

**QUARTER &
SUBJECT****COURSE DESCRIPTION****BIBLE PASSAGES**

Fall 2014 James	The book of James presents steps of spiritual growth; e.g., correct response to trials and temptations; how to practice tongue control; avoiding partiality.	James
Winter 2014–15 Proverbs	Spiritual fitness comes through applying God's Word to daily situations, so the student will be challenged to apply Biblical principles to daily life.	Proverbs
Spring 2015 Joshua	Principles from the book of Joshua can be applied to living a victorious Christian life; e.g., obey God's commands; move forward by faith; remember that sin always has a price.	Joshua
Summer 2015 Current Issues	God's Word has answers to today's issues, such as war, homosexuality, postmodernism, substance abuse, the media, and suicide.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Fall 2015 The Bible	Beginning with inspiration, this course includes Bible study fundamentals and Bible study methods.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Winter 2015–16 Cults & False Religions	Recognizing that the Bible warns against false teachings and presents Jesus Christ as the only way to God, this course helps today's students understand the cults and false religions in our world today.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Spring 2016 Romans	The book of Romans teaches us how to be Right with God and how to have Right Thinking and Right Living.	Romans
Summer 2016 Choices	We can learn from the choices made by Biblical characters such as Ruth, Jonathan, Ahab, Nehemiah, Judas, Peter, and others.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Fall 2016 Genesis	God's sovereignty and man's accountability are presented through the major events and characters of Genesis: creation, the Fall, the Flood, Babel, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.	Genesis
Winter 2016–17 Baptist Distinctives	The Biblical distinctives of eternal security, baptism, Communion, church polity, and the priesthood of believers are foundational Baptist beliefs.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Spring 2017 John	Jesus' Public Ministry, Jesus' Private Ministry, and Jesus' Passion Ministry are presented in this study of the book of John.	John
Summer 2017 Exodus	Covering events from Israel's slavery in Egypt to worship in the tabernacle, this course deals with events and topics that have significance for today's teens.	Exodus
Fall 2017 1, 2 Timothy; Titus	The letters Paul wrote to Timothy and Titus provide instruction for young people today in the areas of Christian living, Christian service, and godly lifestyles.	1, 2 Timothy; Titus
Winter 2017–18 Future Events	This study of "last things" gives an overview of Biblical prophecy and then looks in detail at events from the Rapture of the church to the Great White Throne Judgment.	Selected passages throughout Scripture
Spring 2018 Philippians	Paul's letter helps believers realize that joy, an inward quality produced by the Holy Spirit, is expressed in a number of ways, including fellowship, the gospel, harmony, and contentment.	Philippians
Summer 2018 Acts	This study on the book of Acts emphasizes evangelism and missions in the early church and challenges today's teens to reach their world for Christ.	Acts





LIVING BEYOND TOMORROW

GOD'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

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THE DOCTRINAL BASIS OF OUR CURRICULUM

A more detailed statement with references is available upon request.

- The verbal, plenary inspiration of the Scriptures
- Only one true God
- The Trinity of the Godhead
- The Holy Spirit and His ministry
- The personality of Satan
- The Genesis account of creation
- Original sin and the fall of man
- The virgin birth of Christ
- Salvation through faith in the shed blood of Christ
- The bodily resurrection and priesthood of Christ
- Grace and the new birth
- Justification by faith
- Sanctification of the believer
- The security of the believer
- The church
- The ordinances of the local church: baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper
- Biblical separation—ecclesiastical and personal
- Obedience to civil government
- The place of Israel
- The pretribulation rapture of the church
- The premillennial return of Christ
- The millennial reign of Christ
- Eternal glory in Heaven for the righteous
- Eternal torment in Hell for the wicked

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Building Lives by the Book

HOW TO TEACH *REAL FAITH* LESSONS

Thank you for choosing Real Faith in Life as your Sunday School curriculum for senior high youth. This material has been designed to help you, a senior high teacher, clearly present God's Word to your students. It will guide you in using active learning methods that allow your students to interact with God's Word for themselves. It offers application ideas that will encourage your students to be doers of God's Word, not merely hearers (James 1:22).

Take a few moments to become familiar with the layout of this teacher book and with the other Real Faith products: the student book, the resource CD, and the memory verse card pack. All of these products work together. Notice these icons in the teacher book; they will help you know when to use the other products.



Use the suggested item from the **resource CD**.



Refer to the **daily devotions** or the **in-class** page in the **student book**.



Quote (or read) the **memory verse** in class, or use the verse in some other way.



Use the **worksheet** (from the resource CD) as part of a learning activity.

As you look through your materials, you will notice that we have built this course and the individual lessons around a central theme. As you emphasize the theme (and even decorate your room with the theme in mind), we believe your students will have an effective learning experience.

IN PREPARATION FOR TEACHING . . .

- read the Scripture focus passage(s) several times. Look up words or concepts that you cannot clearly explain. Use Bible study tools as necessary to help you understand the passage(s).

- do the daily devotions in the student book. You need to know what your students are studying each day.
- memorize the memory verse throughout the week. (Note the suggested activities in the student book.)
- look at the materials list early in the week; note the items you will need from the resource CD.
- choose the activity you will use to focus students' attention on the Bible lesson. Usually two or more activities are suggested. You will not have time to do everything; choose the one best suited for your class. (Remember, this part of the lesson should take only five to ten minutes.)
- work through the Bible study section. Notice the active learning methods. Decide how you will involve your students in the Bible passage. These thirty to forty minutes are the heart of the lesson. Plan them carefully. Make notes in the margins of your book. Strive for maximum participation.
- decide how to apply the Bible truths and bring the lesson to a close. If more than one application idea is suggested, use the one best suited for your class. Don't assume your students will "just get it." Plan these final ten minutes of the class time carefully.
- pray for yourself, your students, and your lesson. The Holy Spirit is your divine Helper. Without Him, you cannot do anything of eternal value (John 14:16, 17; 15:5; 16:13).

ON SUNDAY MORNING . . .

- make sure you arrive in your classroom before the first student.
- look at your room. Is it attractive and inviting to students?
- commit yourself and your class to the Lord.
- teach with the confidence that God will work in your students' lives.

God has promised that His Word will not return to Him void; it will accomplish its intended purposes (Isa. 55:11). You can teach with confidence!

NOTES FOR THIS QUARTER

Today's teens are often so focused on the now that they aren't concerned about how today affects eternity. This quarter you will study God's plans for the future.

The study of future events—eschatology—is fascinating because it involves many as-yet-unknowns and descriptions beyond our comprehension. These events are not just fodder for good stories and for speculation, though. They are the certain events of the future of our world, and they have immediate application to the lives of believers.

As you tackle this in-depth study, take advantage of the resources offered. Use the *Real Faith in Life* devotions to help you work through the lesson texts. Encourage students to diligently complete their devotions so that they will know for themselves what the Bible has to say about the future.

Use the bibliography on page 126 of this teacher book to help you find additional resources for study.

Exploit the resource CD this quarter. Use it to access worksheets and PowerPoint presentations to incorporate in your lessons. Also use it to create helpful classroom visuals, to obtain answer keys to select worksheets, and to learn how to incorporate the plan of salvation into every lesson this quarter for the benefit of your unsaved students.

Revelation 1:3 says, "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand." Dig in deep. Enjoy yourself. Watch your life and the lives of your students change as you interact with God's plans for the future.

SENIOR HIGH MATERIALS LIST

- Teacher's personal Bible
- Students' personal Bibles and extra Bibles for visitors or students who do not bring Bibles to class
- Whiteboard and colored markers or chalkboard and chalk
- Pens (assorted kinds) and pencils (well sharpened; with erasers)
- Felt-tip markers (various widths and assorted colors)
- Colored pencils
- Pads of self-stick notes (various colors; ruled and unruled)
- 3 x 5 cards
- Masking tape (or other adhesive for mounting items on the wall)
- Glue sticks
- Scissors for teacher's and students' use
- Newsprint or butcher paper
- Construction paper; poster board

LEADING A STUDENT TO CHRIST

The highest privilege you have as a teacher is the opportunity to lead your students to Christ and help them strengthen their relationship with Him. Be prepared to talk to students about salvation or about other problems or decisions in their lives.

There is no set pattern for talking to someone about the Lord. In each situation, be sensitive to the leading of the Holy Spirit in your own heart and mind and to the needs of the individual teen. Deal with a student separately, rather than in a group. Allow the teen to tell you in his own words what his need is. Don't put words in his mouth. This is his decision, not yours!

EXPLAINING SALVATION

Stress the need for personal salvation, particularly if the student has grown up in the church. She may confuse her knowledge of Bible stories, her church-centered activities, her parents' salvation, or an external code of conduct with individual faith.

Thoughtfully rephrase the Christian clichés that your students may have heard so often or that may seem like a foreign language to some; e.g., ask Jesus into your heart; ask Jesus to be your Savior; have faith; trust in Jesus. Help the student understand that "trust" is having confidence that someone or something is always right; "Jesus died for me" means that I was condemned to die, but Jesus voluntarily took my place on the cross; "believe" means accepting/deciding that something is true and then acting on it. Don't let the personal nature of salvation become misunderstood through the use of trite phrases or pat answers.

THE PLAN OF SALVATION

Keep these basic points in mind when dealing with someone about salvation.

- Everyone is a sinner. No one can live up to God's standard (Rom. 3:23).

- Sin's penalty is death (Rom. 6:23).
- God loves us and sent His Son to pay the penalty for our sin. Christ died as our substitute, in our place (John 3:16; Rom. 5:8).
- When a person places his confidence in Jesus and what He did as sufficient payment for sins, Christ becomes his Savior. His sins are forgiven, and he receives God's gift of everlasting life (John 1:12; 5:24).
- Everlasting life begins immediately and is not temporary. (Use any verse where the word "eternal" or "everlasting" is used, such as in John 3:16.) Nothing we can ever do will take us out of God's hand; we are secure (John 10:27-29).
- The Christian should tell others of his decision (Rom. 10:9, 10).
- The experience of the new birth (being born into God's family) is not based on a feeling, but on confidence in God's Word (1 John 5:11, 12).

Encourage the student to pray, no matter how hesitantly. Prayer does not save a person, but it is the means of expressing to God what is in the heart.

Ask the new believer to explain to you what he has done and what has happened in his life.

DISCIPLESHIP

Encourage the new convert to read the Bible, and explain the importance of prayer. Help him understand how to pray. Point out 1 John 1:9 as God's instruction for dealing with sin in the Christian life.

Make it a priority to follow up with the new Christian. Visit in his home; encourage him to attend Sunday School and church regularly; help him with Bible study and prayer; guide him in his new life as a Christian.

LESSON 1

PROPHECY 101

SCRIPTURE FOCUS

Deuteronomy 13:1–4; 18:20–22; messianic prophecies; 2 Peter 1:21

MEMORY VERSE

“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost” (2 Pet. 1:21).

TOPIC

Biblical prophecy

THEME

The study of Biblical prophecy is governed by principles of interpretation and leads to a greater trust in the character of God.

DESIRED STUDENT RESPONSE

Each student will explain how fulfilled prophecy inspires trust in God’s character.

NOTES TO THE TEACHER

What was your first reaction when you found out that you would be teaching about future events this quarter? How have your friends and family members reacted when you’ve told them

MATERIALS

(in addition to supplies listed on page 3)

- *Real Faith in Life* student books, lesson 1 devotions (pp. 1–6)
- Copies of worksheet 1 from the resource CD, cut apart
- Summary Statement for lesson 1 from the resource CD

the topic of the next thirteen weeks of your Sunday School class? Biblical prophecy, especially prophecy relating to the end times, is a subject that is fascinating and threatening at the same time to most people. Some people would do almost anything to avoid prophecy of the Bible.

Prophecy can be daunting, but it is crucial to an understanding of God's plan for the ages—past, present, and future. There are many things concerning future events that great Bible scholars disagree about. We don't pretend to have a full understanding. However, we do have many advantages from the outset in our study of Biblical prophecy. We have the inspired words of prophecy preserved and recorded in a language we can read and study. We as believers have the ultimate Teacher—the Holy Spirit Who inspired the words of Scripture—living within us. We also have Biblical guidelines for interpretation to help us approach the vivid passages of prophecy.

As you begin this study of the future events, your students may be eager to delve right into the gory details of the Tribulation or the speculative discussions about the identity of the Antichrist. Use this lesson, along with next week's lesson, to lay a foundation for reading and understanding Biblical prophecy and for recognizing the greatness of our omniscient God, Who sees the future as perfectly as He sees the past.

OUTLINE

- I. Defining Prophecy
- II. Observing Prophecy
- III. Interpreting Prophecy

BEFORE CLASS

Write the references from the Messianic Prophecies chart (p. 9) on 3 x 5 cards, one reference per card. Include both the O.T. Prophecy verses as well as the N.T. Fulfillment verses. Distribute during the Bible study as indicated.

FOCUS THEIR ATTENTION (5–10 MINUTES)

I PREDICT

Distribute a section of worksheet 1 to each student and give students several minutes to complete their predictions. When students are ready, have them share their predictions. Then discuss the following questions:



- What is the likelihood that even one of your predictions will come true?
- Why can't we make 100 percent accurate predictions about the events and conditions of our futures? (We can't see the future, and we don't control the future.)

Explain that a significant portion of Scripture contains prophecy, which differs from prediction because it is not guesses by limited humans, but it is inspired descriptions of the future given by the only One Who can see all of time—past, present, and future. Tell students that this week's lesson lays the groundwork for studying Biblical prophecy.

STUDY THE BIBLE (30–40 MINUTES)

I. Defining Prophecy

Refer students to Monday's *Real Faith in Life* devotions. Then discuss the following questions with students:

- Who were some prophets in the Bible?
- What made them prophets?

Have a student read Deuteronomy 18:20–22. Ask: How were the people to discern if a prophet were true or not?

Ask another student to read Deuteronomy 13:1–4. Ask: How could the people identify a false prophet, even if that prophet were able to perform signs and wonders?

Have several volunteers offer a definition of prophecy; then read or recite 2 Peter 1:21 together with students. Ask: As we begin this study of future events, why is it important to remember that prophecy, like all other parts of Scripture, is inspired by God?

Use the following commentary to supplement students' answers and to explain the prominence and function of prophecy in the Bible.



Prophecy is a special way God has revealed Himself and His plan to mankind in times past. From very early Biblical history, God used prophets to speak His word and represent Him before authorities, His own people, and people who had no knowledge of Him. Abraham was considered a prophet (Gen. 20:7), as well as Moses (Deut. 34:10) and Samuel (1 Sam. 3:20). Nathan was the prophet God used to lead and challenge King David (2 Sam. 7:1–17; 12:1–15). Some of the better-known prophets include Elijah, Elisha, and the human authors of the prophetic books: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

Prophets spoke the word of God. (See, for example, Isaiah 8:1, 5; Jeremiah 1:4; Ezekiel 2:1–4; Hosea 1:1.) Sometimes this involved proclaiming God’s truth; other times it was foretelling details about the future. A true prophet of the Lord was known by the fulfillment of his prophecy (Deut. 18:20–22) and the alignment of his prophecy with the entirety of God’s revealed Word (13:1–4). Jesus Christ is the ultimate prophet, because He is the very Word of God revealed to mankind (Deut. 18:15, 18; John 1:1, 14, 18).

Of the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament, seventeen of them (from Isaiah through Malachi) specifically deal with prophecy. Of the twenty-seven New Testament books, the book of Revelation deals with prophecy exclusively, and all but four of the shortest New Testament epistles contain references to one or more future events. Add the many prophetic passages in the historical books of the Bible, and you find that almost one-third, or even more, of the Bible is given to future events.

Prophecy, like the rest of Scripture, is divinely inspired (2 Pet. 1:21). God used humans to record without error (inerrant) the details He wants us to know and study about the future.

II. Observing Prophecy

Distribute the prepared 3 x 5 cards among the students and have students look up and bookmark their references. Refer students to the worksheet on page 8 in their *Real Faith in Life* student books.

Have the student with Genesis 3:15 read the verse. Ask a volunteer to summarize the prophecy; instruct students to write the summary in the middle column across from the Genesis 3:15 reference on their worksheets.

Then have the student with the corresponding New Testament fulfillment (Gal. 4:4) read his or her verse. Have students record the reference in



Don't tell students which New Testament verses contain the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies. Let them have time to read and think through the verses. Prompt them only if they are stuck.

the third column on their worksheets. Continue until all verses have been read and the students have completed their charts.

Use the following commentary to guide the activity and to discuss with students how fulfilled prophecy gives us confidence in the fulfillment of prophecy about the future.

Many people are unaware secular history confirms the fulfillment of numerous Bible prophecies. That is the case for cities and nations such as Tyre, Sidon, Ninevah, Babylon, Jerusalem, and Palestine.

Perhaps the most notable of fulfilled Bible prophecy involves the messianic Scriptures. More than three hundred passages in the Old Testament prophesied of Christ, often in very specific language. Many of those prophecies were fulfilled by the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Here are a few examples:

O.T. Prophecy	Summary	N.T. Fulfillment
Genesis 3:15	Born of seed of woman	Galatians 4:4
Isaiah 7:14	Born of a virgin	Matthew 1:18, 23, 25; Luke 1:26–35
Psalms 2:7	Son of God	Matthew 3:17
Micah 5:2	Born in Bethlehem	Matthew 2:1
Isaiah 35:5, 6	Worked miracles	Matthew 9:35
Isaiah 40:3	Preceded by a forerunner	Matthew 3:1–3
Psalms 41:9	Betrayed by a friend	Matthew 10:4
Isaiah 53:7	Silent before accusers	Matthew 27:12
Isaiah 53:5	Wounded and bruised	Matthew 27:26
Isaiah 53:9	Buried in a rich man's tomb	Matthew 27:57–60
Psalms 16:10	Resurrected	Matthew 28:5, 6; Acts 2:31

There are still unfulfilled prophecies about the Messiah that will be fulfilled as God brings about His future plans. These prophecies are an integral part of our study of future events. The testimony of Scripture and of history is that God fulfills His prophecies, and we can take confidence that He will continue to work according to the plan He has revealed in Scripture.

III. Interpreting Prophecy

Divide your class into six groups and assign each group one of the principles of interpretation listed in the commentary that follows. Refer students

Worksheet 13 on the resource CD contains the account of the destruction of Tyre. This is a case in which historical records show that events happened exactly as the Bible prophesied.



Affix students' posters to the wall and leave the posters up throughout the rest of this quarter's study in order to remember the sound interpretation principles.

Jesus comforted His disciples by explaining to them the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit (John 14:26; 16:13–15).

to Thursday's through Saturday's devotions. Give each group a half-sheet of poster board and markers and instruct groups to make a poster to display their assigned principles of interpretation. Encourage groups to include on their poster the principle as well as a brief explanation of the principle.

After several minutes, have groups present their posters. Use the following commentary to supplement students' presentations.

A study of prophecy presents some dangers. It's possible to be led into error because Satan has a counterfeit to offer for every true revelation of God. By distorting, perverting, or misusing God's revelation through the Bible, Satan has suppressed the truth and discouraged believers, as well as kept the unsaved blinded to the judgment that awaits them in the plan of God.

Because prophetic information is scattered throughout the Bible, we must be careful to follow consistently some proven guidelines for accurate interpretation.

(1) Rely on the Holy Spirit's teaching ministry. If we are to begin to understand God's truth, we need spiritual help. Our human reasoning is insufficient to understand spiritual truth, but we who have trusted Christ as our personal Savior have the indwelling Holy Spirit, Who helps us understand God's Word, including prophecy (1 Cor. 2:9–14).

(2) Understand the words of Scripture literally. The golden rule of Biblical interpretation is this: When the plain sense of Scripture makes sense, seek no other sense. Unless a passage alerts the reader that it is to be understood symbolically (e.g., using "like" or "as"), it should not be allegorized. The literal fulfillment of many Old Testament prophecies sets the precedent for interpreting all prophecy literally. Literal interpretation leaves room for the use of figurative language.

(3) Study the Scriptural, cultural, and historical context of the passage at hand. This principle is particularly important when seeking the meaning of figurative language. For example, the prophetic vision given to Nebuchadnezzar in his dream of the large, five-part statue was interpreted through Daniel in the immediate Scriptural context (Dan. 2:31–45). Oftentimes, symbols used in prophetic passages have meaning in other passages of Scripture or in the historical, cultural context of the time in which it was written. We must first understand a concrete example before we can understand its symbolic representation.

(4) Compare Scripture with Scripture. God's Word never contradicts itself.

(5) Recognize that prophecies often have both immediate and future fulfillments in view and that time intervals aren't usually specified. This principle is important to remember when studying the messianic prophecies of the Old Testament. Often, the prophecies of Christ's first coming and His second coming were given together. The prophecies for the First Coming have been fulfilled, but we still wait for the fulfillment of the Second Coming prophecies.

The diagram below is commonly used to illustrate this principle. Many people in the Old Testament times did not understand that the Messiah would be cut off, or killed, by His own people (Dan. 9:26; John 1:11). When they gazed into the future to the coming of the Messiah, they saw both His comings as one singular coming, as though looking at two mountaintops as if they were one. They expected Him to establish His Kingdom when He first came.

We know from Scripture, however, that it was necessary for the Messiah to die and be resurrected at the end of His first coming so that the punishment for our sin might be taken by Him and we might experience forgiveness and reconciliation with God. We know that He will return, because He promised to (John 14:1–3; Acts 1:9–11). In the meantime, we live in the “gap” between the two “mountaintops.”

(6) Use the study of prophecy to exalt the Lord Jesus (Rev. 19:10). Prophecy was not recorded to provide fodder for heated debates or to swell egos of those who study it. Prophecy ultimately points to the character of God and the supremacy of Christ, and we would do well to remain humble as we learn the amazing truths recorded for us in Scripture.

APPLY THE TRUTH

(10 MINUTES)

Ask students to respond to the parts of the following question: When we look just at the prophecy that has already been fulfilled, what do we learn about God's . . .

- omniscience?
- sovereignty?
- intentionality?
- goodness?
- trustworthiness?

Ask: How can we respond to these truths about God? (Confidence in Him, trust, awe, gratitude.)

Explain that in the next twelve weeks you'll delve into a study of prophecy that is yet to be fulfilled. Armed with good study techniques, an assurance of the inspiration of prophecy, and the promise of the Spirit's help in understanding, you'll seek together

Be sure to think through your own responses to these questions before class so that you can offer suggestions if students need guidance.



to grow in your Christian walk and in your trust in God as you study the topic ahead of you.

Post the lesson 1 summary statement on the bulletin board display: To prepare for the future, I can learn about God's character today.

Ask a volunteer to close in prayer.

Ask: What does Abraham have to do with end-time events? Encourage students to complete their week 2 *Real Faith in Life* devotions to learn not only what Abraham has to do with the coming events, but also what they should do in response to their knowledge of God's plan for the future.