Interlocked Series
Lesson #30.2
March 4, 2025

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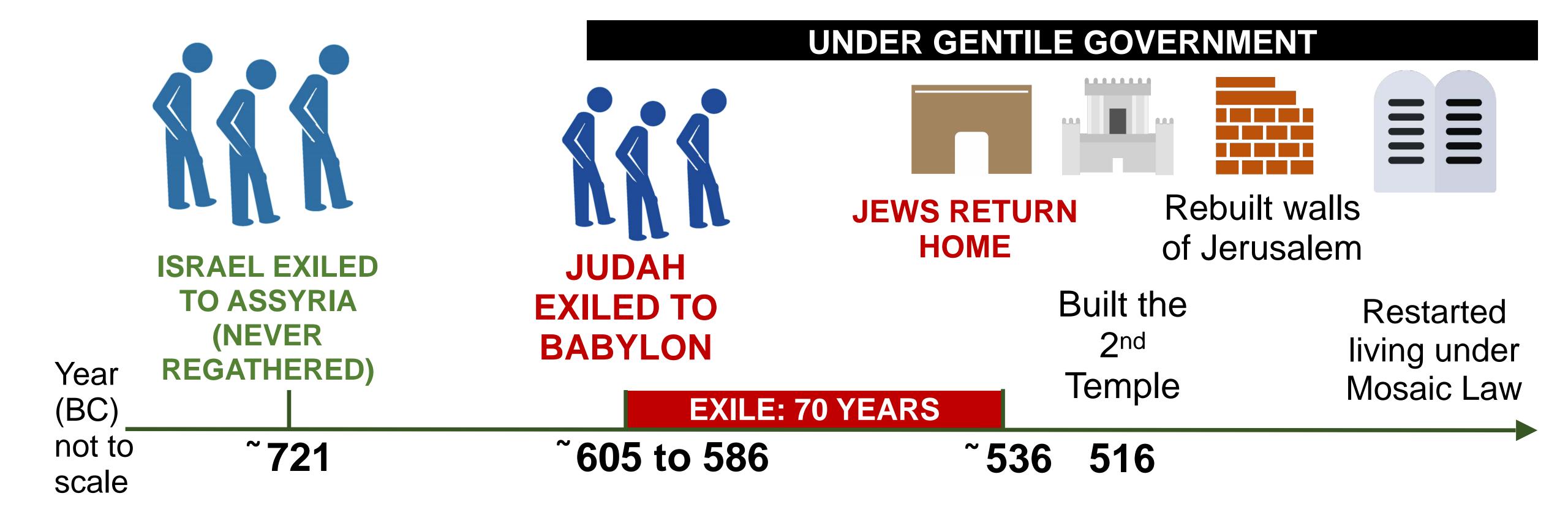
Lesson 30: The Jewish Expectation, Part 2

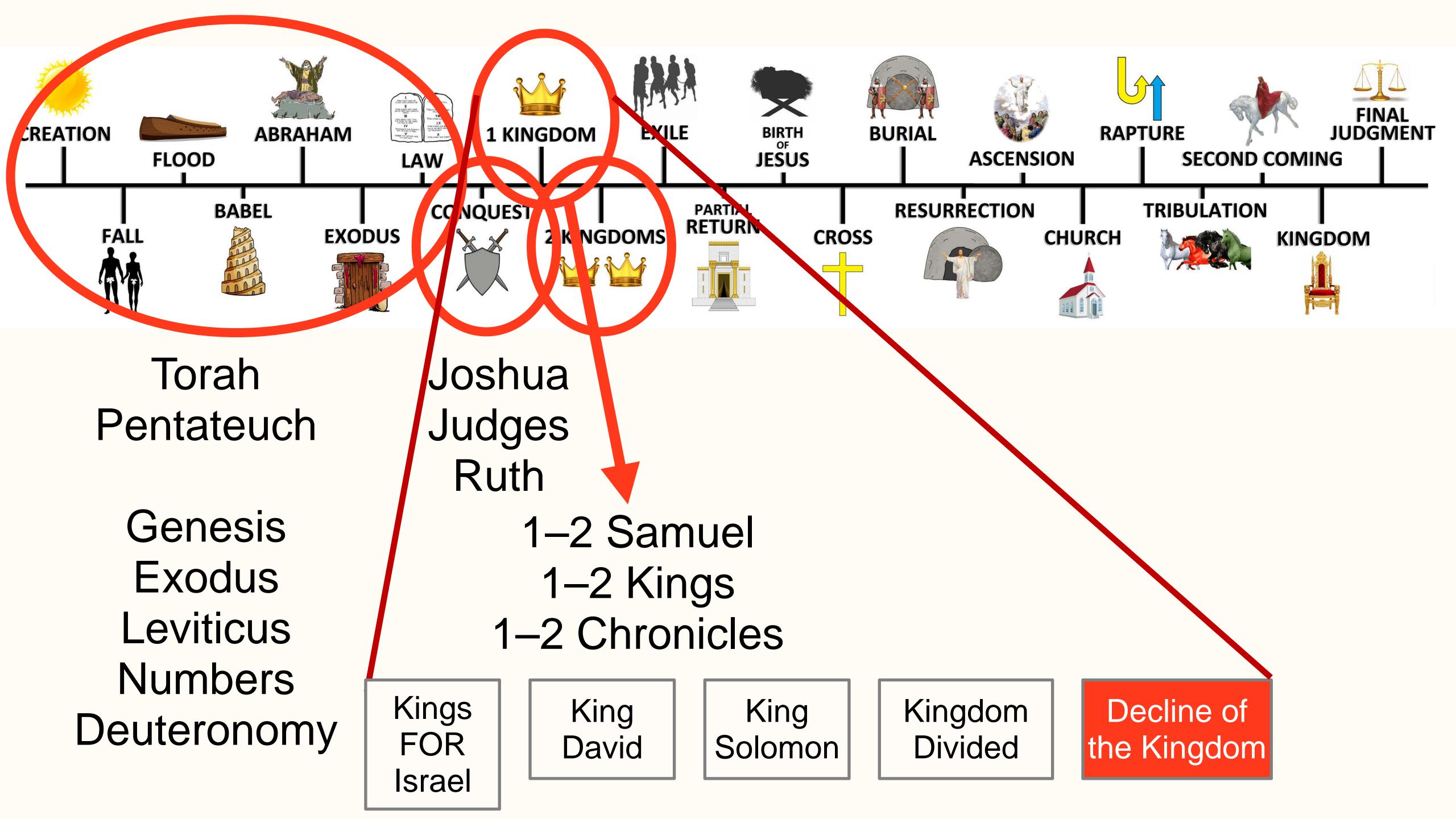
- What the Jews were expecting about the Tribulation
- What the Jews were expecting about the coming Kingdom
- Nature: weather and climate, animals, geography
- Government: Ruler, Prince David, People

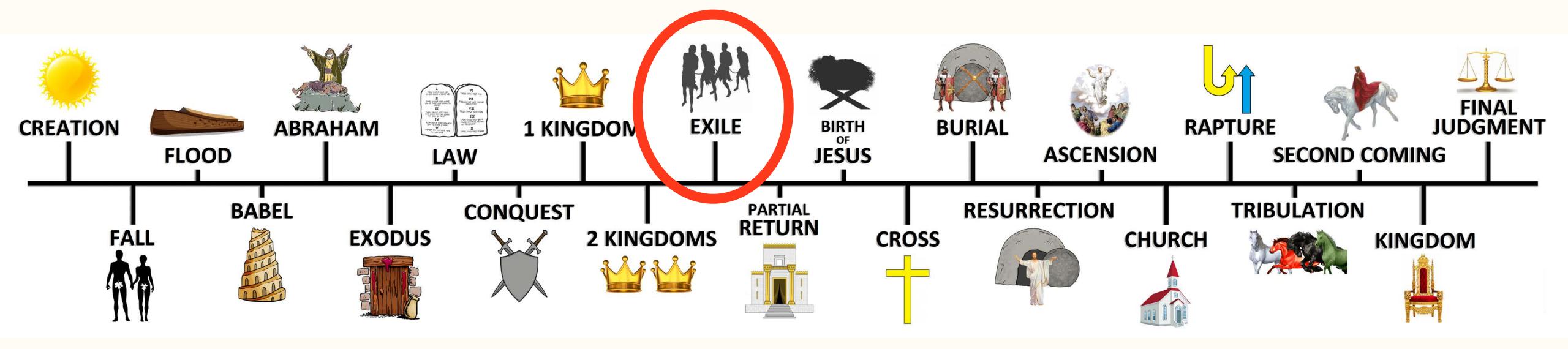
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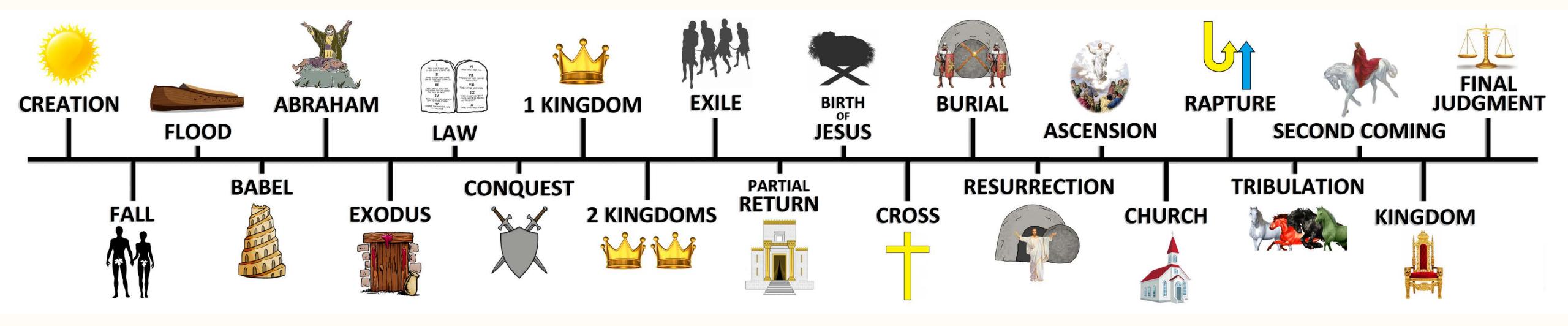
Lesson 30B: The Jewish Expectation, Part 2

- Where will everyone live in the coming kingdom?
- What will the people be like?
- Hope for the Jews; Hope for the Gentiles
- Are the descriptions of the coming Kingdom real or symbolic?









Old Testament (Hebrew Bible Tanakh) Where will the Jews live when they come back?

Isa. 14:1, "For the LORD will have mercy on Jacob, and will still choose Israel, and settle them in their own land. The strangers will be joined with them, and they will cling to the house of Jacob.

<u>Isa. 14:2</u>, "Then people will take them and bring them to their place, and the house of Israel will possess them for servants and maids in the land of the LORD; they will take them captive whose captives they were, and rule over their oppressors."



- Ezek. 47:13, "Thus says the Lord GOD: 'These are the borders by which you shall divide the land as an inheritance among the twelve tribes of Israel. Joseph shall have two portions.
- Ezek. 47:14, "'You shall inherit it equally with one another; for I raised My hand in an oath to give it to your fathers, and this land shall fall to you as your inheritance.
- Ezek. 47:15, "'This shall be the border of the land on the north: from the Great Sea, by the road to Hethlon, as one goes to Zedad,
- Ezek. 47:16, "'Hamath, Berothah, Sibraim (which is between the border of Damascus and the border of Hamath), to Hazar Hatticon (which is on the border of Hauran).
- Ezek. 47:17, "'Thus the boundary shall be from the Sea to Hazar Enan, the border of Damascus; and as for the north, northward, it is the border of Hamath. This is the north side.
- Ezek. 47:18, "'On the east side you shall mark out the border from between Hauran and Damascus, and between Gilead and the land of Israel, along the Jordan, and along the eastern side of the sea. This is the east side.'"

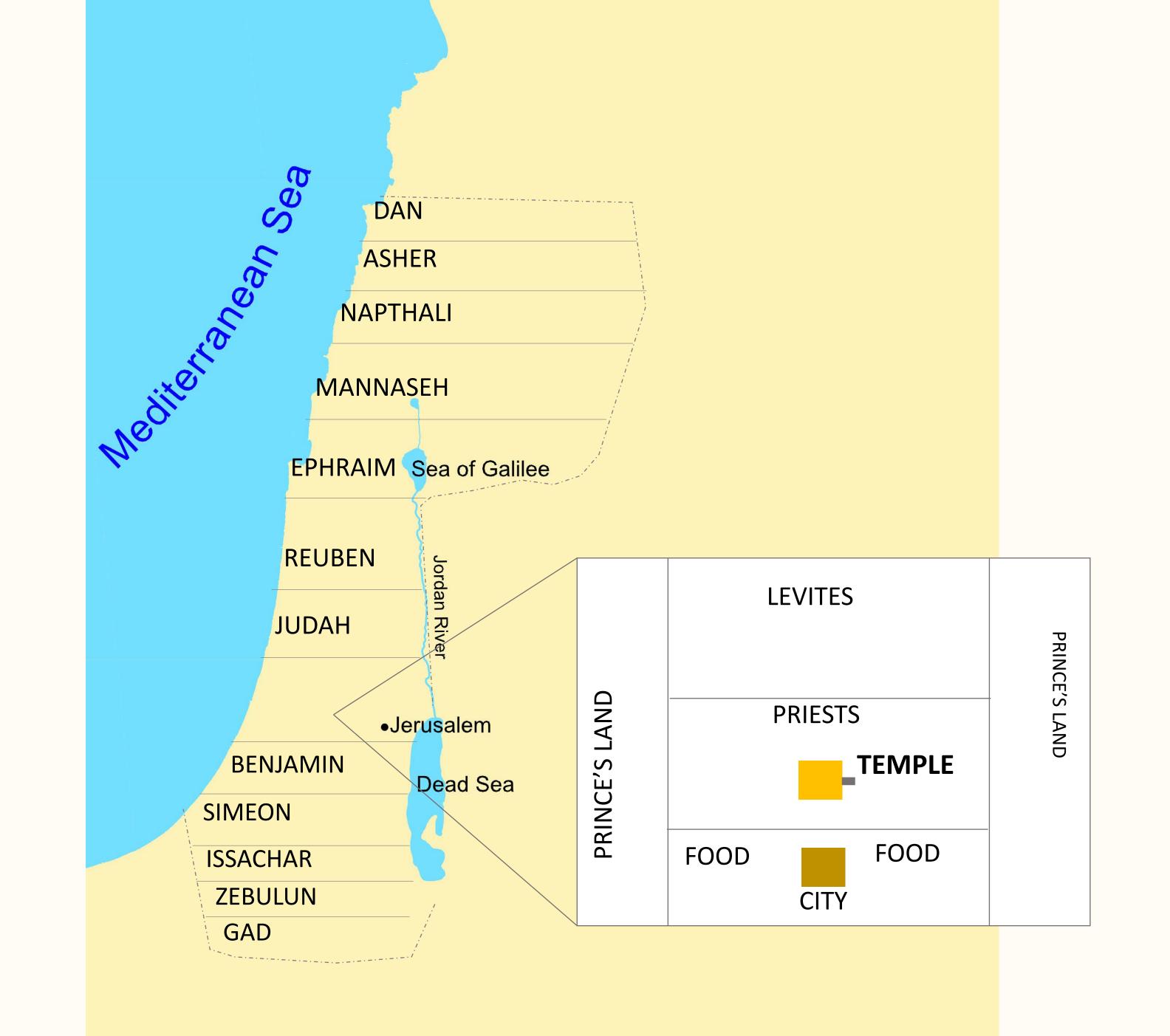
Ezek. 47:19, "'The south side, toward the South, shall be from Tamar to the waters of Meribah by Kadesh, along the brook to the Great Sea. This is the south side, toward the South.

Ezek. 47:20, "'The west side shall be the Great Sea, from the southern boundary until one comes to a point opposite Hamath. This is the west side.

Ezek. 47:21, "'Thus you shall divide this land among yourselves according to the tribes of Israel.

Ezek. 47:22 " 'It shall be that you will divide it by lot as an inheritance for yourselves, and for the strangers who dwell among you and who bear children among you. They shall be to you as native-born among the children of Israel; they shall have an inheritance with you among the tribes of Israel.

Ezek. 47:23, "'And it shall be that in whatever tribe the stranger dwells, there you shall give him his inheritance,' says the Lord GOD."



Ezek. 48:1, "'Now these are the names of the tribes: From the northern border along the road to Hethlon at the entrance of Hamath, to Hazar Enan, the border of Damascus northward, in the direction of Hamath, there shall be one section for Dan from its east to its west side;

Ezek. 48:2, "'by the border of Dan, from the east side to the west, one section for Asher;

Ezek. 48:3, "'by the border of Asher, from the east side to the west, one section for Naphtali;

Ezek. 48:4, "'by the border of Naphtali, from the east side to the west, one section for Manasseh;"

Ezek. 48:5, "'by the border of Manasseh, from the east side to the west, one section for Ephraim;

Ezek. 48:6, "by the border of Ephraim, from the east side to the west, one section for Reuben;

Ezek. 48:7, "by the border of Reuben, from the east side to the west, one section for Judah;

Ezek. 48:8, "'by the border of Judah, from the east side to the west, shall be the district which you shall set apart, twenty-five thousand cubits in width, and in length the same as one of the other portions, from the east side to the west, with the sanctuary in the center.'"

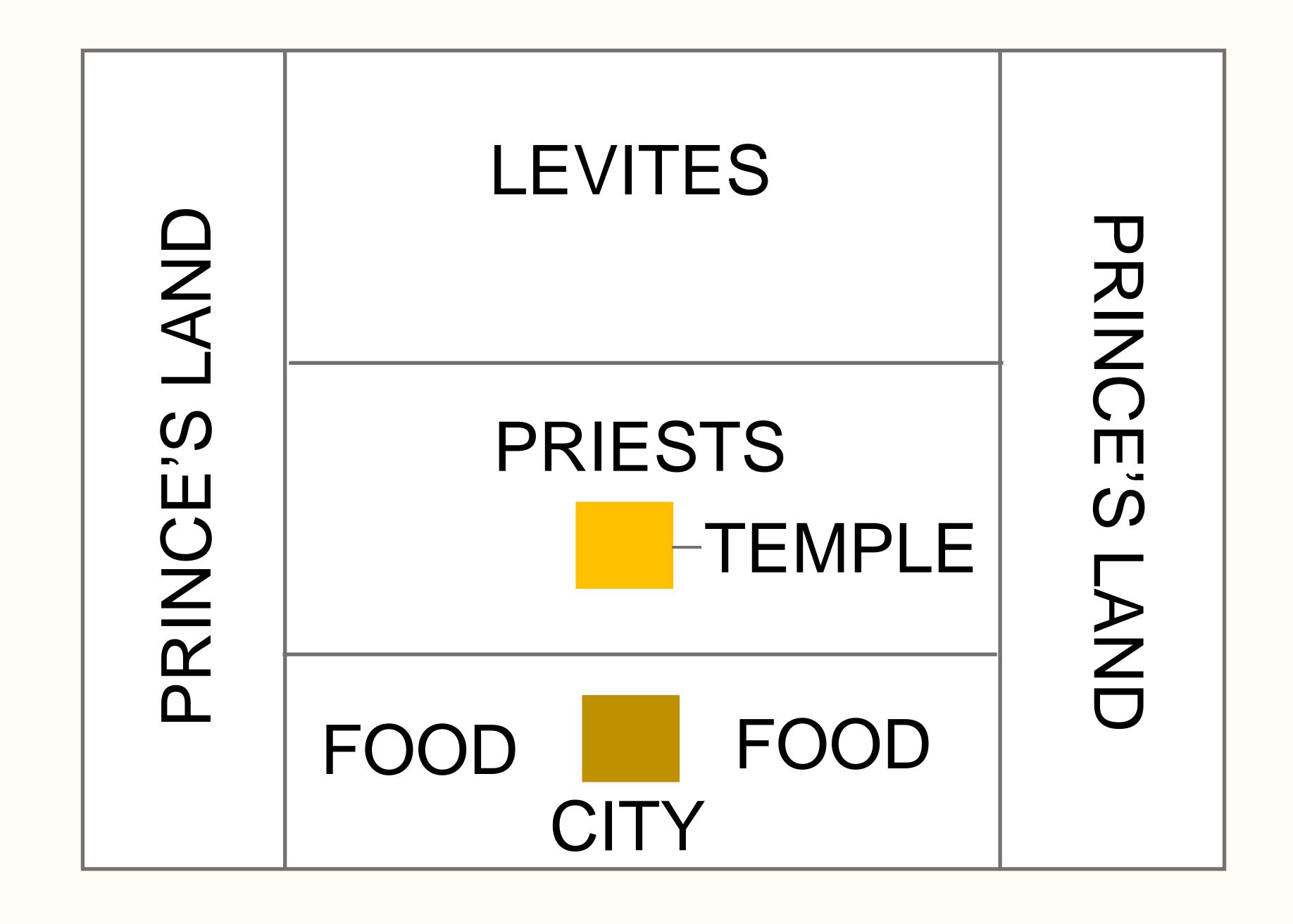
Ezek. 48:6, "'by the border of Ephraim, from the east side to the west, one section for Reuben;

Ezek. 48:7, "by the border of Reuben, from the east side to the west, one section for Judah;

Ezek. 48:8, "'by the border of Judah, from the east side to the west, shall be the district which you shall set apart, twenty-five thousand cubits in width, and in length the same as one of the other portions, from the east side to the west, with the sanctuary in the center.

Ezek. 48:9, "The district that you shall set apart for the LORD shall be twenty-five thousand cubits in length and ten thousand in width.

Ezek. 48:10, "'To these—to the priests—the holy district shall belong: on the north twenty-five thousand cubits in length, on the west ten thousand in width, on the east ten thousand in width, and on the south twenty-five thousand in length. The sanctuary of the LORD shall be in the center.'"



Ezek. 48:11, "'It shall be for the priests of the sons of Zadok, who are sanctified, who have kept My charge, who did not go astray when the children of Israel went astray, as the Levites went astray.

Ezek. 48:12, "And this district of land that is set apart shall be to them a thing most holy by the border of the Levites.

Ezek. 48:13, "'Opposite the border of the priests, the Levites shall have an area twenty-five thousand cubits in length and ten thousand in width; its entire length shall be twenty-five thousand and its width ten thousand.

Ezek. 48:14, "'And they shall not sell or exchange any of it; they may not alienate this best part of the land, for it is holy to the LORD.

Ezek. 48:15, " 'The five thousand cubits in width that remain, along the edge of the twenty-five thousand, shall be for general use by the city, for dwellings and common-land; and the city shall be in the center.'

Ezek. 48:16, "'These shall be its measurements: the north side four thousand five hundred cubits, the south side four thousand five hundred, the east side four thousand five hundred, and the west side four thousand five hundred.

Ezek. 48:17, "'The common-land of the city shall be: to the north two hundred and fifty cubits, to the south two hundred and fifty, to the east two hundred and fifty, and to the west two hundred and fifty.

Ezek. 48:18, "'The rest of the length, alongside the district of the holy

Ezek. 48:18, "The rest of the length, alongside the district of the holy section, shall be ten thousand cubits to the east and ten thousand to the west. It shall be adjacent to the district of the holy section, and its produce shall be food for the workers of the city.

Ezek. 48:19, " 'The workers of the city, from all the tribes of Israel, shall cultivate it.

Ezek. 48:20, "'The entire district shall be twenty-five thousand cubits by twenty-five thousand cubits, foursquare. You shall set apart the holy district with the property of the city."

Ezek. 48:21, "'The rest shall belong to the prince, on one side and on the other of the holy district and of the city's property, next to the twenty-five thousand cubits of the holy district as far as the eastern border, and westward next to the twenty-five thousand as far as the western border, adjacent to the tribal portions; it shall belong to the prince. It shall be the holy district, and the sanctuary of the temple shall be in the center.

Ezek. 48:22, "'Moreover, apart from the possession of the Levites and the possession of the city which are in the midst of what belongs to the prince, the area between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin shall belong to the prince.

Ezek. 48:23, "'As for the rest of the tribes, from the east side to the west, Benjamin shall have one section;

Ezek. 48:24, "'by the border of Benjamin, from the east side to the west, Simeon shall have one section;

Ezek. 48:25, " 'by the border of Simeon, from the east side to the west, Issachar shall have one section;

Ezek. 48:26, "'by the border of Issachar, from the east side to the west, Zebulun shall have one section;"

Ezek. 48:27, "'by the border of Zebulun, from the east side to the west, Gad shall have one section;

Ezek. 48:28, "'by the border of <u>Gad</u>, on the south side, toward the South, the border shall be from Tamar to the waters of Meribah by Kadesh, along the brook to the Great Sea.

Ezek. 48:29, "'This is the land which you shall divide by lot as an inheritance among the tribes of Israel, and these are their portions,' says the Lord GOD.

Ezek. 48:30, "These are the exits of the city. On the north side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits

Ezek. 48:31, " '(the gates of the city shall be named after the tribes of Israel), the three gates northward: one gate for Reuben, one gate for Judah, and one gate for Levi;

Ezek. 48:32, " 'on the east side, four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Joseph, one gate for Benjamin, and one gate for Dan;"

Ezek. 48:33, " 'on the south side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Simeon, one gate for Issachar, and one gate for Zebulun;

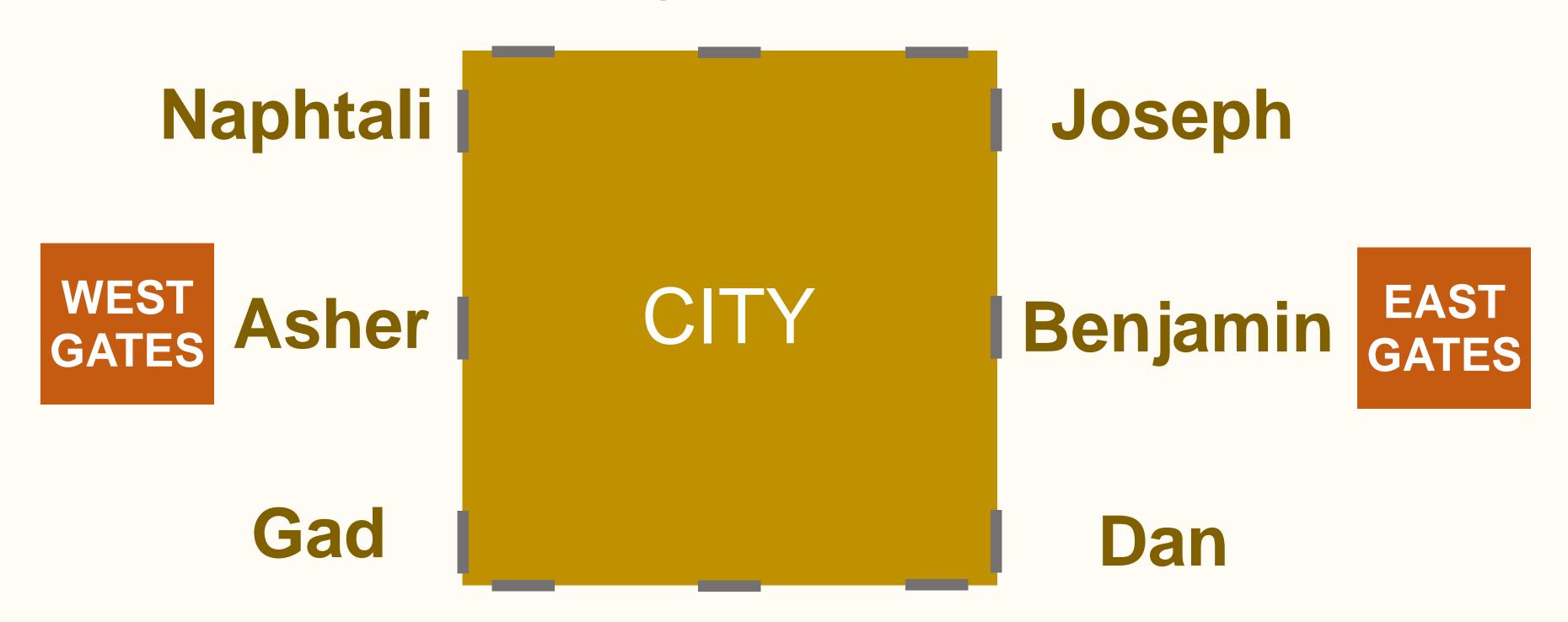
Ezek. 48:34, " 'on the west side, four thousand five hundred cubits with their three gates: one gate for Gad, one gate for Asher, and one gate for Naphtali.

Ezek. 48:35, "'All the way around shall be eighteen thousand cubits; and the name of the city from that day shall be: THE LORD IS THERE.'"

Where will the Gentiles live?

NORTH GATES

Reuben Judah Levi



Zebulun Issachar Simeon

SOUTH GATES

Isa. 56:3, "'Do not let the son of the foreigner who has joined himself to the LORD speak, saying, "The LORD has utterly separated me from His people"; Nor let the eunuch say, "Here I am, a dry tree." '"

<u>Isa. 56:6</u>, " 'Also the sons of the foreigner who join themselves to the LORD, to serve Him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be His servants—everyone who keeps from defiling the Sabbath, and holds fast My covenant—

Isa. 56:7, "'Even them I will bring to My holy mountain, and make them joyful in My house of prayer. Their burnt offerings and their sacrifices will be accepted on My altar; For My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations."

<u>Isa. 56:8</u>, "The Lord GOD, who gathers the outcasts of Israel, says, 'Yet I will gather to him others besides those who are gathered to him.'

Zech. 8:20, "Thus says the LORD of hosts: 'Peoples shall yet come, inhabitants of many cities;

Zech. 8:21, " 'The inhabitants of one city shall go to another saying, "Let us continue to go and pray before the LORD, and seek the LORD of hosts. I myself will go also."

Zech. 8:22, "'Yes, many peoples and strong nations shall come to seek the LORD of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the LORD."

Where will the priests live?

What will the people be like?

Ezek. 36:24, "'For I will take you from among the nations, gather you out of all countries, and bring you into your own land.

Ezek. 36:25, " 'Then I will sprinkle clean water on you, and you shall be clean; I will cleanse you from all your filthiness and from all your idols.

Ezek. 36:26, "'I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; I will take the heart of stone out of your flesh and give you a heart of flesh.

Ezek. 36:27, "'I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes, and you will keep My judgments and do them.

Ezek. 36:28, "'Then you shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; you shall be My people, and I will be your God.'"

Good health and long lives

Isa. 65:20, "No more shall an infant from there live but a few days, nor an old man who has not fulfilled his days; For the child shall die one hundred years old, but the sinner being one hundred years old shall be accursed."

Isa. 35:5, "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

<u>Isa. 35:6</u>, "Then the lame shall leap like a deer, and the tongue of the dumb sing. For waters shall burst forth in the wilderness, and streams in the desert."

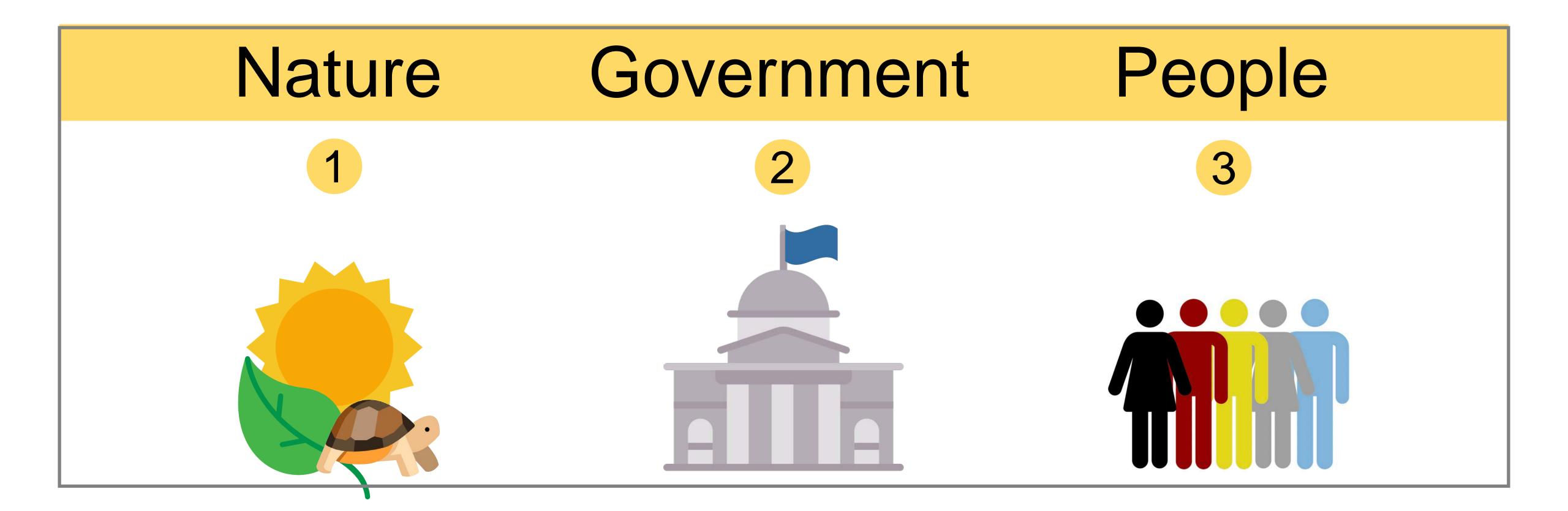
Ezek. 47:12, "Along the bank of the river, on this side and that, will grow all kinds of trees used for food; their leaves will not wither, and their fruit will not fail. They will bear fruit every month, because their water flows from the sanctuary. Their fruit will be for food, and their leaves for medicine."

Wealthy, productive and satisfying lives

Isa. 65:21, "They shall build houses and inhabit them; They shall plant vineyards and eat their fruit.

Isa. 65:22, "They shall not build and another inhabit; They shall not plant and another eat; For as the days of a tree, so shall be the days of My people, and My elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.

Isa. 65:23, "They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth children for trouble; For they shall be the descendants of the blessed of the LORD, and their offspring with them."

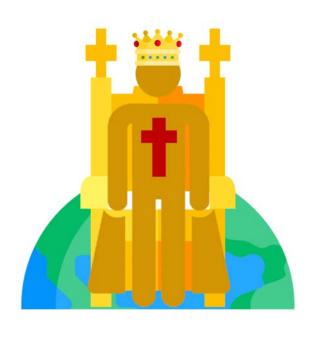


What were the Jews expecting at the end of the Old Testament period?









A. About the Covenants

Jews were expecting to fully occupy the Promised Land, to have a Son of David on the throne in Jerusalem and as a nation, have a new heart to love Yahweh forever.

B. About the Messiah

Jews were waiting for God to send the promised Savior.

C. About the Tribulation

Jews were expecting a time of great Tribulation for their people before God rescues them.

D. About the Coming Kingdom

Jews were eagerly waiting for all the amazing promises: world peace, Messiah and Prince David ruling from Jerusalem, Israel a superpower, great prosperity for all, no natural disasters and a renewed earth and nature.

Hope for the Jews

All these will be fully fulfilled in the coming Kingdom

Abrahamic Covenant



- Land
- Descendants
- Worldwide blessing

Genesis 12:1–3 Land Covenant



Confirmation of land promise

Deuteronomy 29:1-30:10

Davidic Covenant



Confirmation of descendants promise

2 Samuel 7:11–17 New Covenant



Confirmation of worldwide blessings promise

Jeremiah 31:31–24



God's track record on these ...

in these as well

... assured the Jews they could trust Him

Noahic Mosaic





Abrahamic Land







Davidic



New

Believe in God's promises for Continue long-range hope praying Rely on God's Word

Hope for the Gentiles

Jews at the time of the partial return

God was not visibly ruling over them

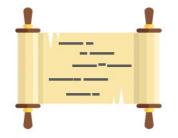


 God was not actively speaking through the prophets



So they had to rely on:

>God's Word



> Prayer



➤ Hope that came through the promises Yahweh made



Believers today





 God is not actively speaking through prophets



Believers have to rely on:





>> Prayer



> Hope that comes through the promises Yahweh made



>Holy Spirit working in us



Are the descriptions of the coming Kingdom real? Should we actually expect them to come true in the real physical world?



Yahweh
promised
Abraham
real
physical
land.
(Genesis
15:18–21)

Yahweh led
Israel to
take
possession
of the
actual
Promised
Land.

Because of rebellion, Israel never fully possessed the land and God sent them into exile. They lost their homeland.

God reminded Jews of His unconditional contracts and promised to give them back their homeland.

Will God give them back the real land that they lost?

Questions:

- 1. Is it in God's character to break contracts?
- 2. Does He have a track record of changing the terms of the contracts so He can get out of fulfilling them?
- 3. Or is God a prankster and He is playing a cruel joke on the Israelites by saying that the "land" in their mind is just a "spiritual" thing and He never meant to return them actual land? Had they lost actual land but God would replace it with something else?

Why do some people even wonder if it is <u>real</u> land or not?

"Kingdom of God"

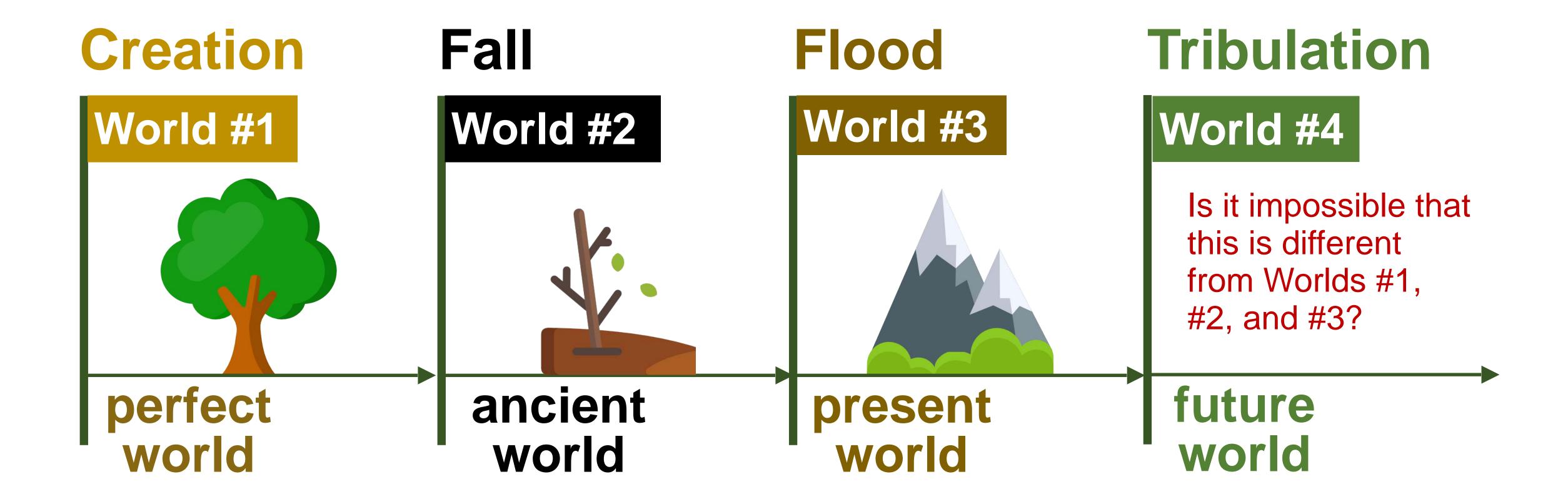
and

"Kingdom of Heaven"

does NOT mean

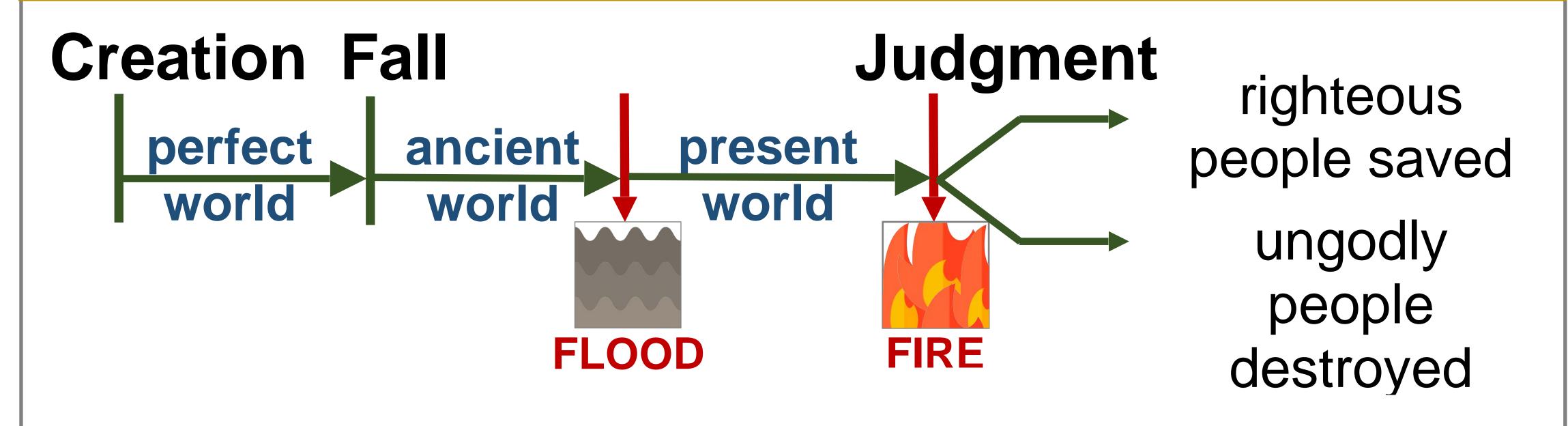
Rather, it means





- 2 Pet. 3:3, "knowing this first: that scoffers will come in the last days, walking according to their own lusts,
- <u>2 Pet. 3:4</u>, "and saying, 'Where is the promise of His coming? For since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation.'
- <u>2 Pet. 3:5</u>, "For this <u>they willfully forget</u>: that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of water and in the water,
- 2 Pet. 3:6, "by which the world that then existed perished, being flooded with water.
- 2 Pet. 3:7, "But the heavens and the earth which are now preserved by the same word, are reserved for fire until the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."

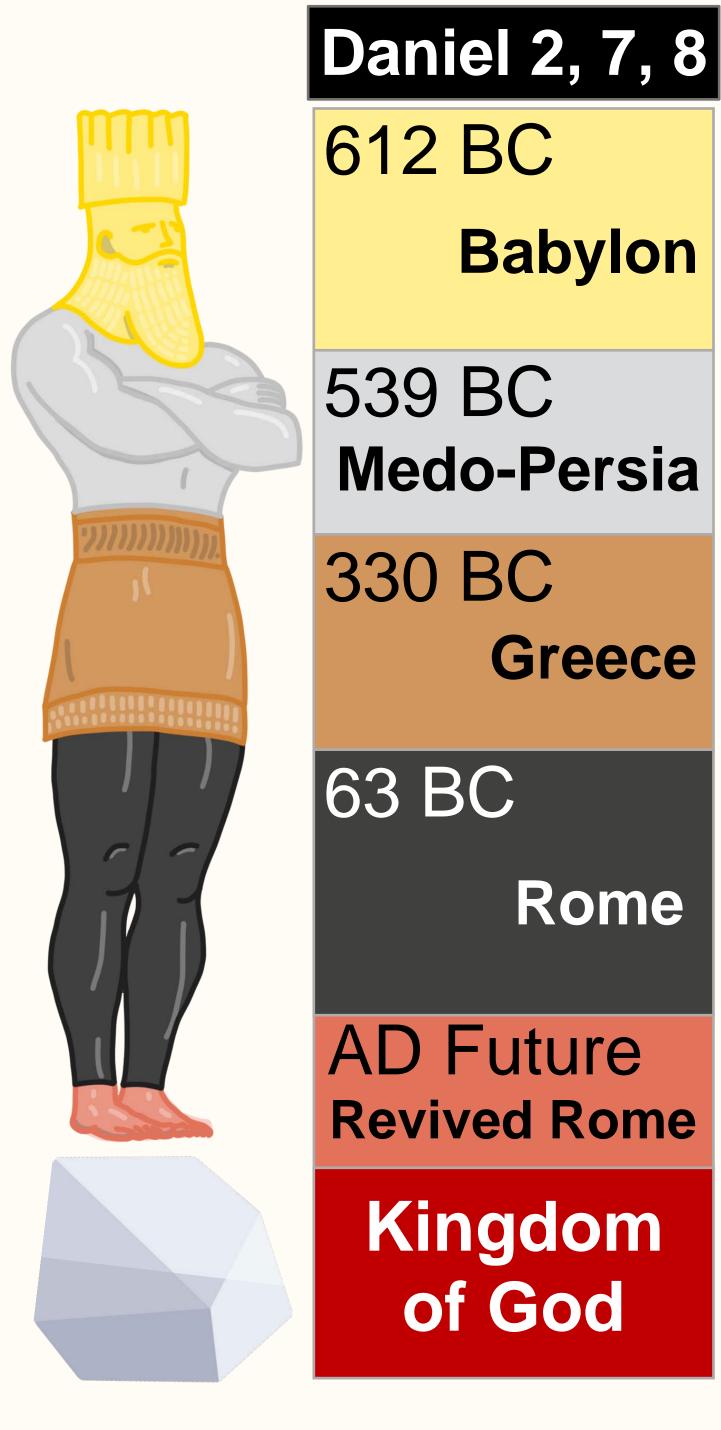
The Bible says



Scoffers who "deliberately forget" and reject the truth say:

world has been the same since the beginning

Importantly, this renewal is God's work, not man's



Capable of renewing nature?















Dan. 11:14, "Now in those times many shall rise up against the king of the South. Also, violent men of your people shall exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision, but they shall fall."

YAHWEH Is a Clear Communicator

A. At times, the Bible does use figures of speech or allegories.

A. At times, the Bible does use figures of speech or allegories.

Psa. 34:15, "The eyes of the LORD are on the righteous, and His ears are open to their cry."

Psa. 91:4, "He shall cover you with <u>His feathers</u>, and under <u>His wings</u> you shall take refuge; His truth shall be your shield and buckler."

Psa. 42:9, "I will say to God my Rock, 'Why have You forgotten me? Why do I go mourning because of the oppression of the enemy?' "

A text should be understood as a word picture (or as a figure of speech) when:

- 1. It is obviously figurative, like for example, when Jesus said He was a door (John 10:9).
- 2. The text itself says that it is using a figurative sense, like for example, when Paul said he was using an allegory (Galatians 4:24).
- 3. A literal interpretation would contradict other truths inside or outside the Bible. For example, we can tell the Bible is speaking in a figurative way when it mentions the "four corners of the earth" (Revelation 7:1).

Bordsteinschwalbe

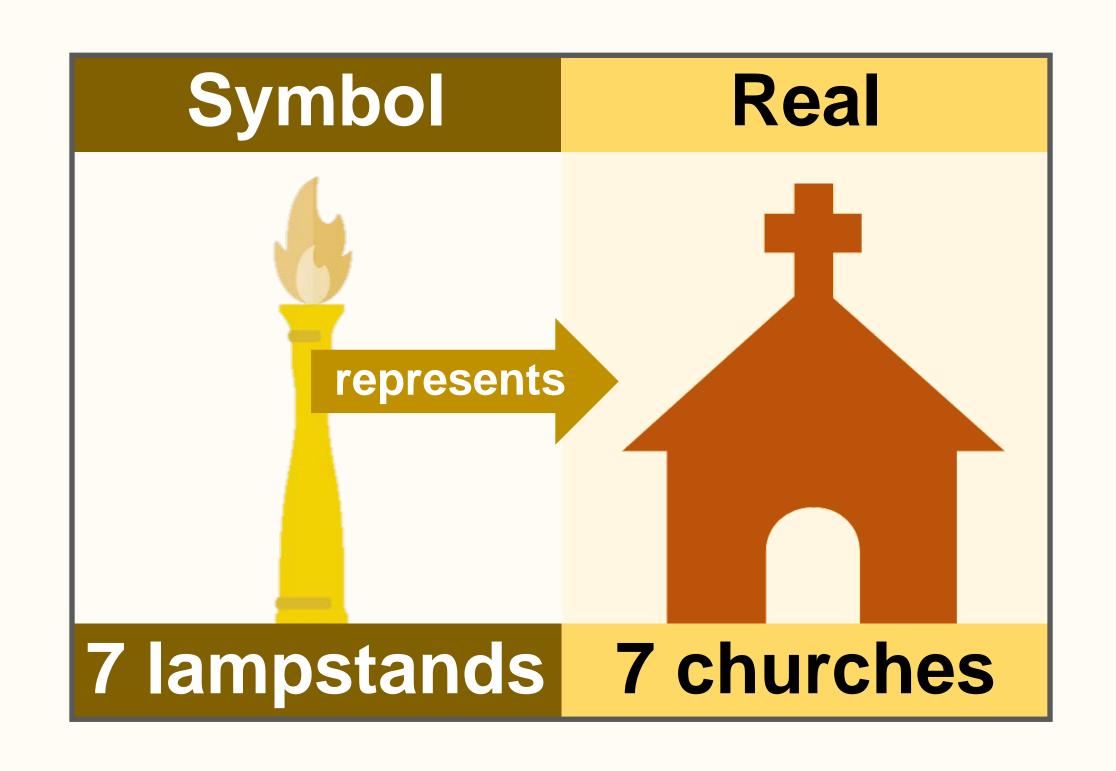
German: literally, eating in the curb (gutter)

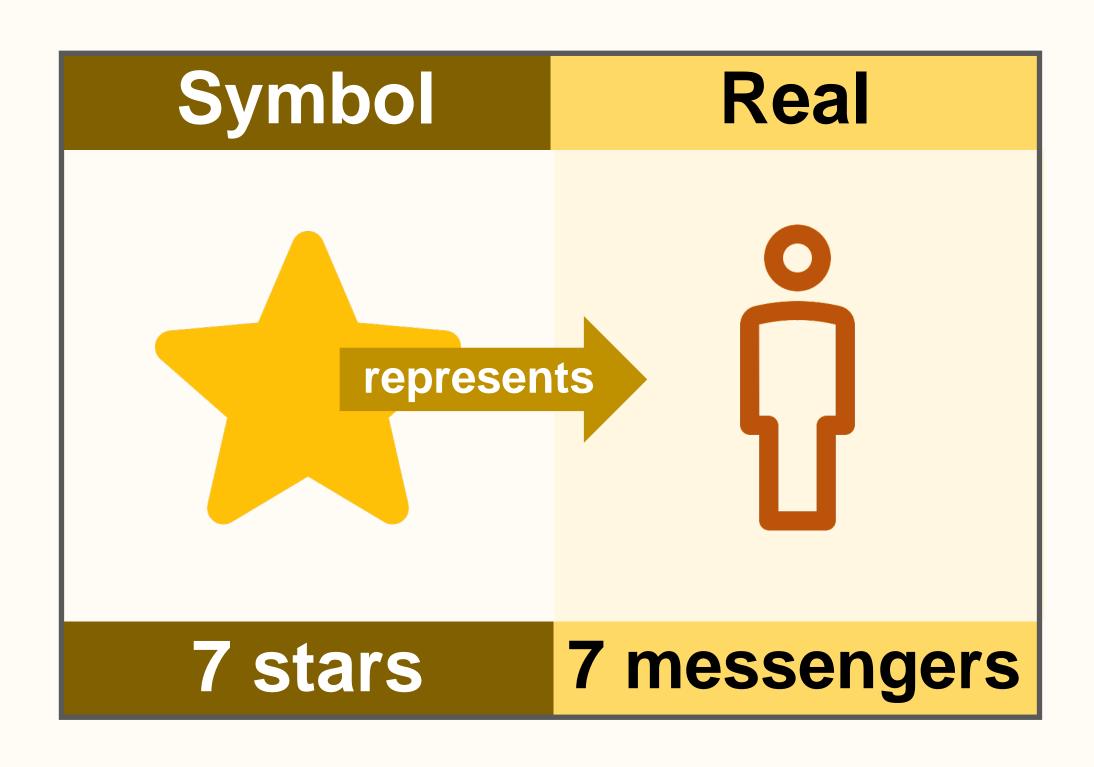
Figurative idiom: street walker, alley cat, prostitute

B. By taking the literal approach, that doesn't mean we ignore symbols and parables.

1. Symbols

Rev. 1:20, "The mystery of the seven stars which you saw in My right hand, and the seven golden lampstands: The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches, and the seven lampstands which you saw are the seven churches."





2. Parables

How have you treated the prophetic passages about the future (like those found in Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Jeremiah)? Have you understood them in a common sense, literal way or have you treated them more like descriptions of spiritual truth? Has your way of understanding Scripture changed? Why or why not?

As you read through what *Yahweh* declares Israel's future will be like, what have you learned about God's character, His love for the chosen nation of Jews and His sovereign plan for where the world is headed? How does that make you feel?

How should knowing that Scripture contains legal contracts, historical records of actual events and advance information about future history affect the way we read it?