Before the Messiah's return, the man of lawlessness will make a covenant for seven years, which he will break after three and a half years (Daniel 9:27).

The beast will turn on Israel and desecrate the Temple, setting himself up as a god (2 Thessalonians 2:4).

Israel flees at the site of the abomination of desolation (Matthew 24:15).

Daniel foretold of this coming abomination.

Antiochus Epiphanes violates the house of God—the historical event (Daniel 11:31).

The future temple, and future abomination—the same type of abomination (Daniel 12:11).

When the sacrifices will cease (Daniel 9:27).

The future event (Daniel 12:11–12).

The second beast of Revelation will raise up a statue to the first Beast (Revelation 13:14–16).

Happy are those who lack a rational understanding of what the man of lawlessness is doing in Jerusalem while the Jews are in the wilderness.

The Christian is instructed to not be poor in spirit (Colossians 1:9).

The Christian's spirit is connected to God (1 Corinthians 6:17).

The Christian is able to discern Spiritual things (1 Corinthians 2:16).

What causes happiness in the Christian.

When Christians know what is coming, they can be happy concerning the coming time of Tribulation (Revelation 1:1).

The happy hope of the appearing of the Lord (Titus 2:13).

Overcoming a temptation (James 1:12).

Matthew

Proclaiming the Kingdom of the Heavens

The Purposes for Christ's Ministry Displays the Differences between the Kingdom Messages.

Jesus' proclamation of the Kingdom of the Heavens was restricted to the Jews (Matthew 15:24).

Jesus's ministry related to the Kingdom of the God was not restricted to Israel (Mark 6:6–11; Luke 9:1-6).

During Christ's earthly ministry He proclaimed two distinct messages seen in sign, miracles, and wonders (Acts 2:22).

His power and authority to reign as king, seen by his miracles and wonders.

His Deity, displayed by signs.

The Purpose Christ Came

To reveal God to man (John 1:18; Hebrews 1:1–2).

To display His love for the Father (John 10:17–18).

To bring the Mosaic Law to completion, nailing it to His cross (Matthew 5:17–18; Ephesians 2:15).

To judge the meaningless traditions in religious practices of the Pharisees (John 9:39–41).

To divide disciples from their families (Matthew 10:34–37).

To learn obedience (Hebrews 5:8; Philippians 2:7–8).

To be an understanding High Priest (Hebrews 2:18; 4:14–16).

To prove that He is worthy to be a Savior (Hebrews 2:10).

To witness the truth—freedom from the sin nature (John 18:37; cf. John 8:32–36; 14:6).

To offer the Kingdom to Israel (Matthew 4:17).

To speak the words of the Father (John 12:47–49).

To prove His Deity by sign miracles (John 2:11; 20:30–31; Acts 2:22).

To offer His life as a ransom to release (Matthew 20:28; Mark 10:45).

To fulfill the Father's commandments (John 10:17–18).

To seek the lost (Luke 19:10).

To bring eternal life (John 3:16–17).

To destroy the work of the Devil (1 John 3:8).

Jesus Calls Peter, Andrew, John and James to Follow Him (Matthew 4:18–22)

There were fishermen (Matthew 4:18).

They had a business, with several boats (Luke 5:7, 10).

They were not uneducated; rather, they were not educated in Jerusalem (Acts 4:13).

They strictly obeyed the law our of faith (Acts 10:14).

Jesus calls Peter and Andrew to be fishers of men, and they follow him (Matthew 4:19–20).

Jesus calls James and John to follow him (Matthew 4:21–22).

These men were already aware that Jesus is the Messiah.

John and Andrew were disciples of John the Baptist (John 1:35–39).

Andrew finds Peter, informing him they found the Messiah (John 1:40–42).

Jesus Proclaimed the Gospel of the Kingdom Through Galilee (Matthew 4:23–25)

As Jesus proclaimed the kingdom, He heals all manner of sickness and disease among the people (Matthew 4:23).

Jesus' fame went out through Syria, and many brought their sick and demon possessed to Him (Matthew 4:24).

Great multitudes of Jews followed Him (Matthew 4:25).

The Sermon on the Mount.

In response to the multitude of Jews, Jesus taught them about the Kingdom of the Heavens (Matthew 5:1–2).

The Church has not been revealed at this time; therefore, this is not applicable for Christians today (1 Corinthians 2:6–8).

The Tribulation is still coming, even if Israel accepts the kingdom (Daniel 9:26).

Daniel prophesied of the coming fourth beast.

The beatitudes relate to Israel's time in the wilderness.

Israel is under the Mosaic Law at this time (Matthew 24:20).

Israel is under judgment; purging the unbelievers (Ezekiel 20:35–37).

The Beatitudes: Happy are the Poor in Spirit (Matthew 5:3)

Happy are the poor in spirit because theirs is the kingdom of the heavens (Matthew 5:3).

The concept of poverty is not restricted to financial poverty; it expresses a lack.

Poor is defined by lacking in spirit, which relates to a person's rational center (1 Corinthians 2:11).

During Israel's time in the wilderness in the last half of the Tribulation Period.