

Revelation

Revelation means:
"the _____"

I. An _____ to the book of John's Revelation

Revelation 1:3 "Blessed is the one who reads aloud the words of this prophecy, and blessed are those who hear, and who keep what is written in it, for the time is near." - The Apostle John (95 A.D.)

A. _____ is the main character throughout the book

1. Revelation 1:17, 22:13, 1:8, 1:18
2. _____ did the Alpha/Omega, beginning/end, first/last...die?

B. Do not be caught up with the _____ (2 Thess 2:1-2)

1. He will not be _____ in our time (2 Thess 2:3-4, 6-8)
2. There will be an _____ apostasy
 - a) A growing _____ of God and His savior
 - b) A severe decline in _____ (2 Tim 3:1-5)

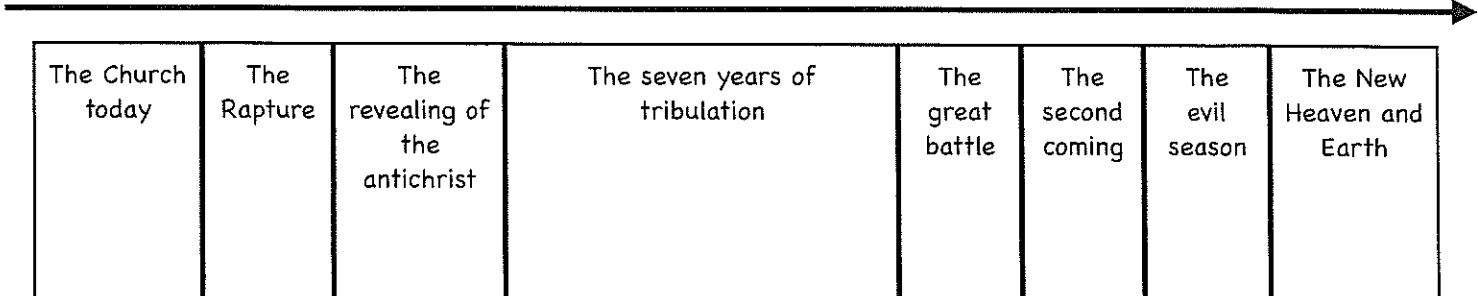
Apostasy means: an
_____ of the
faith, _____

- Note: _____ morality has always existed -

C. The apostle _____ is the author of Revelation

1. He was tortured by be being _____
2. He was _____ to the mining island of Patmos
3. He wrote his Revelation in _____

D. Revelation should remind us that God _____ in the end



II. A note about the _____

A. The _____ comes to a close with the rapture

1. 1 Thess 4:13-18 describes the believer's _____

B. _____ spoke about this event (John 14:2-3)

1. "Take you to myself..."

C. _____ references the rapture (1 Cor 15:51-52)

1. "In the twinkling of an eye..."

2. There is no _____ before the rapture (Mt 24:42, 1 Thess 5:2)

Greek word "harpazo" means: to _____ or to _____ = rapture

III. A note about the _____

A. The one God exists as three _____; yet, _____ persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Deut 6:4, Matt 28:19)

1. These are **NOT** different forms or "_____ " of God

2. The words _____, _____, and _____ do not appear anywhere in the Bible

B. The _____ before the throne (Rev 1:4, 3:1, 4:5, 5:6)

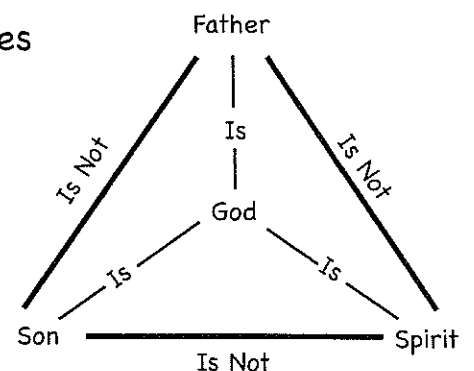
1. These verses seem to be describing _____

2. This description is similar to _____

a) The Septuagint adds "_____ "

b) The _____ of Jesus and the apostles

The Septuagint: _____ translation of the Bible made by _____ elders. = LXX



_____ of the Bible
is prophecy, and
_____ of prophecy
has been fulfilled!

IV. The seven _____ (Rev 2-3)

A. Ephesus (Rev 2:1-7)

1. Good: Doctrinal vigilance and _____
2. Bad: Loss of first _____
3. Solution: Remember, _____, and do the works done at first

B. Smyrna (Rev 2:8-11)

1. Good: Spiritually _____ and enduring persecution

C. Pergamum (Rev 2:12-17)

1. Good: Holding fast to Christ's name, not denying _____
2. Bad: _____
3. Solution: _____

D. Thyatira (Rev 2:18-29)

1. Good: Growing love through _____ of service
2. Bad: Lack of discernment, tolerating _____
3. Solution: Hold fast and keep Christ's _____

E. Sardis (Rev 3:1-6)

1. Good: A _____ remain pure and loyal
2. Bad: _____ works
3. Solution: Repent and keep the _____

Why did God want
us to know of the
conditions of
these churches?

F. Philadelphia (Rev 3:7-13)

1. Good: _____ enduring, keeping God's word

G. Laodicea (Rev 3:14-22)

1. Bad: _____ blind, bankrupt, naked, lukewarm
2. Solution: Be zealous and _____

V. The seven _____ of wrath (Revelation 5-8)

- Note: apocalyptic _____ is used extensively from now on -

A. _____ opens the scroll with seven seals (Rev 5:5)

1. No one is found _____ to open the scroll (Rev 5:3)

a) Perhaps, the scroll is the _____ to the earth

b) Man abdicated his role of _____ through sin

2. Now, judgments are unleashed with each _____

B. The first four seals unleash the four _____ (Rev 6:1-8)

1. White horse: _____

2. Red horse: _____

3. Black horse: _____

4. Pale horse: _____

Apocalyptic literature relies heavily on _____ and _____
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C. The fifth seal: the cry of the _____ (Rev 6:9-10)

a) There is a number of martyrs that will be _____ (Rev 6:11)

D. The sixth seal: great _____, sun darkened, moon to _____

1. What could this literature be describing (Rev 6:12-13)?

2. Between the 6th and 7th seal is the sealing of the _____

a) These are all _____ with God's _____ (Rev 7:3-8)

(1) Compare with Revelation 13:16-18

(2) Satan always has a _____ kingdom and purpose

b) These will populate the _____ kingdom (Rev 22:4)

E. The seventh seal: _____ in heaven for 1/2 hour (Rev 8:1)

1. The seventh seal ushers in the seven _____ (Rev 8:2)

VI. The seven _____ of wrath (Revelation 8-11)

A. The first trumpet: hail, fire, and _____

1. 1/3 of the earth is _____

B. The second trumpet: _____

1. 1/3 of the sea _____

C. The third trumpet: Wormwood embitters the _____

1. 1/3 of all _____ is made bitter

D. The fourth trumpet: _____ are struck

1. These are _____ by 1/3

- Note: The eagle's _____ (Rev 8:13) -

John didn't always _____ what he was looking at, so he _____ it as, "something like..."

E. The fifth trumpet: angelic being with _____

1. Demonic creatures loose to _____ (Rev 9:1-4)

2. Those sealed in the Lord are _____

The last three trumpets are known as "_____"

F. The sixth trumpet: _____ from the altar (Rev 9:13-16)

1. Four demons released to kill _____

a) John saw an army _____ strong to accomplish this

G. The seventh trumpet: loud _____ in heaven (Rev 11:15, 19)

1. God's temple is opened, the _____ is revealed

2. The last _____ to the ark is 2 Chronicles 35:3

a) Theory: the prophet _____ hid it on Mt. Nebo (2 Maccabees 2:1-4)

b) Buried under the _____ by Levites

c) _____ of Qumran cave 3 (dead sea scrolls)

d) Saint Mary of Zion's church in Aksum _____

VII. The _____ of wrath (Revelation 16)

Iconography: _____
and symbols often
used to establish

A. The first bowl: _____ (Rev 16:2)

1. Only upon those with the mark of the _____

B. The second bowl: the sea turned to _____

1. Everything in the _____ died (Rev 16:3)

C. The third bowl: rivers and springs _____

1. Hearty _____ with this judgment (Rev 16:5-7)

D. The fourth bowl: the sun _____ people

1. Still no _____ (Rev 16:8-9)

- What are these plagues ultimately for?

The _____ of
the beast would
be his authority
and _____

E. The fifth bowl: _____ upon the throne of the beast

1. Darkness? _____, _____ (perhaps from the pit? Rev 9:2)

2. People gnaw their _____ in anguish (Rev 16:10-11)

F. The sixth bowl: the river Euphrates is _____

1. Not the first use of apocalyptic language (_____)

2. The _____ kings of the East meet at Armageddon (Rev 16:13-16)

a) Triad of _____: Dragon, beast, false prophet

b) They mimic: _____, _____, _____

G. The seventh bowl: lightning, thunder, _____

1. The great city was split into _____ (Rev 16:18-19)

2. Islands and mountains _____ (vs. 20)

3. Plague of _____ hailstones (vs. 21)

4. Seventh bowl is similar to the seventh _____ (Rev 11:19)

a) "It is done." Creation now stands at the _____ of eternity