

J. The time of the beginning of the coming kingdom. And we must not get bogged down in this point, because it is (13) to our present study. Therefore I want to go very rapidly. (Student). (Why do so many covenant theologians hold to the pre-millennial viewpoint?) I believe that if you take the great (13 1/2) you will find that the bulk of them hold to the pre-millennial position. I read a statement here by Berkhof as to where he is trying to prove a certain point, he says this is admitted by those (13 ~~1/3~~ 3/4) who hold to pre-millennialism. I believe that you will find the great bulk of them held to pre-millennialism. Now Calvin did not go into this matter. Calvin concerned himself with the great matters of the soteriology almost entirely and he didn't go into this much. And Calvin was very much against the idea that some people had in his day that the kingdom of Christ is to reign over this earth, and to be brought in by the ~~Christ~~ Christians, forcibly putting down all of the people, and establish the kingdom of righteousness ~~of~~ the earth. He saw the anabaptists at Meunster taking over that city and taking absolute control for it, and trying to establish peace, God on earth, in that city

132. (0)

disliked by all of ~~Europe~~ Europe and to be destroyed by the Romans after a long war and that sort of thing, there were many who (1/2) some of Cromwell's men called themselves fifth monarchs, the idea that the stone that came and destroyed the image would be a human army, would destroy the kingdom of earth. Calvin was very much indefinite (~~it~~), but Calvin did not go into prophecy that much. He does not touch it a great deal, but if you look in his commentary on Isaiah 11, you will find that in that commentary he explicitly states that this passage that upon this earth the curse is to be removed. And there will be a period (1 1/4) the lion, the ox, because (1 1/2). (Hard to hear). So the great exegetes have held it. But the theologians who have been busy with many a theology, and related theological matters one with another, in the time of ancient church were interested in the person of Christ. That was the great subject of theology. Then in the reformation soteriology became the great (2) and the theologians devoted themselves to that (2) put an emphasis on that. The people