

## Biblical Prophecy and Postmillennialism.

*Historical Expectations According to the Bible*

Part 1.

*The Pentateuch.*

### **Q. 191. What do we pray for in the second petition?**

A. In the second petition, (which is, *Thy kingdom come,*) acknowledging ourselves and all mankind to be by nature under the dominion of sin and Satan, we pray, that the kingdom of sin and Satan may be destroyed, the gospel propagated throughout the world, the Jews called, the fullness of the Gentiles brought in; the church furnished with all gospel-officers and ordinances, purged from corruption, countenanced and maintained by the civil magistrate: that the ordinances of Christ may be purely dispensed, and made effectual to the converting of those that are yet in their sins, and the confirming, comforting, and building up of those that are already converted: that Christ would rule in our hearts here, and hasten the time of his second coming, and our reigning with him forever: and that he would be pleased so to exercise the kingdom of his power in all the world, as may best conduce to these ends. (*Larger Catechism*)

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14. What is the significance of Genesis 1:28 for a Biblical view of history?

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15. What has this verse been called?

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16. Genesis 3:15 is known as what?

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17. What does it indicate about the part the Church will play throughout history?

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18. In Genesis 9:1, 7 we find a reiteration of what mandate? Why?

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19. The promises made to Abram, in Genesis 15:5 and 16:10, are of what importance to the Church under the New Testament?

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20. Genesis 22:17 adds what to the promise made to the Church?

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21. In the Bible what does the word “gates” signify?

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22. How is this promise used in Genesis 24:60?

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23. Genesis 26:4, 5 demonstrate at least two facts concerning God's promise to his Church. What are they?

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B. \_\_\_\_\_

24. What does Genesis 28:3 contribute to our understanding?

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25. The gist of the Abrahamic promise in Genesis 35:11 clarifies what?

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26. In contrast to earlier promises, Genesis 48:4 emphasizes what particular feature of the covenant made with Abraham?

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27. What does this remind us to keep in mind?

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28. In Genesis 49:10, we see the intersection of promise and prophecy in Who?

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29. In Exodus 32:13, Moses wields the promise to what end?

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30. In Leviticus 26:9, we learn that when God fulfils His promise it has what effect?

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31. Numbers 14:21 clarifies what expectation concerning the promise God makes to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob?

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32. What is Balaam constrained to acknowledge, in Numbers 24:17-19?

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33. How does this help us discern the flow of history and the effects of redemption?

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34. In Deuteronomy 1:8, 10, the fulfilling of the promise is linked to what?

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35. Deuteronomy 7:22 explains what principle of taking dominion?

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36. What is the expectation we can derive from Deuteronomy 30:1-5?

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