



NOV 21-27

PRAYING THE PSALMS PSALM 120:1-7

Pray for peace in the places around the world where there is suffering.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

What passage most surprised you?

When have you, like Daniel, had to stand strong under pressure for your principles?

What does explaining your faith "in a gentle and respectful way" (1 Peter 3:15-16) look like for you?

How does remembering "the day of the Lord" (2 Peter 3) affect your daily life?

What connections did you make between this week's readings and other Scripture passages?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (DANIEL 1-8)

Daniel refuses to eat the king's food (DAN 1:8-16)

Nebuchadnezzar's golden statue and the blazing furnace (DAN 3)

Daniel interprets the writing on the wall for King Belshazzar (DAN 5)

Daniel in the lions' den (DAN 6)

Gabriel explains Daniel's vision of the ram and the goat (DAN 8:15-27)

NEW TESTAMENT (1 PETER 3:8—1 JOHN 2:17)

Living for Christ and enduring suffering (1 PET 4)

"Watch out for your great enemy, the devil." (1 PET 5:8)

Strengthen your faith through godly living and love for others (2 PET 1:5-11)

"[God] does not want anyone to be destroyed, but wants everyone to repent." (2 PET 3:9)

We're "fooling ourselves" if we think we're sinless, but Jesus forgives our sins (1 JN 1:8–2:2)

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But there were also false prophets in Israel, just as there will be false teachers among you.

2 PETER 2:1



REFLECT ON 2 PETER 2:1-3

Jesus had told the disciples that false teachers would come (Matthew 24:11; Mark 13:22-23). Peter had heard Jesus' words, and now he was seeing them come true. Just as false prophets had contradicted the true prophets in Old Testament times, telling people only what they wanted to hear, so false teachers were twisting Christ's teachings and the words of his apostles. These teachers were belittling the significance of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection. Some claimed that Jesus couldn't be God. Others claimed that he couldn't have been a real man.

We must be careful to avoid false teachers today. Peter gives three warning signs for identifying false teachers: First, do their lives contain or condone immoral practices? Second, is money the teacher's or group's prime motivation? Third, is the leader offended when you ask for the scriptural or factual support for his statements?

Believers today would do well to heed Peter's warnings against false teachers. Take time to evaluate what your teachers are saying. Hold them up to the scrutiny of Scripture, and ask God to give you a clear perspective.

REFLECTION THOUGHT

TAKE TIME TO EVALUATE WHAT YOUR TEACHERS ARE SAYING.

HOW CAN CHRISTIANS GUARD THEMSELVES AGAINST SATAN?

The New Testament writers were convinced of the reality of evil and the dangers in the spiritual world. So they took Satan seriously as a real threat.

The devil not only inhibits the work of God's people, but he "prowls around like a roaring lion, looking for someone to devour" (1 Peter 5:8). As the "god of this world," the devil can blind the minds of unbelievers (2 Corinthians 4:4). So the entire unbelieving world is subject to the power of sin and the devil (Ephesians 2:2; 1 John 5:19).

Christians are to stand firm and resist the devil (Ephesians 4:27; James 4:7). They are to pray for God's deliverance and use the armor that God provides for their defense (Matthew 6:13; Ephesians 6:10-20). By the word of God, they can overcome the evil one (see 1 John 2:14). Believers who walk with Christ are secure because the Cross has broken the devil's power, and the Lord protects them (Colossians 2:15; 1 John 5:18). They also know that the Holy Spirit within them is greater than the devil (1 John 4:4).

Believers need to be wary of the devil and protect themselves from his power, but they do not need to live in fear. The power of the devil is no match for the power of God. In the New Testament, the Christian life is not centered on spiritual warfare, but on a joyful life of obedience in the Spirit.

















NOV 28-DEC 4

PRAYING THE PSALMS PSALM 122:1-9

Ask God to give the community of believers peace instead of arguments and divisions, and to give his chosen people Israel peace with God through Jesus Christ, the Messiah.

Was there anything you found confusing or

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

had questions about?
What sorts of goals should we pursue if we want to "shine like the stars forever" (Daniel 12:3)?
What was the significance behind God's command for Hosea to marry a prostitute?
What are some ways you can love others through your actions?

What did you learn about God?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (DANIEL 9:1—HOSEA 14:9)

" 'Don't be afraid . . . for you are very precious to God. Peace! Be encouraged!' " (DAN 10:19)

Hosea marries Gomer, a prostitute (HOS 1)

Hosea forgives Gomer, just as God will forgive Israel (HOS 3)

- " 'I want you to know me more than I want burnt offerings.' " (HOS 6:6)
- " 'They have planted the wind and will harvest the whirlwind.' " (HOS 8:7)

NEW TESTAMENT (1 JOHN 2:18—JUDE 1:25)

"You have heard that the Antichrist is coming, and already many such antichrists have appeared." (1 JN 2:18)

Show love to each other through your actions (1 JN 3:11-20)

"God is love, and all who live in love live in God, and God lives in them." (1 JN $4{:}16)$

Eternal life through faith in Christ, the Son of God (1 JN 5)

The danger of false teachers (JUDE 1:3-16)

DISCUSSION GI

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The people of Israel love their rituals of sacrifice, but to me their sacrifices are all meaningless.

HOSEA 8:13

REFLECT ON HOSEA 8:13

Spiritual disciplines can open a door for God to work and can nourish a relationship with him. That is why God instituted circumcision and the sacrificial system in the Old Testament, and baptism and the Lord's Supper in the New Testament. But spiritual disciplines can decline into legalistic rituals when we remove our heart from the practice. If a person's heart is far from God, these disciplines become meaningless motions. Spiritual disciplines are only helpful if they are motivated by love for God.

God didn't want the Israelites' rituals. He wanted their hearts. The people's sacrifices had become mere ritual, and God refused to accept them.

We have disciplines, too: attending church, observing a regular quiet time, celebrating Christian holidays, and praying before meals. Because they are repeated often, they can drive God's lessons deep within us. But rituals can be abused. We should not reject the disciplines of our worship, but we must be careful to remember why we do them. What is the motive behind your sacrifices and offerings?

REFLECTION THOUGHT

SPIRITUAL DISCIPLINES CAN OPEN A DOOR FOR GOD TO WORK.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO KNOW GOD?

More than any other prophet, Hosea emphasizes the importance of knowing God. Israel would ultimately be destroyed because they did not (Hosea 4:1, 6).

For us, knowledge means information, facts, and concepts. But in biblical times, knowledge was centered in personal relationships. To know someone is to enter into a close relationship with that person. Knowing God involves much more than simply mastering facts and information about him. It even transcends discussions about the nature and character of God, as important as those are.

Knowing God means entering into an intimate relationship with him. It means identifying with God and learning to view everything as God does. Knowing God will transform our thoughts and actions, our priorities and values, and our relationships with fellow human beings. It is far more important than religious rites, sacrifices, burnt offerings, or any other religious activity (Jeremiah 9:23-24; 31:34).

















DEC 5-11

PRAYING THE PSALMS PSALM 134:1-3

Bless those in your church by praying this psalm with their names in mind.

What passage most surprised you?
Was there anything that especially encouraged you or challenged you?
What does Jonah's certainty about salvation in the midst of trouble (Jonah 2:9) teach us about trusting God?
Where in the New Testament do you see the prophecy in Joel 2:28-32 being fulfilled?
What images in Revelation were especially vivid for you?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (JOEL 1:1— MICAH 4:13)

" 'Let everyone tremble in fear because the day of the LORD is upon us.' " (JOEL 2:1)

God promises to restore his people and give them his Spirit (JOEL 2:18-32)

God despises hypocrisy and empty ritual; instead, he wants justice and righteousness (AMOS 5:21-24)

Jonah's anger at the Lord's great mercy (JON 4)

"People from many nations will come and say, 'Come, let us go up to the mountain of the LORD.'" (MIC 4:2)

NEW TESTAMENT (REVELATION 1-6)

" 'I am the one who is, who always was, and who is still to come." (REV 1:8)

Messages for seven churches (REV 2-3)

"'I stand at the door and knock.' " (REV 3:20)

John sees a vision of heaven (REV 4)

" 'Look, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the heir to David's throne, has won the victory." (REV 5:5)

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DEC 5-11

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And standing in the middle of the lampstands was someone like the Son of Man.

REVELATION 1:13

REFLECT ON REVELATION 1:12-16

Most people think the book of Revelation is about the future, but it's really about Jesus. The book of Revelation unveils Christ's full identity and God's plan for the end of the world, and it focuses on Jesus Christ, his Second Coming, his victory over evil, and the establishment of his Kingdom.

This "Son of Man" is Jesus himself. The title Son of Man occurs many times in the New Testament in reference to Jesus as the Messiah. Here Jesus' white hair indicates his wisdom and divine nature (see also Daniel 7:9). His bright eyes symbolize judgment of all evil. The gold sash across his chest reveals him as the High Priest, who goes into God's presence to obtain forgiveness of sin for those who have believed in him.

As you read and study Revelation, reevaluate the way you think about Jesus. Don't focus so much on the timetable of the events or the details of John's imagery that you miss the main messagethe infinite love, power, and justice of the Lord Jesus Christ.

REFLECTION THOUGHT

THE BOOK OF REVELATION IS REALLY ABOUT JESUS.

CAN A CHRISTIAN'S NAME BE ERASED FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE?

The thought of one's name being erased from the Book of Life may raise questions of security for some Christians (Revelation 3:5). While the New Testament is filled with words of assurance, it also contains stern warnings (John 10:27-30; Hebrews 6:4-8; Revelation 2:5; 3:10-11; 13:10). We often dislike and avoid the warnings because they threaten our sense of security. Yet the New Testament writers stressed the importance of obedience, faithfulness, and endurance for this very reason.

This call to obedience was nothing new. God repeatedly called the people of Israel to be faithful (1 Samuel 12:24-25; 28:16-19; 1 Kings 9:4-9). All the promises and predictions of God are conditioned upon faithfulness and obedience (see especially Jeremiah 18:7-10). Humble obedience and dependence on God are the basis for genuine security.

At the time when the New Testament was written, being a Christian was costly and life-threatening. The book of Revelation promises a secure hope for Christians despite the threat of death, but this hope is set clearly within the context of warnings about judgment (Revelation 21:8, 27; 22:15). The call to faithfulness and obedience is a major theme in Revelation (Revelation 2:5, 10-11, 26-29; 13:9-10; 18:4; 20:12; 22:7, 11-12). The New Testament clearly affirms that with God's help, faithful Christians will persevere to the end (Hebrews 13:6; James 1:25; Revelation 3:10).











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DEC 12-18

PRAYING THE PSALMS PSALM 136:1-26

Give thanks to God our creator, deliverer, and sovereign ruler. Thank him for remembering you.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Was there anything that you found especially confusing or had questions about?

What does it mean to "do justly" and "love mercy" (Micah 6:8) in your everyday interactions with others?

What can we learn from the way Habakkuk complains to God in Habakkuk 1?

Where did you see Jesus in the Old Testament?

Why do you think John's visions of the future in Revelation are so hard to understand?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (MICAH 5:1— ZECHARIAH 3:10)

God has already shown his people what they must do to serve him (MIC 6:8)

God's wrath for the wicked Ninevites (NAH 3)

Habakkuk praises the Lord's power and goodness (HAB 3)

"'The LORD himself, the King of Israel, will live among you!'" (ZEPH 3:15)

God rejects Satan's accusations against Jeshua the high priest (ZECH 3)

NEW TESTAMENT (REVELATION 7–13)

The sounding of the first six trumpets and the terrors that follow (REV 8–9)

- " 'When the seventh angel blows his trumpet, God's mysterious plan will be fulfilled.' " (REV 10:7)
- " 'It is time to destroy all who have caused destruction on the earth.' " (REV 11:18)

The woman, the dragon, and the war in heaven (REV 12)

The beasts from the sea and the earth (REV 13)

DEC 12-18

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"Keep secret what the seven thunders said, and do not write it down."

REVELATION 10:4

REFLECT ON REVELATION 10:4

Throughout history people have wanted to know what would happen in the future, and God reveals some of it here in Revelation. But John was stopped from revealing certain parts of his vision.

In a similar way, an angel also told the prophet Daniel that some visions he saw were not to be revealed yet to everyone (Daniel 12:9). Another time, Jesus told his disciples that "no one knows the day or hour when these things will happen" (Mark 13:32-33).

Why doesn't God make everything clear to us now? It may be that God doesn't want us to have all the details. By not knowing everything up front, we must instead practice faith and faithfulness—and that sounds just like something God would want from us.

God has revealed all we need to know to live for him now. In our desire to be ready for the end, we should spend more time thinking about how to live faithfully for God now. Perhaps that's part of what the book of Revelation was meant to do.

REFLECTION THOUGHT

IN OUR DESIRE TO BE READY FOR THE END, WE SHOULD SPEND MORE TIME THINKING ABOUT HOW TO LIVE FAITHFULLY FOR GOD NOW.

WHAT WILL GOD'S JUDGMENT BE LIKE?

Nahum concentrates on Nineveh's judgment because God's justice demands it (Nahum 1:14; 2:13; 3:4). God is just (Psalm 9:7-8). He detests sin and rewards people and nations justly in accordance with what they do (Isaiah 1:27; Jeremiah 46:28; Acts 17:31). God is in sovereign control of the natural world and of all nations (Nahum 1:3-10, 15). The world and its inhabitants stand helpless when opposing him (Job 41:10-11; Isaiah 40:22-24).

God's justice sometimes may seem slow in coming (Nahum 1:3). If God seems to delay judgment, it is because he is patient and merciful toward people (Jonah 4:1-2; 2 Peter 3:9-15). God does not execute justice with rigid disinterest. He gives justice with love and seeks to bring those who deserve judgment into a family relationship (see Exodus 34:6-7).

Nahum's "good news" was that all who trust in God will one day enjoy the peace and well-being that come with the final defeat of evil (Nahum 1:15). The ultimate fulfillment of this promise began in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ (Acts 10:34-43; Romans 10:9-15). Those who believe in the Lord Jesus experience the blessings of salvation in part now as they await God's final judgment of evil and the coming of his Kingdom in its fullness (see Revelation 20:7-22:5).











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DEC 19-25

PRAYING THE PSALMS PSALM 148:1-14

Call upon Creation to praise God.

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What	did	you	learn	about	God?
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What are some ways you can "show mercy and kindness to one another" (Zechariah 7:9)?

What parallels did you see between Zechariah's prophecies and the life of Jesus?

What does the book of Revelation tell us about Jesus? (See Revelation 19:10.)

What did you find confusing or have questions about?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (ZECHARIAH 4-14)

God commands his people to practice justice and mercy (ZECH 7)

Jerusalem will become a source of spiritual blessings to the rest of the world (ZECH 8:20-23)

- "'Look, your king is coming to you. . . . He is humble, riding on a donkey.' " (ZECH 9:9)
- " 'They will look on me whom they have pierced and mourn for him.' " (ZECH 12:10)
- "I will say, 'These are my people,' and they will say, 'The LORD is our God.' " (ZECH 13:9)

NEW TESTAMENT (REVELATION 14–20)

The seven bowls and seven plagues (REV 15-16)

The demonic armies gather at the battlefield of Armageddon (REV 16:12-16)

John's vision of Babylon the Great (REV 17)

"On his robe at his thigh was written this title: King of all kings and Lord of all lords." (REV 19:16)

The binding of Satan and the final judgment (REV 20)

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On that day even the harness bells of the horses will be inscribed with these words: HOLY TO THE LORD.

ZECHARIAH 14:20

REFLECT ON ZECHARIAH 14:20-21

The last thing Zechariah shows us is the Temple of the Lord. This makes sense because his whole purpose for writing was to inspire the Jewish people to rebuild the Temple and restore their sacrificial system.

But it won't just be the Temple that is holy. Common things like horses' bells and cooking pots will be too. Everything will be "HOLY TO THE LORD," just like the high priest's turban was (Exodus 28:36). This vision of a restored, holy Jerusalem was a far cry from the broken walls and unpleasant living conditions the city currently had.

Paul picks up on this temple imagery in the New Testament: "God's temple is holy, and you are that temple" (1 Corinthians 3:17). Similarly, Peter calls God's people "royal priests, a holy nation" (1 Peter 2:9). Both Paul and Peter catch Zechariah's vision of that day when holiness will define all things. All things and people will be set apart to serve God.

As God works in us, we are becoming more like Christ—holy to the Lord submitting to and serving God with our whole lives. The day of the Lord is one we wait for by pursuing holiness.

REFLECTION THOUGHT

THE DAY OF THE LORD IS ONE WE WAIT FOR BY PURSUING HOLINESS.

WHAT DO THE NUMBERS MEAN IN THE BOOK OF REVELATION?

The numbers used in Revelation—and elsewhere in Scripture have often inspired wild speculation. But understanding the symbolism of numbers in the ancient world can help ground our interpretation. Such symbolism, however, is not rigid or exact, so interpreting numbers must be done with great care.

The number one can refer to God's oneness (Deuteronomy 6:4; Galatians 3:20). Two is the minimum number required to give α legitimate witness (Deuteronomy 17:6; Revelation 11:3). Three can imply divine representation (Genesis 18:1-2; 2 Corinthians 13:14). Four can stand for the known world, as in Genesis by four rivers, or represented in Revelation by living creatures, horsemen, winds, and angels (Genesis 2:10-14; Revelation 4:6-8; 6:1-8; 7:1). When three and four are added the divine and the natural are united. Thus, seven can represent perfection or divine fulfillment, indicating that God and the world are in harmony. The multiplication of three by four yields twelve, which Revelation uses to represent God's people. The number five and its multiples—such as ten—represent human completeness—think of five fingers per hand. Six carries a negative connotation of evil, being neither humanly complete (five) nor divinely complete (seven).

This ancient symbolism can provide better understanding of the meaning and use of numbers in Revelation and other passages.











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WEEK S

DEC 26-31

PRAYING THE PSALMS 150:1-6

Praise the Lord!

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Was there anything from this week's readings that especially encouraged you or challenged you?

What did you think of the ways the Old and the New Testaments each ended?

If you had to summarize the Bible in just one sentence, what might that sentence be?

Has the experience of reading the entire Bible changed your perspective on God and/or Scripture in any way?

What is a significant or surprising way that God's Word has affected you in the past year?

TALKING POINTS

OLD TESTAMENT (MALACHI 1-4)

The Israelites have dishonored God with their disobedience (MAL 1:6-14)

"'Look! I am sending my messenger, and he will prepare the way before me.' " (MAL 3:1)

"'I am the LORD, and I do not change.'" (MAL 3:6)

NEW TESTAMENT (REVELATION 21–22)

"And the one sitting on the throne said, 'Look, I am making everything new!' " (REV 21:5)

God's invitation to all people: "Come." (REV 22:17)

"Amen! Come, Lord Jesus!" (REV 22:20)

Then the angel showed me a river with the water of life, clear as crystal, flowing from the throne of God and of the Lamb.

REVELATION 22:1



REFLECT ON REVELATION 22:1

In Genesis, "a river flowed from the land of Eden, watering the garden" (Genesis 2:10). In Ezekiel, a stream flowed "from beneath the door of the Temple" (Ezekiel 47:1). Here in Revelation, the river is "flowing from the throne of God and of the Lamb."

Jesus also spoke of a river of living water coming from his own heart (John 7:38-39). And "those who drink the water I give will never be thirsty again. It becomes a fresh, bubbling spring within them, giving them eternal life" (John 4:14).

These rivers picture the fullness of life with God and the eternal blessings that flow from him. Here in Revelation, we find that the source of this river of living water is God himself.

We live in a world thirsting for living water, and many are dying of thirst. When we stand before God, we are flooded with the life we long for, and the river flowing from him never ebbs. It is an abundant river for all who thirst. Let us invite everyone to come and drink.

REFLECTION THOUGHT

LET US INVITE EVERYONE TO COME AND DRINK.

HOW HAS GOD SHOWN HIS LOVE FOR HIS PEOPLE?

Malachi's message, like those of many of his fellow prophets, was a variation on an old theme—God's covenant love for Israel (Malachi 1:2). Malachi recounts the historical events as evidence of God's love and power, which connect his book to the larger story of salvation in the Bible.

The touchstone for God's activity in Old Testament history was the exodus from Egypt, the redemptive event of the Old Testament (see Psalms 78:12-13; 105:26-27, 37; 106:7-8). Israel commemorated that event annually in the festival of Passover and included a catechism for instructing the next generation in the mighty deeds of God (Exodus 12:1-13:22).

The touchstone for God's activity in all of history is the event of Christ—the Good News—the birth, life, death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus the Messiah (1 Corinthians 15:1-4). Like the first covenant, it is commemorated with a feast—the Lord's Supper (1 Corinthians 11:20-34)—and includes proclaiming that "Christ, our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed for us" (see 1 Corinthians 5:7; 11:26).

Malachi recounted the Jewish history to remind God's people of his love for them. Yet, all of that pointed forward as only a shadow of the deeper love that God would yet display for the whole world to see — a love that God's people will never be separated from (Romans 8:39).









