

PREFACE -

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth

by G.J. Gadwa

2nd Timothy 2:15* Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing **the word of truth**.

EXAMPLE:

John 3:16* For God **so loved the world**, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

1st John 2:15* **Love not the world**, neither the things *that are* in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.

THE ANSWER TO UNDERSTAND WHAT COULD OTHERWISE BE A DICHOTOMY:

Ro 12:2* And be not **conformed** to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what *is* that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God. As we look at the Greek word that was originally used for 'conformed' we can clearly understand what is meant by rightly dividing the word of truth.

4832 summorfov summorphos {soom-mor-fos'}

from 4862 and 3444; TDNT - 7:787,1102; adj

AV - conformed to 1, fashioned like unto 1; 2

1) having the same form as another, similar, conformed to

In the gospel of John we read how it is that God loves the world that He created. In epistle of 1st John we can see that he is referencing the fashion of this present world created after the image of fallen man. Both were written by John the apostle.

So when we consider a biblical word study we must take into consideration the whole of biblical writings. Looking also into the original texts we are able then rightly understand what is meant by God.

The Second Coming of Jesus Christ

When studying the second coming of Jesus Christ it is important to look at the tenses, or the time words that are written in scripture. For example, words like then, thereafter, afterwards, coming or will come and so on give greater understanding. A close study of these words helps to lay out the time sequences of events within the context of what is being said.

There are several elements to this study on the return of Jesus Christ. We will begin by looking into the trumpets that are spoken of in the book of Revelation. Specifically, the 7th trumpet.

We first must know that angels are messengers and that each trumpet sounds out a particular message given by each angel. Let's then consider all the passages that reference the seventh angel.

Re 8:2* And I saw the seven angels which stood before God; and to them were given **seven trumpets**.

Re 8:6* And the seven angels which had the **seven trumpets** prepared themselves to sound.

Re 10:7* But in the days of the voice of the **seventh angel**, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets.

Re 11:15* And the **seventh angel** sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become *the kingdoms* of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

Re 16:17* And the **seventh angel** poured out his vial into the air; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven, from the throne, saying, It is done.

The two most commonly quoted scriptures that are used to hold to the doctrine of the rapture:

1st Co 15:52* In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the **last trump**: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

1Th 4:16* For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the **trump of God**: and the dead in Christ shall rise first:

The question we need to answer here is whether or not the trump of God is the same as the last trump. I've never heard any theologian or leader of any church differentiate between these two. They would say that they are one in the same. The trump of God is the last trumpet. We already can conclude that the last trump is the trump of God and the last trumpet is the 7th trumpet blown by the seventh angel we read about in Revelation. So, we then ought to consider what is said takes place at the time in which the last trump, the trump of God and when it is sounded.

His is what the bible tells us takes place at the sounding of this last trump.

We see this in Paul's letter to the Corinthians:

1. Not all of us will sleep but shall be changed. (sleep refers to physical death)
2. It takes place in a moment of time - a moment - a time that cannot be divided, a twinkling of the eye.
3. The corruptible will put on incorruption

4. The mortal shall put on immortality
5. The dead shall put on immortality and death is swallowed up in victory.
6. Death has no more sting.

We learn about this same point of time in 1st Thessalonians 4:16:

1. Those who are alive and remain will not prevent those which had gone on before.
2. Jesus will return with a shout from heaven. That word shout is a loud command by the voice of THE archangel with **the trump of God.**
3. The dead in Christ shall rise first,
4. then those who are yet alive and remain shall both be caught up together to meet the Lord in the air.

The word air here is very critical as this is where so many have been taught and believe that this speaks of leaving the earth and flying away while the bad folks are being destroyed down here on earth. We can already see that the tribulation of those days takes place within the first six trumpets and end with the seventh. (we will be going over the words air and clouds after looking at a few other passages of scripture).

Again:

Revelation 10:7* But in the days of the voice of the **seventh angel**, when he shall begin to sound, **the mystery of God should be finished**, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets.

Paul wrote in 1st Corinthians 15 that he was going to show the church at Corinth a mystery.

Revelation 11:15* And the **seventh angel** sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, **The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.**

Revelation 16:17* And the **seventh angel** poured out his vial into the air; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven, from the throne, saying, **It is done.**

Now we can look at what takes place prior to the mystery being finished, the kingdoms of this world becoming the kingdoms of the Lord and what is said in Revelation 16 is actually ALL done.

Matthew 13:47-50* Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind: 48 Which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away. 49* So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked **from among the just**, 50* And shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Here we can see that both the good and the evil were gathered together and the wicked were severed from the just.

Matthew 24:37-41* But as the days of Noe *were*, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 38* For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, 39* And knew not until the flood came, and **took them all away**; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 40* Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left. 41* Two *women shall be* grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

Took them all away , The word TOOK

142 airw airo {ah'-ee-ro}

AV - take up 32, take away 25, take 25, away with 5, lift up 4, bear 3, misc 8; 102

1) to raise up, elevate, lift up

1a) to raise from the ground, take up: stones

1b) to raise upwards, elevate, lift up: the hand

1c) to draw up: a fish

one shall be taken and the other left.

TAKEN 3880 paralambanw paralambano {par-al-am-ban'-o}

from 3844 and 2983; TDNT - 4:11,495;

AV - take 30, receive 15, take unto 2, take up 2, take away

1) to take to, to take with one's self, to join to one's self

1a) an associate, a companion

1b) metaph.

1b1) to accept or acknowledge one to be such as he professes to be

1b2) not to reject, not to withhold obedience

2) to receive something transmitted

2a) an office to be discharged

Luke 17:30-37* Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed. 31* In that day, he which shall be upon the housetop, and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away: and he that is in the field, let him likewise not return back. 32* Remember Lot's wife. 33* Whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it. 34* I tell you, in that night there shall be two *men* in one bed; the one shall be taken, and the other shall be left. **35** Two *women* shall be grinding together; the **one shall be taken, and the other left.** 36* Two *men* shall be in the field; the **one shall be taken, and the other left.** 37* And they answered and said unto him, Where, Lord? . . . They would not be asking Him where they were left. Obviously, they were asking where those who were taken

were taken to . . . And He said unto them, Wheresoever the **body** is, thither will the eagles be gathered together.

The Lord told them where they were all at; two in a field, two at a mill and two in bed. Between Luke 17 and Mathew 24 we see that two were found in a field, two at a mill and two in a bed. Jesus is telling us/them where they were together before anyone was taken. So, the disciples would not be asking him where they were left. They were inquiring as to where the one that was taken was actually taken to.

When we look at what Mathew says in regards to where they were taken we read: Matthew 24:28* For wheresoever the **carcase** is, there will the **eagles be gathered together**.

Let us notice that both of the words carcass and eagle are critical to consider here. The Greek word for body is the word which is a corpse, (lifeless body). The Greek word aetos which refers to a fowl that eats dead flesh. Some translations of this passage have rendered this word as vultures.

Carcase

Strongs # G4430

a ruin, that is, (specifically) a lifeless body (corpse, carrion): - dead body, carcase, corpse.

Eagle

Strongs #G105 The word for eagle has been translated in other translations as the word vultures.

G105 aetov aetos {ah-et-os'}

from the same as 109;; n m

AV - eagle 4; 4

1) an eagle: since eagles do not usually go in quest of carrion, this may to a vulture that resembles an eagle. 109 aer aer {ah-ayr'}

The root for this word is

G109 from aemi (to breathe unconsciously, i.e. respire; by analogy, to blow); TDNT - 1:165,25; n m

AV - air 7; 7

1) the air, particularly the lower and denser air as distinguished from the higher and rarer air

2) the atmospheric region

A descriptive translation could read, *Wheresoever the dead body lies, there shall those that eat dead flesh be gathered together*. Does not sound like a place that any one of us would choose to be gathered to.