

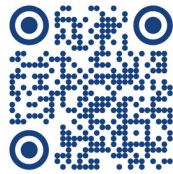
# Hebrews through the Revelation

A 24-Lesson Survey · Keith Blades · Enjoy the Bible Ministries®

## Complete Overview & Layered Outline

Six sections — 24 lessons — Hebrews, James, 1–2 Peter, 1–3 John, Jude, Revelation

Section	Lessons	Focus
<b>Introduction &amp; Framework</b>	Lessons 1–4	<i>The Dispensational Position of Hebrews through Revelation</i>
<b>Survey of Hebrews</b>	Lessons 5–10	<i>Foundational Establishment Doctrines for the Remnant</i>
<b>Survey of James</b>	Lessons 11–14	<i>Exhortations Against Vain Religion</i>
<b>Survey of Peter's Epistles</b>	Lessons 15–18	<i>Stability Through Physical Affliction and the Policy of Evil</i>
<b>Survey of John's Epistles &amp; Jude</b>	Lessons 19–21	<i>Identifying and Resisting the Satanic Policy of Evil</i>
<b>Survey of the Revelation</b>	Lessons 22–24	<i>The Capstone of the Remnant's Edification</i>



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## Introduction & Framework · Lessons 1–4

### *The Dispensational Position of Hebrews through Revelation*

P1

#### **The Dispensational Position of Hebrews through Revelation**

*L1 · Introduction to the Survey*

- This series surveys Hebrews through the Revelation as a strategic, doctrinal scope—not verse-by-verse but purposefully.
- Primary goal: understand the doctrinal role and function of these books in God's program with Israel.
- Hebrews through Revelation is written for the edification of the remnant of Israel, especially for the time when God resumes his program after this dispensation of grace.
- The Lord's Day of wrath—the fifth and final installment in Israel's fifth course of punishment—is the primary context for these books.

P2

#### **Prophetic Background**

*L2 · God's Provision of a Body of Truth for the Remnant*

- Background: the five courses of punishment (Leviticus 26), five revelations given to Daniel, and the fifth installment—the Lord's Day—as primary context.
- Isaiah 8:16: a sealed testimony and bound law for the Lord's disciples; Daniel 12:4, 9: the sealed book of truth designed for the time of the end.
- John 14–16: the Lord's own promise of a body of truth to be given to the apostles for the remnant's edification.
- This portion of God's word was written at the end of the fourth installment—in anticipation of the resumption of Israel's program.

P3

#### **The Wisdom of God in the Timing and Design**

*L3 · Why Hebrews through Revelation Was Written When It Was*

- Hebrews through Revelation was written at the end of the fourth installment—before the dispensation of grace but in anticipation of the resumption.
- The circumstances of Israel at the suspension of the program are reproduced in near-exact form when the program resumes.
- Both nationally and personally—inside the land and scattered abroad—the situations parallel each other exactly.
- This wisdom explains why God had this portion written when he did: it speaks simultaneously to both situations and provides timely education when Israel's program resumes.

P4

#### **The Doctrinal Flow and Sequence**

*L4 · Sense and Sequence from Hebrews through the Revelation*

- Each epistle ends with a doctrinal link to what follows—the final emphasis of one is picked up and developed by the next.
- The overall flow takes the remnant from the milk of foundational doctrine in Hebrews to the mature meat of the Revelation: from babe to mature man.
- 2nd Peter, 1st–2nd–3rd John, and Jude form a distinct major section dealing with the satanic policy of evil.
- The Revelation is the capstone: everything from Hebrews through Jude equips the remnant to read and benefit from it in the Day of the Lord.

## Survey of Hebrews · Lessons 5–10

Foundational Establishment Doctrines for the Remnant · Hebrews 1–10

P1

### Beginning the Survey of Hebrews

L5 · *Identity Markers and Foundational Role*

- Three key identifiers confirm Hebrews pertains to Israel's program: the gospel of the kingdom, the remnant church (Psalm 22, Matthew 16), and the Day of the Lord in view.
- Hebrews does for the remnant of Israel what Romans does for us: it provides the foundational, first-things-first doctrines for their edification.
- The four-cornerstone structure of Hebrews parallels Romans and takes the remnant from the most foundational truths to the mature meat of the Melchisedecian priesthood.
- The remnant must be established in these doctrines before the Day of the Lord begins—they are designed to equip for what is coming.

P2

### The First Cornerstone

L6 · *Hebrews Chapters 1–2: Reorientation to the Resumption*

- First cornerstone doctrine (chs. 1–2): reorientation of the remnant to the resumption of God's program with Israel.
- God resumes speaking to his people exactly where the program left off when it was suspended by the dispensation of grace.
- The first mandate of the Davidic covenant has been fulfilled: Christ purged sins and sat down at God's right hand—all preparations made for what follows.
- The remaining four mandates of the Davidic covenant go into effect when the program resumes—this is the basis of the remnant's hope.

P3

### The Second Cornerstone

L7 · *Hebrews Chapters 3–4: Holding Fast to Christ's Apostleship*

- Second cornerstone doctrine (chs. 3–4): the remnant is exhorted to hold fast to their profession concerning the Lord Jesus Christ and his apostleship to them.
- Holding fast means refusing to return to Israel's vain religious system with its sacrifices and Levitical priesthood.
- Holding fast to the corrective doctrine the Lord taught them while here—the things they are to believe and act upon in the Day of the Lord.
- Understanding Israel's times-past dealings with God—the Davidic covenant, the five mandates, God's grace—is essential to appreciate this cornerstone.

P4

### Background for Hebrews 3–4

L8 · *The Great Recompense of Reward*

- Preliminary background from Matthew 24 is essential: the Lord's teaching to his disciples about the Day of the Lord and faithfulness through it.
- The issue of being rewarded—counted worthy to stand before the Lord at his return and positioned as rulers in his kingdom—is set before the faithful remnant.
- The remnant will face persecution for standing against Israel's vain religious system and its Levitical priesthood that continues in rebellion against the fulfilled first mandate.
- The satanic policy of evil will use this system as a primary instrument of pressure—holding fast through it is what the great recompense of reward is about.

P5

## Third and Fourth Cornerstones of Hebrews

*L9 · Completing the Foundation and Looking Ahead to the Revelation*

- Hebrews chapter 5 introduces the third cornerstone: the doctrine of the Melchisedecian priesthood of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- This doctrine is essential to prevent the remnant from being lured back into Israel's vain religious system that persists in rebellion against the new covenant.
- Hebrews as a whole enables the remnant to assimilate and organize all the information from the prophets and the Lord's ministry into proper program and context.
- The Revelation will serve as a daily newspaper for the remnant—allowing them to check events against the prophetic schedule and know exactly where they stand.

P6

## The Melchisedecian Priesthood

*L10 · Hebrews Chapters 5–10: The Third Cornerstone*

- Third cornerstone doctrine (chs. 5–10): Christ established the new covenant, fulfilled the better promises, became Mediator of the better covenant—High Priest after the order of Melchisedec.
- Israel's religious leaders persist in rejecting Christ's High Priestly ministry, continuing sacrifices at the temple in rank rebelliousness against the fulfilled first mandate.
- God's attitude toward that vain religious system is an essential issue for the remnant: it is rejected, set aside, and under judgment.
- The fourth cornerstone of Hebrews (chs. 11–13): faithfulness and endurance—the practical application of the entire doctrinal foundation laid in chs. 1–10.

## Survey of James · Lessons 11–14

*Exhortations Against Vain Religion · James 1–5*

P1

### Beginning the Survey of James

*L11 · Doctrinal Link and Overview*

- Doctrinal link from Hebrews: "Suffer the word of exhortation, for an epistle of few words" (Hebrews 13:22)—James is that epistle of exhortation.
- James provides exhortations for the remnant to conduct themselves worthily in stark contrast to Israel's vain religious system.
- Five categories of exhortation in James correspond to five points of abomination in Israel's vain religious system.
- Each exhortation sets the remnant's conduct in visible, manifest contrast to the way the vain religious system operates around them.

P2

### James and Israel's Vain Religious System

*L12 · Five Categories of Exhortation Against Points of Abomination*

- Israel's vain religious system is the backdrop against which every exhortation in James must be understood.
- James 1:26–27: the contrast between vain religion and pure religion undefiled before God the Father—the remnant's conduct must manifest the latter.
- The Lord's confrontation with Israel's religious leaders in Matthew 15 and 23 provides the essential background—making God's commandment of none effect by tradition.
- A thorough understanding of Israel's vain religious system is foundational background for the entire Hebrews through Revelation survey.

P3

### Continuing the Survey of James

*L13 · Equipping the Remnant for the Lord's Day*

- The exhortations of James equip the remnant to function during the Day of the Lord in a way that honors the Lord and secures their reward in the kingdom.
- Markers are provided for the remnant: how to recognize conduct consistent with who they are and what specific courses of action to take.
- The issue of being counted worthy to escape all these things and stand before the Lord when he returns is the practical outcome James has in view.
- James—consistently applied—provides the capacity for the remnant to be rewarded with positions of rule in the millennial kingdom.

P4

### James Chapter 2

*L14 · Justification by Works in the Eyes of Men*

- James 2 addresses a second and distinct kind of justification—not justification unto eternal life (already possessed), but justification by works in the eyes of men as a friend of God.
- James is not teaching that eternal life can be lost—he addresses those who already have it and exhorts them regarding what is required to be counted worthy of kingdom reward.
- The remnant is to emulate Abraham: justified unto eternal life by faith AND justified by works before men—publicly declared a friend of God through consistent conduct.
- Faith without works is dead in this sense—it fails to manifest the reality of who the remnant is and forfeits the recognition and reward that faithful conduct would secure.

## Survey of Peter's Epistles · Lessons 15–18

*Stability Through Physical Affliction and the Policy of Evil · 1–2 Peter*

**P1**

### Beginning the Survey of 1 Peter

*L15 · Comfort and Instruction for Physical Afflictions*

- Doctrinal link: James 5 introduces the issue of suffering physical afflictions and persecution—1 Peter picks this up and develops it in full detail.
- After the rapture, God's program with Israel resumes exactly at the point where it was suspended—and the similarities with the remnant at both points are striking.
- 1 Peter provides exhortation, comfort, and instruction in view of the intensifying physical afflictions and persecutions the remnant will face as the Lord's Day unfolds.
- The opposition progresses: doctrinal opposition, then psychological opposition, then physical persecution—1 Peter addresses this escalating pressure.

**P2**

### Outline of 1 Peter

*L16 · Four Categories of Doctrine for the Remnant's Stability*

- 1 Peter focuses especially upon physical persecutions and afflictions as Satan is cast out of heavenly places and unleashes his policy of evil on earth (Revelation 12).
- Four categories of stabilizing doctrine are provided—each addressing specific aspects of the remnant's experience and the conduct required of them.
- Each category equips the remnant to endure and act faithfully through the escalating pressure of the policy of evil bearing down with increasing intensity.
- "Commit the keeping of their souls to God in well doing as unto a faithful Creator" (1 Peter 4:19)—the goal of all four categories.

**P3**

### Beginning the Survey of 2 Peter

*L17 · The Satanic Policy of Evil Introduced*

- Doctrinal link: 1 Peter 5:8–9—the emphasis on the devil's activities forms the link to what 2 Peter, 1st–2nd–3rd John, and Jude will address in detail.
- 2 Peter through Jude forms a major doctrinal section: education of the remnant in the satanic policy of evil—its nature, agents, methods, and how to stand against it.
- 2 Peter opens with the exhortation to go on to spiritual perfection: the remnant must pursue full spiritual fruit even as the policy of evil seeks to prevent it.
- The seven things to add to faith (2 Peter 1:5–7) stand in stark contrast to the seven things God hates in Israel's vain religious system.

**P4**

### Continuing the Survey of 2 Peter

*L18 · Spiritual Perfection vs. Israel's Vain Religion*

- The seven things Peter calls the remnant to add to their faith represent true spiritual fruit that directly contrasts with the seven abominations God hates.
- The policy of evil—through false teachers, damnable heresies, and pernicious ways—seeks to draw the remnant back into the patterns of Israel's vain religious system.
- 2 Peter chapter 2 provides a thorough description of the false teachers: their character, their methods, their impact, and the certainty of God's judgment upon them.
- The remnant's education in recognizing and resisting false teachers is essential preparation for the exposures that John's epistles and Jude will develop further.

## Survey of John's Epistles & Jude · Lessons 19–21

*Identifying and Resisting the Satanic Policy of Evil · 1–3 John, Jude*

**P1**

### Beginning the Survey of John's Epistles

*L19 · The Satanic Policy of Evil Continued*

- 1st, 2nd, and 3rd John are part of the major section (2 Peter through Jude) providing the remnant's primary education in the satanic policy of evil.
- The gospel of John provides essential background—especially the doctrinal issues the Lord set forth during his ministry that are central to John's epistles.
- The seven letters to the seven churches (Revelation 2–3) supplement this education: Satan's seat, the depths of Satan, the adversary's activities among the scattered remnant.
- Revelation 12 provides the major descriptive backdrop—the adversary cast to the earth, intensifying his policy of evil with the time remaining to him.

**P2**

### John's Epistles and the Exposure Policy

*L20 · Identifying Wheat and Chaff in Israel During the Lord's Day*

- A key theme through 1st–2nd–3rd John is the "exposure policy"—the means by which the wheat and the chaff in Israel are identified during the Day of the Lord.
- The Lord instituted this exposure policy during his ministry: certain things he did and taught forced the people of Israel to identify themselves—to fly their true colors.
- Matthew 23 provides a key example: the Lord's direct confrontation with Israel's religious leaders making plain their true nature and aligning them visibly against the truth.
- John's epistles equip the remnant to recognize this process in action during the Lord's Day and to maintain clarity about who belongs to the wheat and who to the chaff.

**P3**

### Survey of Jude

*L21 · Completing the Education on the Satanic Policy of Evil*

- Jude is the final epistle before the Revelation—everything in Hebrews through Jude equips the remnant to handle the day-to-day realities of the Day of the Lord.
- Jude has significant doctrinal overlap with 2 Peter chapter 2—this shared content underscores the importance of this education and reinforces understanding.
- Jude completes the remnant's education in the satanic policy of evil: identifying its agents, their character, their history in prior judgments, and the certainty of their doom.
- Jude's concluding doxology provides an appropriate close to this major section before the remnant turns to the Revelation as their daily newspaper.

## Survey of the Revelation · Lessons 22–24

*The Capstone of the Remnant's Edification · Revelation 1–22*

P1

### Introduction to the Revelation

*L22 · The Capstone of the Remnant's Edification*

- The Revelation is the capstone of the remnant's education—everything from Hebrews through Jude equips them to read and benefit from it in the Day of the Lord.
- The Revelation functions as a daily newspaper account of the events transpiring in the Day of the Lord—giving the remnant advance knowledge of the entire seven-year schedule.
- It allows the remnant to plug specific prophecies from Isaiah, Daniel, Zechariah, and the Lord's own teaching into their proper place on the timeline of events.
- Even when the remnant is in flight, in hiding, or scattered—the Revelation enables them to interpret what is happening and know what to do and expect next.

P2

### Structure of the Revelation

*L23 · John as Reporter in the Day of the Lord*

- John was taken by the Spirit into the Day of the Lord—transported into the future, he functions as a reporter observing events from two vantage points: the third heaven and the earth.
- He was instructed to record what he sees and send it to the seven churches of the scattered remnant in Asia—the primary recipients of this daily newspaper.
- The outline: Introduction (1:1–8), Seven Letters (2–3), the Main Section (4:1–22:5)—the daily newspaper account of the Day of the Lord—and the Conclusion (22:6–21).
- The seven letters address the scattered remnant in Asia directly: the Lord's communications to their specific churches, addressing their spiritual condition and what is coming.

P3

### Looping Parallelism and Conclusion

*L24 · Understanding the Revelation's Structure and Concluding the Survey*

- Looping parallelism: the same period of events is presented multiple times from different angles or with additional detail—a device God uses throughout Israel's prophetic program.
- Daniel employs looping parallelism across its five revelations of the fifth course of punishment—each loop adding more detail; Matthew 24 is another loop the Revelation builds upon.
- Understanding looping parallelism is the key to reading the Revelation without confusion—preventing the error of treating each section as sequentially distinct.
- The conclusion of the survey: this body of truth—Hebrews through the Revelation—is a complete, sequenced curriculum designed by God for the remnant's total edification.