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- 10. Our Saviour's argument. Luke 20: 37, 38.
- 11. Old Testament passages implying a state of blessedness after death. Num. 23: 10, Job 19: 26, 27, Psa. 16: 9-11; 17: 15; 49: 14, 15; 73: 24-26. Isa. 25: 8; 26: 19. Dan. 12: 2, 3, 13. Hos. 13: 14.
- 12. Teaching of the New Testament. Luke 23: 43. 2 Cor. 5: 6-8, Phi. 1: 23, 24. Luke 16: 23, 24. Jude 5-7.

II. The Resurrection.

- 1. The Greek word is *anastasis*, which signifies "a rising or raising up." It is used in Scripture to designate the future general raising, by the power of God, of the bodies of all men from the sleep of death.
- 2. Old Testament passages. Job 19: 25-27. Psa. 49: 15. Isa. 26: 19. Dan. 12: 1-3.
- 3. New Testament passages. Mat. 27: 52, 53. Jno. 5: 28, 29; 6: 39. Acts 2: 25-34; 13: 34. Rom. 8: 11, 22, 23. 1 Cor. 15. Phi. 3: 20, 21. 1 The. 4: 13-17.
- 4. The body to rise again. Phi. 3: 21. 1 Cor. 15: 53, 54. Jno. 5: 28, 1 The. 4: 13-17. 1 Cor. 6: 15. Jno. 20: 27.
- 5. The nature of the resurrection body.
 - a. It is to be spiritual. 1 Cor. 15: 44.
 - b. Like Christ's body. Phi. 3: 21.
 - c. Glorious, powerful, and incorruptible, 1 Cor. 15: 54.
 - d. It shall never die. Rev. 21: 4.
 - e. Never to be given in marriage. Mat. 22: 30.
- 7. The resurrection of Christ secures and illustrates that of His people.
 - a. Because His resurrection seals and consummates His redemptive power, and the redemption of our bodies. Rom. 3: 23.
 - b. Because of our federal and vital union with Christ. 1 Cor. 15: 21, 22. 1 The. 4: 14.
 - c. Because of His Spirit who dwells in us (Rom. 8: 11), making our bodies His members. 1 Cor. 6: 15.
 - d. Because Christ by covenant is Lord both of the living and the dead. Rom. 11: 9.

This same vital union causes the resurrection of the believer to be similar to, as well as consequent upon, that of Christ. 1 Cor. 15: 43. Phi. 3: 21. 1 Jno. 3: 2.

III. The Second Advent and the General Judgment.

- 1. The meaning of the expression, "the coming" or "the day of the

Lord," as used in both the Old and New Testaments.

- a. For any special manifestation of God's presence and power. Isa. 13: 6. Jer. 46: 10. Jno. 14: 18, 23.
- b. By way of eminence.
 - (1) In the Old Testament, for the coming of Christ in the flesh, and the abrogation of the Jewish economy. Mal. 3: 2; 4: 5.
 - (2) In the New Testament, for the second and final coming of Christ.
- 2. The several terms referring to this last great event are:—
 - a. His "revelation." 1 Cor. 1: 7, 2 The. 1: 7. 1 Pet. 1: 7, 13; 4: 13.
 - b. "Presence," "coming." Mat. 24: 3, 27, 37, 39. 1 Cor. 15: 23. 1 The. 2: 19; 3: 13; 4: 15; 5: 23. 2 The. 2: 1-9. Jas. 5: 7, 8. 2 Pet. 1: 16; 3: 4, 12. 1 Jno. 2: 28.
 - c. "Appearing," "manifestation." 2 The. 2: 8. 1 Tim. 6: 14. 2 Tim. 4: 1, 8. Tit. 2: 13.
 - d. "The day of the Lord," or a similar expression. Jno. 6: 39-51. Rom. 2: 5. 1 Cor. 1: 8. Phi. 1: 6, 10. 1 The. 5: 2. 2 The. 1: 10, 2 Tim. 1: 12, 18. 2 Pet. 2: 9; 3: 10, 12. Jude 6: 17.

Christ is called "the coming One" with reference to both advents. Mat. 24: 9. Luke 7: 19, 20; 19: 38. Jno. 3: 31. Rev. 1: 4; 4: 8.

- 3. Evidence that a literal, personal advent of Christ still future is taught in the Bible.
 - a. The analogy of the first advent.
 - b. The coming itself, its manner and purpose, are alike defined. Mat. 16: 27; 24: 30; 25: 31; 26: 64. Mar. 8: 38. Luke 21: 27.
 - c. The apostles understood these predictions to relate to a literal advent of Christ in person. Acts 1: 11; 3: 19-21. 1 Cor. 4: 5; 11: 26; 15: 23. Heb. 9: 28; 10: 37.
 - d. The exact time declared to be unknown. Mat. 24: 36. Mar. 13: 32. Luke 12: 40. Acts 1: 6, 7. 1 The. 5: 1-3. 2 Pet. 3: 3, 4, 10. Rev. 16: 15.
 - e. The Judge of the world. This will be Jesus Christ, in His official character as mediator, in both natures, as the God-man. This is evident,—
 - a. Because as judge He is called the "Son of man" (Mat. 25: 31, 32); and "the man ordained by God." Acts 17: 31.
 - b. Because it pertains to Him as mediator to complete and publicly manifest the salvation of His people and the overthrow of His enemies, together with the glorious righteousness of His work in both respects. 2 The. 1: 7-10. Rev. 1: 7.