



# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA YOUTH DEPARTMENT

**THEME 2026**



**Holiness and  
the Fear of God**

Theme verse: **Genesis 39:12b**  
*"But he left his garment in her hand, and fled and ran outside"*

## **READINGS**

1st reading: Genesis 39:1-12

2nd reading: 1 Thessalonians 4:1-8

#RunBrotherRun #RunSisterRun #HolinessToTheLord  
#FearOfGod #MyBodyGodsTemple



**20th - 26th  
April 2026**

# Welcome to our study overview on the Youth 2026 theme: **Holiness and the Fear of God.**

The 2026 national youth theme, “Holiness and the fear of God,” provides a foundational biblical response to the contemporary challenges facing young people, particularly the erosion of transcendent authority and the consequent disregard for biblical morality, especially regarding sexual ethics. The theme details a comprehensive, year-long framework designed to cultivate *filial reverence (Yirah)*—a profound, non-servile awe that draws young believers closer to the Lord—as the necessary precondition for wisdom, holiness, and sustainable joy.

The theme is structured across a four quarterly model, moving systematically from theological foundation (awe) to moral application (holiness) and culminating in sustained spiritual joy and resilience against temptations.

The central intention of the theme is that the pursuit of holiness, far from being a burdensome restriction, is the glorious and fulfilling expression of deep reverence for a loving, sovereign God. This directly challenges the prevailing cultural narrative of God “killing the party”, and goes on to present God’s standard as the ultimate source of lifelong safety, true happiness and satisfied rest.

The Fear of God,” is not about terror but about *filial reverence (Yirah)*—a profound, affectionate awe that compels obedience. This reverence is the single greatest motivator for pursuing holiness, especially in a culture that rejects sexual purity. These two texts demonstrate this motive in action and doctrine.

## **Theme objectives**

- To challenge the youth to holy living - and understand why this is the fundamental requirement for Christian service, fellowship and a wholesome life;
- Establish the nature of the God who commands holy living and provide the deep theological motivation for the fear of God among your youth.

The foundation of this study is the character of God, whose holiness (**Qadosh**) is His absolute uniqueness, making Him the standard of all perfection. This holiness demands a response from us called reverence, or the **Fear of God (Yirah)**—a profound awe that leads to obedience.

This theme requires two things:

• **Our view of temptation:** Joseph's response (Genesis 39) elevates our view of temptation as a direct enticement to **sin against God**. By overcoming his temptation, Joseph walked right into God's purpose. This view requires us, according to Richard Baxter, to "*be thoroughly acquainted with your temptations and the things that may corrupt you*". The sin is not in the temptation, but in giving in to the temptation. Having clear, firm boundaries of conscience and consequently "fleeing" situations of impurity is the only way to maintain our fear of God.

• **View of our bodies:** Because your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, holiness (setting apart, dedicating to God's use and glory) is now non-negotiable. This is the goal of progressive sanctification: the lifelong journey of growing in purity of body and mind and the fear of God (a happy reverence for His character)– not legalistically, but out of adoration born of the revelation of who He is, and His purposes for us. The commandments of God are not grievous (*1John 5:3*) Like Joseph, it calls us to be aware of the cost of unrighteous living, but also of the benefits of holiness, and the advantages of righteousness. Romans 3:23;

## The Character of God and the Mandate of Holiness

### I. The Character of God: Holiness Defined

Holiness (*qadosh* in Hebrew) is often listed as an attribute of God, but it is more accurately described as the essence of His being. It is His defining characteristic.

Aspects of the holiness of God

#### 1. Absolute otherness (The Inherent Separation)

Holiness is not merely moral purity (though it includes that – he cannot do wrong); it is the quality of **absolute separation** and uniqueness. God is set apart from all creation, all humanity, and especially all sin.

- **Inherent:** God is holy by nature. He doesn't *become* holy; He is holiness.
- **The Standard:** His holiness is the ultimate measure of perfection and the boundary that cannot be crossed by anything profane or common.

#### 2. The Fear of God response (Reverence)

When humans encounter God's raw, unmediated holiness, the natural reaction is profound fear and self-abasement.

• **Isaiah's encounter (Isaiah 6:5):** When Isaiah saw the Lord seated on the throne, served by Seraphim crying, "Holy, Holy, Holy," his immediate response was, "*Woe is me! For I am lost; for I am a man of unclean lips.*" The infinite gulf between God's perfection and human impurity creates immediate terror and the ultimate fear of God (reverence).

The pursuit of holy living is therefore driven by the **fear of God**—a desire to align our lives with the one, unique, perfect Being who is utterly worthy of all honor and submission.

## II. Holiness in the Old Testament: The call to be set apart

In the Old Testament, holiness was primarily a concept of dedication and distinction.

### 1. Ceremonial and relational separation

God called Israel to be a holy nation (Exodus 19:6) not because they were morally superior, but because He had set them apart for His special purpose.

- **The Command:** This is summarized in Leviticus 19:2: “You shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy.”
- **External Markers:** This holiness was expressed through ceremonial laws, which maintained a visible, external boundary between Israel and the pagan nations. These included dietary laws, strict rules about clean and unclean things, and festivals. These laws constantly reminded the people that they belonged exclusively to God.

### 2. Holiness as a requirement for tabernacle service

The Tabernacle (and later the Temple) was the physical, earthly dwelling place of God’s holiness. The requirement for holiness in service was not random; it was essential for the survival of the servant and the purity of the worship.

- **The Danger of proximity:** The closer a person or object got to the presence of God (e.g., the Ark of the Covenant, the Holy of Holies), the greater the requirement for holiness. Unholiness in God’s presence was lethal.
- **The case of Nadab and Abihu (Leviticus 10):** Aaron’s sons offered “unauthorized fire” before the Lord. Their lack of reverence (failure to follow God’s set apart, holy commands) resulted in their instant consumption by fire. This served as a permanent, terrifying reminder that **service is qualified on obedience to God’s holy standard.**
- **The purpose of rituals:** The priests’ elaborate ceremonial washings, specific vestments (like the bells and pomegranates), and the sacrificial system were designed to **temporarily bridge the gap** between sinful man and Holy God. *They were not perfection; they were ceremonial qualifications that allowed a sinful person to survive in the presence of the Holy.*

In the Tabernacle, holiness was a **defensive necessity** derived directly from the fear of God.

## III. Holiness in the New Testament: Internal transformation

The New Testament (NT) elevates and internalizes the concept of holiness, shifting the focus from external, ceremonial separation to **internal, moral, and positional transformation** through Christ.

## 1. Positional holiness (Justification)

In the NT, holiness is first applied to believers as a gift. Believers are called “**saints**” (*hagioi*—holy ones) because they have been set apart by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 1:2).

- **The New Temple:** The physical temple is gone; the individual believer’s body is now the **temple of the Holy Spirit** (1 Corinthians 6:19). This is the key link to the youth theme, as it makes personal holiness non-negotiable.

## 2. Progressive holiness (Sanctification)

The NT mandate is to live up to this new holy identity. This is the process of sanctification—the lifelong, continuous journey of becoming practically holy in action, thought, and deed.

- **The Command:** “Just as he who called you is holy, so be holy in all you do.” (1 Peter 1:15)
- **The Motive:** Paul explicitly states, “*This is the will of God...*” (1 Thessalonians 4:3-8). This means the historical call to holiness is now a specific, moral, and practical requirement for everyone’s *new temple* (the body).
- **The Means (2 Corinthians 7:1):** We are commanded to be **diligent** in this process: “Let us purify ourselves from everything that contaminates body and spirit, **perfecting holiness out of reverence for God.**”

Holiness in the New Testament is therefore the joyous, lifelong pursuit of moral and ethical purity, driven by the profound **reverence and fear** of the holy God who now lives within us. This is our goal in 2026!

## Exposition on Genesis 39 and 1 Thessalonians 4

### I. The Model of Action: Joseph and uncompromising reverence (Genesis 39:1-12)

The story of Joseph in Potiphar’s house provides the most powerful Old Testament illustration of how the fear of God translates into immediate, practical holiness, particularly in moments of high sexual temptation.

### The Three Temptations Joseph Overcame

Joseph was in a position of authority and vulnerability, facing three key temptations simultaneously:

1. **The temptation of opportunity:** Joseph was alone in the house; no human witness was present. He knew the external consequences would be minimal in the short term.
2. **The temptation of persistence flattery:** Potiphar’s wife pursued him “day after day,” turning the temptation into a relentless siege, wearing down his resistance.
3. **The temptation of power/lust:** He was handsome, and she was powerful. The social offensiveness of sin was less powerful for a wealthy, powerful Egyptian woman than for a Hebrew slave.

## The Anchor of holiness: “How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?” (v. 9)

Joseph’s refusal is not based on fear of Potiphar, or fear of losing his privileged position, or even on ethical duty to his master. His single, guiding motive is the fear of God.

- **The Motive (Fear of God):** Joseph’s priority is his vertical relationship with God. He saw the temptation not as a private pleasure or a relational betrayal (though it was both), but as a direct **sin against God**. The reverence for God’s holiness (See Q1 studies: Awe) was so ingrained that it made the thought of transgression impossible.

- **The Action (Fleeing):** When Joseph could have reasoned, paused, or negotiated, he chose to run. Sexual temptation is the one sin where we are explicitly told to **flee** (2Tim. 2:22, 1 Corinthians 6:18, reflecting Joseph’s action). He rejected the garment—the physical symbol of his reputation—to preserve his integrity, demonstrating that **holiness is more valuable than safety or comfort**.

- **The Consequence:** Joseph chose the path of purity (Q3: Sanctuary of the Body) and was immediately rewarded with suffering (imprisonment). This powerfully teaches that the **immediate reward of holiness is not ease, but a clear conscience and God’s continuous presence** (Genesis 39:21). The ultimate reward comes later. (Q4: Joy and Rest).

## II. The Will of God (1 Thessalonians 4:1-8)

Paul addresses the young church in Thessalonica, reminding them that the pursuit of holiness is not optional advice but the **express, authoritative will of God** for every believer.

### 1. The divine mandate: Sanctification is God’s will (v. 3)

*“For this is the will of God, your sanctification: that you should abstain from sexual immorality.”*

The fear of God is paramount here because it establishes **authority**.

- **Holiness is the goal:** Paul makes it absolutely clear that our **sanctification** (the process of being set apart for God’s use) is God’s personal, unwavering desire for EACH one of us.

- **Purity is key:** Paul immediately defines sanctification in this context primarily in terms of abstaining from **sexual immorality** (*porneia*), directly challenging the pagan culture of the day that mirrors our current secular, sexualized culture. This places sexual purity at the very core of Christian obedience (Q2: Wisdom’s Path).

### 2. The method of sanctification: Control your vessel (v. 4)

*“That each of you should know how to possess his own vessel in sanctification and honor.”*

This is the practical execution of Joseph’s flight. It speaks to self-control and intentionality.

- **Possess your vessel:** The “vessel” (body) is not a runaway machine; it is something we are to actively **control** or **possess**. This requires discipline and intentional choices regarding what we look at, what we touch, who we hang out/chat with, our dressing, our

language, our online behavior, and where we go.

- **Sanctification and honor:** Our bodies must be managed in a way that honors both God (sanctification) and ourselves (honor), rejecting the dishonorable lusts of the surrounding culture.

### **3. The motivation: Rejecting God is the real danger (v. 8)**

*“Therefore, he who rejects this does not reject man, but God, who has given us His Holy Spirit.”*

This verse delivers the ultimate theological weight behind the command, directly establishing the **fear of God** as the non-negotiable motive.

- **The rejection is vertical:** When a young person chooses to compromise on sexual purity, they are not primarily rejecting the advice of their pastor, parents, or peer group. They are rejecting the living God who gave the command and who lives within them through the Holy Spirit.

- **The Holy Spirit is the power:** The presence of the Holy Spirit (God dwelling within, Q3) is the means by which we can achieve this control and holiness (Philippians 2:13). To reject the standard is to quench the Spirit.

### **The Fear of God as the Engine for Holy Living**

When studied together, Genesis 39 and 1 Thessalonians 4 teach us that the fear of God provides the full framework for the annual theme:

- 1. The motive is reverence:** We pursue holiness not to earn favor, but because we stand in profound awe of the majestic God (Q1) who bought us at a price (Joseph’s Master). To violate holiness is to sin directly against Him.

- 2. The method is discipline:** The fear of God commands active self-control (1 Thess. 4:4) and the necessary courage to flee when needed (Gen. 39:12).

- 3. The result is legacy:** This commitment, even if it brings temporary hardship (Joseph’s prison), ultimately leads to a life marked by God’s presence and joy (Q4), creating a powerful counter-cultural witness.

It is desired that every young person will embrace a life of holiness and the fear of God as a necessary bedrock of a fruitful, happy and long life on earth.

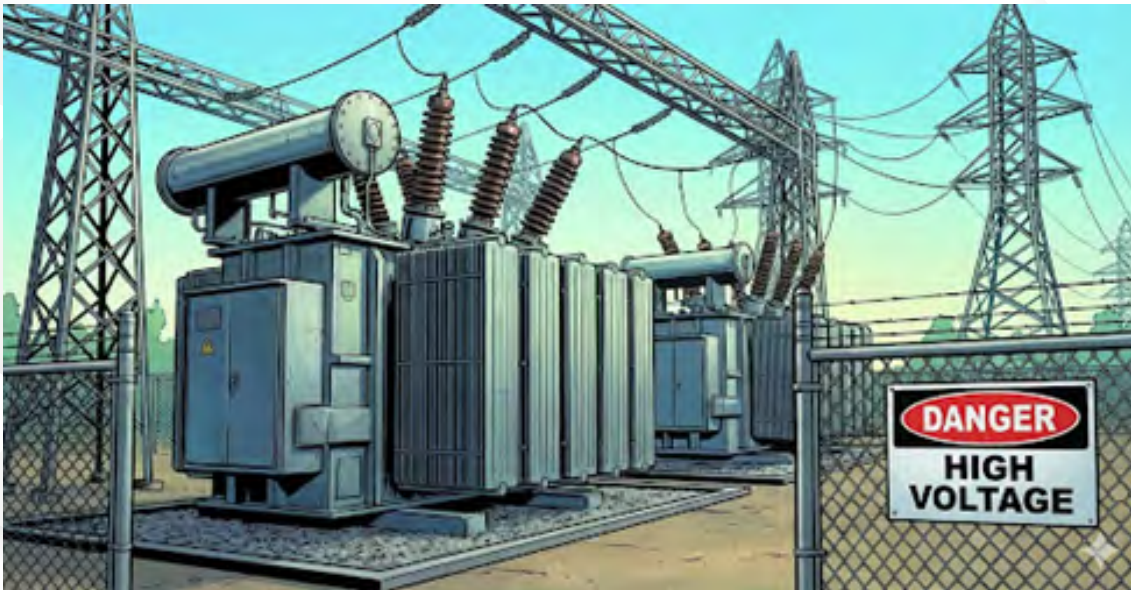
## **The Youth Department.**



## The Power of Holiness

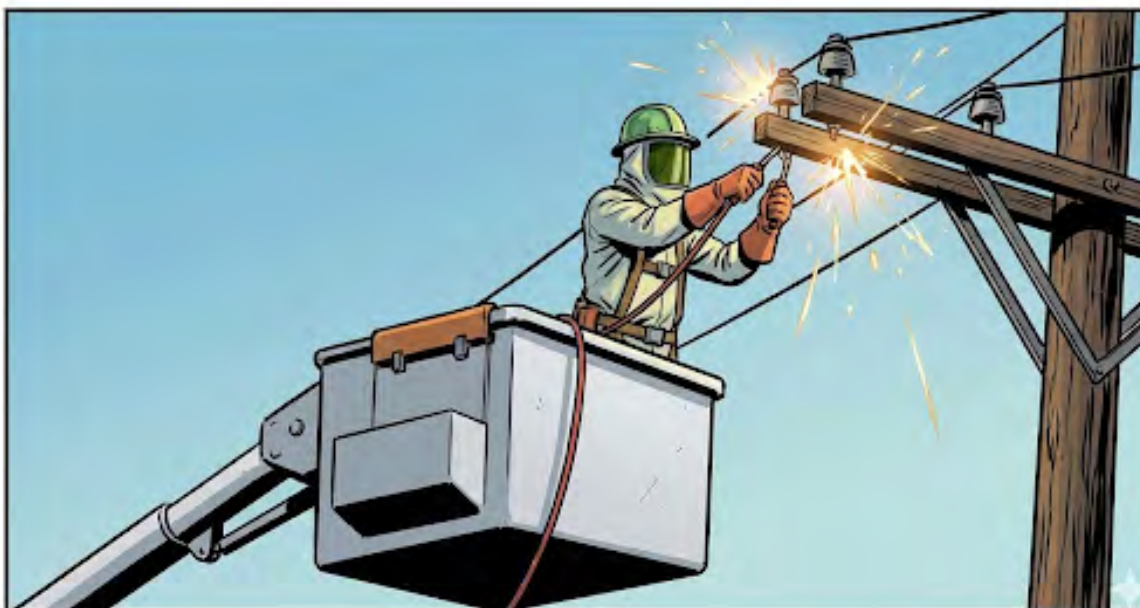
Have you ever wondered why we follow God's commands? It's not because He's mean; it's because He's **POWERFUL**.

Imagine God's holiness like a massive high-voltage power station. It's incredible, it's essential, and it's also very dangerous if you don't respect it.



This is what the ancient texts mean by "The Fear of the Lord." It isn't about being scared; it's about having a healthy **RESPECT** for the voltage.

Think of an electrical engineer working on a high-voltage transmission line. They don't hate the electricity—they want it! It powers our world. But they also know what it can do. They don't joke around with 500,000 volts.



Just as the engineer wears protective gear to work with electricity, we “put on” holiness to be close to God. Following His commands isn’t about rules for the sake of rules; it’s about being able to stand in the presence of His awesome, powerful holiness. It’s your protective gear for the ultimate power source!



## Theme Study Plan

At least one youth fellowship per month is expected to study the national theme. The monthly themes build upon each other, ensuring a holistic, year-long formation experience. Leaders are expected to study the monthly topic in advance and be able to guide their members in helpful discussions and application.

Weekly study guides for the whole year are also available separately from this document. See them online.



## Q1 - Foundations of Awe (Jan-Mar)

**Quarterly Theme:** Behold Your God: Reclaiming Sovereignty and Awe

**Focus:** Establishing God's supreme authority as the source of all true wisdom (Proverbs 1:7; Isaiah 6:1-5).

Month	Monthly theme	Teens/ high school emphasis (13-18)	University/ College age emphasis (19- 25)	Young adults' emphasis (26-35)
<b>Jan</b>	Awe of the creator	God is really God: Seeing his majesty in the world and realizing his authority over our lives. (psalm 19:1)	Theological attributes: Meditating on God's unchangeable nature, holiness, and power, and the awe they inspire. (Hebrews 12:28-29)	Sovereignty in calling: Trusting God's absolute control over career paths, relationships, and long-term futures; rest from striving. (proverbs 21:1)
<b>Feb</b>	Distinguishing fear	Reverence vs. Terror: Understanding that since we are loved by God, we approach him with awe, not dread. (1 john 4:18)	Hermeneutics of fear: Deep dive into Yirah (reverence) vs. Pachad (terror) and the covenantal relationship we have through Christ. (Hebrews 4:16)	Fearing God and boldness: How the fear of God liberates us from the fear of man, empowering courageous service and ministry leadership. (acts 4:29-31)
<b>Mar</b>	Beginning of wisdom	Fearing God in decisions: Practical application of wisdom to daily choices; asking, "does this honor God?" when facing peer pressure. (proverbs 9:10)	Wisdom in academics: Applying Godly fear to study habits, choosing majors, using time well, and maintaining balance in a demanding environment. (psalm 111:10)	Integrity and financial wisdom: Applying the fear of God to financial planning, debt management, marketplace ethics, and future investments. (psalm 25:12)

## Q2 - Wisdom's Path (Apr-Jun)

**Quarterly Theme:** The Glorious Standard: Living the Righteous Life

**Focus:** Translating awe into obedience and hating evil (Proverbs 8:13; 2 Corinthians 7:1).

Month	Monthly Theme	Teens/ high school emphasis (13-18)	University/ College age emphasis (19-25)	Young adults' emphasis (26-35)
<b>Apr</b>	Hatred of Evil	The Joseph principle: Practical boundaries for fleeing temptation, especially in digital content, social media, and gaming culture. (Genesis 39:9)	Digital integrity: How to use technology to glorify God; resisting the erosion of holiness by constant media consumption and filtering content. (Psalm 101:3)	Corporate integrity: Resisting corruption, workplace gossip, unethical practices, and demonstrating radical honesty and justice to employers and clients. (Proverbs 16:6)
<b>May</b>	Integrity in Speech	The power of the tongue: Addressing bullying, gossip, sarcasm, and the use of harsh or careless language; building others up. (James 3:5-10)	Academic honesty: The ethical demands of truthfulness in research, citing sources, and resisting the temptation to cheat or plagiarize. (Psalm 15:2-3)	Ethical communication: Practicing integrity in negotiation, contracts, and conflict resolution; speaking truth in love within professional settings and marriage. (Ephesians 4:29)

<b>Jun</b>	Living Righteously	Small habits of holiness: Obedience as a joyful response of love; developing simple, consistent spiritual disciplines (daily quiet time, prayer). (Deuteronomy 10:12)	Sustaining disciplines: Developing a robust, sustainable rhythm of prayer, Bible study, and fasting despite demanding college schedules and social pressures. (1 Timothy 4:7-8)	Generosity and service: Applying righteousness to the use of resources; giving, tithing, and servant leadership as an expression of the fear of God (Psalm 34:9: those who fear Him lack nothing).
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### Q3 - The Sanctuary of the Body (Jul-Sep)

**Quarterly Theme:** Holy Ground: The Body, Sex, and Sanctification

**Focus:** Embracing God’s protective standard for sexual purity as a glorious expression of holiness (1 Corinthians 6:18-20; 1 Thessalonians 4:3-5).

Month	Monthly Theme	Teens/high school emphasis (13-18)	University/College age emphasis (19-25)	Young adults’ emphasis (26-35)
<b>Jul</b>	The Holy Temple	<b>Identity in Christ:</b> Understanding my body is the dwelling place of the Holy Spirit; self-worth is rooted in Christ, not appearance or social validation. (1 Corinthians 6:19-20)	<b>The body as sacrifice:</b> Resisting cultural objectification and pressures related to body image; embracing healthy sexuality as a gift from God. (Romans 12:1-2)	<b>Family discipleship:</b> Teaching children about their bodies as holy temples; maintaining purity in thought and deed as a role model and spouse. (Joshua 24:15)

<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sexual Purity</b>	<b>Setting Boundaries:</b> Practical, age-appropriate instruction on defining physical and emotional boundaries in friendships and early dating relationships. (Ephesians 5:3)	<b>Dating with Intention:</b> Establishing clear, Christ-centered premarital boundaries, accountability, and preparation for a holy marriage. (1 Thessalonians 4:4-5)	<b>Purity in Covenant:</b> Safeguarding the marriage relationship from external threats (affairs, pornography) and fostering healthy, God-honoring intimacy within the marriage. (Hebrews 13:4)
<b>Sep</b>	<b>Grace and Restoration</b>	<b>Overcoming shame:</b> Confession, repentance, and the assurance that Christ's blood covers past failures; finding restoration in a trusted mentor. (1 John 1:9)	<b>Healing and community:</b> Dealing with sexual failure, abuse, or shame from the past; the importance of non-judgmental accountability groups for restoration. (Psalm 51)	<b>Mentoring in purity:</b> Using personal experiences (with appropriate discretion) to mentor younger generations in holiness; proactive communication and vulnerability. (Galatians 6:1-2)

## Q4 - Joy of the Lord (Oct-Dec)

**Quarterly Theme:** Fear and Trembling, Joy and Rest

**Focus:** Synthesizing the theme into a life of joyful worship, confident faith, and counter-cultural boldness (Proverbs 19:23; Philippians 2:12-13).

<b>Month</b>	<b>Monthly Theme</b>	<b>Teens/ high school emphasis (13-18)</b>	<b>University/ College age emphasis (19- 25)</b>	<b>Young adults' emphasis (26-35)</b>
<b>Oct</b>	<b>Satisfied Rest</b>	<b>Trusting God for the future:</b> Addressing common anxieties about grades, college, and career; learning to find security in God's provision. (Proverbs 19:23)	<b>Assurance of salvation:</b> Finding ultimate safety and confidence in God's covenantal love, ensuring that no circumstance can separate us from Christ. (Romans 8:38-39)	<b>Contentment and security:</b> Battling materialism and the pressure to achieve; finding deep satisfaction and rest in God rather than material success or career title. (1 Timothy 6:6-8)
<b>Nov</b>	<b>Worship &amp; Gladness</b>	<b>The joyful heart:</b> Using art, music, and corporate worship to express reverence and deep gratitude for God's goodness. (Psalm 100:2)	<b>Worship leadership:</b> Connecting the awe established in Q1 with genuine, heartfelt corporate worship; avoiding mechanical or superficial expressions of faith. (Psalm 96:9)	<b>Spiritual revival:</b> Committing to creating a culture of awe in the church and home; praying and working toward a deeper, widespread spiritual awakening. (Habakkuk 3:2)
<b>Dec</b>	<b>Boldness &amp; Mission</b>	<b>Counter-cultural witness:</b> Practical steps for standing up for faith, defending Godly standards, and sharing the Gospel without fear of man. (1 Peter 3:15)	<b>Integrating faith and mission:</b> Equipping students for evangelism and apologetics in highly secular or skeptical university and professional environments. (Matthew 28:19-20)	<b>Discipleship legacy:</b> Committing to integrating the entire year's theme into future planning, work, and mission, thereby discipling the next generation. (Psalm 78:4)

**Youth week activity guide** to help internalize the theme and engage their wider community:

Day	Activity Focus	Description & Community Engagement
Monday	The Joseph Model: Drama & Roleplay	<p><b>Activity:</b> Start practicing and act out the story of Joseph in Genesis 39.</p> <p><b>Engagement:</b> Record a short “fleeing temptation” skit to share on church social media or perform it during Sunday service. Use the hashtag <b>#RunBrotherRun</b> or <b>#RunSisterRun</b> to spark conversations about setting firm boundaries.</p>
Tuesday	Digital Integrity & Online Witness	<p><b>Activity:</b> A workshop on “fleeing” digital sexual temptations, focusing on social media consumption and online behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Engagement:</b> Discuss how the online space can present a challenge for personal sexual provocation and how to overcome it. How can you cut short such enticement online?</li> <li>• What digital behaviors can you adopt?</li> <li>• Practice setting “filters” for online content.</li> </ul>
Wednesday	The Sanctuary of the Body	<p><b>Activity:</b> A session on modesty in dressing and physical/emotional boundaries.</p> <p>Read <b>1 Thessalonians 4:8</b> together: <i>“Therefore, he who rejects this does not reject man, but God...”</i>.</p> <p><b>Engagement:</b> Host a “Dress for Honor” fashion showcase for the church, highlighting how outward appearance reflects internal holiness. My dress my choice, my body my choice, or my dress and body God’s choice. Use scriptures to discuss modesty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share testimonies on how finding identity in Christ—rather than social validation—changes how one treats their body. <b>Scripture:</b> 1 Corinthians 6:18-20.</li> </ul>
Thursday	Marketplace & Academic Integrity/Ethics	<p><b>Activity:</b> Group discussions on resisting workplace/business corruption or cheating in exams.</p> <p><b>Engagement:</b> Invite someone who can address the topic of maintaining a “Fear of God” (Christian ethics) in work/business/school environments and still being successful. You can address this in 3 groups: highschoolers/teens, collegers and young professionals/entrepreneurs.</p> <p>How can young people handle issues of ethical challenge?</p>

Day	Activity Focus	Description & Community Engagement
Friday	Community Outreach & Revival	<p><b>Activity:</b> Carry out a community “holiness challenge” activity in a school, shopping center, using it as a “counter-cultural witness” to share the Gospel and promote the fear of God in our communities through moral and ethical behavior. You carry banners reading “Holiness to the Lord”, “Called to be holy”, or the theme banner.</p> <p><b>Engagement:</b> Organize a worship evening themed “Qadosh” for prayer and consecration for the entire congregation to foster spiritual revival in the fear of God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pray for the fear of God in our communities.</li> </ul>
Saturday	Preparation and Role Assignment	Take this day to fine tune on your Sunday presentation – the Joseph drama
Sunday	Youth Service	Follow your regular church schedule.

### Remember:

- “Fear of God” is like respecting high-voltage electricity—it’s about having a healthy respect for His power, not being scared of Him.
- Focus on the fact that because their bodies are the **Temple of the Holy Spirit**, holiness is now a non-negotiable but joyous pursuit.
- Emphasize that, like Joseph, the immediate reward for holiness may
- be suffering (like losing a reputation or facing social pressure), but the ultimate reward is God’s continuous presence.

**Have a blessed Youth Week 2026 and an year full of the fear of God!**





# Holiness and the Fear of God