

REVELATION RESEARCH FOR PART TWO OF THE STUDY
COVERS CHAPTERS 7 THROUGH 14
CHRISTIAN KINGDOM COLLEGE, SPRING SEMISTER, 2009 A.D. OUR LORD

Professor Charles Walter Doughty

Suggested reading: "Basis of Millennial Faith," Floyd Hamilton, Revelation Commentary, one by Albertus Pieters, and the other by Sweete. Also, as suggested earlier, "More Than Conquerors," by William Hendericksen

Class Schedule:

<u>Harrisonburg, -James Madison Univ.</u>	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Manheim, PA</u>
March 3, Tues. 2009 - 7 p.m.	March 6 Fri. 6.45 p.m.	Two and three day
March 10	March 13	Seminars to be
March 17	20	scheduled during this
March 24	27	semester.
March 31	April 3	
April 7	10	
April 14 Spring Break	17	
April 21	24	
April 28	May 1	
May 5	8	
May 12		

AWARDS BANQUET TO BE ANNOUNCED. Please allow for a break in the schedule as conflicting events may arise. Students will be given advanced notice.

A QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE BOOK

- 1) Throughout the book God prepares judgment for scorners and threatens punishment for the wicked. He also promises great rewards to the saints. Is it our solemn duty to observe, believe and declare the threatenings as well as the promises? What problem does this fact present to a modern preacher and teacher of God's word?

CHAPTER SIX, REVIEW FROM LAST SEMESTER

- 2) Why is the pale horse of Revelation 6:8 called both Death and Hades?
- 3) Why were the martyrs slain? (6:9)
- 4) Revelation employs a new phrase "testimony of Jesus Christ."(1:2, 1:9, 6:9, 11:7, 12:11,17, 15:5, 19:10 'twice' and 20:4). It is "marturia" (judicial evidence, to be adduced subpoenaed as a witness, to obtest, take to record, evidence given, to affirm, exhort and bear testimony to the point of death. Thus by analogy it is called martyr. Reading Exodus Chapters 25,26,30, 31 and 40 we

see the Tabernacle called a “testimony” as a whole, including the house and all of the sacred vessels therein, especially The Ark of the covenant testimony. The Old Testament word simply means a record. What is the difference between the Old Testament “testimony” and The New?

- 5) How would you compare “testimony” with Testator (Hebrews 9:16-17) “arranging, disposing or making a testament” which Jesus did at the cost of His life? To have a testimony, must there be a record? A book?

- 6) How can souls be under the altar of Heaven?

- 7) How can holy martyrs be very close to Christ in Heaven?

- 8) How outrageous would it be to think that we could wash our robes white in our own blood? Can you name some religious groups that believe it possible?

- 9) What are the two joys that will be experienced in Heaven (18:20)?

10) *In 6:9 and 7:14 the testifying martyrs are seen in soulish apparitions. And the reason for Tribulation is the reward for their bold attestation and the only reason for their horrible death. In 7:14 the Greek bears out that it was simply tribulation in general, and it was definitely connected in an on going way with each testimony made by the thousands of evangelists and soul winners who were put to death in The First Century and down through the ensuing Centuries. Some scholars want to read “The” Tribulation into the text, but most manuscripts leave out “The” thus informing the reader that it is in character with the Christ-hating world throughout the ages to use religion, philosophy and politics to bring tribulation upon all Christian witnesses.*

In Matthew 24:21, 29, Mark 13:19,24 the article “The” is also left out, but it comes as close to a “The Tribulation” as you can get because it was a particular “thlipsis” or affliction forced upon the Jews at a certain time for a certain season in 70 A.D.

All Christians down through the ages suffer afflictions at the wicked hands of antichrist forces (2 Thessalonians 1:4) and God is obligated to recompense the afflicters and reward His children for their patience in suffering. Tribulation is not an inward depression, agony or frustration we may feel, it is an outward attack upon us by Christ’s enemy because of our testimony and righteous

behavior. How we feel inwardly is inconsequential to the tribulation. We gladly bear it in view of our reward in Christ's presence.

Are the martyrs of 6:9 and 7:14 the same class of people as mentioned in Matthew 24 and Mark 13?

11) In time, fellow sufferers will also become martyrs. Is the language of 6:11 suited to the imperfect state of saints in this world of time, or to the perfection of saints in Heaven?

12) Why does the sixth seal (6:12) introduce us to world ending cosmic events?

The seals divide themselves into fours and threes. The first four seals include a roaring cry "as a lion" from the mouth of each of the four creatures who surround the throne. The last three seals have to do with judgment. Explain.

13) Exclaim the expression "Wrath of The Lamb," which at first glimpse seems apparently discrepant, but after reflection is one of the most profound thoughts in Scripture.

CHAPTER SEVEN

14) From a reading of Genesis 41:23,27, Exodus 10:13, 14:21, 15:10, Job 1:19, 21:18, Psa. 1:4, 78:26, 148:8, Isa. 11:15, 41:16, 57:13, Jer. 23:19, 51:1, Ezk. 27:26 and Dan. 2:35, what do you think the "Four Winds of the Earth" signifies in Rev. 7:1?

15) What is the sealing of the servants of God (7:2-3)?

With what are they sealed?

How would you compare Ezekiel 9:2-11?

16) Revelation has reference to millions and millions of angels, and some in particular are mentioned in the singular. The angel (7:2) called "another" angel stands out from the rest. This atypical angel appears to be Jesus Christ, the special envoy of God, who being equal to God can carry out Godhead assignments such as granting the seal (Holy Spirit) of God (7:2). This angel is always introduced with fanciful elaboration (8:3-5). This corresponds with Ezekiel's "man clothed with linen" (9:2) and (10:2-6) where coals of fiery judgments are poured out in response to the command of this linen clad person. (See also Dan. 10:5, 12:6-7). The supernatural person is always introduced as more than a mere created angel "messenger." Christ appears as this special envoy of the Godhead throughout the Old Testament and is also given embellishment

characteristics that separate Him from created angels (Exodus 14:19, 23:20, 23:23. 32:34, 33:2, Judges 6:11, 14, 19-23). There are many others Scriptures that reveal this angel of the Lord, or angel of God and angel of the covenant as being worthy of worship, sacrifice and honor due only to God the Father. He is called an angel only from the viewpoint of what Moses, Hagar, Jacob, Gideon and others may have recognized when they beheld Him. They saw the “messenger” but what this meant to God was far greater than just sending an angelic spirit. (Ask for Doug Hardman’s research paper on Melchizedek – Christ who appeared to Abraham.) Probably the most recognizable vision of Christ was by Isaiah in 6:1. After He came to earth, Jesus commented on this vision when in spite of His many miracles the Jews did not believe in Him (John 12::37), and He said,

“Isaiah said these things because He saw His glory and spoke about Him” (12:41)

How would you distinguish between the Scriptural record of an ordinary created angelic spirit and the one and only angel-messenger of the New Covenant?

Jammeson, Faucet and Brown’s Commentary says, “The Angel is not Christ but closely associated with Him because He alone is High Priest, Mediator, the Angel of the Covenant, The Intercessor (accepting prayer incense) and Advocate.”

17) Who are the 144,000 in Revelation 7 ?

Are they the same as Rev. 14?

Why is Daniel left out?

How do you know this is not a literal number?

If the 144,000 is a definite number for the indefinite, why are the Gentiles of 7:9 innumerable to man?

18) Why do the redeemed of both 144,000 and innumerable Gentiles stand before the throne and before the Lamb?

19)How does (7:10) explain the equality of the Father and Son?

The Elder (teaching, by the way with the same method as your present instructor at C.K.C.) ask John a question, not for his own information, but Johns (7:14). John tacitly acknowledges his ignorance and charges the Elder for information, “Thou knowest!” Those who desire knowledge must not be ashamed to acknowledge their own ignorance, nor to desire instruction from any that are able to give it. Why was this question so important?

20) Although they are before the throne of God (without weakness, weariness, hunger, thirst, sickness, pain and tears) with whom do the martyrs’ (7:15-17) share such intimate heavenly bliss?

Is this state the same as what we see in Revelation 21:3-4 or is it an interim condition existing in eternity but paralleling time?

CHAPTER EIGHT (THE SEVEN TRUMPET SECTION)

CHAPTERS 1 - 3 WERE THE SEVEN CHURCH SECTION
CHAPTERS 4 - 7 WERE THE SEVEN SEALS ‘CHAPTERS
SEVEN TRUMPET SECTION

CHAPTERS 8-11 IS THE

21)Why was there silence in Heaven? 8:1 with Zech 2:13.

22) Chronologically we would expect 7 to be followed by 8, but when the seventh seal is opened we revert to trumpet number one (out of seven).. Why is this?

23)Before reading Chapter 8, read again Ezekiel 10:1-6, noting the white robed man who was served by the cherubim and stood before the holy throne. Compare the meaning of each vision.

24)How are the angels of the congregations like the seven angels of Heaven?

25)Why is the messenger-angel of 8:3 different from ordinary angels?

26)How do the prayers of saints affect the cosmic world? (8:4-5)

27)What does Tsaba mean? (6633) To mass (an army or servants)-assemble, fight, , perform, wait upon, war. I give you the Hebrew meaning, please explain it in the light of Numbers 4:30,35,39, 4.3 . The word “service” is found approximately 113 times in the Hebre means w Scriptures . The word (abbadah) means service of any kind, and “sharath” (8334) means to attend or contribute to the temple. But Tsaba focuses upon temple warfare. Read Daniel 11:29-39, Dan 10:1-14,20, Ezekiel 38:16, 2 Cor. 10:3, I Tim. 1:18, I Cor. 9:26, I Tim. 6:12, 2 Tim. 4:7, Heb. 10:32, Eph. 6:12.

Compare the seven trumpets of Chapter 8 with the vials of wrath, Chapter 16.

How are the trumpets connected with the “prayers of the saints” interlude that preceded their sounding?

Why is only a third of the universe affected by the trumpet blasts and the total universe is affected by the vials of wrath?

Do the trumpets announce good or bad portentions ? If they are bad, what about the vials?

28)What killed many men in 8:11?

29)Do calamitous judgments convert sinners?

Over the years men and nations formulate religious, philosophical, political and “ethical” opinions on what constitutes acceptable behavior and standard norms. There is a familiar spirit behind every opinion and philosophy. Once these philosophies “spirits” lodge in the human spirit they begin to fight Christ and His Holy Spirit. God’s Word is not just another opinion or philosophy-it is The Truth! It is totally untenable that man can wage human warfare against God who is Spirit. Flesh against Spirit is indefensible. This is why the silly analogy of chirping frogs provoking the human race to war against God and His Anointed is given.

It starts in the home with unfit parents setting an example of alcohol consumption, rebellion, materialism, sodomy and same sex marriage acceptance, animal worship, abortion on demand, pluralism, acceptance of antichrist doctrines or Christian bashing, evolutionary dogma, transvestism, effeminacy, weakness, unlimited tolerance, lack of justice and discretion (moral decision making) and rebellion against absolutes whether it be intolerance of world religions or questioning the scientific viability of global warming. A child, from an early age is usually taught to avoid any confrontation regarding the topic of religion and politics. The innocent mind is then convinced by a familiar spirit that being correct in these matters is not important. His innocent spirit is left alone to shift for itself or be left to the mercy of the depredation of what subjects his peers consider to be politically correct or not.

As they move to the next level, young men and women are exposed to calloused and ruthless teachers (although there are still many Christian teachers in schools but legal and anti-Christian activist have tied their hands behind their backs), and they give a “more respectable” opinion to the subjects their parents taught them. When they enroll in college and university the “croaking frogs” really begin to fill the professor’s mouth and their susceptible minds.

When they graduate (after an all night drinking party celebration) Satan turns them loose on the world to spread the infectious venom of his philosophy through the academic sector, the political world and media

intelligence. For instance, how often do you hear through the media or read in a magazine or newspaper the latest threat of a huge apocalyptic global warming that will destroy the whole earth in ten or fifty years? On vacation in Auburndale Florida, I asked a Science teacher, John Stambaugh what he thought of global warming. He answered, "It is a complete political farce, not one reputable scientist would accept it as a fact!" Yet our children are compelled to accept it as an absolute physical and moral discipline. In the month of February, Hillary Clinton is traveling abroad to spread the horrible reports of the warming of a dying planet. And most of those officials in foreign countries will listen suspiciously and humor Madame Clinton with a nod of head and then discuss among themselves the nonsense spread by American politicians. Now the false advocate of scientism can claim a global market for his ideas.

There is one thing they all do have in common. Not a one of them believe that weather conditions are controlled by God (not man) and God uses climate catastrophes to judge the immoral universe. Please comment on this subject, using a few related Scriptures on how God controls the movements of wind and clouds and the beneficial or adverse effect the climate has on a righteous or evil nation?

30) When the Gospel comes to a country and it is coldly received what usually follows?

Would corruption of doctrine and worship bring great judgment, and additional judgments that follow such heresy?

If the church and the world grow worse under lesser judgments, what can they expect?

31) What are the three woes of Revelation 11:18?

Look up the use of the word "woe" in Revelation.

As the seven seals were divided into fours and threes (the first four resounded with the roaring cry, "Come!") so the seven seals are four trumpets of warning and the last three of woe.

Compare with the three angels of 14:6-9.

What are the corresponding "woes" in 9:12, 11:14?

Compare with the heretic of Titus 3:10.

31) Compare three angels in 14:6 with the three unclean spirits like frogs in 16:12

CHAPTER NINE

32) Who is “a star” in Revelation 9:1? Compare Isaiah 14:13 and Ezekiel 28:13.

33) What is meant by “locusts from the pit?”

34) In 9:5 & 9:11 God places His “Geneva Convention rules of warfare” upon the enemy. Explain.

Explain also the kind of warfare involved, and why just calling the locusts the historic invasion of the world under 9th Century Islam is a bad interpretation.

35) Why are the locusts so successful?

36) Compare this with the “Tsaba” warfare discussed under question 26.

37) When was the STAR cast into the pit (see Rev. 12:5,7)?

38) If the Devil succeeds by blinding eyes, extinguishing light and promoting ignorance and error to deceive before he destroys, discuss some ways in which you have seen this happen.

39) What kind of darkness was this plague of locusts? How did they blot out the sun?

40) What is a wounded spirit? Compare Psalms 109:22 with Proverbs 18:14.

41) What is the significance of the locusts being forbidden to destroy greenery and those who have the seal of God? (9:4)

What is verticalism?

42) What were the “crowns like gold” on their heads? (9:7)

43) Compare the angel of the bottomless pit with the Dragon of 12:7-8 and the Devil of 20:1-2.

44) How long will Appolyon-Abbaddon be in the pit?

Against whom are his locusts, his fury and his deception directed?

45) 9:12 brings an end to one woe, and introduces the Euphrates battleground. Why is the Euphrates River so important to prophecy?

46) When we come to a sixth trumpet or sixth angel what are we to expect?

47) Why is the military operation limited to an hour, and a date, and a month, and a year?

Is this just one military operation? (9:15)

48) The army consisted of 200,000,000 of horsemen alone. Has there ever been an army of this size in history? (9:16)

49) What does the expression “fire, smoke and brimstone” mean ((9:18)?

Why was a third of mankind killed? Is this expression used elsewhere in Revelation?

50) What did this Great War have to do with the other two thirds of humanity, and particularly their failure to repent of idolatry and immorality?

The Eastern Church introduced elaborate image worship in 842 A.D. It is so ingrained in the soul and mind of the adherents it is almost impossible to break. I did street work in Moscow in 1991. Many of the people would flash images of their patron saints in my face.

51) This very important vision under the sixth trumpet was introduced by a voice from the horns of the golden altar (9:13-14). What does this mean?

Is there a similarity between this and the angel who casts fire on earth in 8:5?

52) Can God make the wrath of man praise Him? Can He restrain the remainder of that wrath?

53) Explain the parallel between the locusts and the horsemen of war.

What do they have in common?

How do they differ?

54) Who is the commander in chief of these hellish hordes of locusts and vast armies?

55) What is the purpose of all of this destruction and misery?

CHAPTER TEN

56) The Apostle is favored with another vision between the sounding of the sixth and seventh trumpet. He sees an exceptional envoy (probably Jesus, since such attention is drawn to HIS visage and person. Since he held the little book in His hand He is exercising his office as Holy Judge)

Why was He covered with a cloud and darkness?

What did the rainbow represent?

What is the little book? (10:1-4)

What is the sealing of book? (Daniel 12:4)

Compare Him to Daniel's angel (Daniel 10:4-11), and Paul's vision (Acts 9:3-4, 22:6-10)

Have you ever had the spiritual sensation of a glowing light in the inner sanctum of your life (in prayer, in sleep, in weariness of labor for Christ)?

Did any other messenger of God have a face “as the sun” and feet as pillars of fire? (1:16)

Why is it “ little”?

Is it different from the Book of Seven Seal (chaplets) in Revelation 5-6?

Compare the vision with that of Daniel 12:4,0,-12:7.

In which hand did Daniels person have the book?

In which hand did John’s person have the book?

How many hands did they raise to heaven?

What is the significance?

57) Why does He place His feet on land and sea and not the heavens?

If we are commanded not to swear by Heaven or earth (Matthew 5:34-36), but only God can swear by Himself (Hebrews 6:13, 7:21), why does this angel makes such a daring oath before almighty God?

58) What did the “voice of the seven thunders” (seven angels) cry when they heard His voice?

59) Can seven thunders speak in unison? (awesome and ominous)

60) Was the “little book” sealed, or the “voice of the seven thunders?”

61) What are the seven mysteries of God, and which one is referred to in 10:7?

62) In the “little book” we have the Book of Revelation. It differs from all of the other books because it has seven chaplets. There is an interlude that divides some of these seven chaplets or seals. An interlude is like a break or pause between scenes. In John’s panoramic view of the apocalyptic world we are taken outside of time, space and matter. We enter the breath taking, sense staggering, climatic, consummation of time and commencement of eternity. Just as the theater has an intermission and books have chapter introductions, so the kladiscopic view of this book has seven chapters, and breaks or introductions to the next chapter or scene.

The interludes occur between the sixth and seventh event (within each of the seven sections) and us to the awe-inspiring, magnificent end of time and humanity and prepares us for the advent of eternity and the dawn of eternal day and immortality. Time will be swallowed up in infinity.

The longest interlude is 10:1-11:14, between the sixth and seventh trumpet. The seven vial “bowls” of judgment (Chapters 15-16) apparently collectively constitute the overall effects of the third woe.

How can we eat this little book (10:8) and how can we get it?

63) Find references in the Bible that analogize the Word to water, fire, bread, a hammer, an ax, a volcano, a sword, meat, milk, and other things. In (10:8-10) the Word is sweet as honey in the mouth and bitter in the stomach. How can this be? (Ezekiel 3:3, Psa. 19:10, 119:103)

What is the purpose of “eating” the book? (11:3-6, 11:18)

64) Which part of the council of God should we withhold from the people? (Acts 20:27)?

What is the most profitable part of the Word of God?

65) This great apocalyptic prophecy is to be taken to the world and not kept to John himself. We have it in our language and are obliged to propagate it also. What do we mean when we say we must take the Gospel to the whole world?

After eating and spiritually digesting the Word, John is inaugurated into a fresh revelation of future judgments upon the Christian Kingdom. Like Daniel, he was interested in the future of Spiritual Israel. The problems facing the congregation of the future is dealt with throughout the remainder of this book.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

66) What is the reed of Revelation chapter 11? (Ezekiel 40:4, Zechariahs 2:1-2, Amos 7:7)

The symbolism comes from the use of a straight rod “bamboo like plant” that grew in the Nile River. It was used as a measure “metros, metric” standard.

Just as the altar speaks (16:7) the “rod of iron” speaks (2:27). It is a rod of straightness, a scepter of righteousness (Heb. 1:8).

67) This measurement is prophesied in Ezekiel 40:3. The measuring is to be precisely accurate and correct as given by the “man of bronze” standing at the gate with a linen cord and measuring rod in His hand. Who is this man? (43:6-7). He entered the most holy place (41:3).

Although the “man of bronze” does the measuring, yet Ezekiel is to write down and declare what he sees.

68) How precise are God’s children to measure the temple? (Ezekiel 43:11)

69) There is no mention made at all of the altar of incense or the lamp stands, (41:22) but the table before the Lord is set (See Exodus 25:30). Why is this?

70) Both Ezekiel’s and John’s vision focuses on the importance of the “inner court” of the temple (Ezekiel 43:5-Revelation 11:1-3). The outer court was called the “heiros” and the inner court the “naos”. God has rejected the outer court in both visions (Ezekiel 43:7-Revelation 4:2), but the outer court fascinates humanity more. Why is this?

71) Moses was instructed to construct the tabernacle according to the pattern shown Him by God in the Mount (Exodus 25:9, 25:40, Numbers 8:4) and likewise, God instructed David to build the temple according to the pattern shown him, but the assignment was given to his son Solomon (I Chronicles 28:11,12,18,19) and Ezekiel’s apocalyptic temple reveals God’s zeal for patternism. The word is (8403-) in Hebrew-“tab-neeth” and (5179-tupos) in Greek. The Greek means to stamp with dye or shape with a seal. That which is made is an exact resemblance or reproduction of the model. The Hebrew means the structure must resemble the model.

Obviously there is some kind of apocalyptic structure in Heaven. The furniture in the tabernacle corresponded to certain processes that are incumbent to Heaven such as God being present with His people (the ark), answering their prayers (the incense) receiving their sacrifices (the altars), remembering His covenant (the table), shedding light on their pathway (candlesticks) and covering them with His righteousness (various skins used in the construction), Even the numerology (the dimensions of the holy place, and shapes and sizes of the furniture) have spiritual significance if we study Biblical Numerology. Likewise, the color schemes (the clothing of the high priest, ordinary priests, the white barrier around the tabernacle and the golden artistic work) all have spiritual, heavenly significance. God was grieved at Israel’s ignorance of the true heavenly meaning of these things, and similarly He is disappointed in the congregations of Christ who miss all of this.

Our modern church growth movement frowns of what they call “patternism.” They tell us that people are not the slightest bit interested in the congregation’s enthusiasm to have the congregation measure up to the pattern shown them in the New Covenant. Who is to blame for this?

Why do you think they do not obey Christ’s command to measure?

The Hebrew word for measuring rod is “kaneh.” Some theologians make a big deal over the calling of Scriptures “canon.”

If the just shall live by faith , and Jesus said we live by “every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God,” how does Revelation 11 prove that the people of the Apostle John’s day had all of the completed Scriptures, just as we do today?

72) Moses had no other recourse except to build according to what God showed him (Read Hebrews 8:5 through 9:10) Note 9:9, This is an illustration for the present time” and comment on it.

73) We measure the altar. Paul says we have an altar (Hebrews 13:10). Is it in the holiest place? What is the altar?

74) Are God’s people to be measured also? Why?

75) When Herod built his temple he added the court of the Gentiles. Was there such a court in the original models by Moses, Solomon and Zerubbabel?

76) Christ has two types of worshippers, those within the veil and those in the outer court. Both will be around to the end of time. However, there is a particular time period during which the professed Christians of the outer court are more hostile then any enemy the congregational kingdom will ever face. How long is this period of time? (11:2)

77) What is the “Holy City”? (11:2)

78) Explain the time period 1260 days (11:3), and explain the meaning of sackcloth (Esther 4:1-4).

79) Explain the two witnesses from the background of Zechariah Ch. 4, and in New Testament light.

Think of those who worked in twos?

Who are light bearers? (Phil. 2:15)

Why are the witnesses called “candle sticks”?

What does this have to do with the churches being called “candle sticks”?

How do they stand before the God of the earth? (Zech. 4:10,14)

80) Explain the fire of Jeremiah 4:14. How can the witnesses call down fire from heaven and turn water into blood? (11:5-6)

81) Does apocalyptic literature move in chronological order? Explain.

When was the testimony finished? (11:7)

82) Why does praying, preaching and courage in suffering gall and wound the very hearts and conscience of the preacher’s persecutors, so that they go away self condemned?

Read the example of Pashur (Jeremiah 20:4). Comment. .

83) Who is the beast? (11:7, 17:11)

What about Daniels Beast (7:3)?

Is he a person?

The bottomless pit is introduced in 9:1. When was the beast ever in the bottomless pit (17:5).

Who is the other beast in 13:11? Notice the first beast comes up from the sea and the other comes up out of the earth?

Is he a person?

Is there a chronological connection between the beast of 11:7 and 17:5?

How many celebrities are from the bottomless pit?

What is their final destiny? (19:19-20, 20::10)

What is the final destiny of the uncovenant world (20:14).

How should the word “beast” be translated?

84) During the 1260 days the cause of Christ suffered more than at any time in history. Why were the enemies not merely satisfied with the blood of the evangelistic witnesses (they wanted to dishonor everything about them)?

What does spiritually (Sodom and Egypt) means?

Is it wrong to spiritualize the book of Revelation? (11:8)

85) What is the resurrection after 3 ½ days?

Can this be the general resurrection of all the saved?

Compare this to Lazarus? Comment.

Does the resurrection Gospel have successors?(John 11:25)

Was the resurrection Gospel preached during the Dark Ages? Explain.

Read Foxes Book of Martyr - Give a one-paragraph explanation of the Waldensees, The Albigenses, and the Cathari.

86) Where there is guilt there is fear (11:11). Herod feared John the Immerser.

Why do sinners seem so strong, yet they are cowards?

87) How do we know this resurrection was spiritual ? (11:12)

88) “ A tenth part of the city fell.” What does this mean? (11:13)

What city is this?

What sword brought down 7000 men?

When was there a great world revival that brought people out of the errors of superstition, idolatry and diabolical apostasy?

89) Remember the three woes. Just as the sixth event leads to the seventh and last one (end of the age), so the second woe leads to the last. (End of the age - 11:15-19).

The seventh angel had been suspended for some time (since 9:13). During the interval John had become acquainted with some very ominous and worthy occurrences to prepare him for the end of this third section of Revelation..

The minute the seventh angel sounds his trumpet (11:15) all heaven burst forth in praise.
Who do they praise?

What future events do they recognize as having already taken place? (11:15, 18)

90) 11:18 is the theme of the book of Revelation. What is it?

91) What did the world see in the Temple? (11:19)

What would happen if someone gazed into the ark in the Old Testament temple? (I Samuel 5:4, 6:19).

What does propitiation mean?

How is propitiation connected to the Ark?

Is the ark of the covenant, seen in Revelation just one item (essentially the same as the Old Testament ark) or does it represent another ark of the covenant?

How many parts does the ark have? (Leviticus 16:14-16 tells us of “the golden covering upon which the blood was sprinkled”).

Why did Paul say, “We cannot discuss these things in detail right now”? (Hebrews 9:5)

What did the sinner ask for in Luke 18:13?”Hilasmus!”

What is God willing to give? (Hebrews 8:12) “Hilasmus!”

Why is the expression “Wrath of the lamb” so poignant?

Did the lamb bear the wrath of God toward sin, suffering, guilt, fear, death, sorrow, hopelessness, shame, the grave, Hades, punishment for wrong, retribution, vengeance, indignation, innocent blood, bereavement, brutality, bigotry, greed, alienation, loneliness, Satan and Hell?

92) What is the symbolism of the lightening, rumblings peals of thunder, an earthquake and a great hail? (11:19)

Revelation 16:18 mentions a great earth quake. There have been thousands of earthquakes since the beginning of time. What does this earthquake mean? It is AN earthquake, or a great earthquake in the singular.

CHAPTER TWELVE (INTRODUCES THE SEVEN PERSONAGES)

16:18 BROUGHT US TO THE END OF THE SEVEN-TRUMPET SECTION.
NOW WE START ALL OVER IN ONE SECOND, A.D. WITH A VERY IMPORTANT BIRTH, CRITICAL TO THE SURVIVAL BOTH OF GOD'S ETERNAL MYSTERY AND THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE.

WE MEET SOME EXTREMELY FASCINATING CHACTERS IN THIS SECTION (CHAPTERS 12-14). FIND THEM IN THE FOLLOWING

- 1) 12:1
- 2) 12:2
- 3) 12:4
- 4) 12:5
- 5) 12:6
- 6) 13:8, 17:3-4
- 7) 13:11

93) Why is Chapter 12 called the most obvious recapitulation in Revelation?

Why is this chapter the most misunderstood chapter in Scripture?

94) Why do Futurists call it a "parenthetical" piece, divorced from the main text?

What does Alburus Pieters mean by, "The Futurists suffer shipwreck on the rock of Revelation 12?"

95) How does Genesis 3:15 connect with Revelation 12?

96) Trace some of the spiritual (and physical) battles between the seed of the serpent and the woman's seed down through Biblical history.

97) How does God use the word "woman" in Scripture as a comparison to what His people mean to Him?

What are the five ways in which "woman" is used in this relationship?

“Woman” in Revelation 12:1 is an anachronism. What is an anachronism?

If it is an anachronism, do we expect to see continuous chronology in the way the word is used in context?

Did Jesus use continuous chronology in His “end time” prophecy sermon? (Matthew 23-24, Mark 13, Luke Chapters 19, 21).

The figure of the congregation as a woman reveals her weakness in the world, but the spouse of the absolute monarch and only universal, eternal potentate. As members of the Bride of Christ how should we live in the light of this knowledge?

98) How would you answer the question, “The woman cannot be the church because Christ did not come from the church, the church came from Him?”

99) What does “clothed with the sun” mean? (Malachi 4:2)

“The moon (sublunary things) under her feet?”

“The twelve stars crown on her head?”

“Being in travail?” (John 16:21)

“The great red Dragon?”

“The seven heads?”

“His tail drew a third part of the stars?” ((Job 25:5, , 38:7, Daniel 8:10, Isaiah 14:13, Isaiah 14:12)

100) Why does Revelation address a historical event as being present, when it has already happened in the past? (1:19)

101) “Standing before the woman?”

102) “To slay the man child at birth?”

103) “Revelation 12:5 is the Gospel in a nutshell” (C.W.D.) Why do I say this?

104) What is the wilderness?

Is this a recapitulation of the 1260 days, 3 1/2 years of Revelation Chapter 11?

What happened during this time?

105) Why was there war in Heaven? (12:7)

106) What was the Devil doing in Heaven?

Upon what indictment could anyone as evil as the Devil stand before God who is exclusively holy?

If Satan was a fallen angel (and we know he fell before the creation of Adam), how could he appear before the throne of God? (Job 1:6, Zechariah 3:1-2)

107) Why does God employ Michael to engage Angelic troops against Satan? (Jude 8)

108) Is this the first, or second time the holy God had to confront Satan to displace Him from one place to another?

109) If Satan led angels and men astray he obviously thought they were “easy pickings”. Can God turn the tide, using the very persons Satan thought were hopeless weaklings to destroy him? (12:11)

110) Why did God wait until after Christ’s ascension to banish Satan forever from appearing before His throne?

In every trial there is a prosecutor and a defense attorney. Who was the prosecutor?

Who is the defense attorney? (12:10-11)

111) When did the Kingdom of God and the authority of His Christ come?(12:10-11)

112) Psalms 24:7-10 speaks of the Lord, strong and mighty to save.

What are the gates that lifted up their heads in surprise and fell before the Lord?

Who had the keys to death and Hades?

Who used to have the power of death (Hebrews 2:10)

113) What can’t Satan do? (12:10) (Romans 8:34)

114) By what three things do the saints overcome Satan? (12:11)

115) Why do the Heavens rejoice? (12:12)

- 116) Why does Satan know he has a “short time?” (12:12)
- 117) Why did Satan’s battle strategy shift from the man child to the woman?
- 118) What is Satan’s war strategy against the world?
- 119) What similarity do you see between the persecution of the woman and the prophetic characters of Daniel 7:25?

What was the “flood of water” that threatened to carry the woman away?

Give a one paragraph description of the doctrine of Arius, Nestorius, Pelagius and Sabellius.

What causes the most danger to the congregation, heretics? Or outward persecution?

- 120) Explain how the earth helps the woman:

Through war

Through civil authorities

Through a common enemy

- 121) The wrath of Satan against the remnant (12:12)

What is “remnant?”

The Albigenses were hated first by Dioclesian, who drove them into barren and mountainous places. By their faith in God they managed to survive. After Dioclecian’s death , they faced an even greater terror. The rage of the Papacy fell upon them.. They were chased from community to community. The Popish armies murdered and slaughtered men, women and children. They were tortured and commanded to recant. Eventually, except for a very few, the entire Albigenses population was wiped out. Their crime that brought death to thousands was written in their archives, “We accept only the New Testament as authority for our faith and practice.”

That which Satan hates more than anything is fidelity to Christ in faith, worship, doctrine and practice.

How long will Satan continue to exhibit this attitude?

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

We are introduced to another of the seven persons (institutions) of this fourth parallel section of the fascinating book of Revelation. The Historist view misses some of the greatest teachings of the book because they look for a continuous running history of man instead of the cyclical council of God in dealing with man in every generation

The Preterists also miss some good teaching because they focus more on the Book being an omen that portends the end of the Jewish religion in 70 A.D., or the end of Rome in 478 A.D. There is much theology in this book we are studying, but in their zeal to find historical counterparts to fit the hypothetical symbols they miss the best Theological Doctrine in the world.

The Futurists are the worst. They too look for corresponding modern historical events to match their invented theories about Revelation symbols and in every generation they are wrong. They call themselves Futurist because they think the book is about the long distant future in which Christ comes to fulfill the events of this book of prophecy, but to the contrary, after reading a magazine, newspaper (or watching T.V.) the vast percentage of Futurist look for the fulfillment of the events in their own fertile imagination.

The answers to the mysteries of Revelation are within the book itself. The best outside reading are the other books of prophecy that Revelation references, such as Ezekiel, Zechariah and especially Daniel. Chapter Thirteen is the final word on Daniel Chapter seven.

- 122) What does the sea represent? (13:1)
- 123) Though the beast rose out of the sea, from whence came is real origin? (11:7)
- 124) How is this beast a composite of Daniels beast? (Daniel 7:13)
- 125) Is this beast political or religious (or both)? Explain (13:1-2)

Is this beast a literal dinosaur or a brain child institution of a blasphemous conniving idea?

- 126) The head of the beast was wounded. What does this mean?

Why would the Preterists take delight in the meaning of this symbol?

If the head were healed, it would be the same in essence with the former head. The only change would be in new dress. The monster would continue to operate in accordance with the Devil's design to exterminate the witnesses of the New Testament as effectually as he did before his head was wounded. In fact, we shall see that the wounded head could devise more calculated schemes to torture, murder and undermine the saints and their embrace of New Covenant Christianity. This Chapter is the only reliable answer as to why New Covenant Christianity nearly disappeared from the earth in the Post Apostolic world. If God

did not give us an answer as to what took place during that time, and if He did not give us warning in advance as to the slaughter of millions of souls who were tortured and put to death simply because they refused to accept any creed or hierarchy that contradicted what they read in the New Testament witness, then God would be as great a monster as the beast himself. I say this with utmost esteem for God's holy integrity, and reverence for His holiness and Word. The statement is not one of disrespect, it is one of tremendous admiration for my God who upholds what He says in His word and defends or notifies in advance those of us who suffered (or died) for the New Covenant Apostolic Testimony in the past or present.

127) Which modern day church claims to trace its roots back as close as any to New Testament times? We are not talking about our Remnant or Restoration heritage that attempts to restore the New Testament Kingdom.

128) How did the Devil push the true, primitive congregation into obscurity?

What three giant steps had to be taken in order to accomplish this?

Consider the example of the sodomy agenda. First they must publish extensive literature (creeds of their high priests) and bombard the public with a media blitz of how normal and natural the sodomite life style is. Once this is accomplished they force the hand of law makers to enact laws (some reasonable and others unreasonable as is usually the case) as to how to punish persons who do not in a politically accepted way accept and tolerate the sodomy agenda. Thirdly, they begin a worldwide campaign to silence and punish all dissidents who do not accept this agenda. Once all protests are removed, the agenda stands unopposed. You can follow this same line of reasoning in regard to the wholesale slaughter of babies by abortion. You can also understand how the early testimony of the primitive congregation was silenced, almost out of existence as the old song goes,

“His Truth is Marching on!”

129) With a little Christianity and a whole lot of superstition, pagan idolatry and pageantry to appeal to the darkness, degeneracy and madness of the misled world can you offer in a few words on how the whole world admired the power, policy and success of the beast? (12:6)

130) How did they blaspheme the Lords' name, His tabernacle and those that dwell in heaven? (12:6)

Explain some blasphemous - unchristian ideas that are accepted by professed Christians?

Images?

Transubstantiation?

The tabernacle of God?

Canonization?

Praying to dead saints?

Substituting saints for pagan demons?

Vicarious Filii Dei?

Taking a census in your community concerning what people would like the church to be?

WHO ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO DO NOT ACCEPT THIS BLASPEHMOUS APOSTASY? (12:8)

During what period of time did this blasphemous outrage against New Testament Christianity enjoy its halcyon days of success? (12:8)

Explain 2 Thessalonians 2:4.

Why did Alexander Campbell use this verse in connection with the beast of Revelation 13 in his debate with Bishop John Purcell in Cincinnati?

131) Compare this to Daniels beast (little horn) in Daniel 7

Explain the flood from the Dragon's mouth (12:15) and the "open mouth" (13:6).

132) What does C.W.D. believe are the three horns of Daniel's beast?

133) This is the beast of Daniel 7:21, and like the monstrous Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, a successor of Alexander the Great through one of his generals Seleucus ,(8:10-11) this beast desires to rise up against the very stars of heaven, Christ, the Apostles and covenant saints (11:28, 36-39).

What did Antiochus, Titus Vespasian and Babylon have in common?

How did Titus and Babylon (Rome) succeed while Antiochus failed?

All through Revelation we see how God uses the rage and fury of satanic evil against truth to accomplish His will and purpose. Explain some ways in which this is done?

Matthew Henry comments, "They could take away their natural life, but not their souls, and prevail on them to forsake their Savior and revolt to the enemy".

134) How was the blood of martyrs the seed of the church, to purify and speak to future generations?

What does "Here is the patience and faith of the saints" mean?

135) Who is the second beast that speaks as a false prophet, smooth and soft as a lamb?

Can a distinction be made between this land going breast and the Babylon whose description is given fully at a later time?

In the long run, no matter how much a religious worker professes Christ, his speech of false doctrine will betray him to belong to the dragon rather than the Lamb.

136) What are some of the religious methods of the false prophet? (13:13-14)

Great wonders?

Call down fire from heaven?

Miracles?

Erect images?

Putting to death those whom they could not corrupt?(13:15)

137) Explain the mark of the BEAST and 666.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

138) What do the following symbols represent? (14:1)

A Lamb on Mount Zion?

The 144,000 (Chapter seven) The futurists say they are Jewish evangelists who will preach during “The Tribulation,” in the God who doesn’t even know when future. Their sermon will be a bloodless, Holy Spiritless Gospel. It will be some kind of message that is not found anywhere in the New Testament. They are supposed to convert all of the Jews, in mass. Who really are the 144,000 that are so attached to the Lamb?

Is 144,000 literal or representative? Are they Jehovah Witnesses? Don’t laugh!

We just saw a counterfeit lamb in the last chapter. What is a paschal lamb?

If 144,000 is a whole number, it is also a number of government. God’s promise is hidden in this number. Explain.

139) What is the significance of having the Lamb’s Father’s name in their foreheads. Why is “Father” so prominent in this identification?

140) A new song (2537-ksinod) is sung in 5:9 and 14:3. This word means new of a different kind. It is used of the New Testament, which is a different kind than the Old. If it were new (of the same kind) “neos” would be the Greek word the Holy Spirit chose.

141) When the Lamb took the book of eternal destinies (containing the history of the world and all of the saved and lost of all nations throughout all time), the four living creatures and 24 elders took their harps and sang a new (of a different kind) of song that had never been sung before. The reason is that no one could have ever sung the song “Worthy is The Lamb, to take the scroll and open it’s seals”, because up to this time no one in Heaven, earth or under the earth had ever been worthy enough to do this.. Consequently, it was not just another (new of the same kind) of version of a familiar song subject they had sung before.

How does this reasoning apply to the 144,000?

The song has to do with redemption. Why didn’t the 4 creatures and the 24 elders sing this new song?

How was this a new of a different kind of song to the 144,000?

Do you think they sang this song the way we sing hymns on Sunday?

142) How could 144,000 be virgins? (14:4)
Were they all men?

How did they follow the lamb “wherever He goes”, 100%? (Zechariah 9:9. Ephesians 4:8, Psalms 126:2, 2:6, 110:2, 137:3 “sing us a song of zion”, 146:10, 2 Samuel 5:7, Isaiah 1:7, 2:3, Isaiah 24:23, 51:11, 59:20 “The redeemer shall come to Mount Zion”, 60:14, Joel 2:32, Hebrews 12:22).

When did Christ ascend to the holy hill of Zion?

What was the seal of the 144,000?

How did they get it?

Were they immersed? (I Peter 3:18-21)

How were they without fault before the throne of God? (Jude 24, Ephesians 1:4, Colossians 1:22)

How were they first fruits from the earth? (12:4, Matthew 27:52, I Corinthians 15:20,23)

143) The 144,00 are followed by the vision of another angel (14:6) who represents the preaching of the Gospel to the whole Gentile world. (7:9). Compare this to the 144,000 in Chapter 7 who were followed by another scene of the heavenly white robed multitude of Gentiles who heard the Gospel in times of tribulation and obeyed the Gospel in times of tribulation.

144) The message is one of urgency in view of the imminent judgment that is forthcoming and pending upon all nations. Why is judgment introduced at the end of this fourth parallel section?

145) Why is Babylon introduced here as already fallen when her fall is not mentioned until Chapter 18, and she has not fallen yet? (14:8)

146) The third angel corresponds to the three woes. One, two, three and you're out. So the end is going to come after a fair warning. The best description of Hell in the Bible is given for those who could not resist the advances of the beast in 14:10-11. Read it and tell me why I do not want you to go there?

147) How do we know that the expression "mark of the beast name" (14:11) is proof that the mark is not a literal brand in the flesh?

148) What commandments are "the commandments of God"? (14:12)

2 Peter 3:2?

John 14:15

14:21?

15:10

I Corinthians 7:19 What commandments are meant here if the Old Testament commandment of circumcision is no longer a valid commandment?

In 14:37 who was teaching the Lord's commandments?

I Thessalonians 4:2 – Who gave the commandments?

I John 2:3 Whose commandments?

2:4?

3:22?

3:24?

I John 5:2-3 What commandments are not grievous? (926-burdensom, a heavy 'bara' weight).

Acts 15:10 What commandments are unbearable? (941-"bastadzo", something to heavy to carry, more than one could endure or sustain).

- 149) In keeping with our schematic to interpret Scripture with Scripture (along with the known and understood history of the First Century and its immediate effect on the development of world history and especially the history of the Western World), we give here the prophecies of Isaiah. These prophecies are a remarkable forecast of the Messiah's victory over evil and His ascent to Mount Zion to redeem Old Testament Spiritual Israel. When they were sealed they became Spiritual Israel.

Isaiah Chapter 51 is given the caption "Everlasting salvation for Zion".

51:1 Who is the righteousness of God? (I Cor. 1:30)

51:3 When did the Lord truly comfort Zion?

51:4-6 When did God's law go out to all nations?(Isaiah 2:1-4)

51:11 When did the ransomed Old Testament saints finally enter Zion with singing?

51:14 When were the prisoners set free (Zech. 9:9-11-the caption of this section of Scriptures is "The Coming of Zion's King").

52:2-3 What kind of salvation did Zion get ?

52:5-7 Compare this prophecy with the knowing of God's name (Rev. 14:1-4) by redeemed Israel and the broadcasting of the everlasting Gospel.

52:8- Try and find the suffering Christ, the triumphant Christ, leading the captives of redeemed Israel out of the dungeon.

53:12-Compare this to Paul's statement in Ephesians 4, "He gave gifts to men."

150) Compare Isaiah 40:6-10 with the Lamb and the 144,000 on Mount Zion.

151) What do the three angels represent? (Rev. 14:6-9)

152) The Gospel is called everlasting. What does Isaiah 40:6 call human flesh?

What passes away?

What is forever?

What two things will eventually pass away?(Matt. 24:34)

What will not pass away?

- 153) What is a sign that the true Gospel is being preached with dignity and difficulty? (14:7 with 1Thess. 1:6-10)
- 154) Why is the fall of Babylon set forth as such a great victory for God and His saints?
- 155) What requires a great deal of patience? (14:12)
- 156) There is a great difference in the way the person died in (14:9-11) and the way they die in (14-13). There was a great division between Egypt's population and the Lord's people in Goshen. (Exodus 8:23). The division is set forth in the way people live, react to judgment and trial and especially in the way they die and face eternal judgment. Explain the difference in a few paragraphs.
- 157) Everyone should want to see God and His Anointed-Christ.. We are blessed if we die in the Lord (14:13). Does this mean if we die before the Second Coming we will see both God the Father and the Son immediately at death?
- 158) Paul said, "I want to be found in Christ." What did he mean? (Phil. 3:8-Rev. 14:13)
- 159) When we go to the courthouse to process a title or to the bank to cash a check our works go before us. Jesus said when we die in the Lord, "our works follow us." Explain.
- 160) Why was it so important to write this down? (14:13)
- 161) In this lifetime men learn of a physical harvest, but there is a far more important moral harvest to come. (Galatians 6:7-9)

There were three reapings in the Jewish harvest. They gathered the first fruits, they gathered the second fruits, and then they cut down the vintage and stubble and burned it in the fire. Find these three harvests in the Revelation 14 Chapter.

Read Matthew 13:37-42.

162) Why is the earth ripe for judgment? (14:15,18)

What is Christ's chariot in judgment? (14:14)

What is the ensign of His power (14:14)

Who solicits Christ to thrust in the sickle of judgment? (14:15)

The order is given from the temple

The sickle is justice, The field is the world.

162) How do earth's inhabitants die?

Is this a first death or second death?

163) How do sinners ripen unto this event?

164) Explain the "gathering" and the "casting" of sinners into the wine press of the wrath of God. Is this two events or one? (Revelation 14:19 with 20:10-15).

165) What does "outside the city" mean? (14:20 with 22:14-15)

166) Wine press-a rock hewn through about eight feet square with a channel leading to a smaller trough below. The juice was collected in the lower vat. (Isaiah 63:3, Joel 3:13).

How many miles did the blood flow?

What does this mean?