

## Revelation 19:11-16

### Verse 11

*A white horse* – The symbol of victory!

*Faithful and true* – The real Messiah as opposed to the false messiah of 6:2.

*In righteousness He judges and wages war* – Unlike the antichrist, whose rule will be based on deception, Jesus will judge and punish in perfect righteousness.

### Verse 12

*His eyes were a flame of fire* – (1:14) Denoting Jesus' piercing and all-knowing judgment of sin.

*Upon His head are many diadems* - The word for "diadem" is *diadema* which means "regal crowns." These crowns symbolize Jesus' right to rule the world as King of Kings! In Matthew 4:8-9 Satan tried to tempt Jesus by offering Him ruler ship over the world.

*A name written upon Him which no one knows except Himself* – This unknown name perhaps speaks of his eternal relationship with the Father (Matthew 11:27). There was also a first century belief that knowing someone's name gave others power over the person. No one has power over Jesus. He is supreme. His name, corresponding to his Kingship, is known only to Himself.

### Verse 13

*And He is clothed with a robe dipped in blood* – Probably referring to the blood of his enemies, representing divine judgment upon wicked men.

*His name is called The Word of God* – Christ is the perfect expression of God's mind and heart. Note John 1:1, 14; Psalm 33:6, 9; Hebrews 4:12-13.

### Verse 14

*And the armies which are in heaven, clothed in fine linen, white and clean, were following Him on white horses* – Although angels will accompany Christ at His second coming (Matthew 16:27; Mark 8:38; 2 Thessalonians 1:7), the soldiers on these white horses seem to be saints, specifically the Lamb's bride. They have no swords and do not take part in the action. Daniel 7:18, 22, and 27 speak of the saints inheriting the kingdom.

### Verse 15

*And from His mouth comes a sharp sword, so that with it He may smite the nations* – This is a verbally executed judgment portrayed by a sharp sword (Greek = *hromphaia*, meaning a long, large sword).

*He will rule them with a rod of iron* – This expression comes from Psalm 2:9 and is quoted also in Revelation 2:27 and 12:5. Christ will rule with inflexible righteousness.

*And He treads the wine press of the fierce wrath of God, the Almighty* – God will judge Israel and the Gentiles when Christ returns. On the day of judgment it is too late for men to expect the mercy of God. Note Isaiah 63:1-6 and Revelation 14:19-20. "There is nothing more inflexible than divine judgment where grace has been spurned." John Walvoord

### Verse 16

*And on His robe and on His thigh He has a name written, "KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."* - His robe is a symbol of *majesty*. The thigh suggests *power*. Evidently the name appeared on the part of Christ's robe that covered His thigh. God ascribes a similar title to Himself in Deuteronomy 10:17. What a contrast in the two advents of Christ!

-His first advent – Jesus came as a baby, in humility and obscurity, riding a donkey into Jerusalem, coming to die rather than to reign.

-His second advent – Jesus comes as King of Kings, in great power for all to see, riding a white horse, coming to reign in righteousness.

### How should we live in light of His coming?

-Realize we will stand before Him at the judgment seat.

-*Do not judge your brother...for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ* (Romans 14:11)

-*Our works and motives will be judged* (1 Cor. 3:10-15)

-*Be pleasing to God in all we do* (2 Cor. 5:9-10)

-Live lives of purity in view of His coming (1 John 3:3).

-Be found faithful! (1 Corinthians 4:1-2, Matthew 25:21)

"...it is required of stewards that one be found trustworthy."

"...Well done, good and faithful slave. You were faithful with a few things, I will put you in charge of many things; enter into the joy of your master."

**Parallels with Jewish Wedding Practices and Christ and the Church**

From Jody Dillow, *Final Destiny*, pages 812-813.

<b>Jewish Marriage Custom</b>	<b>Christ and the Church</b>
The Jewish bridegroom left his father's house and traveled to the home of his prospective bride and established a marriage covenant.	Jesus left his Father's house and traveled to earth and established the New Covenant by which the church was betrothed to Him.
The Jewish bridegroom paid a purchase price (actually "compensation") for the bride.	Jesus paid a purchase price by which He obtained the church (1 Corinthians 6:19-20).
The Jewish bride was declared sanctified and set apart exclusively for her groom.	The church was sanctified and set apart exclusively for Christ (Ephesians 5:25-27; 1 Corinthians 1:2; 6:11; Hebrews 10:10; 13:12).
The Jewish bridegroom left his bride's home and returned to his father's house.	Jesus left earth, the home of His bride, at His ascension to His Father.
The Jewish bridegroom was separated from his bride for a period of time after he left her home.	Jesus has been separated from the church on earth for 2,000 years. This is the "delay of the Bridegroom" (Matthew 25:5).
The Jewish groom prepared a home in his father's house for his bride.	Jesus is preparing a dwelling place in His Father's home for the church (John 14:2).
The Jewish groom came to take his bride to live with him after a period of separation.	Jesus will come to fetch His bride to live with Him at the end of a period of separation (Matthew 25:6; 1 Thessalonians 4:17; John 14:3).
When the Jewish groom came to fetch his bride to live with him in his father's house, he came with a procession of male escorts.	When Jesus returns at the Rapture to fetch His bride, He will be accompanied by an angelic escort (1 Thessalonians 4:16-17) and a wedding procession (Matthew 25:1-7).

The Jewish bride did not know the time when the bridegroom would come for her.	The church does not know the "day or the hour" when Jesus will return to fetch her at the rapture (Matthew 25:13).
The Jewish bridegroom's arrival was heralded by a shout.	When Christ returns to fetch His bride there will be a shout (1 Thessalonians 4:17; Matthew 25:6).
The Jewish bride returned with the groom to the groom's father's house. This is the wedding procession involving the Ten Virgins in Matthew 25.	When Jesus comes for His church, He will take her to His Father's house (John 14:3; 1 Thessalonians 4:17).
Only invited guests, family, and friends could attend the wedding feast.	While all are invited to the wedding feast, only those prepared with the righteous acts of the saints are chosen to participate (Matthew 22:14; 25:10; Revelation 19:7-9; Matthew 22:11).
The Jewish bride and groom celebrate in the groom's father's house for seven days or more.	The church celebrates in Jesus' Father's house, the New Jerusalem, for seven years while the tribulation rages on earth.