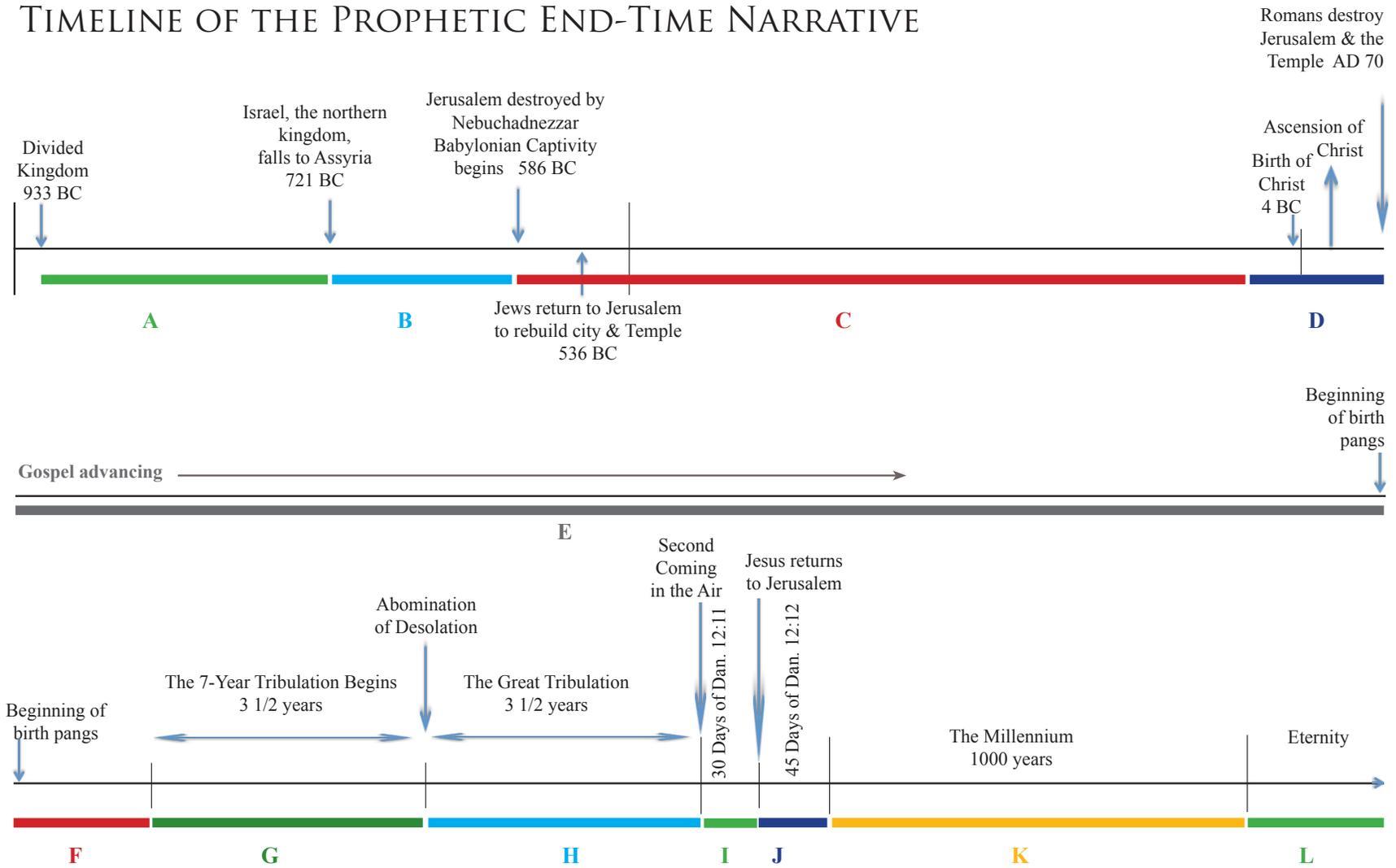


Timeline & Scriptures
of the
Prophetic End-time Narrative

TIMELINE OF THE PROPHETIC END-TIME NARRATIVE



Scriptures for the “Timeline of the Prophetic End-time Narrative”

This is not meant to be a conclusive list, but highlight the scriptural foundations for the “Timeline of the Prophetic End-time Narrative” posted. Note headings are color-coded to the chart.

A. Divided Kingdom (after the death of Solomon)

- a. 1 Kings 12:1-24/2 Chron 10; 1 Chron 5:26
 - i. Idolatry that followed 1 Kings 12:25-33
- b. Prophetic warning Deut 28:62-65; 2 Kings 17:13

B. Northern Kingdom falls to Assyria (721 BC)

- a. 2 Kings 17:5-41
 - i. Sins described 2 Kings 17:15-17; 16:3
- b. Prophesied. Hosea 13:16
- c. Prophets:
 - i. Israel: Amos Hosea
 - ii. Judah: Isaiah Micah
 - iii. Nations: Jonah
- d. Briefing: Hoshea son of Elah became king of the northern kingdom of Israel in 732 BC after assassinating [King Pekah](#), son of Remaliah. Hoshea reigned 9 years. He was a wicked king, but not as wicked as previous kings of Israel ([2 Kings 17:2](#)). Hoshea was the last king of Israel before the nation’s destruction by Assyria.

King Pekah had fought with the Assyrians but lost territory to Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria. So when Hoshea took the throne from Pekah, he was a vassal to Shalmaneser king of Assyria and was required to pay heavy tribute ([2 Kings 17:3](#)). In a bid for freedom and independence, Hoshea rebelled against Assyria and stopped paying the tribute, appealing to Egypt for help. This move was a failure. When Shalmaneser discovered King Hoshea’s treachery, he threw Hoshea into prison (verse 4). The Assyrian army then invaded all of Hoshea’s land. The capital, Samaria, was besieged for three years and eventually captured. The Israelites were then deported to Assyria and settled in Halah, Gozen on the Harbor River, and in the towns of the Medes. As most of the northern kingdom of Israel had already been conquered, this deportation effectively destroyed the entire kingdom. Israel’s destruction partly fulfilled the prophecy of [Isaiah 7:16](#).¹

C. Jerusalem Destroyed and Rebuilt

- a. Destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar and Babylonian Captivity begins 586 BC
 - i. 2 Kings 25:8-17; Jer 39:1-10; 52:1-9
 - ii. Prophets: Jeremiah
 1. Jeremiah prophecies the fall of Babylon Jer 50-51; esp. 51:9-64
- b. Prophets:
 - i. Babylonian Age (630-570 BC): Habakkuk; Zephaniah; Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel, Nahum
 - ii. Persian Age (520 BC-433 BC): Haggai; Zechariah, Joel, Malachi, Obadiah

¹ “Who was King Hoshea in the Bible? Got Questions, <https://www.gotquestions.org/King-Hoshea.html>

- c. Return of Jews to Jerusalem to rebuild the city and temple; 536 BC; Captivity of 70 years prophesied by Jeremiah 25:11-12; 29:10
 - i. 1st Return and leadership off Zerubbabel 538 BC; 50,000 people return
 - 1. Released through the Cyrus decree Ezra 1:1-4
 - 2. Leads the return to Jerusalem, Ezra 2:1-2
 - 3. Recipient of the Lord's message to Haggai, Haggai 1:1
 - 4. Begins the building of the temple, Ezra 3:8, halted Ezra 4:24; completed 6:15 (20 years after it was started)
 - ii. 2nd Return of Ezra in 457 BC; People reformed 58 years after the completion of the temple
 - 1. Leadership of Ezra 7-10; 1500 people return
 - 2. Reform of the people Ezra 9:3-15
 - iii. 3rd Return with Nehemiah to rebuild wall; 444 BC; unknown number of people
 - 1. Neh 1:1; 2:9-11
 - 2. Continued reformation of the people Neh 8:1-8
 - 3. Fights continual opposition Neh 2:10, 19; 4:1-3, 7-8; 6:1-6
 - iv. Nehemiah's second return; After 12 years as governor over Judea he returned to the king of Persia, after unknown period of time, he returns a second time
 - 1. He finds people had broken all agreements prior to his leaving Neh 13:7-13
 - 2. Leads in corporate renewal

400 years of silence: "In [Daniel 9:25](#) and [26](#), Seven sevens plus sixty-two sevens equals 483 years. Gabriel predicted that after 483 years, Messiah would be cut off. Detailed chronological studies have been done that show that Jesus Christ's death occurred then. If one calculates 483 years from 444 B.C., one might conclude that the date for Messiah being cut off is A.D. 39. However, both the Jews and the Babylonians observed years of 360, rather than 365 days per year. If one calculates the number of days involved in the Jewish and Babylonian calendar year, the year Messiah would be cut off comes out to A.D. 33 with a 365-day year, the modern Julian calendar year. One scholar, Sir Robert Anderson, calculated that the day Jesus entered Jerusalem in his triumphal entry was the last day of this long period. [Note: Robert Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, p. 128. McClain, p. 25-26; and H. W. Hoehner, "Daniel's Seventy Weeks and New Testament Chronology," *Bibliotheca Sacra* 132:525 (January-March 1975):64; came to the same conclusion.] The Triumphal Entry was significant because it was the last public event during Jesus' first advent that demonstrated a positive popular reaction to Him. After it, the nation of Israel rejected Him. Whether or not the chronology is that exact, almost all expositors agree that the death of Christ is in view and that it occurred at the end of the sixty-ninth week. J. Paul Tanner showed that there was a strong consensus among the early Church fathers that this passage is messianic, though they varied greatly in their understanding of the details. [Note: J. Paul Tanner, "Is Daniel's Seventy-Weeks Prophecy Messianic?" *Bibliotheca Sacra* 166:662 (April-June 2009):181-200.]²

D. Birth and Ascension of Christ

- a. Gen 3:15; Deut 18:15,
- b. Born in Bethlehem Micah 5:2; Mt 2:1; Lu 2:4-6
- c. Born of a virgin Isaiah 7:14; Mt 1:22-23; Lu 1:26-31
- d. Would come from the line of Abraham Gen 12:3, 22:18; Mt 1:1; Rom 9:5
- e. Upon whom God's spirit would dwell to bring justice of he nations Is 42:1,4

² Dr. Constable's Expository notes, Daniel 9:25; <https://www.studydrive.org/commentaries/eng/dcc/daniel-9.html>

- f. Descendant of Isaac Gen 17:19; 21:12; Lu 3:34
- g. Descendant of Jacob Nu 24:17; Mt 1:2
- h. Come from the line of Judah Gen 49:10; Lu 3:33; Heb 7:14
- i. Heir to King David's throne 2 Sam 12-13; Is 9:7
- j. Would be called Immanuel Is 7:14; Mt 1:23
- k. Would be crucified with criminals Is 53:12; Mt. 27:38 Mk 15:27-28
- l. Hands & feet would be pierced Ps 22:16; Zec 12:10; John 20:25-27
- m. Would resurrect from the dead Ps 16:10; 49:15; Mk 16:19; Lu 24:51
- n. Would ascend to heaven Ps 24:7-10; Mk 16:19; Lu24:51
- o. Would be seated at God's right hand Ps 68:18; Mk 16:19; Mt 22:44
- p. Would be a sacrifice for sin Is 53:5-12; Rom 5:6-8
- q. Would return a second time Dan 7:13-14; Rev 19

E. Gospel Advances

- a. Mk 1:14-15; Lu 4:42-43; Mt. 4:23; 9:35
- b. Phil 1:12-18;
- c. Acts 2:21; Rom 10:11-13

F. Birth Pangs

- a. Mt 24 (esp. v. 8, but the whole chapter is on it)
 - i. Rumors of war Mk 13:7; Mt 24:6-8; Rev 6:2-4; Ps 83; Is 2:4, 19:2; Hag 2:226:5,6
 - ii. Deception Mt 24:4-5, 11; 2Pet 2:1; Col 2:8,18; 1 John 2:18
 - iii. Betrayal/Offense Lu 6:22-23; Mt 24:10; 1 Thess 2:1-4
 - iv. Lawlessness Mt 24:11; 2 Thess 2:3
 - v. Persecution Mt 24:9-14, 10:17; Acts 5:30, 22:19, 26:11

G. 7 year Tribulation Begins

Marked by the signing of a covenant of peace with Israel, likely the 10 nation confederation. Daniel 9:26-27; Deut 9:30-31

- a. The 70 weeks of Daniel 9:24 (490 years) are divided into three parts:
 - 7 weeks* (49 years), 49 years after the command, Jerusalem was rebuilt by Ezra and Nehemiah in 409 BC.
 - 62 weeks* (434 years), from the rebuilding of Jerusalem to Messiah's death and Jerusalem's destruction
 - 70th week* (final 7 years before Jesus returns).
- b. 1st 3.5 years Daniel 9:27; 12:1; Jer 30:7; Zeph 1:15-16

H. The Great Tribulation

(2nd half of the tribulation): Marked by the stopping of sacrifice and offering in the temple Daniel 9:27

I. 30 days of Daniel

12:11 Ezek 20:33-38; Is 4:3-4; Mal 3:1-6

- a. 1290 days are focused on judging the Antichrist and those associated with him

J. 45 Days of Daniel 12:12

- a. An extra 45 days, i.e. 1335 Days: focused on establishing positions in the millennial government.

K. Millennium 1000 years

Rev 20:1-6; 21:1-27

CONCLUSION:

For the Global Watch, we ascribe to the post-trib rapture eschatology. We find this to be the most consistent with scriptures. Mt. 13:1-58; 24:29-31/Mk 13:24-27; 1 Thess 4:13-18; 2 Thess 2:1-4; 1 Cor 15:51-53; Is 2:12; 13:6-9; Heb 9:28

A great resource:

- A. [Why we believe in a Post-Tribulation Rapture](#)

THE MYSTERY OF THE ENDTIME NARRATIVE:

We also encourage all to be open to the mystery that is around the endtime narrative and be kind to one another (not demanding) in our journey to search and be Bereans in this matter. Stuart Greaves states this well re: “mystery” of the gospels in the school of the messengers:

- A. The mystery of the gospel is deeply connected to the secret revealed in Daniel’s vision in Daniel 2. The understanding of the mystery established in Daniel’s vision points to the truth that the completion of the gospel is not limited to our personal forgiveness, inner healing and domestic blessings, but also speaks of the completion of God’s eternal plan and purpose for all of creation—the kingdom on earth.
- B. Just like architecture can give insight into its author, so the mystery brings us the knowledge of God.
 - 1. The mystery produces worship and gratitude – Dn. 2:20, 23
 - 2. The mystery shows us God’s wisdom and power and sovereignty of history – Dn. 2:20-21
 - 3. The mystery shows God as the one ultimately putting world leaders in place – Dn. 2:21
 - 4. The mystery shows God’s desire to give wisdom and knowledge to His people – Dn. 2:21-22
 - 5. The mystery shows God as deeply and intimately acquainted with all things – Dn. 2:22
- C. The completion of God’s eternal plan and purpose for creation is what is known as *eschatology*. It not only refers to the timelines of the end, but rather it refers to God’s plan to consummate all things in the fullness of His of glory, expressing His personality, power and purpose through Christ and His Bride.³

³ School of the Messengers-Stuart Greaves & David Sliker, Session 4-The Glorious Gospel of the Kingdom

