

Paul must have been terribly mistaken. To the Bible-believing Christian such a conclusion is of course impossible. We shall do well if we interpret obscure passages in Scripture in the light of that which is clear, rather than the reverse.

As regards events beyond the first coming of Christ, the emphasis of the Old Testament is upon the future golden age. No careful student of the Old Testament can properly deny that it is predicted. The emphasis of the New Testament is upon looking for the personal return of our blessed Lord. It allows no room for a millennium preceding His coming. A former student of mine put it very well when he said that a student of the Old Testament might be a premillennialist, or conceivably a postmillennialist, but that the Old Testament utterly excludes amillennialism; while a student of the New Testament might be a premillennialist, or conceivably an amillennialist, but that the New Testament definitely excludes postmillennialism. While this statement only gives part of the situation, since postmillennialism can also be disproved from the Old Testament, or amillennialism from the New Testament, yet it presents the general emphasis of the two very well.

It is a bit strange for one comparatively young in the field of prophetic study to introduce a work by a veteran. The great succession of premillennial interpreters, beginning at least as early as apostolic days and continuing unbroken through all the centuries since, has found one of its worthiest members within the past century in the writer of this brochure. In a long succession of commentaries, and books and articles on prophetic themes Dr. Gaebelien has called the attention of the Christian world to this vital phase of Bible truth. With profound