

revelation_shorts__divinity_of_the_messiah (1080p)

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Shalom, and welcome to this episode of revelation shorts. In our study today, we're going to answer just one question. Did John the writer of the Book of Revelation, did he believe in the divinity of Messiah? Now the answer is yes, indeed, in fact, we could look at several different places within the book of Revelation that demonstrates that John believed that Messiah was indeed the very Son of God being divine. But what I like to do is just look at one place, one scripture only. And that is found in Revelation chapter one, and verse seven. So I would invite you to take out your Bible and look there with me follow along. Revelation, chapter one, and verse seven. Now, it's interesting to me that there's an emphasis on the divinity of Messiah, in the book of Revelation. You see, in the first epistle of John, we also learned something, that in the last days, there's going to be those that doubt that attack that doctrine concerning the true identity of Messiah as the only begotten Son of God, the divine Son of God, yes, Messiah is divine. And that's why we believe in the Trinity. But notice what John says in this verse, Revelation one and verse seven. John does something here that he does throughout the Scripture, and that is this. He takes passages, verses from the Old Testament, well known verses, that people understand the message of them, and he brings them into a new context. And that new context gives us a fuller understanding of what God wants to teach us. So Revelation chapter one and verse seven, it says, Behold, he comes with the clouds. Now, that is a brief citation from Daniel, chapter seven, and verse 13. There in Daniel, chapter seven, a very important thing is happening, we find one, as the Son of Man, he comes before the Ancient of Days. And the purpose here is for him to receive an inheritance, what type of inheritance that he will receive the glory, and the honor and the praise that belongs to God, he will receive that, and that all the families of the earth, every nation, every people, every language, the day will worship him. Now we know something, we only worship God, the fact that this son of man, a term that points to Messiah, and his purpose to come and minister to humanity. That fact tells us that that people will worship Messiah means yes, indeed, he is divine. So this scripture, from Daniel chapter seven in verse 13, it's the same one that Messiah quoted before typhus, on the night that he was betrayed and arrested and was brought before the Sanhedrin. In fact, within Judaism, it is the the primary verse that speaks to the coming of Messiah. Now, they may not understand the significance of the fact that everyone is going to worship Him, acknowledge him as who he truly is, and that is the Son of God, God with us. Now, in that same seven first, it's interesting, because a nother passage from the Old Testament is referred to Word says,

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and every I will see him. Now that is a citation from the book of Isaiah, chapter 52 And verse eight. And what's the context? The context is one proclaiming the gospel. Look at verse seven, of Isaiah 52. That famous passage about the one who proclaimed good news, the Pisarra, the gospel message, and his feet Are upon the mountains. And it says that this is going to be proclaim. And and here's the key in the next verse, verse eight, Isaiah 52 And verse eight it says, and every I hear it says, we'll see him, referring to Messiah. But the original context is this. Every I will see who the Lord God Almighty, in what context for his return to see own to Zion. So it's speaking about the very presence of God, returning to Jerusalem, to that temple into the Holy of Holies. And what do we learn from this? We learned that, yes, Messiah is coming. He's returning, and he is God. And he is going to take his seat, where in the Holy of Holies, were indeed the very presence of God dwelt in a very specific location upon the mercy seat. That was the covering for the Ark of the Covenant. And between the two crew Vien, the two chairmen chairman. So in the very place that God's presence dwelt, and it was going to be prophesied that He would return there, this is where Messiah is going to rule from, for those 1000 years of the millennial kingdom. So look again at at Verse seven, Behold, he comes with the clouds, and every eye will look upon him. And then notice something else, another messianic prophecy, from this time, the book of Zechariah and chapter 12. Now, the context here is indeed, a reference to God. If you look, we have that sacred name of God, the context begins in Zechariah, chapter 12 And verse seven. This is where it speaks about how God is going to defend Israel, save Israel, God's going to do that, that sacred name of God that you'd hate valve, hey, appears there. But in reality, who's carrying it out, it is Messiah. And therefore, in verse 10, of this passage, Zechariah, chapter 12 And verse 10, it says something very similar. It says here, and the ones him who they pierce, meaning they pierced him, meaning Messiah. Now the context is very important. We have the Lord God, delivering his and it says again, that that they will look upon him who they have pierced, and that is Messiah. And what's going to happen, they're going to when they're surrounded by all the nations of the world, having gone up to Jerusalem to make war, where there's a sense of hopelessness, but the children of Israel will remember what God told them to do. And that is to beseech you, and they will say bless it is he who comes in the name of the Lord. And at that time, the heavens is going to open up. And every eye is going to look upon the one who's returning. And they're going to see and Zachariah tells us, they're going to see him, this one that they pierced. They're going to recognize the crucified Messiah. And what are they going to do in response to this revelation that this one who is saving them is indeed Messiah? Sure. Jesus of Nazareth, it says here, keep breeding.

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And they will mourn him, who will all the tribes of the earth. So just like it says, In that same 12th Chapter of Zechariah, they're going to see him coming in the clouds. Daniel, chapter seven, every is going to see the return of the Lord to Jerusalem, Isaiah 52. And then they're going to look upon him, that that they pierce Zechariah, chapter 12, verse 10, and then it tells us in that same same 12 Chapter of Zechariah, that the families are going to mourn him. Now what's important is this. When we look at the book of Revelation, instead of having that word from the original Misbah family, what we see Also in the tour, there's a change. And it says, Every tribe, why? It's not a mistake. It's not an air. John does that consistently, to give us an additional truth, to show us a more excellent way of understanding God's intent? Now, tribe, according to the scholars, it is a more inclusive term, not just all the families in the original context, it meant the various families of Israel. But when we look now, every tribe, every

tribe, means every nationality, every race, and this is exactly what God promises. He promises that there will be those from every nation, every tribe, every people and every language, Messiah, salvation is broad, it is inclusive, and then that seventh, Firth ends with two words, the word, yes, nigh in Greek, meaning certainly, and it's a term of emphasis. And then the last word, amen. Meaning this is truth, and it is incumbent upon us to believe it, to receive it. And my hope is this, that you not only believe there's a Messiah, but you know who that Messiah is, you're sure Jesus of Nasser, and not just know his name, but know his identity. Because if you don't know, his identity, who he truly is, you haven't received the biblical savior. And that means that you have to affirm the divinity of Messiah, that He is, indeed the divine Son of God, the second member of the Holy Trinity. Yes, we need to believe that know that and affirm that and share that with others. So did John believe in the divinity of Messiah? Yes, he did. My hope is that you do and you share that truth with others. Shalom, from Israel.