

**This is accomplished by attaching special significance to certain Day-terms that link with the prophetic Scriptures. These Day-terms include: the last Days, the last Day, the third Day, the seventh Day, the Day of the Lord, the end of the Days, and the Perfect, Eternal, and Unknown Day.**

**The concept of the great Week also serves to divide the plan of redemption into certain time-segments with such terms as: in the beginning, times past, these last days, the time of the end, the last hour (or time), the times and the seasons, this present age, the age to come, and the eternal Day.**

**Therefore, the entire plan of redemption, from the creation of Adam to the creation of a new heavens and a new earth, is confined to a predetermined span of time lasting 7,000 years. This great Week includes four prophetic Days for the Old Testament era, ending with the start of Jesus' ministry at age thirty. His earthly ministry set the three last Days of the great Week in motion, including two last Days for building His Church, and the final or last Day to reign over the earth until every enemy has been put underfoot, beginning with the Antichrist and his coalition, and lastly, with death itself.**

**In this scenario the last Day is also the seventh from Adam, as well as the third from Christ. The formal title for this last Day is "the Day of the Lord." The dawning of that Day ends this present age and begins the age to come. This millennial Sabbath completes the great Week (the end of the Days) and resolves to become the perfect and eternal Day in a new heavens and a new earth.**

**The Day of the Lord, one of the most abundant themes in Scripture, is the key for understanding end-time prophecy, for the prophecies are very clear as to which events occur before this Day begins, and those that occur after. Therefore, the prophetic puzzle of end-time prophecy must be built around the central truths associated with this final thousand-year Day.**