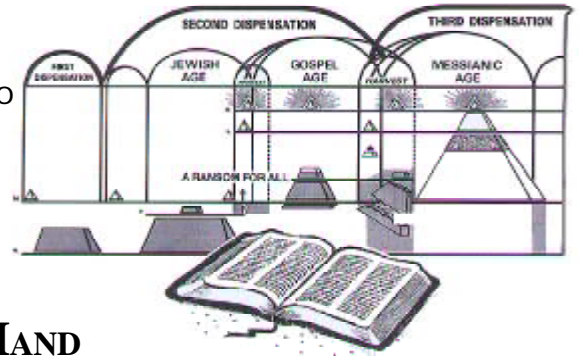


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THE TIME IS AT HAND

STUDY 5

“THE MANNER OF OUR LORD’S RETURN AND APPEARING”

NAME: _____

PHONE: () _____

- ◆ **BEFORE** filling in the blanks, please prayerfully **study** the 146 paragraphs and the scriptures cited with the questions. We suggest that you number the paragraphs in your book.
- ◆ Return your answers to us. **PLEASE ENCLOSE A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE.**
- ◆ Our Canadian and International friends may make special arrangements for the postage.
- ◆ Your answers will be checked and returned to you for your future studies.
- ◆ **STUDY 6** will be sent when you have completed this lesson.

1. The authors thought in 1916 was that the lease to the Gentiles expired in _____ but that the culmination of the church’s hopes was not reached at the time originally expected.

2. (a) The object of our Lord’s second presence is to _____ whosoever will of the world.

(b) The manner and object of our Lord’s second presence are of paramount importance when it comes to the study of _____.

3. (a) The great work of restitution at the _____ advent follows the work of redemption at the _____ advent.

(b) The bride of Christ, selected during the _____ age, will be associated with her Bridegroom in the great work of _____.

4. (a) During the harvest of the Gospel age, which work overlaps the _____ age, there is a separation of wheat from _____ in the nominal Gospel church, the gathering and glorification of the wheat class, the burning (destruction) of the _____ (imitation Christians), and the gathering and destruction of the corrupt fruitage of “the Vine of the _____” (human ambition, greed and selfishness).

5. (a) Throughout the Gospel age, our Lord even though absent from earth, has been with his church in _____, _____ and _____. (Matthew 28:20)

(b) Our Lord promised to come again and receive his _____ unto himself. (John 14:2,3)

6. (a) Our Lord’s reign for a 1000 _____ is for the purpose of putting down all enemies. (Revelation 20:3)

(b) The last enemy to be destroyed is Adamic _____.

(c) Prophecy touches the important events of the first _____ from Bethlehem and Nazareth to the cross, the tomb, and the resurrection of our Lord.

(d) A much larger space in prophecy is devoted to the second _____ and its thousand years of triumphant reign and overthrow of _____.

7. The work of the _____ advent was so important that the work of the _____ advent could never have been possible without it.

8. (a) The first advent of Messiah was manifested and proven by the gradual fulfilment of _____.

(b) It is more important to discern the fact of our Lord’s presence when he has arrived at his _____ advent than to discover the exact moment of his arrival.

9. (a) At the first advent our Lord as a human being, gave himself a _____ for men. (1 Timothy 2:5,6; Hebrews 10:4,5)

(b) Our Lord was raised from the _____ a life-giving spirit being. (1 Corinthians 15:45)

10. (a) Our Lord’s change from human to divine nature at his _____ was a greater change than the one which occurred when he laid aside the glory of spiritual being and was made _____.

(b) It is the resurrected Jesus who has come again and not the man Christ Jesus who gave himself as our _____.

11. (a) At the second advent our Lord comes to _____, exercising all power in heaven and in _____.

(b) Because of our Lord’s obedience

even unto death, he is now highly exalted to the _____ nature. (Philippians 2:9)

(c) Those who have faithfully followed in the footsteps of the dear Redeemer will _____ our Lord as he is—a glorious divine spirit being. (1 John 3:2)

12. At the first advent only those who had faith and _____ were enabled to recognize the long-looked-for Messiah.

13. (a) Our Lord manifested his resurrection to chosen witnesses who would give credible _____ of the fact to succeeding generations.

(b) Those whose hearts are _____ will have the blessed intelligence of our Lord's second presence sooner than the world in general who will need to be brought by severe _____ to the proper attitude to receive the testimony.

14. (a) At the first advent our Lord taught his disciples little by _____ as they were able to receive it.

(b) After the Holy spirit came, it brought the things they had been taught to _____. (John 16:12,13; 14:26)

15. The disciples experienced great _____ when Jesus was falsely accused and wrongfully _____. (Luke 24:21)

16. Knowing how perplexed his disciples were, the Master's concern during the 40 days following his resurrection was to re-establish their _____ in him as the long-looked-for Messiah. (Luke 24:27)

17. Our Lord broke the news of his resurrection gradually to his disciples—first through the _____. (Mark 16:1-7)

18. Jesus said to the women, "Go tell my brethren that they go into _____, and there shall they see me." (Matthew 28:10)

19. (a) At the tomb Peter and John saw that the body was gone, but the grave _____ were carefully _____ and laid by.

(b) After they turned away, Jesus appeared to _____.

(c) At the first Mary thought that Jesus was a _____.

20. (a) Jesus informed Mary that she had an important _____ to perform.

(b) Mary was instructed to inform the other disciples that Jesus had been _____ from the dead.

(c) Through the other women, Jesus sent word to his disciples that he would meet them in _____.

21.-24. (a) Jesus inquired the cause of the despondency of two of his disciples on the way to Emmaus on the _____ day from his crucifixion. (Luke 24:13-21)

(b) As a _____ to the two disciples, Jesus explained the prophecies which foretold the sufferings, death, and resurrection of the true Messiah. (Luke 24:25-27)

(c) The two disciples constrained the stranger to tarry with them, and he sat at _____ with them.

(d) Our Lord was recognized by the disciples in the simple act of blessing and breaking _____ in the old familiar way.

25. (a) The two disciples returned to _____ to share the good news of the resurrection of our Lord with the other disciples.

(b) Because of the wonderful events on the day of our Lord's resurrection, the disciples desired to meet together on the _____ day of every week after that.

26,27. (a) While the overjoyed little company of disciples were relating to each other their experiences of that eventful day, Jesus suddenly, stood in their midst and said, "_____ be unto you." (Luke 24:36)

(b) Then Jesus opened their understanding (their mental _____) and expounded the _____. (Luke 24:45-48)

(c) _____ was not present at the gathering on the day of our Lord's resurrection. (John 20:24)

(d) Eight days later Jesus appeared to the disciples and said "_____ be unto you".

(e) Jesus gave proof of his resurrection to _____. (John 20:24-28)

28-34. (a) After this there was a long _____ before Jesus appeared again.

(b) _____ decided to go back to the old _____ business, and _____ others went with him. (John 21:2,3)

(c) The old firm of fishermen toiled all _____, but caught no _____. (John 21:3)

(d) In the morning our Lord, as a _____ on the shore, told the fishermen to cast their nets on the _____ side of the ship (John 21:5,6), and they caught a _____ of fish.

(e) _____ immediately recognized that the one on the shore was our _____. (John 21:7)

(f) The disciples knew our Lord, not by _____ sight, but by the _____.

(g) After Jesus had given _____ and _____ (John 21:13) to the disciples, he reassured _____ of his continued acceptance, notwithstanding his denial of our Lord, for which he repented and _____.

(h) Jesus said to _____, "Feed my _____", "feed my _____", and again "Feed my _____." (John 21:15-17)

(i) Forty days after our Lord's resurrection, he met with them at _____ and informed them that they would receive an understanding concerning the times and seasons after receiving the _____; they were to be witnesses unto Jesus unto the uttermost part of the _____. (Acts 1:6-8)

(j) When our Lord and the disciples reached the _____ of _____, he lifted up his hands and blessed them; our Lord "was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight." (Acts 1:9; Luke 24:50,51)

(k) Our Lord returned to heaven to receive the promised _____, and to return in due time. (Luke 19:12)

(l) Meanwhile the disciples were to be witnesses of Jesus in all the _____ to call and make ready a people to receive him at his return as _____ of kings and _____ of lords.

(m) Since our Lord's resurrection none of the _____ has seen him. (John 14:19)

35. The waiting disciples received the Holy spirit on the day of _____. (Acts 2:1-4)

36. The brethren are not left in _____ concerning the second presence of our Lord. (1 Thessalonians 5:4)

37. (a) A manifestation of our Lord in the human form at his second _____ would be out of harmony with the general tenor of God's _____.

(b) The spiritual kingdom will _____ its presence and power through _____, earthly agencies. (Psalm 45:16)

38. The fully consecrated spirit begotten disciples, see our returned king by the eyes of _____ and faith.

39. It was necessary for our Lord to appear to his disciples, as he did after his resurrection, in order that they (who had not yet received the Holy spirit) as well as natural men with faith, of coming generations, could grasp and _____ his resurrection.

40. While removing the natural obstacles to faith, our Lord reasoned with his disciples out of the _____ enabling them to understand.

41. Was our Lord's way of appearing to his disciples better than appearing as a flame of fire? _____

42. Our Lord's appearance to Saul was brighter than the _____ at noonday.

43. During the 40 days after our Lord's resurrection, he briefly appeared to his disciples probably less than _____ hours or one eightieth of that entire time.

44. (a) Jesus appeared as a _____ to Mary and as a _____ to the two on the way to Emmaus and as a stranger to the _____ on the sea of Galilee.

(b) On every occasion Jesus was recognized

by his _____, his _____, or the familiar tones of his _____.

45. To Thomas, Jesus said, "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have _____." (John 20:29)

46,47. The bodies that our resurrected Lord created and assumed briefly during the 40 days before he ascended to the heavenly Father were not his divine spiritual _____.

48-52. (a) Jesus could create a body and clothing for the purpose intended, even while the doors were _____, and could then _____ them at the proper time, though doubtless he was still invisibly present with the disciples.

(b) Before the first advent of Jesus, spirit beings had appeared in bodies of _____ and talked to those instructed. (Judges 6:11-22; 13:3-20)

(c) The created and assumed human _____ of our Lord were real and not mere _____.

53. Christians should remember that spirit beings do not have flesh and _____, that we do not know what a spirit body is, and that flesh and _____ cannot inherit the kingdom of God. (1 John 3:2; 1 Corinthians 15:50,51)

54. (a) Jesus gave his _____ for the life of the _____. (John 6:51)

(b) If Jesus took back his humanity which was _____, we would still be under _____ to death, and without hope.

55. Our Lord was "put to death in the _____ but made alive in _____." (1 Peter 3:18)

56. (a) Our Lord's human body was supernaturally _____ from the tomb; it did not decay or _____.

(b) It is not known whether that our Lord's body dissolved into _____ or whether it is still _____.

57-59. After our Lord's change to the divine nature, during the 40 days before he ascended to the Father, his manner toward his disciples was more _____ while he briefly appeared to them in assumed human bodies.

60. (a) Is our Lord Jesus, now exalted to the divine nature, an express image of the Father? _____

(b) Did even a reflection of the spiritual glory affect Moses and Israel at Sinai? _____

(c) Can any man see the face of the heavenly Father and live? _____

(d) Is Jesus now immortal since his resurrection? _____

(e) Can spirit beings see God? (Matthew 18:10) _____

61. (a) If Jesus is still a man could he see God? _____

(b) If our Lord's flesh, marred with scars, is his spiritual body, would it be beautiful? _____

(c) Will the saints who were beheaded, cut to pieces, burned, etc. have these blemishes in heaven? (1 Corinthians 15:42-51) _____

62. (a) A special glimpse of our resurrected Lord _____ Saul. (Acts 9:8)

(b) To partially restore Saul's eyesight required a _____. (Acts 9:17,18)

(c) Is the resurrection of the church spoken of as being a birth? _____

63. (a) Moses, the Mediator of the _____ Covenant was a type of the Christ (Head and body members), the Mediator of the _____ Covenant.

(b) Moses' face was caused to _____, so that the people could not look at him, and he must thereafter wear a _____, as a type of spiritual glory of Christ. (Exodus 34:30-33)

64. During our Lord's second presence we should not expect our Lord to manifest himself in various _____ and bone forms to the world.

65. Would it be detrimental to the divine plan for our Lord during his second presence to open men's eyes to behold his glory, as he did to Paul and Daniel, or by assuming a human body? _____

66. At the first advent, those who saw the perfect Jesus saw the likeness of _____ in the flesh.

67. (a) When the earthly kingdom is established, the ancient worthies will be the _____ among men, the representatives of the spiritual, invisible _____.

(b) As whosoever will reaches perfection and comes into full harmony with the will of Christ, every such one will be an image of God and of Christ, and in each of these Christ will be _____.

68. Will there be general communications between the spiritual kingdom and its earthly representatives? _____

69. Does Satan's kingdom operate through human beings as agents? _____

70. Will the honored agents of the Christ act intelligently and harmoniously from choice and from love? _____

71. Will Christ's presence and righteous authority be recognized in both the punishments and the blessings that will flow to mankind from his reign? _____

72. (a) In the past the godly have oftenest suffered afflictions and _____.

(b) By means of _____ and wrath upon the nations, the Lord is revealing to the world the change of _____ and the change of rulers. (Daniel 12:1)

(c) After the earthly phase of the kingdom is established, right-doers will be _____ and _____ - _____ will be restrained and punished. (Psalm 72:1-19; 37:1-14)

73. (a) Will everyone eventually see or discern our King who began his reign more than 120 years ago? (Revelation 1:7) _____

(b) Our Lord will reign until the great enemy, Adamic _____, is destroyed. (1 Corinthians 15:25-26)

74. Are men seeking for protection in the great rocks and fortresses of society? _____

75. Is the idolatry of money to be completely overthrown? _____

76-79. (a) The retribution upon all who have by fraud unrighteously grasped the rights or property of others will come from the Lord, through the _____ of the masses of the people.

(b) Will all the families of the earth wail during the great time of trouble? _____

(c) The trouble shall break and overthrow the _____, humble the powerful, and exalt the _____.

(d) Are some aiding error and wrong? _____

(e) Are some supporting the right and the truth and declaring the Lord's presence and the setting up of his kingdom to be the real cause of the overturning of society? _____

(f) Are the masses, at the present, heedless of the wise counsel of those bearing witness to the truth? _____

80. The mission of the feet or last members of the church is to point out to the world the cause of the _____, to announce the _____ of the new Ruler, to declare the policy, _____, and object of the new _____, and to instruct the world as to the _____ course to pursue. (Isaiah 52:7; 61:1-3)

81-83. Do some scriptures (Revelation 16:15; Luke 17:20-27; Matthew 24:38,39) show that our Lord would be present unseen, doing a work of which the world for a time will be entirely unaware? _____

84. Do some scriptures (1 Thessalonians 4:16; 2 Thessalonians 1:7,8; Matthew 24:30; Revelation 1:7) show that our Lord would descend with a shout, the trump of God, and in the clouds? _____

85. Should we seek for a harmonious understanding of these scriptures? _____

86. (a) Did our Lord come in like manner as he went away to heaven? (Acts 1:11) _____

(b) Does the brightshining of the son illustrate our Lord's second presence? (Matthew 24:27) _____

87. (a) Are some of the above scriptures in highly figurative language? _____

(b) The symbolic scriptures must always bend in _____ to the more literal statements.

88,89. (a) During the first part of the sounding of the last or seventh trumpet of God, there is a great time of _____, while at the same time, the first resurrection occurs.

90,91. (a) The Greek word “keleusma” signifies a shout of _____.

(b) The entire civilized world has, during the past several years, been studying political _____, _____ rights, and social _____ as never before in the annals of history.

(c) Men are striving for both _____ and _____ rights and liberties. (Isaiah 13:4)

92. (a) The name “archangel” signifies _____ messenger.

(b) Our anointed Lord is Jehovah’s Chief _____.

(c) “Michael” signifies who as _____.

93. (a) To stand up signifies to assume _____. (Daniel 12:1; Isaiah 2:19,21)

(b) The truth on every subject shall judge men and under its power shall cause the overturning of evil and _____.

94,95. The events mentioned under the six trumpets of Revelation refer to _____ doings, while the _____ refers specially to the Lord’s work and covers the 1000 year reign of Christ. (Revelation 8:6-13; 9:1-13; 11:15,18)

96-98. (a) Our Lord has come, is now _____, and the harvest work of gathering the _____ and burning the _____ is in progress.

(b) The work of the Gospel age harvest is _____ while the work of the incoming Millennial age is _____.

(c) The recognition of the harvest work in actual progress is proof of our Lord’s _____. (Revelation 14:14,16; Matthew 13:30)

99-103 (a) In the harvest of the Gospel age and the dawning of the Messianic age the symbolic fire of 2 Thessalonians 1:8 and Malachi 4:1 will burn very _____.

(b) Pride, evil, and evil doers, who resist the kingdom authority, will be _____ during the Millennial age.

(c) After the earthly phase of the kingdom is established, all will be brought to a clear knowledge of the _____.

104-105. (a) Many see the clouds of _____ gathering and darkening, but they do not recognize Christ’s _____.

(b) Not until the clouds have let fall the hailstones and coals of fire (Psalm 18:12,13) to batter down men’s _____, and _____, and _____, and consume these, will the clouds disappear and reveal the full majesty and glory of Christ’s _____.

106. (a) When the 1000 years expire, _____ will be loosed for a little season. (Revelation 20:7)

(b) Those who follow the adversary will be _____ in the second death. (Rev. 20:9)

107. The symbolic explanations of the manner of our Lord’s coming accord perfectly with the _____ statements.

108-110. (a) The _____ of our Lord’s coming is like the _____ of his going.

(b) Our Lord went away _____, so far as the world is concerned.

(c) Our Lord promised his disciples that he would come again and _____ his bride unto himself. (John 14:3)

(d) Jesus has experienced _____ changes of nature.

(e) Did these changes of nature destroy Jesus’ individuality? _____

(f) Since his resurrection, is it possible for Jesus to die? _____

111. (a) The Greek word “astrape” in Matthew 24:27 should have been translated _____ or sunlight.

(b) The more than overcomers will be a part of the _____ of righteousness. (Matthew 13:43)

(c) By the close of the 1000 year presence of Christ it will be _____ or perfect. (Zech. 14:6,7)

112-114. (a) The Greek word “parousia” invariably signifies personal _____.

(b) Our Lord does not come in the flesh, nor in the secret chambers, but his second _____ and _____, as the sunlight, will be felt the world over.

115-117. (a) The word “come” in our common English Bibles is used to translate _____ Greek words.

(b) The Greek word “parousia” which signifies _____ occurs _____ times in the Greek Testament and is correctly translated only 2 times in the English Common Version.

(c) Spirit beings can be present with us, yet _____.

118-122. (a) The disciples asked Jesus, “What shall be the sign (indication) of thy coming “parousia” (_____) and the end of the world (age)?”

(b) In Matthew 24:4-14 Jesus indicated that there would be a lapse of a considerable _____ of _____ before his second presence.

(c) Our Lord’s words in Matthew 24:15-22 have a _____ application—literally to the close of the _____ age and figuratively to the end of the _____ age.

(d) Verses 23-26 contain words of _____ against false Christs.

(e) In verse 27 our Lord reaches the question of the disciples concerning his “parousia” and uses the _____ to describe it.

(f) Our Lord's second reference to their question is recorded in verses _____ and _____ where he makes the contrast of Noah's presence before the _____ and Christ's presence in the world before the extreme _____ of the Day of the Lord.

(g) The point of comparison is not in connection with the _____, which has abounded in every age, but rather concerning the fact that the people "_____"; they were in ignorance and unbelieving concerning the flood, and at the present are in ignorance concerning the _____ of the Son of man.

123. Luke (17:26-29) states that our Lord would be _____ ("in the days of the Son of man") in the end of the Gospel age (which overlaps the incoming Millennial age) while the world in ignorance of the fact, would be going about its usual pursuits of eating, marrying, buying, building, etc.

124. (a) The existing order of things is being _____ by the _____ of God's jealousy. (Zephaniah 3:8)

(b) The faithful children of God are counted worthy to _____ the severest features of the trouble. (Luke 21:36)

125-134. (a) The professed disciples of Christ should always be _____ so as not to be taken unawares regarding the presence of Christ.

(b) Our Lord is still using the writings of "the" faithful and wise _____ to serve the household of faith with _____ in due season. (Matthew 24:45-47; Luke 12:42-44)

(c) The unfaithful servant who is not watching, and who is _____ with the spirit of the world, will not be aware of the presence of Christ, and hence will not be privileged to serve the truth to others.

(d) The unfaithful servant will be drawn into closer sympathy with the mere _____ or hypocrites and will have his portion in the perplexity and _____ coming upon Babylon.

(e) Our Lord taught that neither the world nor the unfaithful servants would be aware of his second presence until the intense _____ of _____ is at least commenced.

(f) The faithful watchers discern our Lord's presence by the eye of _____ and give earnest _____ to the warning regarding deceptions.

(g) Our Lord's presence is manifested by the dawning light of _____.

(h) For more than 120 years the harvest of the _____ has been in progress; the Chief Reaper is present accomplishing the work of _____ the first-fruits of spiritual Israel and _____ the wheat from the tares with the sickle of _____.

(i) The time prophecies were given not to alarm the world, nor to awaken a _____ nominal church, but to those who are awake, _____, and faithful.

135-142. (a) The Apostle Peter wrote that the unfaithful servants and hypocrites will _____ during the presence of the Lord. (2 Peter 3:3,4,10,12) since they are busied with worldly plans and intoxicated with the spirit of the _____.

(b) During the first part of our Lord's thousand year presence, the symbolic fire will overthrow all civil and ecclesiastical rule thus making room for the new _____ and new _____ (the kingdom of God). (2 Peter 3:8,10)

(c) Peter exhorts the fully consecrated not to be swallowed up by _____, money-getting, etc., but rather to set our _____ on higher things. (2 Peter 3:11-4)

(d) Paul assures us that the children of light will not be left in _____. (1 Thes. 5:4)

(e) Even though we are already in the day of our Lord's thousand year _____, and in the great fire of _____, nevertheless, the storm is held in check until the faithful _____ of God are given an intellectual appreciation of the time in which we are living and the presence of our Lord which will comfort them and be an evidence of their _____.

(f) One glance upward at the myriad gems of night shining through millions of miles of space, with nothing to roll away or to take fire, should convince one that the statements of Peter and the Revelator are symbolic and not _____.

(g) Unto the consecrated it is given to _____ the mysteries of the kingdom of God, but to others the truth is stated in figures of trumpets, voices, fire, dark sayings, parables, etc. so that they may not _____ and understand at the present time. (Mark 4:11,12)

(h) Current events are causing the hearts of worldly men to fail them for _____. (Luke 21:26)

143. (a) The spiritual phase of the kingdom began to be set up before the lease to the Gentiles expired in the year _____.

(b) The kingdom broke in _____ and is now consuming the kingdoms represented in the image seen by Nebuchadnezzar. (Daniel 2:44)

144. (a) The "Times of Restitution" began when our Lord returned in _____ A.D.

(b) Those watching are being served with _____ in due season regarding the object and manner of our Lord's return, the harvest, the reaping of the vine of the earth, etc. (Luke 12:37; Rev. 14:1-4; 18-20)

145,146. (a) Truth like silver, must be not only mined, but also _____.

(b) The real truth-seeker, so far as possible, will eat for himself from the Word of _____ and make every _____, argument and proof his _____.