

RAPTURE & REVELATION COMPARED

FIRST PHASE (RAPTURE)	SECOND PHASE (REVELATION)
Christ comes _____ His bride, the church. (1 Thess. 4:16-17)	Christ comes _____ the bride. (Rev. 19:14; 1 Thess. 3:13; Jude 14)
Christ comes in the _____. (1 Thess. 4:17)	Christ returns to the _____. (Zech. 14:4-9)
The _____ follows. (1 Thess. 1:10; Rev. 6-18)	The _____ is established. (Isa. 9:6-7, 11:1-16; Rev. 20:1-6)
Translation is _____. (1 Cor. 1:7; Phil. 3:20, 4:5; 1 Thess. 1:10; Titus 2:13; James 5:7-9; Rev. 3:11, 22:7, 12, 17, 20)	A multitude of _____ precede. (Mt. 24; Lk. 21:25-27)
A message of _____ is given. 1 Thess. 4:18; 2 Thess. 2:1-2)	A message of _____ is given. (2 Thess 1:7, 2:8-12; Rev. 14:14-20, 19:15-21)
The program for the _____ is emphasized. (John 14:1-3; 1 Cor. 15:51-58; 1 Thess. 4:13-18)	The program for _____ and the _____ is emphasized. (Dan. 7:13-14, 18; Mt. 24 & 25; Rom. 11:25-27; Rev. 3:10)
Translation is a _____. (1 Cor. 15:51-52)	Revelation is _____ in both Testaments. (Mal. 4:1-3; Mt. 24:27; 2 Peter 1:16)
_____ are judged. (1 Cor. 3:10-15, 4:5; 2 Cor. 5:10-11; 1 John 2:28; 2 Tim. 4:7-8)	_____ and _____ are judged. (Mt. 25)
Israel's covenants are _____ fulfilled.	All of Israel's covenants _____. (Isa. 66; Zech. 14)
Believers _____ are affected. (John 14:2-3; Rev. 3:10)	_____ people are affected. (Ps. 2:6-9; Micah 4:3; Rev. 1:7)
The church is taken into the Lord's _____. (John 14:1-3; Rev. 3:10)	Israel is brought into the _____. (Acts 1:6; Rom. 11:26-27; Isa. 61)
Identified with the _____. (1 Cor. 1:8; 2 Cor. 1:14; Phil. 1:6, 10)	Identified with the _____. (1 Thess. 5:1-2; 2 Thess. 2:1-12; 2 Peter 3:4-13)