

Three Major Interpretations of Jesus's Sermon

1. _____ (preterist) -
2. _____ (futurist) -
3. _____ (preterist-futurist) -

Alternating/Intensifying - Near and Far

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| _____ - these things (3, 8) | tauta (3-20) |
| _____ - those things (22, 22, 29) | ekeinos (21-31) |
| _____ - these things (33) | tauta (32-35) |
| _____ - that day (36) | ekeinos (36-51) |
| those days | |

"abomination of desolation"?

Two Primary Warnings

1. Don't _____ (16-20) -
 - Flee despite _____ (16-18).
 - Flee despite _____.

Interlude (21-22) -

2. Don't _____ (23-26) -

Why? (27-30) -

The return of Jesus will be . . .

- _____ - "sun . . . moon . . . stars . . . and the powers of the heavens will be shaken" (29)
- _____ - "Then will appear in heaven the sign of the Son of Man," (30a)
- _____ - "then all the tribes of the earth will mourn," (30b)
- _____ - "they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." (30c)
- _____ - "And he will send out his angels with a loud trumpet call," (31a)
- _____ - "they will gather his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." (31b)

So why does Jesus alternate between near and far?

Near prevents _____ - be alert.

Far prevents _____ - not alarmed.

How does near/far work in our lives?