

# 2 Peter Series

## Lesson #058

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Dean Bible Ministries

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**Day of the Lord:  
Does it Include the  
1,000 Years of the Kingdom  
2 Peter 3:10**



**2<sup>nd</sup> PETER**

**Guard Against False Teachers**

**3A God refutes specific false teaching in light of the future return of Christ,  
2 Peter 3:1–14**

**1B Peter's second reminder,  
2 Peter 3:1–2**

**2B God refutes the false teachers denial of the literal Second Advent,  
2 Peter 3:3–14**

**Conclusion: Warning and Challenge  
Do not fall into error, but grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.  
2 Peter 3:15–18**

**2 Pet. 3:10, “But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up.”**

# **What the Bible Teaches About**

## **The Day of the LORD**



# **What is the Day of the Lord?**

- **A time of darkness and not light (Amos)**
- **A time of divine judgment**
- **A time when God directly (rather than providentially) shows up in history to bring judgment**

- 1. Begins with 2nd Coming, goes through the Millennium (Mill.) to Great White Throne (GWT). (Scofield)**
- 2. Day of the Lord from after the Rapture through the Mill. to GWT. (Ironside, L. S. Chafer, Walvoord, Ryrie, Pentecost, Thieme, Showers, Baughman)**
- 3. The 2nd Coming or the end of the Mill., but excludes most of the Tribulation and the Mill. (Mayhue, Price, Ice)**
- 4. The Tribulation only (Fruchtenbaum) (only the time of Daniel's seventieth week)**
- 5. The Rapture or the 2nd Coming (Barbieri)**

**How do we determine the meaning of the Day of the Lord?**

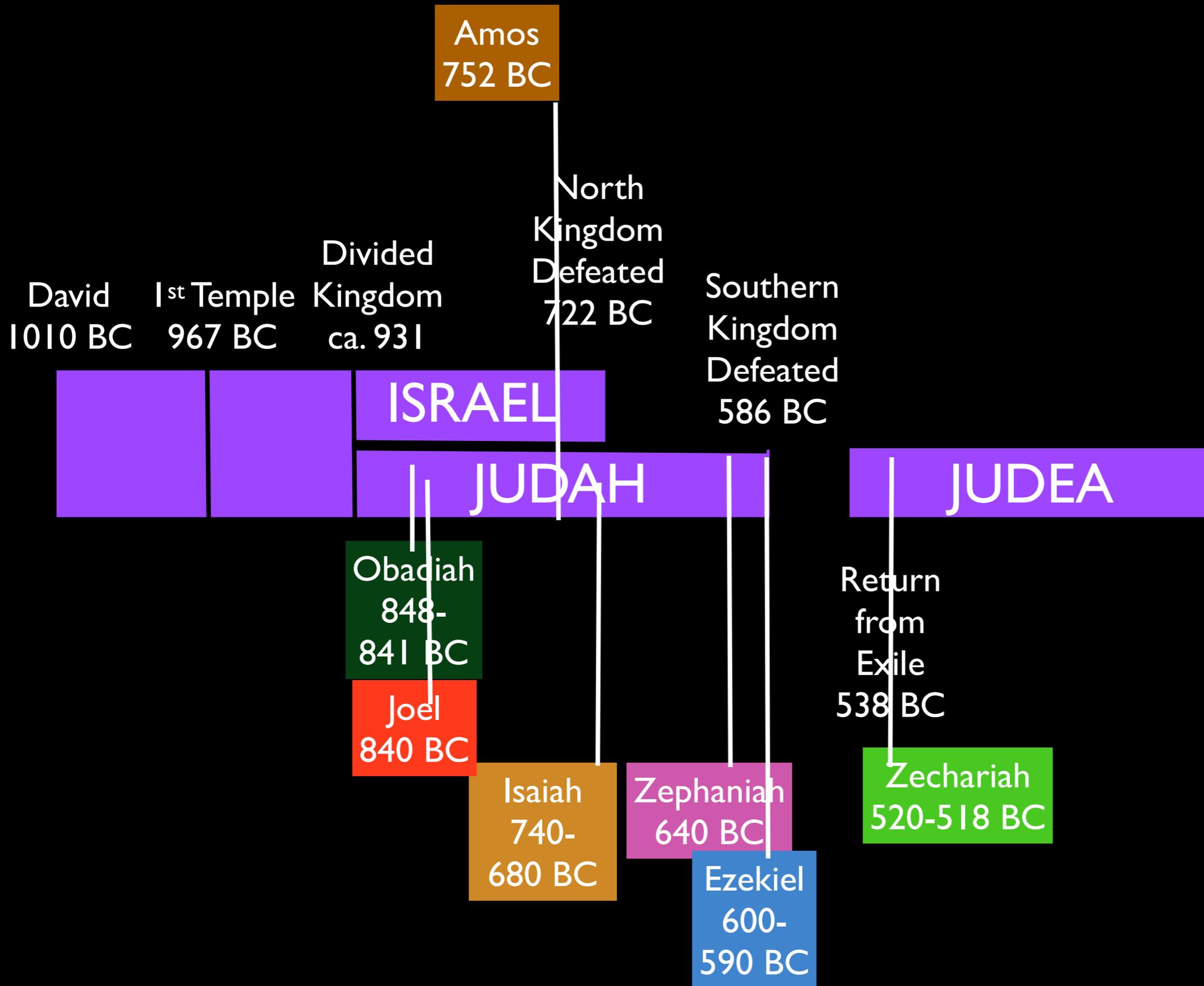
**1. The phrase “day of the Lord” occurs in 19 Old Testament verses in reference to a special time of divine judgment.**

**In addition to this phrase, additional phrases which refer to this event are: “that day,” “the day,” “the great day of the Lord” (Zeph. 1:14), “the day of God” (2 Pet. 3:12; Rev. 16:14).**

**2. The Day of the Lord refers to God's special interventions into the course of world events to judge His enemies, accomplish His purpose for history, and thereby demonstrate who He is—the sovereign God of the universe (Isa. 2:10–22; Ezek. 13:5, 9, 14, 21, 23; 30:3, 8, 19, 25–26).**

**This finds its ultimate fulfillment in the return of the King of kings and Lord of lords, Rev. 19:16.**

### **3. Examination of some key passages.**



# **When the Phrase: Day of the Lord is Used**

- 1. It can refer to a historic (past) judgment, or a future judgment.**
- 2. It always appears to speak of judgment not blessing, darkness and not light.**
- 3. All past Days of the Lord foreshadow the future end-time Day of the Lord.**
- 4. The future Day of the Lord will be preceded by several events.**

**2 Pet. 3:10, “But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up.” (~NKJV)**

**2 Pet. 3:10, “But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up.” (~NKJV)**

**2 Pet. 3:13, “Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth in which righteousness dwells.” (~NKJV)**

**καινός *kainos* masc sing acc**

**new, as in being in existence for a relatively short time, unused (BDAG), 2. Not being previously present (BDAG), 3. Recent (BDAG)**

## The Meaning of “New”

**Rev. 21:1, “Now I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away. Also there was no more sea.”**

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## The Meaning of “New”

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2 Cor. 5:17, “Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new.”

**καινός *kainos* masc sing acc**

**new, as in being in existence for a relatively short time, unused (BDAG), 2. Not being previously present (BDAG), 3. Recent (BDAG)**

## **Trench, R. C. *Synonyms of the New Testament***

**New in time, quantitative, is νέος (quantitative = the annihilation/recreation view)**

**“Contemplate the new under aspects of time, as that which has recently come into existence, and this is νέος (see Pott, *Etymol. Forschung.* vol. i. pp. 290–292). Thus the young are οἱ νέοι, or οἱ νεώτεροι, the generation which has lately sprung up; so, too, νέοι θεοί, the younger race of gods, Jupiter, Apollo, and the other Olympians (*Æschylus, Prom. Vinct.* 991, 996), as set over against Saturn, Ops, and the dynasty of elder deities whom they had dethroned.”**

## **Trench, R. C. *Synonyms of the New Testament***

**New in quality, is καινός (qualitative = God renews or regenerates the Earth)**

**“But contemplate the new, not now under aspects of time, but of quality, the new, as set over against that which has seen service, the outworn, the effete or marred through age, and this is καινός: καινοὶ ἄσκοί, ‘new wine-skins’ (Matt. 9:17; Luke 5:38), such as have not lost their strength and elasticity through age and use; and in this sense, καινὸς οὐρανός (2 Pet. 3:13), ‘a new heaven,’ as set over against that which has waxen old, and shows signs of decay and dissolution (Heb. 1:11, 12).”**

## **Conclusion:**

**Based on this analysis, it seems the renewal view is better. But ...**

**“Some advocate the view that ‘the Day of the Lord’ involves only the wrath of God being poured out in judgment, and that, therefore, the Millennium is unrelated to the concept of ‘the Day of the Lord.’ There are two problems with this view, however. First, advocates of this view are inconsistent. They are willing to accept the idea that the expression ‘that day’ refers to ‘the Day of the Lord’ when that expression appears in a context of divine wrath poured out as judgment, but they reject the idea that the expression ‘that day’ refers to ‘the Day of the Lord’ when that expression appears in a context of millennial blessing.”**

**~Renald Showers, *Pre-Trib Rapture*, unpublished paper**

**“... it is better to view the Day of Jehovah as starting with the Seven-Year Covenant. Others wish to extend the period of the Day of Jehovah to include the Millennium and the Aftermath, but a study of the term in every passage will show that it is never used in any context except that of the Tribulation. While other expressions, such as that day or in that day, are used for both the Tribulation and the Millennium, the term the Day of Jehovah, is never used for anything outside of the Great Tribulation.”**

**~Arnold Fruchtenbaum, *Footsteps of the Messiah*, 181.**