

1. The doctrine of resurrection is a cardinal doctrine of the Word of God.
2. The theme of the resurrection of Christ dominated the apostles preaching.
3. In more than 42 N.T. references to resurrection - it is always used of a literal resurrection - never in a spiritual or non-literal sense, and has to do with the raising up of the physical body.
4. There are two different kinds of resurrection found in Scripture: the resurrection to life and the resurrection to judgment.
5. The “resurrection to life” is found in several passages.  
(Luke 14:13-14; John 5:28-29; Philippians 3:10-14; Hebrews 11:35; Revelation 20:6)
6. The phrases in these verses suggest a separation - a resurrection of a portion of those who are dead.
7. This resurrection is also called the “first resurrection” or “resurrection unto life.” It is made up of a number of component parts, however it includes all who at any time are raised to eternal life.
8. The destiny - not the time - determines to which part of the resurrection process any event is assigned.
9. The “resurrection to damnation” deals with the unsaved.  
(John 5:29; Revelation 20:5, 11-13)
10. The “resurrection to life” is completed before the thousand-year reign begins and the “resurrection to damnation” includes all who are raised to eternal condemnation and occurs at the end of the thousand-year reign.
11. It is not the timing of the resurrection that determines who is in the particular resurrection - but rather the destiny of the one raised.
12. The disciples had difficulty with the timing of the resurrection. (Mark 9:9-10)
13. The disciples did understand what the resurrection of the dead meant - it was a common accepted doctrine of the Jews. (Hebrews 6:2)
14. The O.T. clearly taught the fact of resurrection but no revelation was made concerning the time element involved. (Job 14:1-13, 19:25-26; Psalm 16:10, 49:15; Hosea 5:15-6:2, 13:14; Isaiah 25:8, 26:19; Daniel 12:2; John 11:24)
15. A general revelation is taught by the amillennialist where both the saved and unsaved are raised together to be separated to their final destinations.
16. It is very clear in Revelation 20 that the two parts of the resurrection event are separated by an interval of a thousand years. (Revelation 20:4-6)
17. Paul gives us an outline of the events during the resurrection in 1 Corinthians 15:20-24.

18. The phrase in verse 23 - “but every man in his own order” - suggests that there is a division in the resurrection.
19. Therefore, Paul writes that there are two parts or stages to the first resurrection event; the resurrection of Christ, and the resurrection of all those who are Christ’s. This includes church saints, tribulation saints, and O.T. saints.
20. All of these will be raised by the time of the second coming of Christ.
21. But in order to properly outline the first resurrection event it is necessary to establish the time of Israel’s resurrection.
22. It is commonly taught that 1 Thessalonians 4:16 included the O.T. saints as well as the church age saints.
23. However - this cannot be correct. The resurrection of Israel will not take place at the time of the rapture. The rapture will include only those who are “in Christ” - the “Bride of Christ” - made up of peoples from all nations - both Jew and Gentile.
24. The O.T. saints of Israel do not have that position. Also, the church is a mystery and God will complete the program for the church before resuming His program with Israel.
25. In Daniel 12:1-2 the resurrection is said to take place “at that time” - the closing events of the 70<sup>th</sup> week - when the end comes to the Beast.
26. The phrase “at that time” will be both a deliverance (v.1) and a resurrection (v.2). The passage indicates that the resurrection is associated with the act of deliverance from the Beast at the second coming.
27. This is also seen in Isaiah 26:19-20.
28. Summary:
  - A. The resurrection of Christ. (1 Corinthians 15:23)
  - B. The resurrection of the church age saints at the rapture. (1 Thessalonians 4:16)
  - C. The resurrection of the tribulation period saints. (Revelation 20:3-5) - together with -
  - D. The resurrection of the O.T. saints at the second coming of Christ. (Daniel 12:2; Isaiah 26:19)
  - E. The resurrection of the unsaved dead at the end of the thousand-years. (Revelation 20:5, 11-14)