

The Deep End — Episode 5: Scripture References by Timestamp

Timestamp	Topic	Scripture
03:17–04:41	Fear of Jesus' return and being "left behind"	Matthew 24:42–44 ; 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18 ; Titus 2:11–13
05:58–08:44	Could modern Israel's birth in 1948 fulfill biblical prophecy?	Isaiah 66:7–8 ; Matthew 24:32–35
08:44–12:58	Isaiah 40–66 in context: exile, Servant, restoration, nations and new creation	Isaiah 40:1–5 ; Isaiah 49:5–6 ; Isaiah 53:4–12 ; Isaiah 54:1–3 ; Isaiah 65:17–25
09:39–12:58	Jesus as Isaiah's Servant who restores Israel and brings salvation to the nations	Isaiah 49:5–6 ; Isaiah 52:13–53:12 ; Matthew 15:24
10:35–12:58	The nations incorporated into God's covenant family	Isaiah 56:6–8 ; Isaiah 60:1–3 ; Isaiah 66:18–21
12:30–13:39	Paul reads Isaiah's promises through Jesus and the new-covenant family	Galatians 3:7–9 ; Galatians 3:26–29 ; Galatians 4:21–31
15:29–16:05	Jesus teaches that the Scriptures point toward him	Luke 24:25–27 ; Luke 24:44–47
16:22–18:23	Eschatology as the completion of God's purposes, not merely predicting "end times"	Acts 2:16–21 ; Hebrews 1:1–2 ; 1 Peter 1:20
17:47–19:26	The New Testament says the "last days" have already begun	Acts 2:16–17 ; Hebrews 1:1–2 ; 1 John 2:18
18:23–19:26	Biblical end-time hope: Christ returns, resurrection, evil defeated, creation restored, God dwells with humanity	1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Revelation 20:10–15 ; Revelation 21:1–5
20:02–22:57	"This age" and "the age to come"; already/not-yet kingdom	Matthew 12:32 ; Mark 10:29–30 ; Ephesians 1:20–21
20:55–22:23	Eternal life as a present reality inaugurated by Jesus	John 5:24 ; John 17:3 ; 1 John 5:11–12
22:57–23:51	The church participates now in bringing kingdom life and restoration	Matthew 5:13–16 ; Matthew 6:9–10 ; 2 Corinthians 5:17–20

24:17–25:48	Historic Christian common ground about how the story ends	Acts 1:9–11 ; John 5:28–29 ; 1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Revelation 21:1–5
25:48–27:58	Final Christian hope is renewed creation, not abandonment of creation	Romans 8:18–25 ; 1 Corinthians 15:42–58 ; Revelation 21:1–5
27:58–30:30	What does “rapture” mean? Believers are caught up to meet Christ	1 Thessalonians 4:13–18
30:15–33:06	What Scripture explicitly says versus assumptions attached to “the Rapture”	1 Thessalonians 4:15–18 ; Scripture explicitly describes believers being caught up; a separate secret pre-tribulation removal is an interpretation, not something explicitly stated in this passage.
33:06–34:36	Christ’s return in 1 Thessalonians is public and triumphant, not described as secret	1 Thessalonians 4:13–18 ; 1 Corinthians 15:51–52
34:36–36:44	“Meet the Lord”: imagery of welcoming an arriving king or dignitary	1 Thessalonians 4:15–17 ; Matthew 25:1–10 ; Acts 28:14–16
35:26–36:44	The <i>parousia</i> : Paul identifies the gathering with Christ’s “coming”	1 Thessalonians 4:15–17 ; 1 Corinthians 15:22–23 ; 2 Thessalonians 2:1–2
37:14–37:59	Christ comes down and God’s dwelling comes to humanity	1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 ; Revelation 21:1–4
37:59–38:55	1 Thessalonians 4 was written to comfort grieving Christians with resurrection hope	1 Thessalonians 4:13–18
39:27–48:38	Testing inherited end-times systems against Scripture	Acts 17:10–11 ; 1 Thessalonians 5:20–21 ; 2 Timothy 2:15
48:42–50:27	Pre-tribulation, mid-tribulation/pre-wrath and post-tribulation views	Matthew 24:21–31 ; 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18 ; 2 Thessalonians 2:1–4 ; the ordering of these events is disputed among Christians.
50:27–54:05	Tribulation as a reality of the church age rather than necessarily a future seven-year period	Revelation 1:9 ; John 16:33 ; Acts 14:22

54:05–56:06	Imminence: Christians are commanded to be watchful and faithful	Matthew 24:42–51 ; Matthew 25:1–13 ; James 5:7–9
56:14–58:59	Revelation as “apocalypse”: an unveiling of spiritual reality	Revelation 1:1–3 ; Acts 9:1–19 ; Galatians 1:11–16
58:59–1:01:15	Revelation speaks to seven real churches suffering under empire	Revelation 1:4–11 ; Revelation 2:8–11 ; Revelation 17:1–6
59:33–1:00:53	Rome portrayed symbolically as Babylon/beastly empire; Satan as dragon; Jesus as victorious Lamb	Revelation 12:1–17 ; Revelation 13:1–10 ; Revelation 17:1–18 ; Revelation 5:5–10
1:00:36–1:01:15	Revelation’s future hope gives suffering Christians courage in the present	Revelation 21:1–7 ; Revelation 22:1–5
1:01:25–1:03:49	How Revelation uses Old Testament symbols, patterns and imagery	Daniel 7:1–14 ; Ezekiel 1:1–28 ; Revelation 12:1–9 ; Revelation 13:1–10
1:03:49–1:06:39	Prophecy calls people to present faithfulness, not merely future prediction	Isaiah 1:16–20 ; Jeremiah 7:1–15 ; Micah 6:6–8 ; Revelation 2:10
1:05:24–1:06:39	Symbolic language can communicate real truth: Jesus as the Lamb	John 1:29 ; Revelation 5:6–14
1:08:13–1:11:16	Are Revelation’s seals, trumpets and bowls chronological or recapitulations?	Revelation 6:1–17 ; Revelation 8:1–9:21 ; Revelation 15:1–16:21 ; recapitulation is an interpretation of Revelation’s structure.
1:11:16–1:12:26	Three apparent “endings” as evidence for recapitulation	Revelation 6:12–17 ; Revelation 11:15–19 ; Revelation 16:17–21
1:12:29–1:14:34	Tribulation and God’s wrath are not the same thing	John 16:33 ; Romans 5:3–5 ; 1 Thessalonians 5:9 ; Revelation 1:9
1:14:35–1:16:26	Let Scripture’s own patterns determine what should be read symbolically	Revelation 1:20 ; Revelation 5:6 ; Revelation 7:4–8
1:16:26–1:19:38	Preterist, futurist and idealist/symbolic approaches to Revelation	Revelation 1:1–3 ; Revelation 1:9 ; Revelation 22:6–7 ; these are interpretive frameworks rather than positions Scripture explicitly labels.

1:19:38–1:21:39	Revelation 20 and the thousand-year reign—the millennium	Revelation 20:1–6
1:21:12–1:23:43	Jesus is already described as reigning; is the “thousand years” symbolic?	Psalm 110:1–2 ; 1 Corinthians 15:24–28 ; Revelation 20:1–6 ; reading the thousand years symbolically is an interpretation.
1:23:43–1:26:17	Premillennialism, amillennialism and postmillennialism	Revelation 20:1–10 ; the relationship between Christ’s return and the millennium is disputed among Christians.
1:26:08–1:27:53	Common ground: Jesus wins, Satan loses, resurrection, judgment and restoration	1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Revelation 20:10–15 ; Revelation 21:1–5
1:26:27–1:27:53	New Testament passages describing Christ as presently reigning	1 Corinthians 15:24–28 ; Ephesians 1:20–23 ; Colossians 1:13–20 ; Hebrews 1:1–4 ; Revelation 1:5–6
1:28:02–1:29:29	What happens when a Christian dies versus the final Christian hope	Philippians 1:21–24 ; 2 Corinthians 5:6–8 ; Luke 23:39–43
1:29:15–1:31:16	Resurrection—not disembodied heaven—is presented as the final hope	1 Corinthians 15:12–26 ; 1 Corinthians 15:42–55 ; 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18 ; Revelation 21:1–5
1:31:27–1:35:34	John 14: “My Father’s house,” many rooms and Jesus preparing a place	John 14:1–4 ; John 14:15–24
1:33:30–1:35:34	Jesus’ departure, resurrection, ascension, the Spirit and God making his home with believers	John 14:16–20 ; John 14:23 ; John 16:5–15
1:35:34–1:37:24	God’s house as temple; Jesus, the Spirit-filled church and ultimately all creation as God’s dwelling	John 2:13–22 ; 1 Corinthians 3:16–17 ; Ephesians 2:19–22 ; Revelation 21:1–3
1:37:24–1:38:18	Golden streets and the holy city belong to new creation imagery, not a description of believers permanently living in heaven	Revelation 21:1–3 ; Revelation 21:21–27 ; Revelation 22:1–5

1:38:18–1:39:08	Is there one final “Antichrist”? John speaks of many antichrists	1 John 2:18–23 ; 1 John 4:1–3 ; 2 John 7 ; the word “antichrist” does not occur in Revelation.
1:39:08–1:40:36	End-times teaching should produce hope rather than fear	Titus 2:11–13 ; Romans 8:18–25 ; Revelation 21:1–5
1:40:36–1:41:48	Revelation gives courage to endure present suffering and tribulation	Matthew 24:13 ; Revelation 2:10–11 ; Revelation 12:10–11
1:41:12–1:42:21	The Bible’s ending: renewed creation under the reign of Jesus	1 Corinthians 15:24–28 ; Revelation 11:15 ; Revelation 21:1–5
1:41:48–1:42:21	Revelation was given for faithful endurance, not division over prediction charts	Revelation 1:9 ; Revelation 13:10 ; Revelation 14:12
1:42:23–1:43:08	Final summary: Jesus came, died, rose, reigns and will return; death dies and creation is renewed	1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Philippians 2:5–11 ; Revelation 21:1–5