The Allegory of the Olive Trees (Jacob 5)

The timegory of the onvertices (Jacob 3)				
First Visit Before the Time of Christ (verses 3–14)	Second Visit The Time of Christ (verses 15–28)	Third Visit The Great Apostasy (verses 29–49)	Fourth Visit The Restoration of the Gospel (verses 50–76)	The Millennium (verses 76-77)
God sees the apostasy of ancient Israel. He sends prophets to cry repentance, but few people listen. He allows the wicked to be destroyed and brings in the Gentiles. A few righteous branches of Israel are scattered around the world.	As Christ's Church spreads, Israel and most of the scattered branches produce good fruit.	All the fruit becomes corrupt, including the natural branches that were scattered.	Scattered Israel is gathered, and the gospel is taken to all the world. As righteousness increases, the wicked are destroyed until no wickedness remains (the Second Coming of Jesus Christ).	Righteousness prevails. When evil again enters the world, God will separate the righteous from the wicked and cleanse the earth by fire.
Tame olive tree (Israel) is dying (verses 3–4). The master prunes and fertilizes; a few new branches grow, but the top is still dying (verses 4–6) Main branches are removed, and wild branches are grafted in; tender branches are hidden (verses 7–14)	Good fruit (verses 15–18)	Evil fruit, but the roots are still good (verses 29–37)	Wild branches are burned (verses 58, 65–66) (ES-25 sassua)	All trees become as one and bear natural fruit (verses 74–76)
Withered branches are burned (verses 7, 9)	Poor ground, good fruit (verses 20–22)	Evil fruit (verses 39, 46)	tree are graft	Good fruit will be gathered out and the vineyard will be burned (verse 77)
	Poorer ground, good fruit (verse 23)	Evil fruit (verses 39, 46)	ed into the scattered to	
Wild olive tree (Gentiles; verses 7, 9)	Fruit (verse 24; branch not mentioned again)		trees (verses 54–56)	
	Good ground, good and bad fruit (verse 25)	Evil fruit (verses 39, 46)	Branches of the sca	