

CHAPTER I

A. Background of the problem

The second coming of Jesus is a central doctrine in Christian theology that represents the culmination of salvation history. According to the Catholic Church, this belief is enshrined in the Catechism of the Catholic Church which teaches that Jesus will return in glory to judge the living and the dead. This perspective is rooted in the tradition of the Church and the teachings of the Church Fathers who emphasized the importance of spiritual preparation, prayer, good works, and sacraments as a way to welcome Jesus' second coming.

On the other hand, Protestant views on the second coming of Jesus vary among denominations. Many Protestant churches, especially Evangelicals and Pentecostals, focus on the eschatological and apocalyptic aspects of Jesus' coming. They often refer to the prophecies in the Book of Revelation and emphasize that Jesus' coming will bring about the end of time,¹ final judgment, and the establishment of the new Kingdom of God. This emphasis is often accompanied by the importance of a personal relationship with Christ and living in active faith in preparation for His coming.

Despite differences in interpretation and emphasis, both Catholics and Protestants agree that the second coming of Jesus is a certainty that will occur in the future.² The main difference lies in how they view the event and how they prepare for it. Catholic churches tend to emphasize readiness through rites and sacraments, while many Protestant churches emphasize a personal relationship with Christ and an eschatological understanding.

Catholic teaching on the second coming of Jesus also includes the belief that the Church will experience a period of suffering and persecution before the coming, in accordance with the teachings of the Book of Revelation and the prophecies of the prophets. This perspective invites Catholics to hold fast to the faith and not

¹ Aprianus Ledrik Moimau, "Sekolah Tinggi Theologi Injili Arastamar (SETIA) Jakarta" 1, no. 2 (2024).

² Sabda Budiman and Robi Panggara, "BENANG MERAH PERJANJIAN: ANALISIS TEKS PERJANJIAN DAN PENGGENAPANNYA DI DALAM YESUS," *Ra'ah: Journal of Pastoral Counseling* 2, no. 1 (June 28, 2022): 30–40, <https://doi.org/10.52960/r.v2i1.107>.

waver in the face of worldly challenges, in the belief that the coming of Christ will bring restoration and renewal.

In the Protestant church, especially in the Evangelical tradition, the second coming of Jesus is often associated with the concept of the Rapture or the rapture of believers to heaven before a time of great suffering on earth. Although this view is not accepted by all Protestant denominations, many believe that the Rapture is a sign of Jesus' imminent return and encourage believers to live in holiness and faithfulness in preparation for meeting the Lord.

This background shows how the two Christian traditions have unique yet complementary views on the second coming of Jesus, with each emphasizing different theological and practical aspects.³ However, the core of their beliefs remains the same: the hope for the return of the Savior to bring salvation and restoration to all of creation.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background explanation provided by the author, the author will formulate the problem formulation as follows:

1. What is the nature of the second coming of Jesus according to Catholics and Protestant?
2. What are the similarities and differences between Catholic and Protestant views on the second coming of Jesus?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation, the study explanation objectives are as follows:

1. Describes Jesus' second coming of Jesus according to the perspective of Catholics and Protestants.
2. Explain the similarities and differences in Catholic and Protestant perspective on the second coming of Jesus.

³ Hendrik Irwansyah Zebua, Aprianus Ledrik Moimau, and M Th, "Pengharapan Akan Kedatangan Tuhan Yesus Yang Kedua Kali," n.d.

D. Benefits of Research

Based on the description in the background, title, problem formulation and research objectives, in addition to fulfilling the requirements for a Undergraduate degree, it is also expected to obtain several research benefits, namely as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefits

- a. For academics, it is expected to prove the relationship between beliefs and views catholics and protestants for second coming of jesus and to make a real evidence to the complete science result resources.
- b. For further researchers, as reference material in other studies.

E. Practical Benefits

- a. For related institutions, it is expected By integrating theological insights, can offer more comprehensive teachings, enriching the evidence of science result between catholics and protestant of views second coming of Jesus and fostering a deeper understanding of eschatological beliefs.
- b. For practitioners, it can be used as a reference in understanding more deeply about the similarities and differences in views or beliefs between Catholics and Protestants about the second coming of Jesus.

F. Literatue Review

First Lisdayanti Tinambunan (2024) Eschatology in Biblical Perspective: An understanding of the end times and His second coming Jesus' teaching about the end times is closely related to His second coming in glory. It is His Second Coming that gives us eternal hope. For then Jesus comes to give us heavenly glory and execute the most just judgment (there is no ultimate justice in this world).⁴The Bible clearly teaches that history will end at some point, on Judgment Day. In the prophecies and parables

⁴ Louis Berkhof, *TEOLOGI SISTEMATIKA Volume 6: Doktrin Akhir Jaman* (Jl. Simpang Dukuh 38-40, Surabaya 60275, Indonesia, Momentum Christian Literature, Tahun 2010, Hal 70.

recorded in Matthew 24 and 25, Jesus emphasized that the end must come. In fact, his coming into the world, or his birth, as the Messiah actually marked the beginning of the end times, or the eschatological age.

The first stage is the parousia or “coming” and the result is the rapture of the saints. This coming is often referred to as the secret rapture, which means that it is sudden or imminent and can happen at any time because no event can be predicted in advance.⁵ At that time, Christ does not come to earth, but remains in the clouds. The dead in Christ will be resurrected, the living saints will be transformed, and they will be caught up together to meet the Lord in heaven. Therefore, this coming is also called “the coming of His saints” (1 Thessalonians 4:15,16). Recall that 1 Thessalonians 3:44-13 says, “Our Lord Jesus Christ is coming with His saints. “ If we interpret “saints” here as human beings and not angels, as many interpreters do.

Jesus' teaching on the signs of the end times is very important in predicting what will happen before his second coming. Based on Jesus' words in Matthew 24, there are several signs to look out for. For example, every year many people will come and claim to be the Messiah and will lead many people astray. Those who claimed to be the Messiah in the first year were from the land of Israel.

They claimed to be God's promised savior, and a large number of Israelites followed them in rebellion against the Roman invaders. In Revelation, information about the end times takes the form of teachings about the future, as shown in the message to the church. Its expression of the end of human history is particularly valuable because it is the only expression of this theme in the New Testament.⁶

Second Yelicia (2021) A critique of post-millennialism's view of the second coming and implications for today's believers. The post-millennialist

⁵ Lisdayanti Tinambunan et al., “Eskatologi dalam Perspektif Alkitabiah: Pemahaman tentang akhir zaman dan kedatangan-Nya yang kedua kali,” n.d.

⁶ Anthony A. Hoekema, ALKITAB DAN AKHIR ZAMAN(Jl. Simpang Dukuh 38-40, Surabaya, Momentum Christian Literature, Tahun 2014) Hal 103.

view believes when the gospel has been preached throughout the earth then Christ will come. The gospel that is preached has a huge impact on people's lives. The impact of the spread of this gospel makes the gospel easy to share and will impact in people's lives until change the pattern of life from evil to good.⁷ Of course in this change in the spread of the gospel, does not make everyone good but through a long process also because the millennium is not determined when it will end and when the kingdom of God's kingdom comes to this earth.

A Critique of the Postmillennialist View of Optimism Based on the Bible Based on the above description of Post-millennialism view, the author tries to see from the side of God's word as a basis for addressing views about the second coming of Christ. One of these views is one of these views is the optimistic post-millennialism above about the conversion of all people due to the impact of the preaching of the gospel through this increasingly modern age.⁸ There are several Bible texts that are the basis for addressing this view which are stated not to interpret in details and only liken and comparing with human life that is seen in real life.

Third Hendrik Irwansyah Zebua (2024) The center of Moltmann's Christology and the basis of his theology of hope is his understanding of the resurrection of Jesus on the cross as an eschatological promise event. of the resurrection of the crucified Jesus as an event of eschatological promise. Moltmann's argument regarding reality is faced with and open to the transformation of the divine promise. The dialectic of the cross and resurrection means that the crucified Jesus and the resurrected His identity is in total contradiction. The experience of Jesus as God crucified is renewal. The experience of Jesus as God on the cross is a renewal.

What happened to Jesus on the cross, where God delivered Him to Himself. God's submission shows the social situation related to the Trinity. The doctrine of the Trinity is the liberation of man from the shackles of

⁷ Enggar Objantoro and Sabda Budiman, "KRITIK TERHADAP PANDANGAN POST-MILENIALISME TENTANG KEDATANGAN KRISTUS YANG KEDUA DAN IMPLIKASI BAGI ORANG PERCAYA MASA KINI," n.d.

⁸ Mangapul Sagala, *Kristus Pasti Datang* (Jakarta: Perkantas Jakarta, 2010), 72.

poverty. The understanding of the doctrine of the Trinity is not an abstract theology, but is something that is used as a foundation to liberate the church. the task of liberation in modern society.⁹ This liberation begins with the church's This liberation begins now in the future. Eschatology speaks of Christ who is real in the future. Jesus provides an eschatology of the person and history of Jesus that challenges the spirit of eschatology.

The second coming of Jesus will not only show His glory and power, but will also give a new spirit to Him. . to people all over the world to follow Him with joy. Angels will be sent to gather His people from all over, preparing them for a bright future, even though great challenges may be faced in the days before His second coming, which will show His glory.¹⁰

who will display His glory and power (Matthew 24:30). The angel of the Lord goes all over the world to gather His elect to meet the Lord (Mt 24:31). with the Lord (Matthew 24:31). This truth gives new life to all believers who all believers who face the end times with strength and hope, even though they have to go through difficult times first.

Fourth Rendi Risky Laowo (2024) Support for the doctrine of the imminence of the second coming of the Lord Jesus is the biblical statements which can be interpreted to mean that Christ will come 'soon' (Heb. 10:37) or 'soon' (Rev 22:7), in the call for the saints to watch and wait for His coming (Mt 24:42; 25:13; Rev 16:15). wait for His coming (Mt 24:42; 25:13; Rev 16:15) and from the fact that the Bible rebukes those who say 'God delays'.rebukes those who say 'the Lord delayed His coming', (Mt 24:48). God Jesus actually taught that His coming was imminent, but not that it was sudden. that it was sudden.

The expectation of Christ's second coming is the most important aspect of New Testament eschatology so much so that the faith of the New Testament church is dominated by this hope.¹¹ was dominated by this hope.

⁹ Zebua, Moimau, and Th, "Pengharapan Akan Kedatangan Tuhan Yesus Yang Kedua Kali."

¹⁰ Weldemina Yudit Tiwery, 'Indonesian Journal of Theology 5/2', Indonesian Journal of Theology, 2.5 (2017), 147–77.

¹¹ Moimau, "Sekolah Tinggi Theologi Injili Arastamar (SETIA) Jakarta."

Every book of the New Testament points our eyes to the return of Christ and encourages us to be ready for His coming. This message is constantly repeated in the four Gospels. For example, that

The Son of Man will come with His angels in the glory of the Father (Matthew 16: 27); Jesus told the High Priest that he would see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of the Almighty and come in the midst of the clouds of heaven (Mk 14:62).

Fifth Andi Triyono (2019) The lack of understanding in the church regarding the Second Coming of Christ in the Christian faith. This is due to the church's lack of teaching regarding the Second Coming of Christ. Moreover, the church's lack of understanding of the Second Coming of Christ in the teachings of Islam. The result of this research The results of this research are expected to equip the knowledge of the congregation, to know the differences and similarities between the concepts of the Second Coming of Christ in Islam and Christianity. And make their faith in Christ Jesus stronger. growth of their faith in Christ Jesus. The growth of faith that expected is to remain steadfast in the hope of the second coming of Jesus Christ at the end of this age. at the end of this age.

The Researcher showed that Analyzing the role of the researcher in a literature review involves evaluating their reviews and contributions to the field. Here's a structured approach:

First there are still many who argue that Jesus descended to the world for the second time as messiah or saviour but it should be realised that all the evidence and no verse when explaining the accuracy of when Jesus came, and Jesus gave a sign that in the near future he would come many people would come out and claim to be the messiah and saviour.

Second and also that the resurrection of Jesus or the crucifixion of Jesus as God is a renewal and complication of the theory that the substance of God is merged into the identity of a human being which is a foundation built in a church and this is a church in the present and future, but where the

resurrection of Jesus is not only a victory but also an encouragement for those who are with and follow him.

and why there are still many contradictions about the second coming of Jesus because of the lack of understanding taught in the church where they only think the coming of Jesus will bring victory and new power just enough to pass through without seeing the real teachings, this is where a researcher will apply his explanation of the second coming of Jesus and also explain what and how the conditions of Jesus when he comes for the second time.

G. Theoretical Framework

Generally, the term second coming of Jesus is frequently associated with study of the endtimes, which delineates the anticipated conditions of humanity during the period. The Pre-Destination of Christians this concept also known as diverges significantly between the perspective of Catholics and Protestants are very different from other religions of course with Islam,

Jesus' second coming is part of the Dogmatics that talks about God's declaration and God's revelation about the End Times and about what happens to man after death. It is like the second day of Christ's resurrection, the day of judgment and the final condition.

The second coming of the Lord Jesus is as a form of proof of all great victories and the end of all things, therefore the Lord's coming is always revealed by great glory as witnessed by the Gospel writers that the Lord will return on the clouds with all His power and glory and also the Lord's coming described in the Gospel for the second time in (Mark 13: 10 Matthew 24:14)

Therefore the coming of the Lord Jesus is a day of Hope and the Spirit Generation of the Church in carrying out God's mission to the nation.

Jesus did not give an exact date for the event to happen but here Jesus thinks it will happen in the near future. In paragraph 3 the synopsis states this:

1. Mark 9:1 "Verily I say unto you, verily those who are here shall not die until they see that the kingdom of God has come with power".¹²
2. Mark 13:30 "Verily this generation shall not pass away, until all that is done.
3. Matthew 10:23 "Behold, before you finished visiting the city of Israel, the Son of Man had come".

This verse has a place in all of Jesus' proclamation, His coming has opened or begun the final phase of God's history with His people.¹³

H. Research Methodology

In this study researchers have gone through several methodologies used to discuss this research. With the following types of research:

1. Library Research

The research method used in this study is library research. Library research is a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various books related to this research.¹⁴ There are four stages of literature study, namely preparing the necessary machines, preparing a bibliography of work, managing time and reading and writing research materials.¹⁵ This study also used the content analysis method (*content analysis*).¹⁶ Researchers analyzed the content of texts, manuscripts .classic books compiled by book authors.

2. Data Analysis Techniques

a) Descriptive Method

Descriptive research is a type of scientific research that focuses on a deep and detailed understanding of the characteristics or circumstances of a phenomenon or object of study. This method is designed to accurately describe various aspects

¹² Garis-garis Besar Eskatologi Dalam Pb. N.p., BPK Gunung Mulia.

¹³77 Renungan Alkitabiah tentang akhir zaman. N.p., Penerbit Andi, 2021.

¹⁴ John G. Cawelti, "The Concept of Formula in the Study of Popular Literature," *Journal of Popular Culture* 3 (1969): 381.

¹⁵ Mestika Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia., 2004)

¹⁶ Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education Sixth Edition* (New York: Routledge, 2007). p. 475.

of a situation or event without performing manipulation or control of variables. In an effort to provide a systematic picture, descriptive research uses various data collection techniques, such as surveys, observations, or document analysis, to detail and elaborate the details of the object of study.¹⁷

The main objective of descriptive research is to present comprehensive and detailed information about a particular phenomenon, helping researchers and readers to understand the context and associated specific characteristics. By focusing on description without intervention or change in variables, descriptive research provides a solid foundation for further research or for understanding the phenomenon in a broader context. Overall, this approach makes a valuable contribution to a deep understanding of an observed reality.¹⁸

b) Comparative Analysis Method

The method of comparative analysis is an approach in research or analysis used to compare two or more elements, variables, or entities to identify similarities and differences between them. The main purpose of this method is to evaluate the characteristics, properties, or performance of each entity being compared.¹⁹ The author uses this method to explain the Catholic and Protestant views on Eschatology according to the New Testament.

3. Data Collection Process

In collecting data, the author uses the literature method. So that it has been collected with several sources of books and other writings obtained by the author, including:

A. Primer Source

1. **An outline of eschatology**, this book reveals the outline of Eschatology in the New Testament whose role is the whole range

¹⁷Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Yogyakarta: Renika Cipta, 1996), P. 83.

¹⁸Zainal Asikin Amiruddin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Perasada, 2004)

¹⁹Zainal Asikin Amiruddin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Perasada, 2004), P. 30.

of New Testament theology. This book was written by DR. Ulrech Beyer.

2. **The New Testament Book** being a new theological handbook used in theological schools and Christian religious education around the world, this book was written by Donald Guthrie.
3. **Biblical Theology**, Book on biblical commentaries on the end times of church rapture, tribulation, the kingdom of Shalom and the eternal kingdom, This book is on the coral reef by Welly Pandensolang.
4. **Christian eschatology**, this book describes part of the revelation that tells of the end times and about the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, through a brief and effective teaching summary, This book is written by Rev. J. S Minandar.
5. **77 Bible Meditations on the End Times**, This book is presented with various predictions about the end times, signs of the end times, demoralizing phenomena about man towards the end times, Bible prophecies about the end times, the essence of the end times and recommendations of god's end-time attitude in preparing for the end times. This book is on a coral by H.B.L Mantiri.
6. The study in this book is generally based on the New International Version of the Bible, The study of prophecy has a very practical relationship with Christian hope, now there is a solid foundation for the church to hope that Christ will soon return, The book is written by Pastor Made Nopen Supriadi.
7. **Whether Jesus is really the Universal Savior**, in this book affirms the whole truth of God's word, that the truth does not fade from the past to the present, this book is limited to Jesus and His ministry, This book is written by Pastor Erisa B Surbakti.

B. Secondary Source

For secondary sources of this study, the authors draw from many journals that discuss historical descriptions and phenomena

and verses written in the New Testament and Old Testament according to Catholicism and Protestantism.

I. Systematic Discussion

CHAPTER I: In this chapter there is an opening or introduction that contains the main problems in research in the form of background as a way of delivering problems and events related to research then entering into the formulation of research objectives and research uses, further into research methodology and systematic research.

CHAPTER II: In this chapter, researchers try to explain a brief history and complete definition of what the second coming of Jesus is and how some of the world's religions view and the main or core teachings in Catholicism and Protestantism.

CHAPTER III: This chapter is the most important part of this study, as it will discuss the evidence or verses that form a strong foundation for Catholics and Protestants in giving statements about the second coming of Jesus and will also discuss the similarities and differences in views between the two religions.

CHAPTER IV: As the concluding chapter of this study. In this chapter the researcher presents the conclusions and values that can be drawn from the discussion of his research, and then gives his criticism and suggestions. The researchers also provide references and bibliography in this chapter.

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