

The Deep End — Episode 7: Scripture References by Timestamp

Timestamp	Topic	Scripture
08:47–12:31	The Bible assumes a real unseen spiritual realm alongside the visible world	Genesis 1:1 ; Colossians 1:16 ; 2 Corinthians 4:18
12:31–16:43	The spiritual realm as an unseen reality; moments when the “veil” is pulled back	2 Kings 6:15–17 ; Daniel 10:10–21 ; Revelation 4:1–11
16:43–17:23	Biblical writers picture heaven and earth using their ancient cosmological worldview	Genesis 1:6–10 ; Psalm 104:1–9
17:23–18:02	People may unknowingly encounter angels	Hebrews 13:1–2 ; Genesis 18:1–8 ; Genesis 19:1–3
18:02–20:02	Christianity requires taking the spiritual realm seriously	Ephesians 6:10–12 ; Colossians 1:15–17
20:02–23:04	Scripture describes more spiritual beings than simply “angels and demons”	Psalm 89:5–7 ; Isaiah 6:1–7 ; Ezekiel 10:1–22 ; Ephesians 6:12
23:04–27:03	Biblical “angels” are messengers; angel describes a role rather than necessarily a species	Genesis 16:7–13 ; Numbers 22:22–35 ; Luke 1:26–38
27:03–30:40	Cherubim are throne guardians, not Renaissance-style winged babies	Genesis 3:24 ; Exodus 25:18–22 ; Ezekiel 10:1–22
30:40–34:20	Seraphim and other heavenly beings don't fit our familiar human-with-wings image	Isaiah 6:1–7 ; Revelation 4:6–8
34:20–38:36	Biblical descriptions of spiritual beings use strange imagery that should not automatically be flattened into literal anatomy	Ezekiel 1:4–28 ; Isaiah 6:1–7 ; Revelation 4:6–8

38:36–41:04	“Angel” is fundamentally a messenger/job description; Scripture has broader categories for spiritual beings	Psalm 103:20–21 ; Hebrews 1:13–14 ; Luke 7:24
41:04–43:42	Scripture's vocabulary includes angels, cherubim, seraphim, sons of God, hosts, holy ones, rulers, authorities, powers, and “gods”	Psalm 82:1–8 ; Psalm 89:5–7 ; Ephesians 6:12
42:17–44:30	<i>Elohim</i> can refer to Yahweh or to other inhabitants of the spiritual realm depending on context	Psalm 82:1 ; Psalm 86:8–10 ; Deuteronomy 10:17
44:30–46:05	The medium at Endor describes the deceased Samuel with the word <i>elohim</i>	1 Samuel 28:3–20 , especially 1 Samuel 28:13
46:05–49:28	Psalm 82 uses <i>elohim</i> for Yahweh and for other beings while maintaining Yahweh's uniqueness	Psalm 82:1–8 ; Deuteronomy 6:4 ; Isaiah 45:5–7
48:07–49:28	Other <i>elohim</i> are not Yahweh's equals: Yahweh is the unique, uncreated Creator	Deuteronomy 10:17 ; Psalm 89:6–8 ; Isaiah 44:6–8 ; Colossians 1:16
49:28–52:42	Why this spiritual worldview can sound unfamiliar to modern Christians	Ephesians 6:12 ; Colossians 2:15
52:42–54:24	Does acknowledging multiple <i>elohim</i> amount to polytheism? Yahweh remains incomparable Creator and King	Deuteronomy 6:4 ; Deuteronomy 10:17 ; Psalm 95:3 ; Isaiah 40:25–26
54:24–55:26	Spiritual rulers associated with nations: Michael, Persia, and Greece	Daniel 10:12–21

55:26–57:31	Deuteronomy 32:8 and the nations divided according to the “sons of God”	Deuteronomy 32:7–9 ; Genesis 11:1–9
57:31–59:13	Psalm 82: God judges other <i>elohim</i> for ruling unjustly	Psalm 82:1–8 ; Daniel 10:20–21
59:13–1:01:36	Alternative readings of the “sons of God” and biblical language about Yahweh as God above gods	Deuteronomy 10:17 ; Deuteronomy 32:8–9 ; Psalm 95:3
1:01:36–1:03:50	Samuel, the medium of Endor, “ghosts,” and necromancy	1 Samuel 28:3–20 ; Deuteronomy 18:9–14
1:04:32–1:06:00	Yahweh pictured as King surrounded by a heavenly assembly/council	Psalm 89:5–8 ; Psalm 82:1
1:06:00–1:07:32	Are Psalm 82's “gods” heavenly beings or human judges?	Psalm 82:1–8 ; John 10:34–36 ; Job 1:6–12 ; Job 38:4–7
1:07:32–1:08:12	Daniel's heavenly courtroom: multiple thrones, Ancient of Days, heavenly court	Daniel 7:9–14
1:08:12–1:11:10	Micaiah sees Yahweh's throne and the heavenly host deliberating over Ahab	1 Kings 22:19–23
1:11:10–1:14:31	Why would an omniscient God have a heavenly council? God chooses to share his rule	1 Kings 22:19–23 ; Psalm 103:19–21 ; Daniel 7:9–10
1:12:46–1:14:31	Do heavenly beings have free will and the capacity to rebel?	Psalm 82:1–8 ; 2 Peter 2:4 ; Jude 6
1:14:31–1:17:15	“Every family in heaven and on earth”: are spiritual beings God's heavenly family?	Ephesians 3:10–15 ; Job 1:6 ; Job 38:7

1:17:15–1:18:23	Jesus as Son of Man receives the kingdom and dominion over all powers	Daniel 7:9–14 ; Matthew 28:18 ; Ephesians 1:20–23
1:18:23–1:19:33	Jesus' ministry confronts demonic powers, culminating in their defeat at the cross	Mark 1:21–28 ; Luke 11:20–22 ; Colossians 2:13–15
1:19:33–1:20:25	Jesus' wilderness testing as part of his confrontation with the powers	Matthew 4:1–11 ; Luke 4:1–13
1:20:25–1:21:59	Jesus' victory interpreted as a greater Exodus: freeing people from enslaving powers	Exodus 12:12 ; Luke 9:28–31 ; Colossians 1:13–14 ; Colossians 2:15
1:22:06–1:23:36	God doesn't need partners but repeatedly chooses to accomplish his purposes through created beings	Genesis 1:26–28 ; Genesis 12:1–3 ; Exodus 3:7–12 ; Matthew 28:18–20
1:23:36–1:25:20	Humans and spiritual beings are distinct parts of God's created order	Psalm 8:3–8 ; Hebrews 2:5–9
1:24:17–1:26:06	Humans do not become angels when they die	Hebrews 1:13–14 ; Hebrews 2:5–9 ; 1 Corinthians 15:42–49
1:26:06–1:30:34	Hold reconstructed details of the spiritual realm with humility	Deuteronomy 29:29 ; 1 Corinthians 13:9–12 ; Acts 17:11
1:29:10–1:31:25	Scripture gives glimpses rather than a complete encyclopedia of the unseen realm	Deuteronomy 29:29 ; Colossians 2:15 ; Ephesians 6:12
1:31:25–1:32:28	Setup for the next episode: What went wrong? Where did Satan, demons, and spiritual rebellion come from?	Genesis 3:1–15 ; Genesis 6:1–4 ; 2 Peter 2:4 ; Jude 6