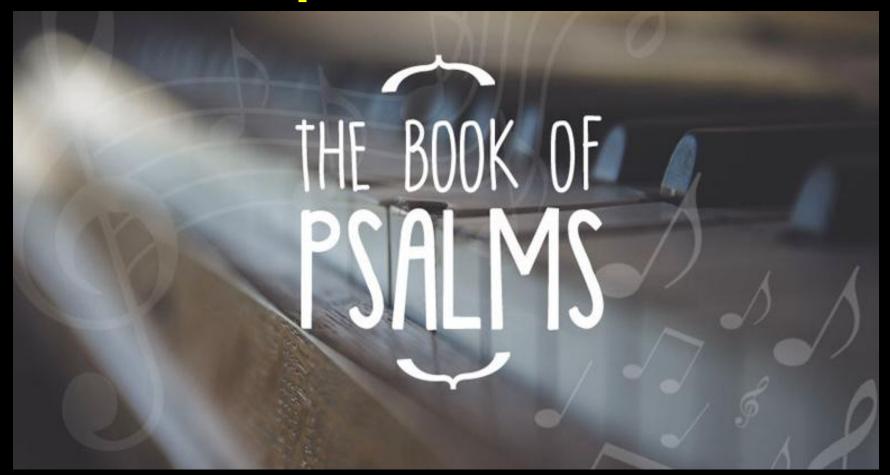
Psalms - Jesus & Remnant: Worship and Trust in God





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Learn from the Past > Understand the Present > Prepare for the Future



Inreach & Outreach Resource



This booklet is an eye opener of what's happening in the world.

This 40 page A5 size booklet has the key aspects of the –

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE.

It's available at the cost of printing & postage for bulk orders.

PDF is available on ProphecyLive.org



Enter The Ark of Hope

The Great Controversy between God and Satan is primarily over

"WORSHIP"

Who will you Choose?



Get into the Ark Sanctuary





And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them.

Exodus 25:8

Psalms 77:13



Health Snippet – Taro Root

Health Benefits of Taro Root (Seek Medical Advice) Taro root has a brown outer skin and white flesh with purple specks throughout scientific name: Colocasia esculenta. When cooked, it has a mildly sweet taste and a texture similar potato. One cup (132 grams) of cooked taro has: 187 calories, Protein 1g, Fat 1g, Fiber: 6.7g, Manganese: 30%, Vit B6: 22%, Vit E: 19% Potassium: 18%, Copper: 13%, Vit C: 11%, Phosphorus: 10%, Magnesium: 10%, etc...

- 1. It contains two types of carbohydrates that are beneficial for blood sugar management: fibre and resistant starch.
- 2. The fibre and resistant starch also help reduce your risk of heart disease and has cholesterol-lowering effects.
- 3. Contains polyphenols that have various health benefits, including the potential to reduce cancer risk.
- 4. The fibre and resistant starch helps management of body weight and also body fat and belly fat.
- 5. The body does not digest or absorb fibre & resistant starch, so they remain in your intestines beneficial for gut health.
- 6. Taro contains nutrients that can support healthy vision.
- 7. The Vit C content in taro is beneficial for immune function. Side effects: burning and stinging sensation in mouth & throat

Health Benefits of Taro Root Organic





Helps to improve skin health



Strengthens immune system



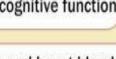
Lowers risk of developing diabetes



Reduces risk of lung and oral cancer



Beneficial in increasing cognitive function



Helps to prevent anemia and boost blood circulation



Prevents excess gas, bloating, cramping and constipation



Helps to relieve stress and pressure on blood vessels and arteries



Boosts vision and reduces risk of macular degeneration or cataract



Dietary Fiber 20% Thiamin 79

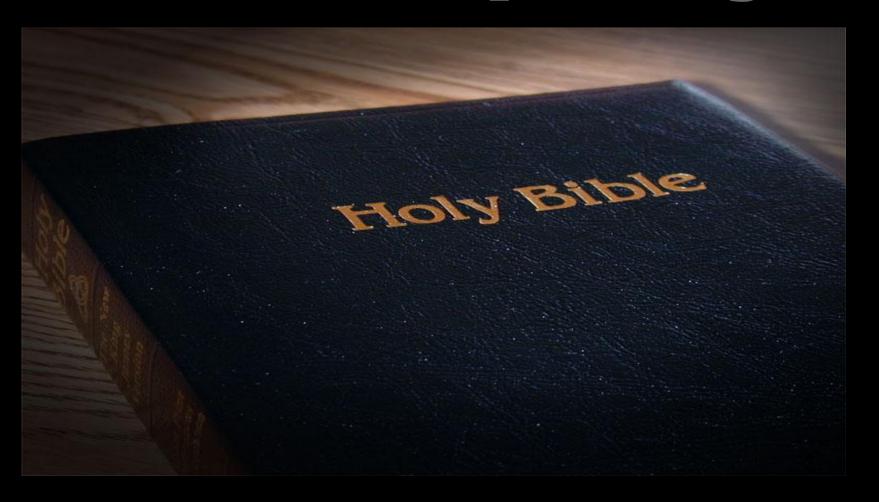
Protein 1% Minerals*

Manganèse 229 Potassium 14% Copper 10%

Magnesium 8%

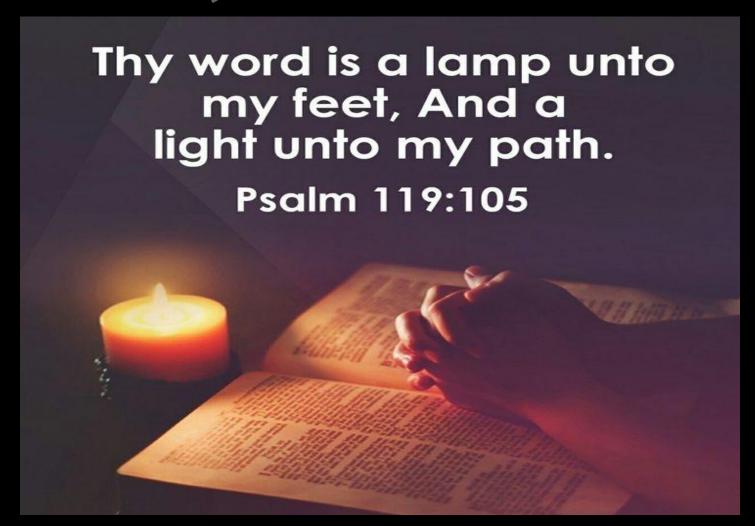


Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?



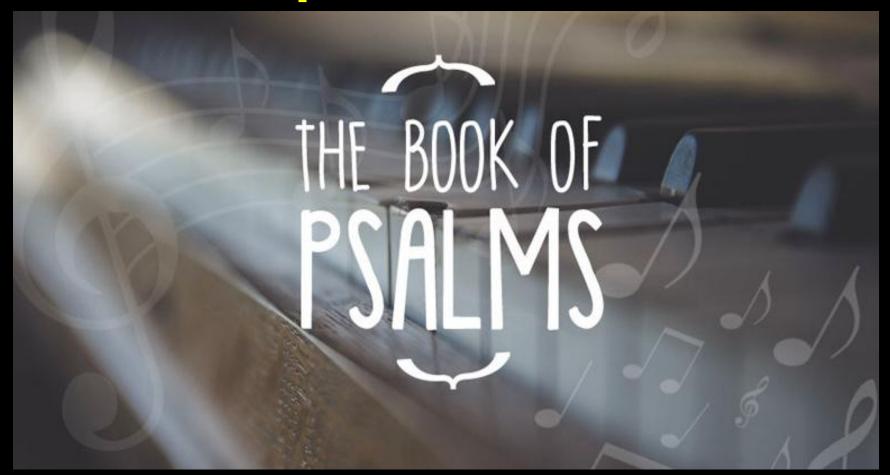


Yes, we Can!





Psalms - Jesus & Remnant: Worship and Trust in God





Introduction

The key theme of the book of Psalms is worship and trust in God, expressed through both joyful praise and lament during difficult times.

Psalms explore the majesty of God, His steadfast love, and His power as Creator and Redeemer, while also providing a way for individuals to express a full range of emotions, including their fears and struggles, in prayer.

The book serves as a guide for believers to communicate their faith, hopes, and pain to God.



Introduction

Praise and Thanksgiving: Psalms repeatedly call for joyful worship and express thankfulness for God's goodness, mercy, and past actions. They celebrate God's creation and His majesty.

Trust and Refuge: A central idea is to trust God in all circumstances, viewing Him as a refuge and strength during times of trouble. This includes acknowledging human frailty and the transience of life.

Lament and Prayer: The Psalms are known for their raw honesty, where individuals can voice their pain, fears, and doubts to God. This includes the lament, where people express their suffering, and penitence, where they confess their sins.



Introduction

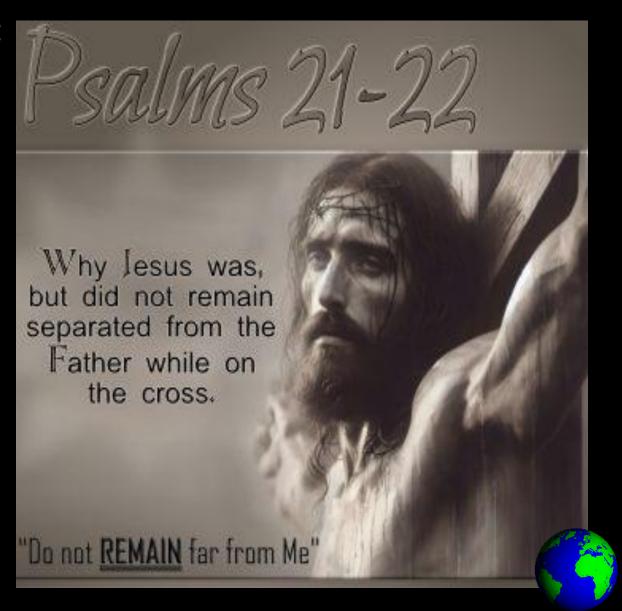
God's Steadfast Love and Faithfulness:

The concept of God's unfailing love and mercy is a consistent thread throughout the book, mentioned numerous times.

God's Sovereignty and Righteousness:

Psalms affirm God's supreme authority over creation and His role as both a righteous judge and a loving king.

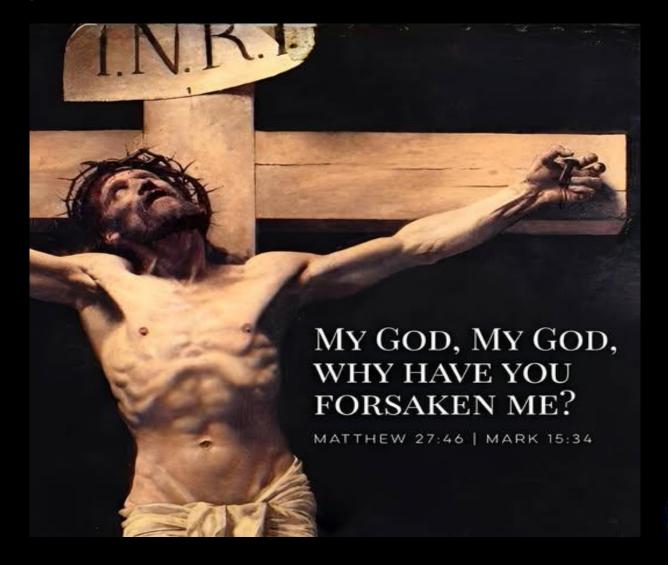
The Messiah and Deliverance: The Psalms anticipate the coming of the Messiah and God's ultimate deliverance for His people from both sin and the grave.



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms The Cry of Dereliction

1. Psalm 22:1 - Jesus utters these exact words from the cross: "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?".

The Bible verse "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" is found in the Gospels of Matthew 27:46; Mark 15:34





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Mocked by Enemies

2. Psalm 22:7-8 - The psalmist describes being mocked with jeers like "He trusts in the Lord; let him deliver him," which was fulfilled as people taunted Jesus on the cross.

The Bible verse "He trusts in the Lord; let him deliver him," is found in Matthew 27:43



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Pierced Hands and Feet

3. Psalm 22:16 - This psalm describes the physical agony of crucifixion centuries before the practice was common, explicitly mentioning pierced hands and feet.

The verse about the nails in Christ's hands and feet is found in Luke 24:39.



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Casting Lots for Clothing

4. Psalm 22:18 - Soldiers divided Jesus' garments and cast lots for his tunic, directly fulfilling this specific prophecy.

They said therefore among themselves, "Let us not tear it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be," is found in John 19:23-24



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Given Vinegar to Drink

5. Psalm 69:21 - While on the cross and thirsty, Jesus was given vinegar to drink, a detail mentioned in this psalm.

Jesus was offered vinegar to drink at his crucifixion, as recorded in Matthew 27:34





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Betrayal by a Friend

6. Psalm 41:9 - The passage about a trusted friend who "eats my bread has lifted his heel against me" is applied to Judas Iscariot's betrayal of Jesus.

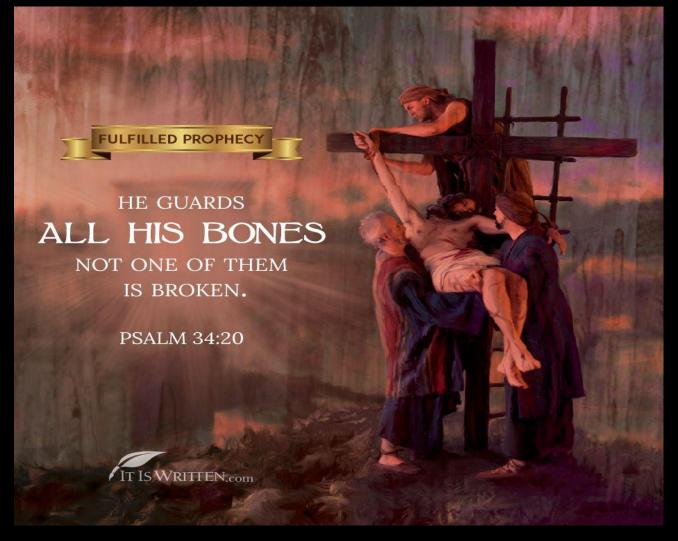
Jesus speaks of Judas Iscariot's betrayal, fulfilling the prophecy of the Old Testament psalm. John 13:18



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Bones not Broken

7. Psalm 34:20 - This verse says no bone of the righteous one will be broken, which was fulfilled when the soldiers did not break Jesus' legs.

When the soldiers came to Jesus and saw that he was already dead, "they brake not his legs" is found in John 19:33





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Resurrection from the Dead

8. Psalm 16:10 - The promise that God's "Holy One" will not "see corruption" (decay in the grave) is found in this verse.

Thou shalt not give thine holy one to see corruption cited by the Apostle Peter as a direct prophecy of Jesus' resurrection. Acts 2:27 and Acts 13:35





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Seated at God's Right Hand

9. Psalm 110:1 - Jesus himself used this psalm ("The Lord said to my Lord, 'Sit at my right hand...") to point to his divine nature and his future position of authority in heaven.

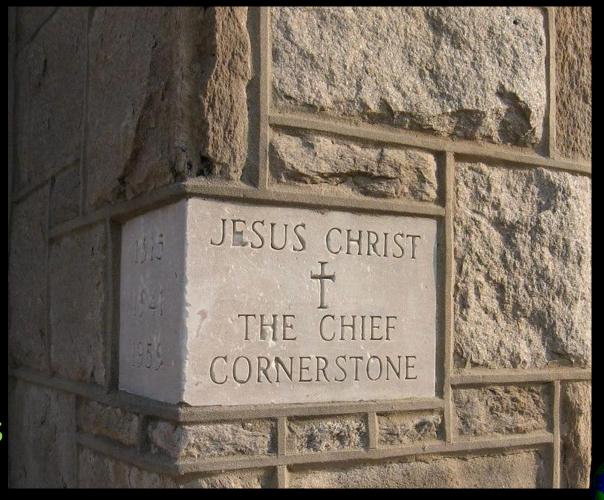
This verse is referenced throughout the New Testament, including in passages such as Matthew 22:44, Mark 12:36, Luke 20:42–43, Acts 2:34–35, and Hebrews 1:13.



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms The Chief Cornerstone

10. Psalm 118:22 - The stone that the builders rejected becoming the cornerstone is a powerful image Jesus used to describe his rejection and subsequent foundational role in God's spiritual building.

The "chief cornerstone" verse in the of the New Testament is Ephesians 2:20





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Ascension into Heaven

11. Psalm 68:18 - This psalm foretold the Messiah's ascension on high and giving gifts to men, which Paul applies to Christ's ascension and the giving of the Holy Spirit and spiritual gifts to the church.

The Bible verse that directly describes Jesus Ascension into Heaven is Acts 1:9; Mark 16:19



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms The Son of God and Eternal King

12. Psalm 2:7 - God declares of the Anointed King, "You are my Son; today I have begotten you," a verse that applies to Jesus as proof of his divine Sonship and eternal kingdom.

This declaration made by God about Jesus Christ is found in the book of Hebrews 1:5 and Acts 13:33





1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Zeal for God's House

13. Psalm 69:9 - When Jesus cleared the temple courts of merchants, his disciples remembered this verse: "Zeal for your house will consume me".

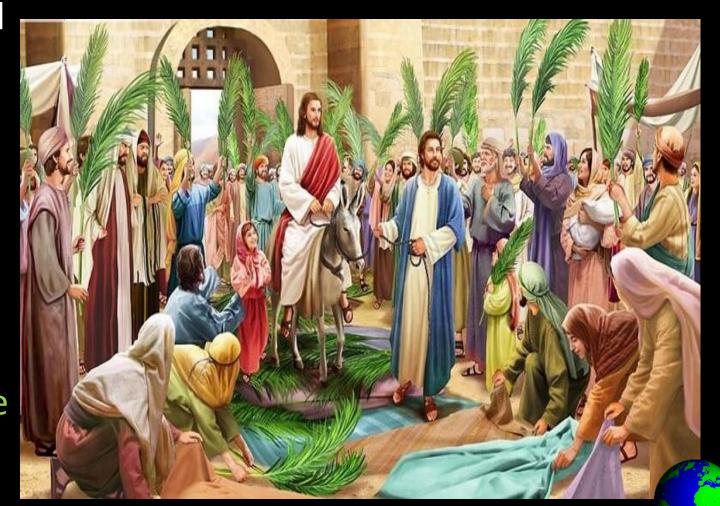
Jesus clearing the temple courts of merchants are found in John 2:15–16, Matthew 21:12–13, Mark 11:15 and Luke 19:45



1 - Jesus in the book of Psalms Praise from Infants

14. Psalm 8:2 - Jesus pointed to the praise he received from children during his triumphal entry into Jerusalem as a fulfilment of "Out of the mouth of infants and nursing babies you have prepared praise".

Jesus quotes this in response to the chief priests and scribes in Matthew 21:16



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms The Perfect Man

1. Psalms 1 - The Blessed Man is contrasted to the Ungodly Man:

vv. 1, 2 — Practice of the Blessed Man (v. 1 negative; v. 2 positive)

v. 3 — Power of the Blessed Man ("Rivers of water" is the Word of God.)

vv. 4-6 — Permanency of the Blessed Man (Ungodly will perish; the Lord knows the way of the righteous.)

Two Men — Two Ways — Two Destinies



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Rebellious man

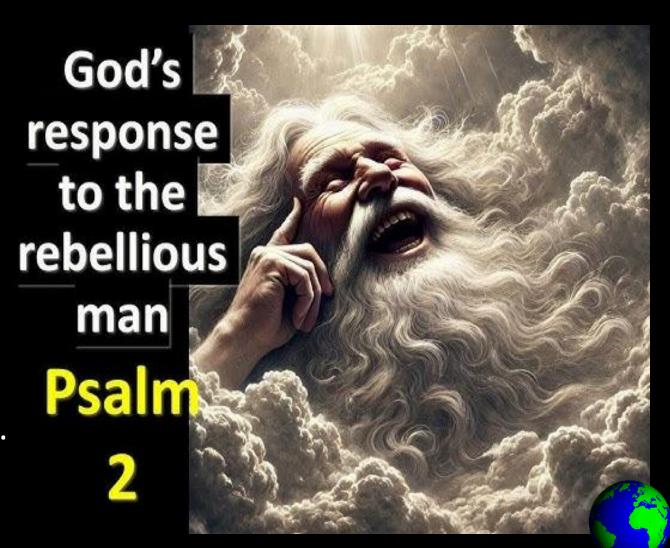
2. Psalms 2 - Drama of the ages: man's rebellion against God.

vv. 1-3 — shows the peoples and rulers raging against God and Christ.

vv. 4-6 — reveals that God the Father is unmoved by this ridiculous rebellion of man.

vv. 7-9 — God the Son asserts His authority to carry through the decree because of His resurrection.

vv. 10-12 — God the Holy Spirit invites men to accept the Savior.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfect Man rejected

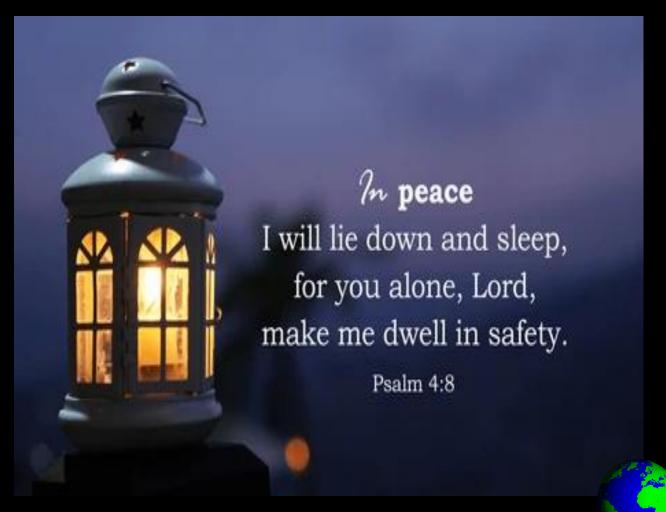
3. Psalms 3 - Morning prayer. The trials of the godly in Israel. Since trials are common to all of God's people, the comfort is for all also. The reference is directly to the time of trouble (Psalm 3:1)





2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Conflict between Seed of woman and serpent

4. Psalms 4 - Evening prayer (to be sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments). This is the plea of the Son of man and those who plead in His name.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfect Man in midst of enemies

5. Psalms 5 -Morning prayer (v. 3). This is a cry of the godly in the time of great trouble. They seek a refuge (vv. 7, 8).



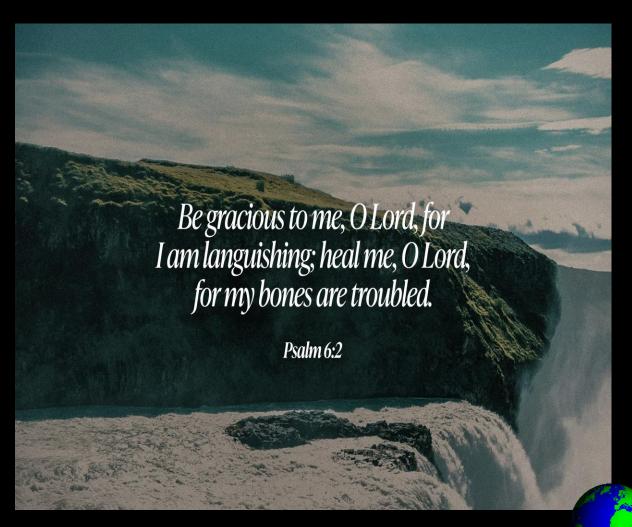
When you kneel down in front of God, He stands up for you and when He stands up for you no one can stand against you. So let God be the pillar of your life.

Hearken unto the voice of my cry, my King, and my God: for unto thee will I pray.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfect Man in midst of chastisement

6. Psalms 6 - Darkness, distress, and death. The first penitential psalm. Trials produce a broken spirit. The plea of David is that God will judge him in mercy and not anger.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfect Man in midst of false witnesses

7. Psalms 7 - Cry for revenge. Cush, the Benjamite, may be Saul. This is prophetically the cry of the remnant during the Great Tribulation.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Enemy and Antichrist conflict; final deliverance

8. Psalm 11: Testing of the righteous (v. 5).

Psalm 12: The godly in the midst of the godlessness of the Great Tribulation.

Psalm 13: The desperate plight of David mirrors the plight of God's people in the Great Tribulation (vv. 1, 3).

Psalm 14: Depravity of man in the last days — atheistic (v. 1), filthy and rebellious (v. 3). He pleads for deliverance (v. 7).

Psalm 15: Those who shall enter the kingdom. The question is asked (v. 1) and answered (vv. 2-5).



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Christ in midst of His people, sanctifying them to God

9. Psalm 23: Psalm of an old shepherd (see author's booklet by the same name). One must know the Shepherd of Psalm 22 and have walked with Him in life to know intimately Psalm 23. "My sheep hear my voice" (John 10:27).

vv. 1, 2 — Revelation of the sanctuary of the Shepherd's soul.

vv. 3, 4 — Record of the musings of the Shepherd's mind.

vv. 5, 6 — Reflection of the happiness and hope of the Shepherd's heart.

Psalm 22	Psalm 23	Psalm 24
The Good Shepherd	The Great Shepherd	The Chief Shepherd
John 10:11	Hebrews 13:20	1 Peter 5:4
Cross	Shepherd's Crook	Crown
Savior	Satisfier	Sovereign
Foundation	Manifestation	Expectation
Dying	Living	Coming
Past	Present	Future
Gives His life	Gives His love	Gives His light

2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms The future of God's remnant

10. Psalms 25-41 - This series of these Psalms primarily records David's personal experience, but they also look to the future when the godly remnant is in trouble.

For the comfort of believers today, they contain the balm of Gilead.

It closes on the high hope of the resurrection.



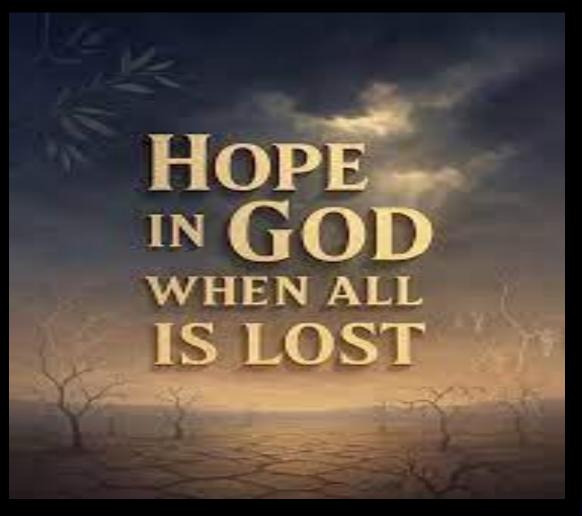


2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Israel's ruin

11. Psalms 42-49 - This series of 7 psalms by the sons of Korah are prophetic pictures of Israel in the last days.

Heart cry of the remnant and applicable to the redeemed of all ages.

It concludes with the heart cry of hope for deliverance.





2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Israel's Redeemer

12. Psalm 50: Judgment. God judges His people (vv. 7-15). God judges the wicked (vv. 16-23).

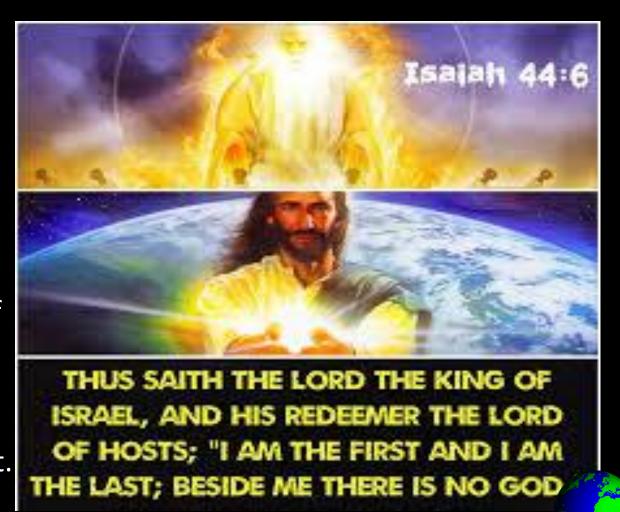
Psalm 51: David's great penitential psalm when Nathan pointed the accusing finger with the words, "Thou art the man"

Psalm 52: Mighty man of mischief — Antichrist.

Psalm 53: Antichrist denies the existence of God.

Psalm 54: A cry of faith in the times of Antichrist.

Psalm 55: The darkest days under Antichrist. Notice the deception of Antichrist (v. 21).



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms "Michtam" (engraven; permanent) psalms

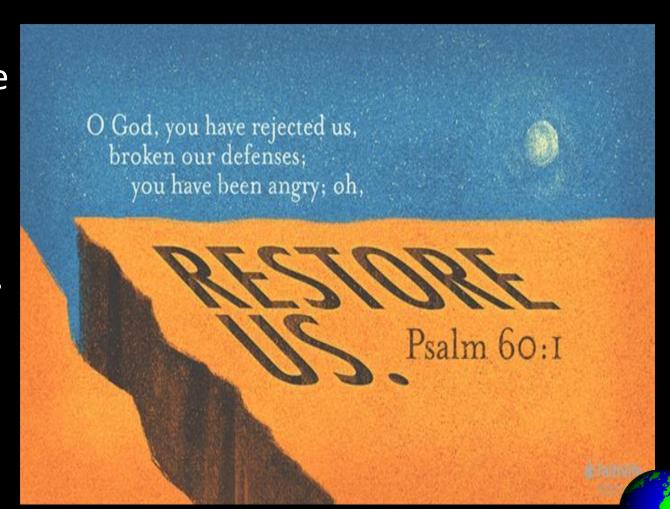
13. Psalm 56: Deep trouble. Souls of the saints are laid bare during the Great Tribulation.

Psalm 57: Cry for mercy.

Psalm 58: Rebuke of unrighteousness (lawlessness).

Psalm 59: God's people surrounded by enemies.

Psalm 60: Confession and victory for God's people.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Israel's redemption

14. Psalm 61: Cry and confidence of the godly.

Psalm 62: The "only" psalm It expresses great confidence.

Psalm 63: Thirst for the Water of Life (God).

Psalm 64: The wicked win, then God judges them.

Psalm 65: Song of the Millennium.

Psalm 66: Song (v. 1) and prayer (vv. 18, 19).

Psalm 67: Blessing and praise for the Millennium.

Psalm 68: Song of deliverance that ushers in the

kingdom

Psalm 69: The silent years in the life of Christ.

Psalm 70: Urgent cry for deliverance

Psalm 71: The suffering Savior. Jesus aged on the cross (v. 9).

Psalm 72: David speaks to Solomon. The King and the kingdom are coming (vv. 11, 17, 19).



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Darkness and Dawn (Sanctuary in View)

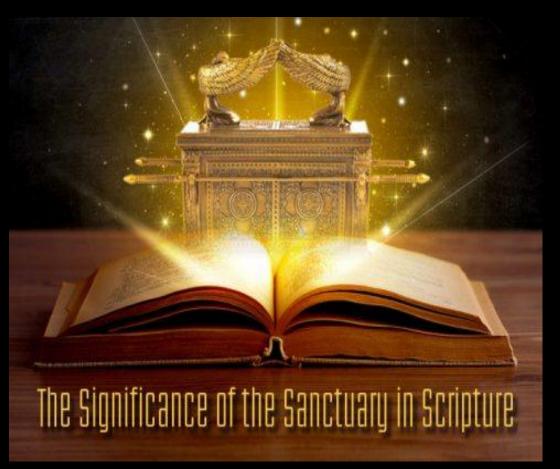
15. Psalm 73: Perplexity about prosperity. Why does God permit the wicked to prosper (vv. 3-9)? The answer is found in the sanctuary (v. 17). The state of the wicked is temporary; they are brought down suddenly (vv. 18, 19).

Psalm 74: A cry for deliverance when the temple is defiled by the enemy (vv. 7, 19).

Psalm 75: God answers the plea of Psalm 74. Help comes from God (vv. 6, 7).

Psalm 76: Prophetic of the Messiah upon the throne, and the temple open for worship.

Psalm 77: Perplexity about the mercy and goodness of God (v. 9). The answer again is in the sanctuary (v. 13). History reveals that God does not forget (vv. 11-20).





2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Darkness and Dawn (Sanctuary in View)

16. Psalm 78: The history of Israel from Moses to David.

Psalm 79: Future of Israel in the Great Tribulation. The temple is defiled (v. 1).

Psalm 80: Plea to the Shepherd of Israel to lead them again. The Shepherd is at God's right hand (v. 17).

Psalm 81: God's answer to the plea of Psalm 80. The trumpet of praise is blown (v. 3).

Psalm 82: God is in the midst of His people (the Shekinah glory in the tabernacle). He judges the judges of the people.

Psalm 83: Prayer for God to deliver His people from their enemies. Imprecatory prayer (vv. 9-12) is a cry for justice.





2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Looking to the future

17. Psalm 84: Deep desire for God's house that they might look upon the face of "thine anointed" (v. 9).

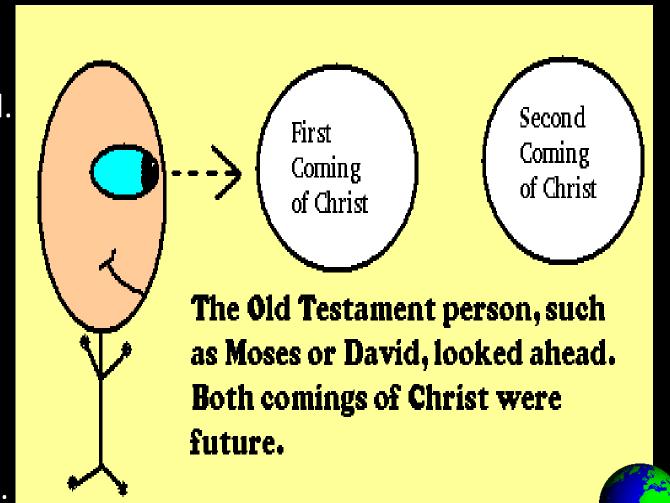
Psalm 85: Future restoration of Israel. Kingdom blessing (v. 10).

Psalm 86: David prays for the future kingdom (vv. 8, 9).

Psalm 87: The nations will come to Jerusalem to worship.

Psalm 88: Dirge of gloom, a lamentation. This is the darkest wail of woe in the Book of Psalms. The one ray of hope is "Lord God of my salvation" (v. 1).

Psalm 89: Song of the faithfulness of God in keeping the Davidic Covenant.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Peril and Protection of Pilgrims

18. Psalm 90: Dirge of death and darkness by Moses. Moses witnesses the deaths of 1 1/2 million Israelites who came with him out of Egypt but perish in the wilderness. The wilderness becomes a vast cemetery. "Secret sin on earth is open scandal in heaven" (v. 8).

Psalm 91: Messianic psalm (cp. vv. 11, 12 with Matthew 4:6). Song of life and light. Saints of all ages turn here for help and hope.

Psalm 92: Song of praise for the sabbath day. Verse 1 is the theme. "Most High" is a kingdom phrase.

Psalm 93: Song of sheer praise because the King is reigning.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Kingdom songs of celebration

19. Psalm 94: A call upon God to intervene in righteousness against the wicked. A cry from the remnant in the time of trouble preceding the kingdom.

Psalm 95: Song of sheer joy because the king is reigning.

Psalm 96: A hymn to Him. He fulfils prophecy, ends idolatry, banishes Satan — creation rejoices.

Psalm 97: Joy to the world, the Lord has come. This is not a hymn of His 1st coming but of His 2nd coming.

Psalm 98: Second stanza of the new song of worship.

Psalm 99: Song to the king whose throne is a throne of grace and mercy (v. 1).

Psalm 100: Note the rendering: "It is he that hath made us, and...we are his" (v. 3).





2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Praise to the King

20. Psalm 101: Song to the King who rules in righteousness and judgment.

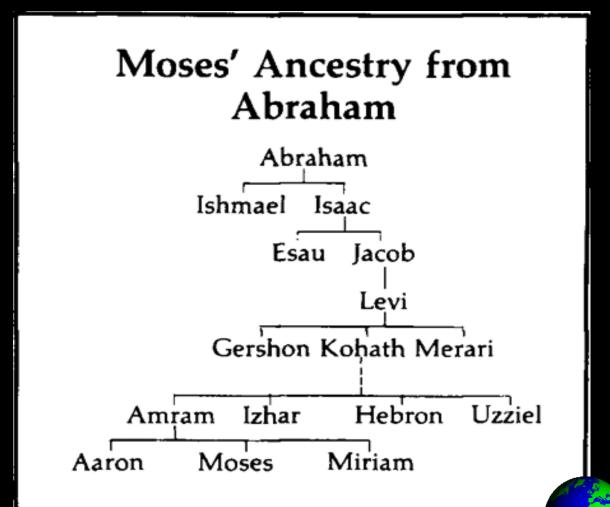
Psalm 102: Prayer of trouble and sorrow. He can sympathize with His people.

Psalm 103: Great psalm of praise for the tender mercies of God.

Psalm 104: Hymn to God in nature because He is Creator. Psalm of creation.

Psalm 105: Hymn to God in history from Abraham to Moses. Psalm of providence.

Psalm 106: Hymn to God in history, confessing Israel's failure and God's faithfulness. It is the psalm of pilgrims in the wilderness of this world.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfection and Praise of the Word of God

21. Psalm 107: Song of the wandering Jew when he re-enters the promised land.

Psalm 108: Israel's praise and possessions.

Psalm 109: Messianic psalm — the humiliation of Christ. The Judas Iscariot psalm.

Psalm 110: Messianic psalm — the exaltation of Christ (v. 1, cp. Matthew 22:44; Acts 2:34, 35; Hebrews 1:13; 10:12, 13; also v. 4, cp. Hebrews 5:6; 6:20; 7:21).

Psalm 111: Hallelujah for the works of God.

Psalm 112: Hallelujah for the righteousness of God (v. 6). "Blessed with all earthly blessings" — a perfect acrostic.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfection and Praise of the Word of God (cont'd)

22. Psalm 113: A hallelujah chorus to God as Creator and Redeemer.

Psalm 114: God leads His dear children along.

Psalm 115: Glory to God because He is the opposite of the idols of the heathen (vv. 3-8).

Psalm 116: Love song because God swallows' death in victory (vv. 3-15).

Psalm 117: Hallelujah because all nations and peoples will praise God.

Psalm 118: Messianic psalm — the hymn sung before Christ and His disciples went out into the Mount of Olives.

Psalm 119: Praise to the Word of God: designated word, saying, way, testimonies, judgments, precepts, commandments, law, statutes, and faithfulness.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfection and Praise of the Word of God (cont'd)

23. Psalm 120: Chanted as the pilgrim march to Jerusalem began.

Psalm 121: Hills about Jerusalem come into view.

Psalm 122: Jerusalem comes into view (v. 2).

Psalm 123: The temple comes into view; the pilgrims turn their eyes to God in hope.

Psalm 124: They come in sight of the grace of God and offer a prayer of thanksgiving.

Psalm 125: They come in sight of Mt. Zion. The pilgrims arrive in the security of Jerusalem. Assurance is the theme of their song.

Psalm 126: A song for the return after the Babylonian captivity. They look to the future for a larger deliverance.

Psalm 127: The vanity of building without God.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Perfection and Praise of the Word of God (cont'd)

24. Psalm 128: The family is come to Jerusalem to worship.

Psalm 129: The pilgrim reviews his youth and the hand of God upon him.

Psalm 130: The pilgrim cries out of the depths and thanks God for forgiveness.

Psalm 131: Childlike faith and simplicity of the pilgrim.

Psalm 132: Messianic psalm (v. 11, cp. Luke 1:32, 33; Acts 2:30).

Psalm 133: The pilgrim thanks God for the fellowship of other brethren who have come up to Jerusalem.

Psalm 134: Pilgrim stands in the temple and lifts his voice in praise with the multitude.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Praise of God

25. Psalm 135: Israel praises God for the deliverance of the past.

Psalm 136: Praise of His mercy — in creation, in redemption, in fighting enemies, and for the future glory.

Psalm 137: By the canals of Babylon. It is the experience of the captives away from home and in slavery.

Psalm 138: A song of wholehearted praise; Worship by the redeemed.

Psalm 139: A song of praise to the attributes of God.

Psalm 140: Prophetic prayer for deliverance from "the evil man".

Psalm 141: David sends out an SOS. The application is to the remnant in the final struggle against evil.

Psalm 142: The sufferings of Christ, although some of David's suffering resulted from his own sin.



2 - Remnant in the book of Psalms Praise of God (cont'd)

26. Psalm 143: Prayer of David to the faithfulness, righteousness, and lovingkindness of God.

Psalm 144: David's praise to God because of who He is; his prayer is for the same reason.

Psalm 145: Praise of David to God because of who He is and what He does. It looks forward to the praise of the redeemed and restored remnant in the kingdom.

Psalm 146: "Praise ye the Lord" (v. 1) — a praise to God for His goodness.

Psalm 147: He is Creator, Preserver, and Keeper.

Psalm 148: A chorus of all God's created intelligences in the heavens and in the earth.

Psalm 149: A chorus because the kingdom has come through redemption by blood and judgment by power.

Psalm 150: A chorus with orchestra — singing and playing of instruments. Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth has come in the person of the King.



3 - Lessons from the Book of Psalms

Sovereignty: The Remnant learns that their existence and preservation are a result of God's grace and sovereign choice, not their own works or numbers. They are to find comfort and assurance in God's unfailing mercy and that His purposes will not be thwarted.

Obedience to God's Law: A defining characteristic of the Remnant is keeping God's commandments. The Psalms (Psalms 119) emphasize that God's law is a transcript of His character, and obedience is a manifestation of love for Him, not a means of earning salvation.



It's about WORSHIP and who we choose to OBEY!



3 - Lessons from the Book of Psalms

Reflection of God's Character: The ultimate goal for the Remnant is to have God's character (His "name") inscribed in their minds and hearts. This transformation happens by "beholding" Christ and His sacrifice, leading to a life that reflects His love and righteousness.

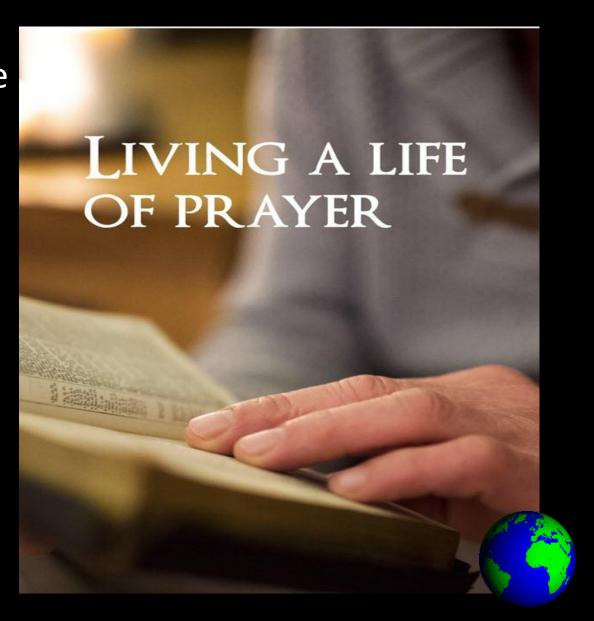
Mission to Proclaim God's Glory: The Remnant has a mission to reveal and proclaim God's glory (His character and worth) to the world, much like ancient Israel was called to be a light to the nations. This involves sharing the "everlasting gospel" and the three angels' messages of Revelation 14, which are seen as connected to the themes found in the Psalms.



3 - Lessons from the Book of Psalms

Trust and Hope Amidst Turmoil: The Psalms offer solace and strength to the Remnant, who live in a time of widespread apostasy and global turmoil. Passages like Psalm 46 ("God is our refuge and strength") assure them of divine protection and the ultimate triumph of God's kingdom.

Life of Prayer and Humility: The Remnant is called to cultivate a lifestyle of daily communion with God, approaching Him with reverence and humility. The Psalms guide believers in expressing all human emotions, from lament to joy, in prayer to God.



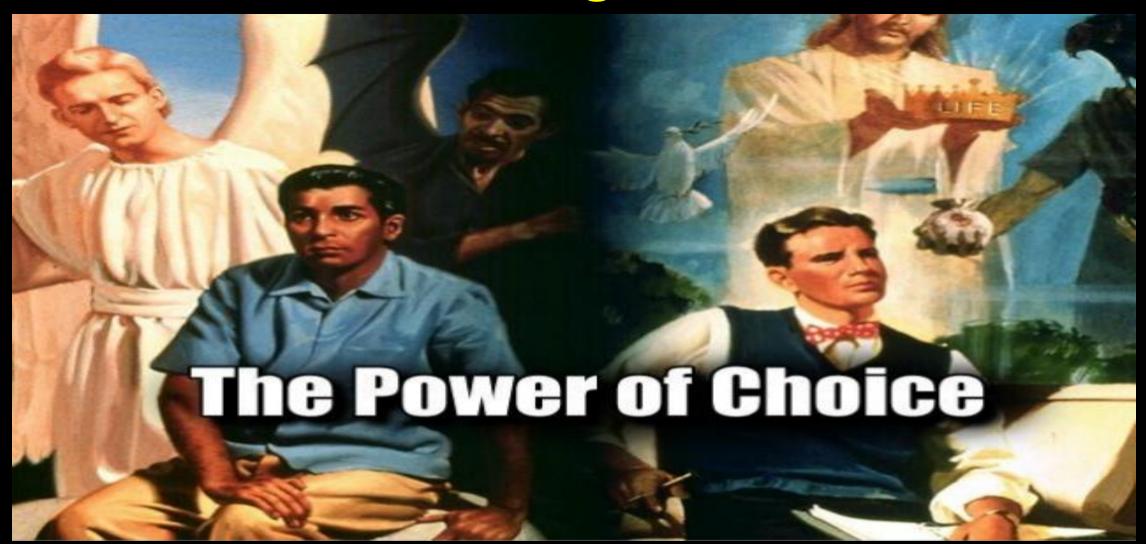
Conclusion

Perseverance and Endurance: In the end times, the Remnant must resist constant spiritual attacks and remain faithful to Christ. The Psalms, which often depict David's persecution and Israel's exile, strengthen the Remnant with the hope of divine deliverance and a final victory.

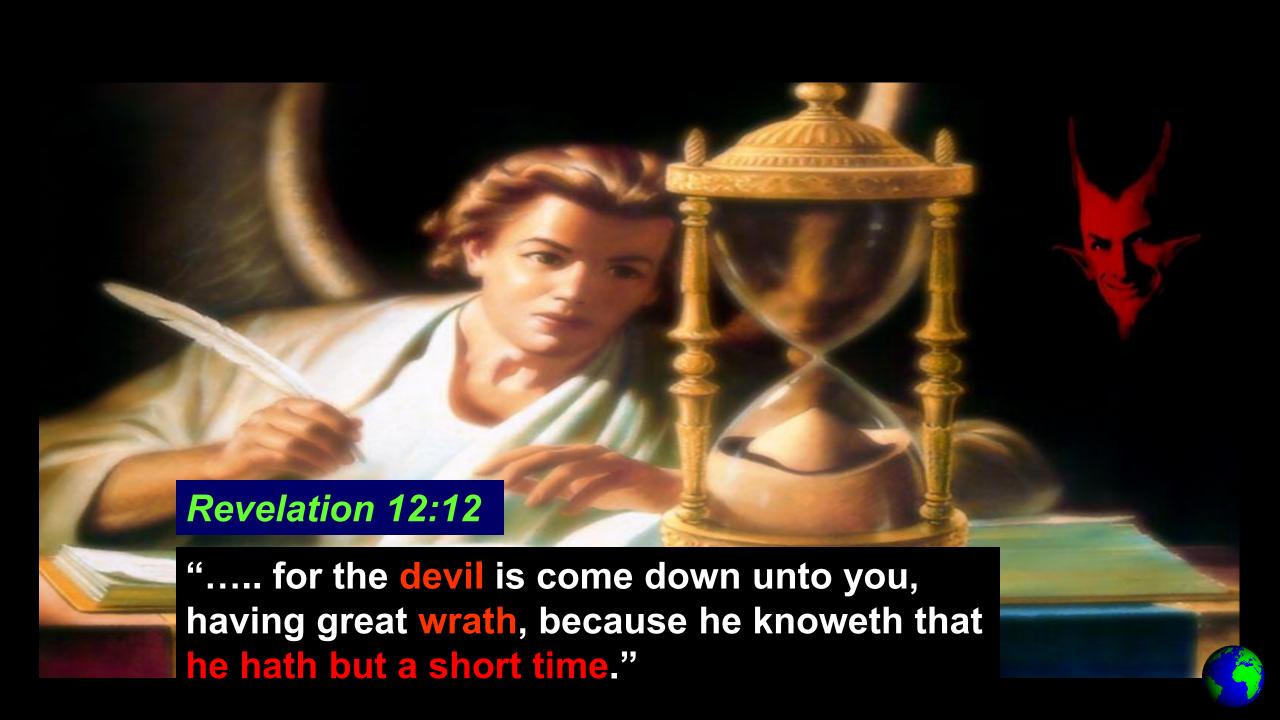
These lessons focus on a life of faith, obedience, mission, and endurance, grounded in God's grace and character. The lessons collectively emphasize that the Remnant's identity is rooted in a deep, personal relationship with God, enabling them to stand firm in faith and actively participate in His final mission to the world.



God has given all:







Enter The Ark of Hope

- 1. Diet
- 2. Discipline
- 3. Decalogue

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

- John 10:16

The Ark of the Covenant





Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. -Revelation 3:20





