Introduction:
A. Popular chapter during natural disasters and international tension.
B. Often applied to the second coming of Christ.
   1. Religious sensationalists do it for own profit.
   2. Raises false expectations and disillusionment with Christianity.
   4. "Signs" repeated in nearly every generation in history.
C. Good reasons to apply it to the Lord's coming in judgement against Jerusalem in 70 A.D.

Discussion:
II. The Question Asked With Its Context. (vv. 1-3; Mk. 13:1-4; Lk. 21:5-7)

III. The Flexibility Of The Language.
A. “End of world (age)” (v. 3; cf. Heb. 9:26; 1 Cor. 10:11).
B. “Coming of Son of man” (vv. 27,30 cf. Mt. 16:28; Rev. 2:5, 16, 3:3).
C. ”Sun..darkened, and moon…” (v. 29,39) — Used of fall of nations.
   2. Egypt. (Ezek. 32:2,7-8).
   3. Fall of Israel. (Joel 2:30,31).

IV. The Geography Mentioned. (v. 16; Lk. 21:20,21,24; Mk. 13:14).

V. The Warning To Flee (vv. 15-21; Lk. 21:20-24).

VI. The Testimony Of Historians — Divine and Secular.
A. Signs. (vv. 4-8; Lk. 21:10-13)—Confirmed by Josephus in Wars Of The Jews.
C. False prophets. (v. 11; cf. 1 John 4:1).
D. Gospel to world. (v. 14; cf. Col. 1:5-6,23).
E. Christians are spared (v. 13; Lk. 21:18-19) — Confirmed by Eusebius p. 86
F. Roman siege (Lk. 21:20,21)
G. Days shortened (Matt. 24:22)
   1. Titus planned to starve Jews out with siege.
   2. Provoked by Jews, stormed city instead—shorting the days.
   3. Over million perished and 97,000 captives.

Conclusion:
1. Parable of fig tree. (vv. 32-33)
2. “This generation…” (vv. 34-35) — It has been fulfilled.