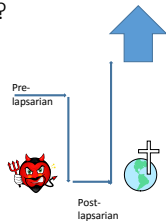


What did the Incarnation accomplish?

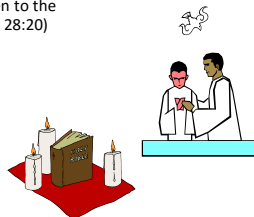
- Revelation
- Reconciliation
- Redemption
- Re-creation
- Victory over the devil



God's plan for the present age:

• "I am with you always, even to the end of the age." (Matthew 28:20)

- Word
- Sacrament
- Spirit



Why is Christ coming again?

- To bring human history to a just conclusion
- To make the world's wrongs right
- To make Us holy
- To put an end to the power of evil
- To Judge the World
- The Resurrection of the Dead
- The End of the Age



What Jesus Said About His Return:

- A Time of Persecution (Luke 21:12-24)
- A Time of Tribulation (Matthew 24:21,22)
- A Glorious Visible Return (Matthew 24:27-30)
- A Trumpet Sounds & the Angles Gather (Matthew 24:31)



Mark 13; Luke 21; Matthew 24

- The coming persecution (Vers. 12-18)
- Encouraging perseverance (Ver. 19)
- The destruction of the temple in Jerusalem (Vers. 20-24)
- The coming of the Son of Man (parousia) (Vers. 25-28)
- Exhortation to be vigilant (Vers. 34-36)

Where does the rapture doctrine come from?

- Increase Mather – Puritan (1723)
- Morgan Edwards – Baptist (1788)
- Manuel Lacunza - Chilean Jesuit (1812)
- Edward Irving – Pentecostal (1827)
- John Nelson Darby - Brethren (1859)
- Dwight L. Moody – Evangelical (1874)
- C.I. Scofield – Fundamentalist (1909)

Dispensationalism

Catholic Eschatology

- Individual Eschatology
- Death
- The **particular judgment**
- Heaven
- Purgatory
- Hell

The End

Catholic Eschatology

- Universal and Cosmic Eschatology
- The approach of the end of the world
- The resurrection of the body
- The **general judgment**
- The consummation of all things

"Come, Lord Jesus!"

Purgatory

- 1030 All who die in God's grace and friendship, but still imperfectly purified, are indeed assured of their eternal salvation; but after death they undergo purification, so as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of heaven.
- 1031 The Church gives the name **Purgatory** to this final purification of the elect, which is entirely different from the punishment of the damned. The tradition of the Church, by reference to certain texts of Scripture, speaks of a cleansing: As for certain lesser faults, we must believe that, before the Final Judgment, there is a purification (purgation - purgatory).
- **"He who is truth says that whoever utters blasphemy against the Holy Spirit will be pardoned neither in this age nor in the age to come."** From this sentence we understand that certain offenses can be forgiven in this age, but certain others in the age to come.

Purgatory

- 1032 This teaching is also based on the practice of prayer for the dead, already mentioned in Sacred Scripture: **"Therefore Judas [Maccabeus] made atonement for the dead, that they might be delivered from their sin."** From the beginning the Church has honored the memory of the dead and offered prayers in suffrage for them, above all the Eucharistic sacrifice, so that, thus purified, they may attain the beatific vision of God.

Purgatory

- CCC 1030 – 1032
- Explicit - Implicit
- 2 Maccabees 12: 39-46
- Matthew 5:26
- Matthew 12: 31,32
- Luke 16: 19-31
- 1 Cor 3:15
- 1 Peter 3:18-21
- Hebrews 12: 14-16, 18, 22-24



Why Two Judgments?

- **Public Judgment** – "There is nothing concealed that will not be revealed."(Luke 12:2)
- We will see **the full effect of our sins** and the sins of others.
- **Justice** requires such recognition and admission – part of the purging process that prepares us for heaven.
- **Revelation** serves as a light for forgiveness.
- This judgment will reveal the wisdom, providence and mercy of God and **Divine Providence is vindicated.**
- **Every wrong will be made right** and **every knee will bend** before the King.
- **A Day of divine truth and justice.**
