

Study Guide: "He Must Return" (Lesson 1)

Sunday PM-October 11, 2026

Introduction

This study guide provides a detailed review of the lesson titled **"He Must Return" (Lesson 1)**. The lesson opens with church announcements and prayer requests, highlighting local ministries, upcoming fellowship events, and community needs. It emphasizes mission work in Senegal, personal safety training for women, and intercessory prayer for church members facing health and administrative trials.

The core teaching transitions into a deeper exploration of biblical prophecy regarding the end times. Beginning with an examination of the mysterious Seven Thunders in Revelation 10, the lesson presents extensive statistical evidence demonstrating that Holy Scripture focuses heavily on the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. The lesson outlines the chronological sequence of end-time events—from the Church Age and the Rapture to the Tribulation, the Battle of Armageddon, the Millennial Kingdom, and the Great White Throne Judgment. Finally, it establishes the primary theological reason why Jesus Christ must physically return: to uphold the absolute truthfulness, character, and credibility of God and His fulfilled promises.

Student Quiz

Instructions: Answer the following ten short-answer questions based on the introductory context and sermon details provided.

1. The memory verse for October is taken directly from Jeremiah 32:17. How does this passage describe the power and creative work of the Lord God? What reassuring statement does it make regarding the capabilities of God?
2. In Revelation 10:3–4, a powerful angel cries out and seven thunders utter their voices. What specific command did the voice from heaven give to John concerning what the thunders said? What explanation is suggested for why John was given this command?
3. The teacher describes thunder as a harbinger of Divine judgment in the Book of Revelation. How is the word "harbinger" defined within the context of this study? Where else in Revelation does thunder serve as a precursor to judgment?
4. Biblical prophecy makes up a substantial portion of Holy Scripture. What percentage of all Scripture is dedicated to prophecy, and what fraction of that

prophecy focuses on the Second Coming of Jesus Christ? How many specific prophecies remain to be fulfilled regarding His Second Coming?

5. The study compares the frequency of references to the Second Coming with other major biblical doctrines. What is the numerical ratio of Second Coming references compared to First Coming references in Scripture? How many times is the return of Jesus Christ mentioned for every single mention of the atonement?
6. According to Acts 1:11, what promise did the two angels give to the men of Galilee as Jesus ascended into heaven? What does this passage reveal about the physical nature of His eventual return?
7. The lesson outlines a clear sequence of events for the end times. What specific event brings the Church Age to its close before the seven-year Tribulation begins? What catastrophic final battle occurs at the conclusion of the Tribulation?
8. Why does the lesson strongly oppose liberal theologians who attempt to "spiritualize" the Second Coming of Jesus Christ? What critical issue concerning the character of God is placed at risk if Jesus Christ does not physically return?
9. When Jesus Christ came to earth the first time, He fulfilled over one hundred Old Testament prophecies. Were these fulfilled prophecies symbolic or literal in nature? What are three specific examples of First Coming prophecies mentioned in the lesson that were fulfilled literally?
10. Genesis 49:10 speaks of the scepter not departing from Judah until Shiloh comes. What is the literal meaning of the title "Shiloh"? Why does the promise that the people will obey Him indicate that this is a Second Coming prophecy rather than a First Coming prophecy?

Answer Key

1. Jeremiah 32:17 states: "Ah, Lord GOD! Behold, You have made the heavens and the earth by Your great power and outstretched arm. There is nothing too hard for You." It assures believers that God possesses absolute power over creation and that no circumstance is too difficult for Him.
2. The voice from heaven explicitly commanded John to seal up the words spoken by the seven thunders and not write them down. The teacher explains that John was likely commanded to keep them secret because the judgments were too terrifying and dreadful to reveal to humanity.

3. A harbinger is defined as a precursor, sign, or advance warning of an upcoming event. In addition to Revelation 10, thunder serves as a harbinger of Divine judgment in Revelation 6 and Revelation 8.
4. Prophecy occupies one-fifth (20%) of all Scripture, and the Second Coming occupies one-third of all prophecy (making up 1/15th of the entire Bible). Out of 333 prophecies concerning Jesus Christ, 224 remain to be fulfilled during His Second Coming.
5. For every single mention of the First Coming in Scripture, the Second Coming is mentioned eight times. Furthermore, the Second Coming is mentioned twice as many times as the doctrine of the atonement in the New Testament.
6. The two angels promised that Jesus Christ will return in the exact same manner as He was seen going into heaven. This proves that His return will be physical, visible, and bodily in His glorified body.
7. The Church Age ends with the Rapture, when believers are caught up in the air to meet the Lord. The Tribulation period culminates in the Battle of Armageddon, where Jesus Christ returns to defeat His enemies.
8. The lesson rejects spiritualizing the Second Coming because doing so attacks the integrity of Scripture and makes God a liar. If Jesus Christ does not physically return as promised, God's credibility is invalidated and His character is flawed.
9. All Old Testament prophecies fulfilled during the First Coming were entirely literal. Three specific examples cited include His birth from a virgin (Isaiah 7:14), His birthplace in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2), and His betrayal for thirty pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12).
10. The title "Shiloh" means "the one whose right it is" or "the one to whom all things belong." During His First Coming, the world rejected and disobeyed Jesus Christ; therefore, the prophecy of the nations obeying Him must be fulfilled literally during His Second Coming.

Essay Format Questions

Note to students: The following essay topics are designed for deeper reflection and writing practice. Answers are not provided.

1. **Analyzing Worldly Fear Versus Biblical Hope:** Compare society's common fears regarding global destruction (such as disease, warfare, overpopulation, or climate

disasters) with the biblical perspective of the end times. How does the promised return of Jesus Christ bring comfort and purpose to a believer living in an anxious world?

2. **The Logic of Prophetic Interpretation:** Explain the argument against using "dual hermeneutics" when interpreting biblical prophecy. Why is it logical and necessary to maintain a literal interpretation for Second Coming prophecies when all First Coming prophecies were fulfilled literally?
3. **Chronology of End-Time Events:** Detail the major phases of the end times presented in the lesson, starting with the Church Age and progressing through the Rapture, the Tribulation under the Antichrist, the Battle of Armageddon, the Millennial Kingdom, and the Great White Throne Judgment.
4. **Statistical Significance of Prophecy:** Discuss the statistical evidence surrounding the Second Coming in both the Old and New Testaments. What does the sheer volume of prophetic verses reveal about the importance God places on the return of His Son?
5. **Community Faith in Practice:** Review the local church announcements and prayer requests detailed at the start of the study. How do everyday acts of fellowship, intercessory prayer, and global missions work together to reflect the responsibilities of the church prior to the return of Jesus Christ?

Key Terms and Glossary

Term	Definition
Abomination of Desolation	A pivotal end-time event occurring halfway through the seven-year Tribulation when the Antichrist breaks his covenant with Israel, enters the temple, declares himself to be God, and demands global worship.
Antichrist	The evil world leader empowered by Satan who will establish a totalitarian global government, economy, and religion during the seven-year Tribulation.
Armageddon	The final battlefield gathering of human armies opposing God at the end of the Tribulation, where Jesus Christ will visibly return to defeat His enemies.

Benevolence Ministry	A church outreach focused on caring for those in physical, material, or financial need within the congregation and local community.
Great White Throne Judgment	The final judgment described in Revelation where all unbelievers throughout history will stand before Jesus Christ and receive their eternal condemnation.
Harbinger	A sign, precursor, or advance indicator that announces or foreshadows an impending event.
Millennial Kingdom	The literal 1,000-year reign of Jesus Christ on earth following the Tribulation, during which Satan is bound and righteousness prevails.
Prophecy	Divinely inspired utterances or written messages given by God through prophets to reveal His truth, declare His will, and foretell future events.
Rapture	The event terminating the Church Age when Jesus Christ descends into the air to catch away living believers and resurrected saints to be with Him forever.
Shiloh	A messianic title used in Genesis 49:10 meaning "the one whose right it is" or "the one to whom all things belong."
Tribulation	A terrible seven-year period of Divine judgment poured out upon the earth, during which God punishes rebellion and judges the nations.

Greek Words Reference

The following table lists terms used or derived within the study context that originate from the Greek language:

Greek Derived Term	Phonetic Pronunciation	Definition
Hermeneutics ^[^1]	her-muh-NOO-tiks	The study or methodological principles of biblical interpretation and explanation.
Christ ^[^2]	KRYST	"The Anointed One"; the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew term Messiah, referring directly to Jesus as the chosen Savior.

[^1]: Derived from the Greek word *hermeneutikos* (ἑρμηνευτική), which pertains to explaining, translating, or interpreting texts. [^2]: Derived from the Greek word *Christos* (Χριστός), meaning "Anointed One," used throughout the New Testament to designate Jesus as God's anointed Deliverer.