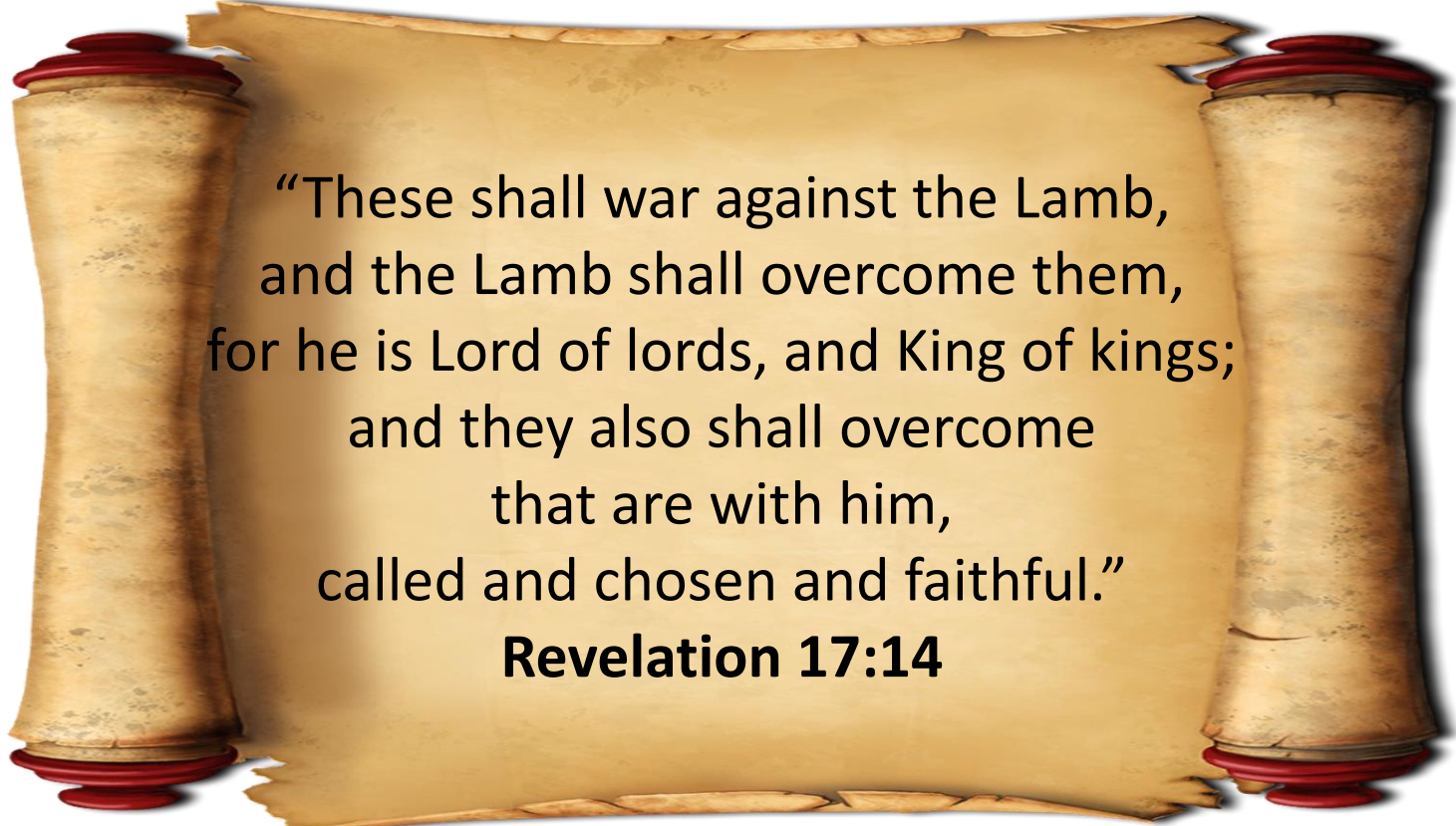


Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



“These shall war against the Lamb,
and the Lamb shall overcome them,
for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings;
and they also shall overcome
that are with him,
called and chosen and faithful.”

Revelation 17:14

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



Revelation 15

Revelation Outlined

Introduction: Opening greeting and vision (Rev. 1)

SEVEN Churches (Rev. 2-3)

Intermediate Visions: Throne in Heaven (Rev. 4-5)

SEVEN Seals (Rev. 6-8)

SEVEN Trumpets (Rev. 8-11)

Intermediate Visions: Christ vs. Satan (Rev. 12-14)

SEVEN Bowls of Wrath (Rev. 15-20)

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- The seven stars deliver
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- The seven trumpets warn
- The seven thunders announce
- The seven heads rule
- The seven **plagues/bowls** complete (finish)

Revelation Theme

Christ and His Church Victorious

- The Church's Life in Christ (1-3)
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Revelation 1-5 Reminders	Revelation 6-20 Retributions	Revelation 21-22 Rewards
<p>Who God is (Rev. 1, 4)</p> <p>Who Jesus is (Rev. 1-3, 5)</p> <p>Who the church is (Rev. 2-3)</p>	<p><u>Avenging</u> the blood of the saints (Rev. 6:10; 11:18; 19:2)</p> <p><u>Judging</u> Rome for her persecutions (Rev. 14:7; 16:7; 17:1; 18:8, 10, 20; 19:2, 11; 20:4)</p> <p><u>Wrath</u> of God (Rev. 6:16-17; 11:18; 14:10, 19; 15:1, 7; etc.)</p>	<p>Heaven described (Rev. 21:1; 22:1)</p>

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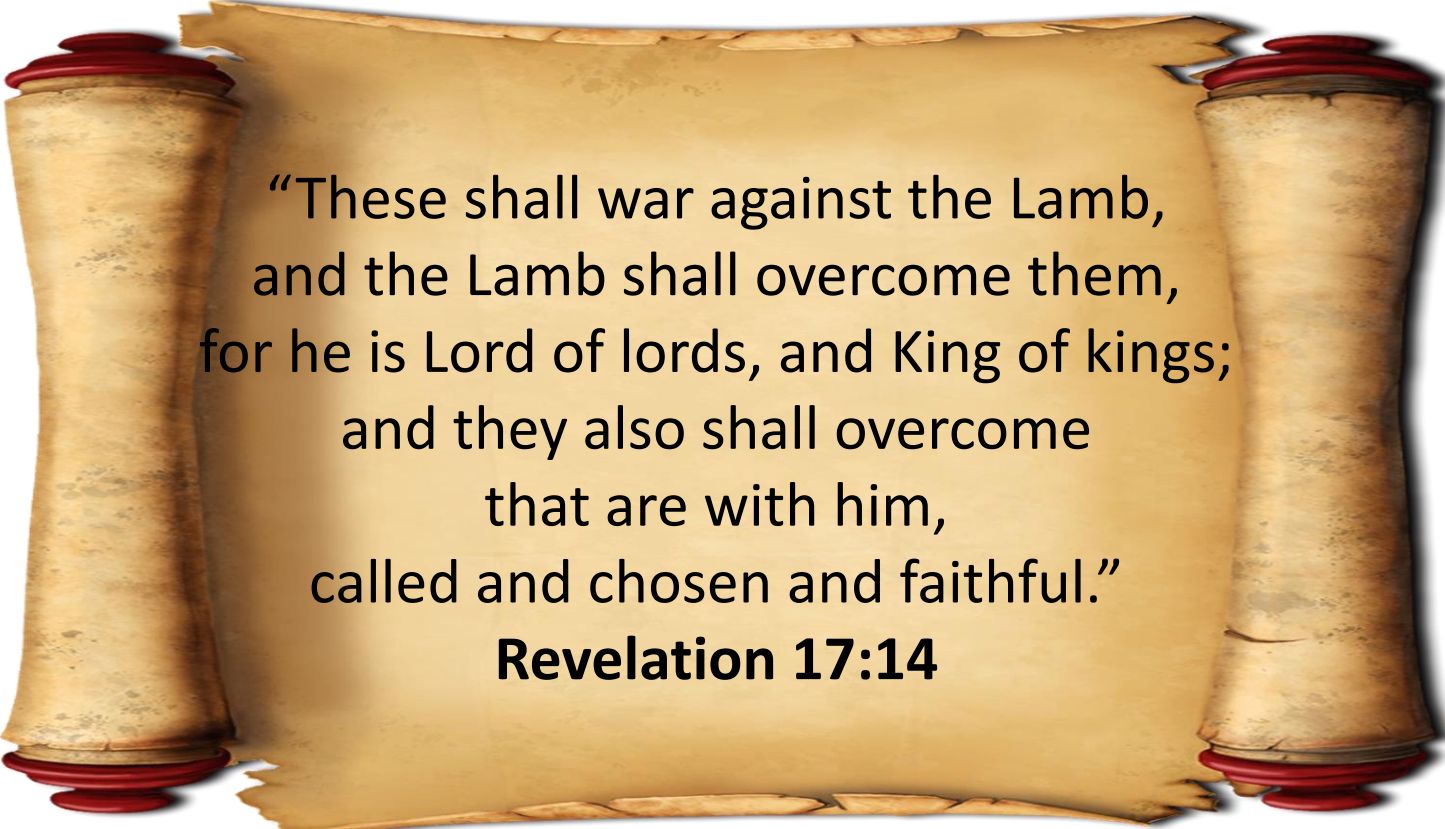
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Nike, the Roman goddess of victory



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Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



Revelation 16

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God's Judgment in Three Sets of Seven

7 Seals Revelation 6	7 Trumpets Revelation 8-9	7 Bowls Revelation 16	
Revealed judgment	Partial judgment	Final judgment	
1. White horse	1. Earth	1. Earth	} Natural Disasters
2. Red horse	2. Sea	2. Sea	
3. Black horse	3. Waters	3. Waters	
4. Pale horse	4. Sun	4. Sun	
5. Souls cry out	5. Torment	5. Pains/sores	} Internal Corruption
6. Earthquake	6. Euphrates	6. Euphrates	} External Invasion
Interlude	Interlude	[Brief] Interlude	
7. Seven trumpets	7. Thunder/hail	7. Thunder/hail	

God's Judgment in Three Sets of Seven

7 Seals Revelation 6	7 Trumpets Revelation 8-9	7 Bowls Revelation 16
Revealed judgment	Partial judgment	Final judgment
1. Military conquest	1. 1/3 land destroyed	1. Sores on the ungodly
2. Pain/bloodshed	2. 1/3 sea destroyed	2. Blood – death
3. Economic hardship	3. 1/3 waters destroyed	3. Blood – retribution
4. Death	4. 1/3 sun destroyed	4. Scorched with fire
5. Souls cry out	5. Ungodly tormented	5. Beast tormented
6. Cosmic disturbances	6. Invasion from E. River	6. Invasion from E. River
Interlude	Interlude	[Brief] Interlude
7. Seven trumpets	7. Destruction complete	7. Destruction complete

God's Three Sets of Judgment on Rome Compared

1. Origin	Divine wrath, vindication, and judgment (6:1, 16-17; 8:2; 9:13; 16:1, 14, 19)
2. Description	7 seals (reveal) – 6:1-17; 8:1-2; 7 trumpets (warn) - 8:6 - 9:21; 7 bowls (plague) – 16:1-21
3. Form (structure of the presentation): 4x2x1	Different judgments but with similar themes
4. Time	Partial and extended for a time (8:7-12; 9:5, 10, 15, 18), but then final (15:1,8; 16:17)
5. Object	God's enemies (6:15-17; 9:4; 16:2, 9-11,21)
6. Purpose	Longsuffering and Time to repent (9:20-21; 16:9), then judgment
7. Type	Varied – conquest, natural disasters, war/death, economic hardship, internal corruption, external invasion, etc.
8. Result	Rome judged; faithful Christians vindicated; God's kingdom reigns (6:10; 11:18; 16:6-7)

God's Judgment: The Plagues

Plagues on Egypt (Ex. 7-12)	Plagues on Rome (Rev. 16)
Plagues	16:9, 21 [9:18, 20]
1. Water - blood	16:4
2. Frogs	16:13
6. Boils	16:2, 11
7. Hail	16:21 [8:7]
8. Locust	9:3, 7
9. Darkness	16:10 [8:12; 9:2]
10. Death	16:3 [6:8]

The Seven Bowls of Wrath

- **The first bowl** poured into the earth was a grievous sore (16:2)
- **The second bowl** poured into the sea was blood (16:3)
- **The third bowl** poured into the rivers was blood (16:4-7)
- **The fourth bowl** poured upon the sun was scorching fire (16:8-9)
- **The fifth bowl** poured upon the beast's throne was sore pain (16:10-11)
- **The sixth bowl** poured upon the Euphrates River dried it up (16:12-16; see 9:14; 19:17-21)
- **The seventh bowl** poured upon the air was great hail (16:17-21; see 14:8; 17:5; 18:2)

The Roman Empire in 117 AD

- Senatorial provinces
- Imperial provinces
- Client states



The Seven Beatitudes of the Book of Revelation

1:3 Blessed is he that reads and they that hear the words...

14:14 Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord...

16:15 Blessed is he that watches and keeps his garments...

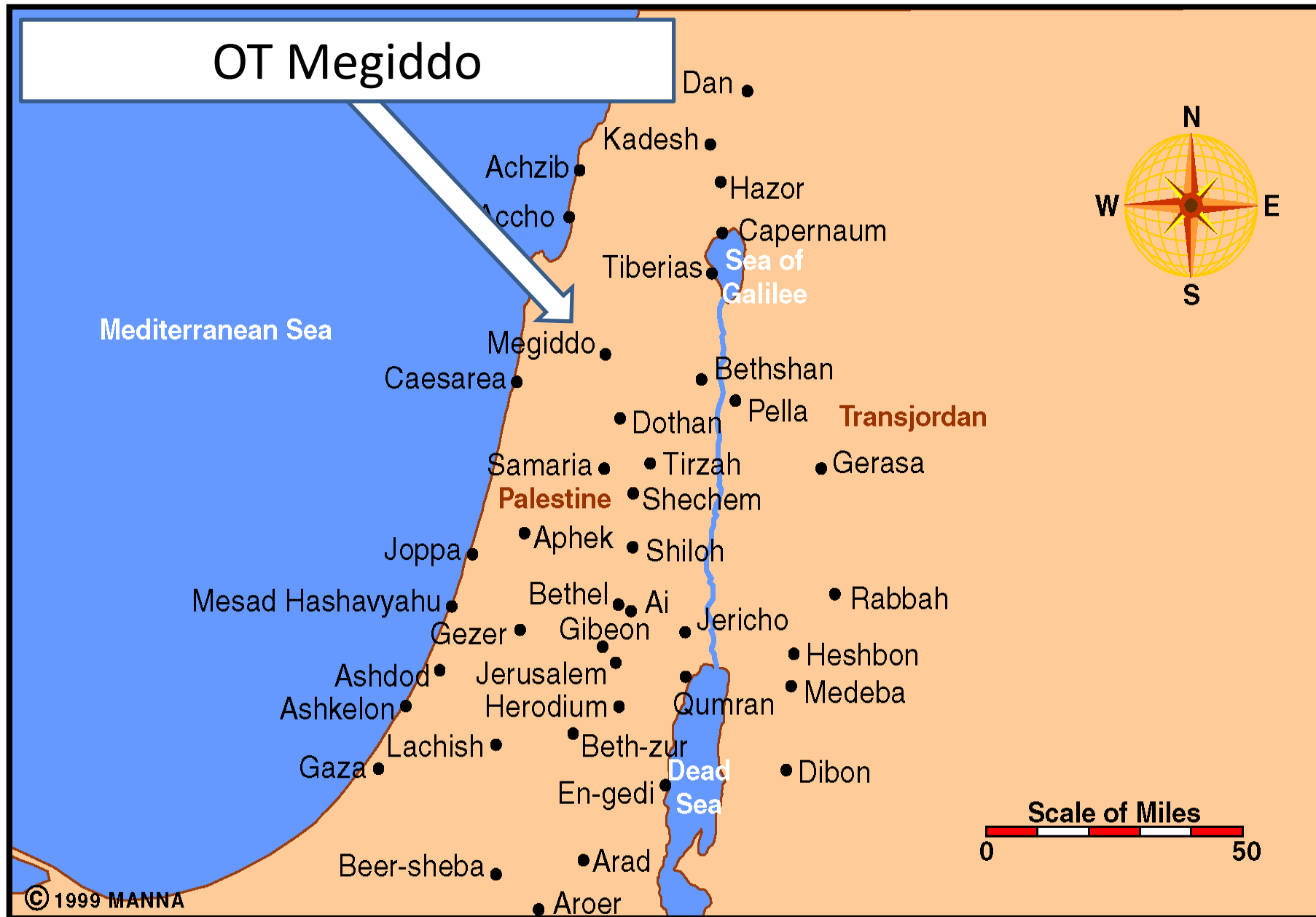
19:9 Blessed are they that are bidden to the marriage...

20:6 Blessed and holy is he that has part in the first resurrection...

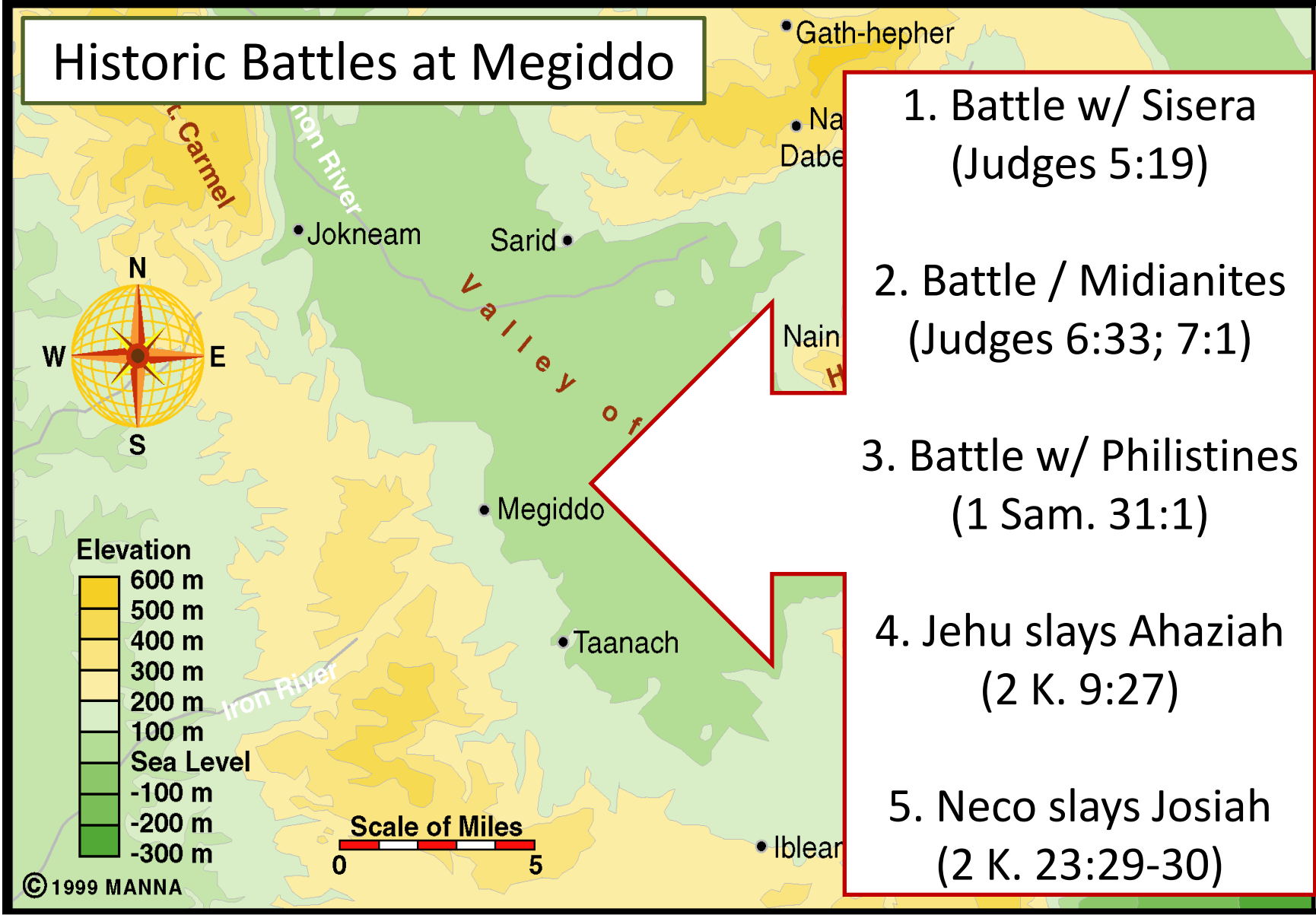
22:7 Blessed is he that keeps the words of the prophecy...

22:14 Blessed are they that wash their robes...

OT Megiddo



Historic Battles at Megiddo



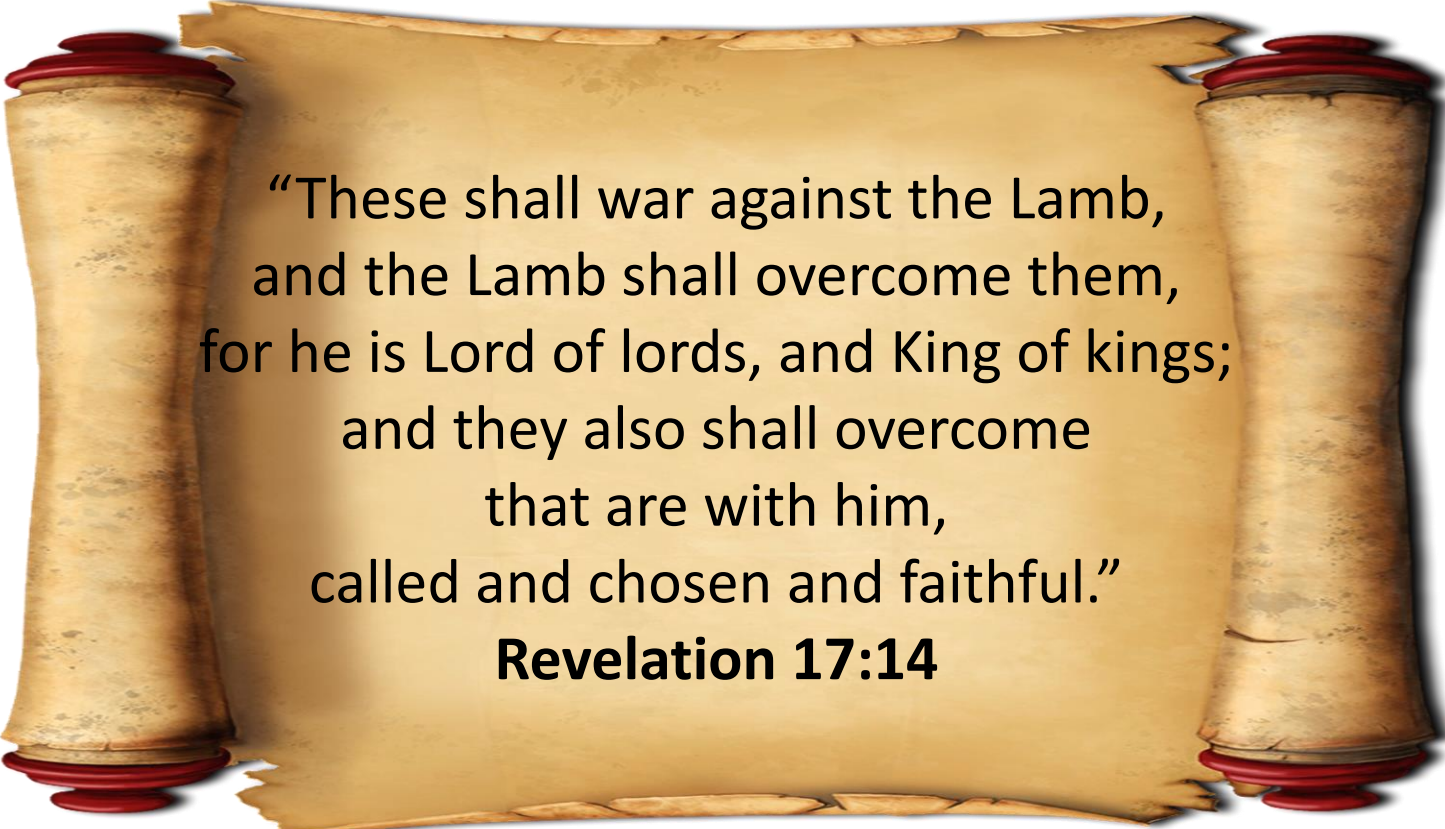
1. Battle w/ Sisera (Judges 5:19)
2. Battle / Midianites (Judges 6:33; 7:1)
3. Battle w/ Philistines (1 Sam. 31:1)
4. Jehu slays Ahaziah (2 K. 9:27)
5. Neco slays Josiah (2 K. 23:29-30)

The Valley of Jezreel from Mt. Megiddo



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The Fall of Babylon (17-18) – the “zoom in” view of Rome’s destruction

Chapter 17-18 Overview

The Fall of Babylon (17-18) – the “zoom in” view of Rome’s destruction:

1. Rome - the great harlot described (17:1-13) and destroyed (17:14-18)
2. Rome - the great Babylon described (18:1-20) and destroyed (18:21-24; see 14:8; 16:19)

Revelation 17-18: The Big Picture

Rome is wicked (17:5; 18:2)

Rome has been persecuting the saints (17:6, 14; 18:24)

Rome is going to be judged by God (17:17; 18:8, 10, 20)

Rome is going to fall (17:8, 11; 18:2, 19, 21)

The Great Harlot (Rome) Judged by God

17:1 the judgment – 14:7; 16:7; 18:10, 20; 19:2; see “perdition” (17:8, 11), “judge” (6:10; 11:18; 16:5; 18:8, 20; 19:2), and “desolate” (18:19)

17:1 the great harlot – Rome likened to a prostitute because of her immorality; other OT cities likened to a harlot: Jerusalem (Isa. 1:21; Ezek. 16:15; Jer. 2:20), but also Tyre (Isa. 23:17), Ninevah (Nah. 3:4), and Babylon (Isa. 47:5-15; Jer. 50-51)

Descriptions of the Great Harlot

1. Moral descriptions
(17:1-6; 18:1-10, 23-24)
2. Government descriptions
(17:7-18)
3. Time descriptions
(17:10, 12; 18:10, 17)
4. Geographic descriptions
(17:1-2, 15; 18:3)
5. Commercial descriptions
(18:11-24)
6. Final descriptions
(18:2, 8-10, 15-16, 18-21)

Identifying the Harlot with Rome

1. The great harlot (17:1, 5, 15-16; 19:2; see Tyre, Ninevah, Babylon)
 - * Fallen, fallen is Babylon (18:2 [14:8]; **Isa. 21:9; Jer. 51:8**)
 - * Habitation of demons (18:2; **Isa. 13:21; Jer. 50:39; 51:37**)
 - * Wine of her wrath (18:3; **Jer. 25:15-26**)
 - * Merchants of the earth (18:11; **Ezek. 27:9ff**)
2. A maritime city sitting on many waters over many peoples (17:1, 15)
3. Grossly immoral (17:1-5; 18:2-10)
4. The seat of royal power: purple (17:4; 18:16)
5. Persecuted saints and shed their blood (17:6; 18:24)

Identifying the Harlot with Rome

6. Sits on a beast (7:3), on 7 hills (7:9), and on many peoples (17:15)
7. Ruled by different kings/alliances/under-rulers (7:10-14)
8. Destroyed internally by her allies (17:16)
9. “The great city” – 1 million + in Rome (17:18; 18:16)
10. Reigning (having a kingdom) over the kings (17:18)
11. Leading, world-wide commercial power (18:11-23)
12. Sea-trading commercial power (18:11-23)
13. Particular trading items bought and sold: 50% slaves (18:12-14)
14. Saints rejoice (not weep) over the fall of this city (18:20; see Isa. 51:48)

Similarities Between the Beast and the Harlot

The Beast (Rev. 13)	The Harlot (Rev. 17)
Beast (13:1)	Sits on a beast (17:3)
10 horns / 7 heads (13:1)	7 heads / 10 horns (17:3)
Death stroke healed (13:3)	Is not and shall come (17:8)
Earth wondered (13:3)	Earth wondered (17:8)
Blasphemies (13:1, 5-6)	Names of blasphemy (17:3)
War with saints (13:7, 17)	Blood of the saints (17:6) war with the lamb (17:14)
Rule over nations (13:7)	Sits over nations (17:15)
Names not written (13:8)	Names not written (17:8)

The Woman and the Beast in Revelation 17

The Woman (the city of Rome)

1. A great harlot (17:1)
2. Sits upon many waters (17:1)
3. The kings commit fornication (17:2)
4. Drunk with the wine of her fornication (17:2)
5. Sitting on a beast (17:3)
6. Arrayed in purple and scarlet (17:4)
7. Full of abominations, unclean things (17:4)
8. Name – Babylon, Harlot (17:5)
9. Drunken with the blood of the saints (17:6)
10. Sits on 7 mountains (17:9)
11. Great city – reigns over the kings (17:18)

The Beast (Roman Empire)

1. Scarlet colored beast (17:1)
2. Names of blasphemy (17:1)
3. 7 horns, 10 heads (17:2; see 13:1)
4. Carries the woman (17:2)
5. Comes up – goes into perdition (17:3)
6. Inhabitants of the earth wonder (17:4)
7. 7 heads = 7 mountains and kings (17:4)
8. Is an 8th and is of the 7 (17:5)
9. 10 kings give their authority (17:6)
10. Make war with the Lamb (7:14; see 19:18)
11. Hate the harlot (17:18)

Who Are the Seven Kings of Revelation 17:10?

Literal (Historical) View	Symbolic View
The 7 kings are 7 specific kings that John has in mind	The 7 kings should be taken as representative of all of Rome's rulers
Pro: Verse 10 appears to be talking about one king who now is and another who is to come	Pro: Seven is used symbolically over 50 times throughout the book
Con: Which king do you start with? Do you skip any kings? Which king do you end with?	Con: It makes verse 10 generic when that verse appears to be specific

Roman Caesars	Date
1. Augustus	27 B.C. – 14 A.D.
2. Tiberius	14 – 37 A.D.
3. Caligula	37 – 41 A.D.
4. Claudius	41 – 54 A.D.
5. Nero	54 – 68 A.D.
6. Galba	68 – 69 A.D.
7. Ortho	69 A.D.
8. Vitellus	69 A.D.
9. Vespasian	69 – 79 A.D.
10. Titus	79 – 81 A.D.
11. Domitian	81 – 96 A.D.
12. Nerva	96 – 98 A.D.

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **165-180s:** Plague in Roman Lands
- **175:** Avidius Cassius insurrection
- **180-192:** Commodus rules and his reign is characterized by numerous insurrections; he is finally murdered in 192 by the Praetorian Guard

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **193:** Year of internal revolts; many rival claimants vie for control of the Empire; Septimius Severus finally wins out
- **225-230s:** Sassanids rise in Persia; pose a new, expansive Persian threat to Rome in the East
- **235-285:** Era of Soldier-Emperors; wars against Persians, Barbarian raids, continuous civil war

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **285-306:** Rule of Diocletian; empire split into West and East; Diocletian's trusted ally Maximian installed as Eastern Emperor; empire restructured into a military, bureaucratic state; economic reforms, rule by Tetrarchate; secluded emperor
- **303-311:** Diocletian persecutes of Christians

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **312:** Battle of Milvian Bridge; Constantine of Britain defeats Maxentius in N. Italy, becoming sole ruler in West; Constantine favors Christianity
- **313:** Edict of Milan; Constantine and Licinius, the Eastern ruler, agree to end Diocletian persecutions of Christianity; Christianity is legalized

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **325:** Council of Nicaea; a meeting of a church council, presided over by Emperor, to determine orthodox “Christian” faith
- **330:** Constantinople dedicated
- **361-363:** Rule of Julian the Apostate as Emperor; tries to disestablish Christianity; pro-pagan; dies in the East while fighting the Parthians

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **375-378:** Rule of Valens in the East and Gratian in the West (to 383); Ostrogothic Black Sea kingdom destroyed by Huns; Huns push all tribes before them to the Danube and Rhine borders of the Roman Empire
- **401-403:** Visigoth incursions into Italy; attack on northern Italy; beaten back by Stilicho at Pollenza (402)

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **410:** First Sack of Rome; given desperate material circumstances and no concessions from Imperial authorities, Alaric permits small sack of Rome
- **429-35:** Vandal passage to N. Africa; under Gaiseric, Vandals move through Spain, cross to N. Africa, occupy Carthage, cut off grain supplies to Rome, and begin pirate raiding

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

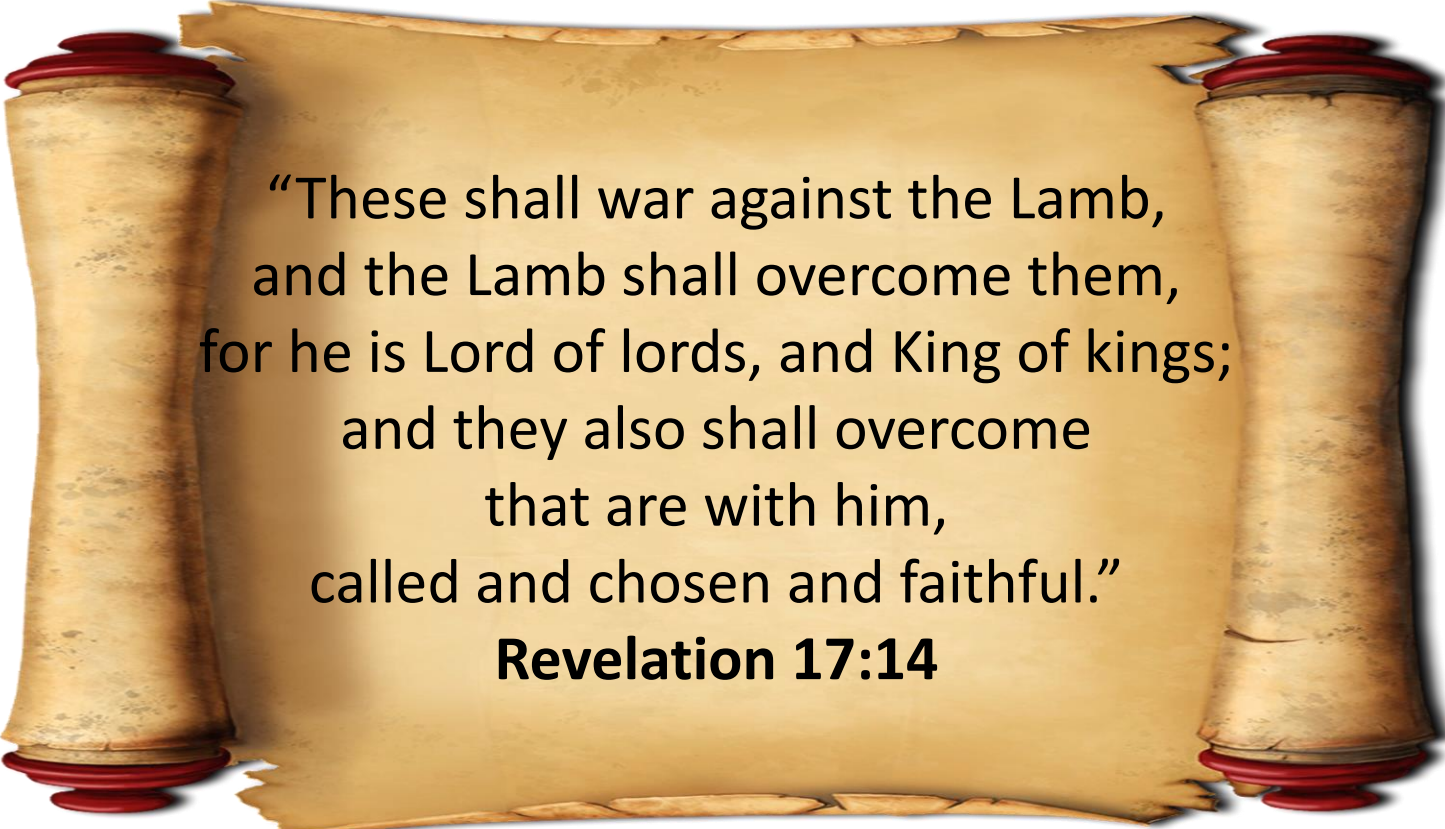
- **440-450:** Hun threat to Eastern Empire under Kings Rugilla and Attila; the Huns raid north of Constantinople and demand increasing tributes; Eastern Emperor Marcian refuses higher tribute payments in 450
- **455:** Second sack of Rome; Vandals from N. Africa sail up Tiber and sack Rome

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **455-476:** Generals of Barbarian birth, such as Ricimer and Orestes, set up puppets like Marjorian, as Emperor and concentrate only on Italy and South Gaul; expansion of Barbarian kingdoms.
- **476:** Deposition of last Western Emperor; barbarian general Odovacar deposes Orestes' son Romulus Augustulus; the end of the Roman Empire

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb

A scroll with a light brown, aged paper texture, unrolled to reveal text. The scroll is held by two red, cylindrical rollers on the left and right sides. The text is centered on the scroll.

“These shall war against the Lamb,
and the Lamb shall overcome them,
for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings;
and they also shall overcome
that are with him,
called and chosen and faithful.”

Revelation 17:14

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



Revelation 18

Revelation Outlined

Introduction: Opening greeting and vision (Rev. 1)

SEVEN Churches (Rev. 2-3)

Intermediate Visions: Throne in Heaven (Rev. 4-5)

SEVEN Seals (Rev. 6-8)

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Final Outcome: Saints in Heaven (Rev. 21-22)

Closing: Closing admonitions (Rev. 22)

Revelation Theme

Christ and His Church Victorious

- The Church's Life in Christ (1-3)
- The Church's Security through Christ (4-8)
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- Christ the **Triumphant Ruler** (1)
- Christ the **All-Knowing Judge** (2-3)
- Christ the **Worthy Lamb** (4-5)
- Christ the **Wrathful Lamb** (6-7; 8:1-5)
- Christ the **Prophetic Messenger** (8:6-11:19)
- Christ the **Ruling Lamb** (12:1 – 14:20)
- Christ the **King of Kings** (15:1 – 20:15)

Revelation At-A-Glance

Revelation 1-5 Reminders	Revelation 6-20 Retributions	Revelation 21-22 Rewards
Who God is (Rev. 1, 4) Who Jesus is (Rev. 1-3, 5) Who the church is (Rev. 2-3)	<u>Avenging</u> the blood of the saints (Rev. 6:10; 11:18; 19:2) <u>Judging</u> Rome for her persecutions (Rev. 14:7; 16:7; 17:1; 18:8, 10, 20; 19:2, 11; 20:4) <u>Wrath</u> of God (Rev. 6:16-17; 11:18; 14:10; etc.)	Heaven described (Rev. 21:1; 22:1)

Chapter 15-20 Overview

The NT church at the end of the first century was severely persecuted. The mighty Roman persecution would appear invincible and would pressure Christians to think that God will not come to the rescue. These persecuted Christians needed encouragement to hold on and look to the ultimate outcome.

Chapter 15-20 Overview

God would certainly vindicate his righteous saints by exercising his righteous wrath upon their enemies and persecutors (15:1,7; 16:1,19; 19:15; see 14:10 earlier). Revelation 15-20 introduces **the theme of vindication**: God's people vindicated from their persecutors (15:2-4; 16:5-7, 19; 17:14,17; 18:6,20; 19:2; 20:4; see also 6:9; 8:3-5; 11:18

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Chapter 15-20 Overview

God's enemies are the dragon (Rev. 12), the sea & earth beast (Rev. 13), and Babylon (Rev. 14:8). The final fall of God's enemies are presented in **reverse order**: Babylon (Rev. 16-18), the beast (Rev. 19:19-21), and the dragon (Rev. 20:1-10).

Chapter 17-18 Overview

The Fall of Babylon (17-18) – the “zoom in” view of Rome’s destruction:

1. Rome - the great harlot described (17:1-13) and destroyed (17:14-18)
2. Rome - the great Babylon described (18:1-20) and destroyed (18:21-24; see 14:8; 16:19)

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **161-180:** Rule of Marcus Aurelius
- **162-165:** War Against Parthia. Roman victories at Dura Europa, Ctesiphon
- **165-180s:** Plague in Roman Lands
- **167-175:** Marcus Aurelius defeats Marcomanni and Quadi by 174
- **175:** Avidius Cassius insurrection

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **178-180:** Marcus Aurelius advances to Bohemia and Carpathian mountains
- **180-192:** Commodus rules and his reign is characterized by numerous insurrections; he is finally murdered in 192 by the Praetorian Guard
- **193:** Year of internal revolts; many rival claimants vie for control of the Empire; Septimius Severus finally wins out

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **193-235:** Era of Severi Emperors
- **193-211:** Rule of Septimius;
Severus campaigns against Parthians and
Barbarian raids; shows profound disregard
for the Senate.
- **222-235:** Rule of Severus Alexander; wars
against Parthia and Marcomanni; Emperor
is slain, end of the Severi Dynasty

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **235-285:** Era of Soldier-Emperors; wars against Persians, Barbarian raids, continuous civil war
- **225-230s:** Sassanids rise in Persia; pose a new, expansive Persian threat to Rome in the East

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **285-306:** Rule of Diocletian; empire split into West and East; Diocletian's trusted ally Maximian installed as Eastern Emperor; empire restructured into a military, bureaucratic state; economic reforms, rule by Tetrarchate; secluded emperor

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **303-311:** Diocletian persecutes of Christians
- **306:** Diocletian and Maximian's abdication; civil war
- **312:** Battle of Milvian Bridge; Constantine of Britain defeats Maxentius in N. Italy, becoming sole ruler in West; Constantine favors Christianity

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **313:** Edict of Milan; Constantine and Licinius, the Eastern ruler, agree to end Diocletian persecutions of Christianity; Christianity is legalized
- **324-337:** Constantine defeats Licinius and becomes sole ruler; continues Diocletian's reforms; patronizes Christianity

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

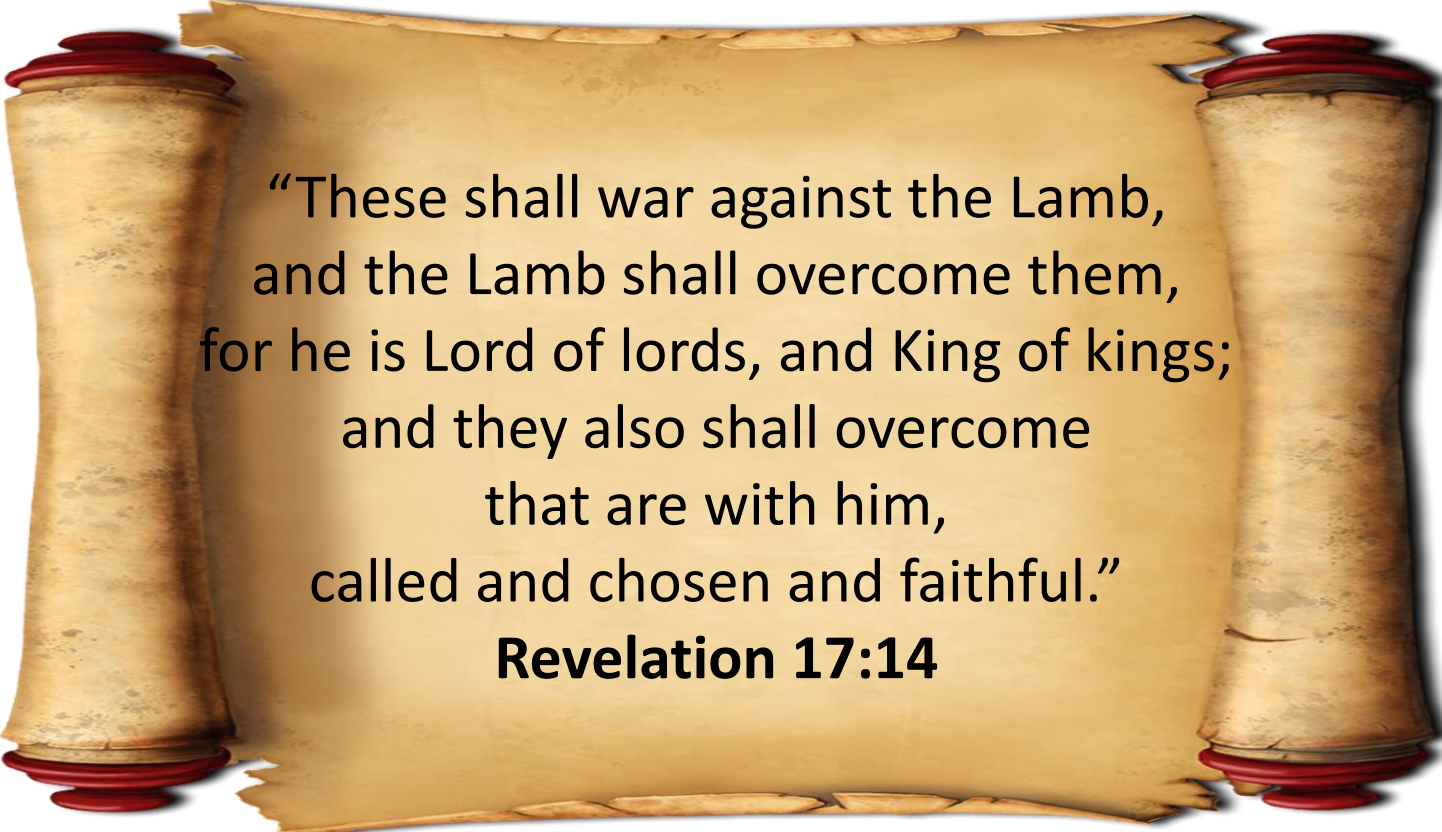
- **325:** Council of Nicaea; a meeting of a church council, presided over by Emperor, to determine orthodox “Christian” faith
- **330:** Constantinople dedicated
- **361-363:** Rule of Julian the Apostate as Emperor; tries to disestablish Christianity; pro-pagan; dies in the East while fighting the Parthians

The Fall of Rome: 150 – 475 A.D.

- **375-378:** Rule of Valens in the East and Gratian in the West (to 383); Ostrogothic Black Sea kingdom destroyed by Huns; Huns push all tribes before them to the Danube and Rhine borders of the Roman Empire

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



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Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



Revelation 19

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Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



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God's Final Judgment (Rev. 19-20)

- Upon the harlot - Babylon (19:1-3)
- Upon the beast and false prophet (19:20)
- Upon the dragon – Satan (20:1-10)
- Upon the ungodly (20:11-14)

All of God's Enemies Defeated

1. The beast and the false prophet (Roman government) are cast into the lake of fire (19:20)
2. The devil is cast into the lake of fire (20:10)
3. Death and Hades are cast into the lake of fire (20:14)
4. All the unfaithful and unbelieving are cast into the lake of fire (20:15; 21:8)

Revelation 20:1-10

1. The binding of Satan (20:1-6)
2. The loosing of Satan (20:7-9)
3. The punishment of Satan (20:10)

Time in the Book of Revelation

- When time is connected to the work of the devil, it is short: “a little time” (6:11; 20:3) and “a short time” (12:12); see also 42 month, 1260 days, 3 ½ years
- When time is connected to the reward of the righteous, it is long: “1,000 years” (20:4)

Faithful Saints Reigning with Christ (20:4-6)

- Sitting on thrones – the faithful saints reign in victory
- Judgement was given unto them – the faithful saints sit in judgment over their persecutors and enemies
- Souls of them that had been beheaded – the faithful saints are those martyred for the cause of Christ

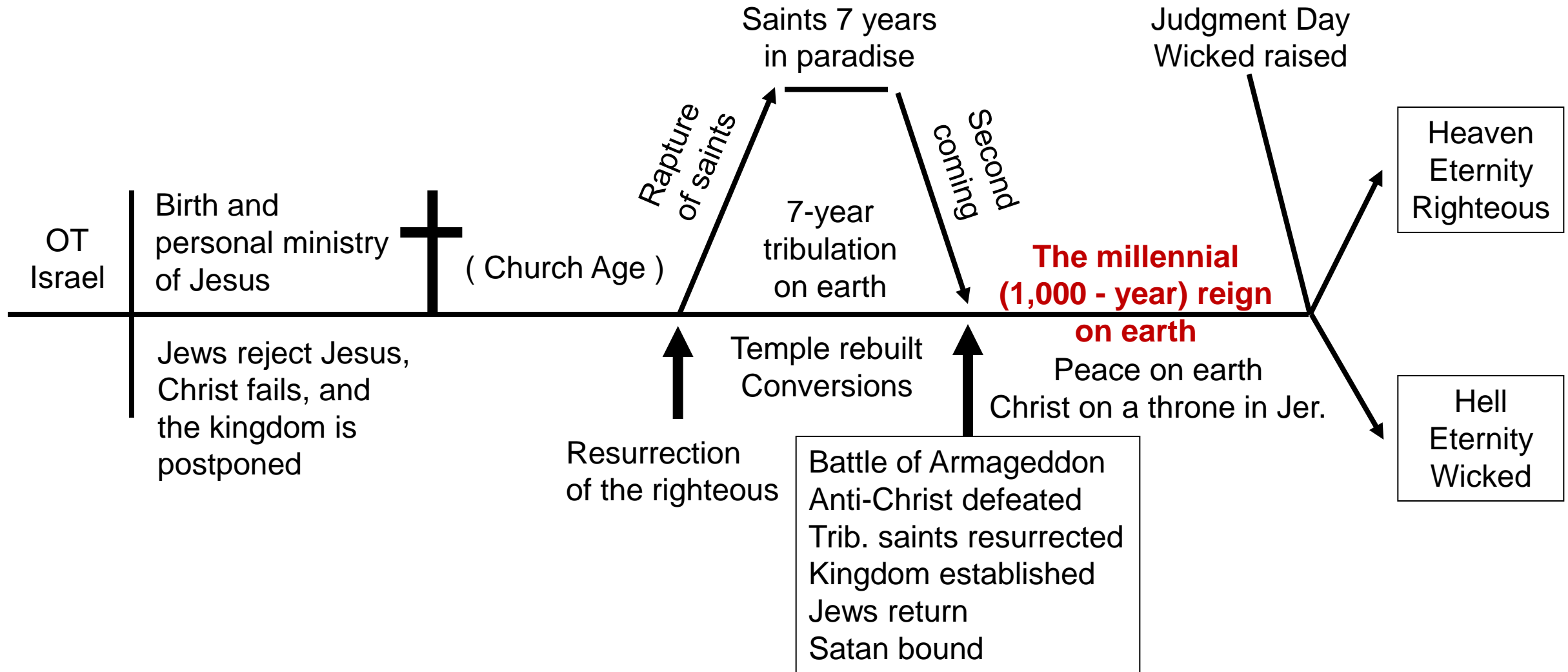
Faithful Saints Reigning with Christ (20:4-6)

- Worshipped not the beast, his image, his mark – the faithful saints refused to engage in Emperor worship
- Lived and reigned with Christ 1,000 years – a complete period of reigning with victory (see Psa. 50:10)
- Have a part in the first resurrection – the faithful saints triumph over Roman persecution and worship (Isa. 26:19; Hos. 13:14; Ezek. 37:1-14)

Faithful Saints Reigning with Christ (20:4-6)

- The second death has no power over them – the faithful will not be punished with hell fire (20:14; 21:8)
- Priests of God and of Christ – the faithful saints serve and worship God (1:6)

Historic Premillennialism



Premillennial Omissions in Revelation 20

1. No rapture, 7-year tribulation, battle of Armageddon , Anti-Christ, or second coming of Jesus
2. No conversion of the Jews, restoration to their land, or missionary activity
3. No Palestine, Jerusalem, restored Temple, or Jewish priesthood & sacrificial system

Premillennial Omissions in Revelation 20

4. No earthly throne in Jerusalem upon which Jesus sits
5. No conversions to Christ
6. No bodily resurrection of the righteous or universal peace prevailing over wickedness
7. No earth or physical prosperity and productivity on earth

Premillennial Omissions in Revelation 20

7. No physical longevity or end of suffering
8. No earthly kingdom established
9. No present-day Christians (us and others around us)

These things are found in the books of men
but not in the book (Bible) of God!

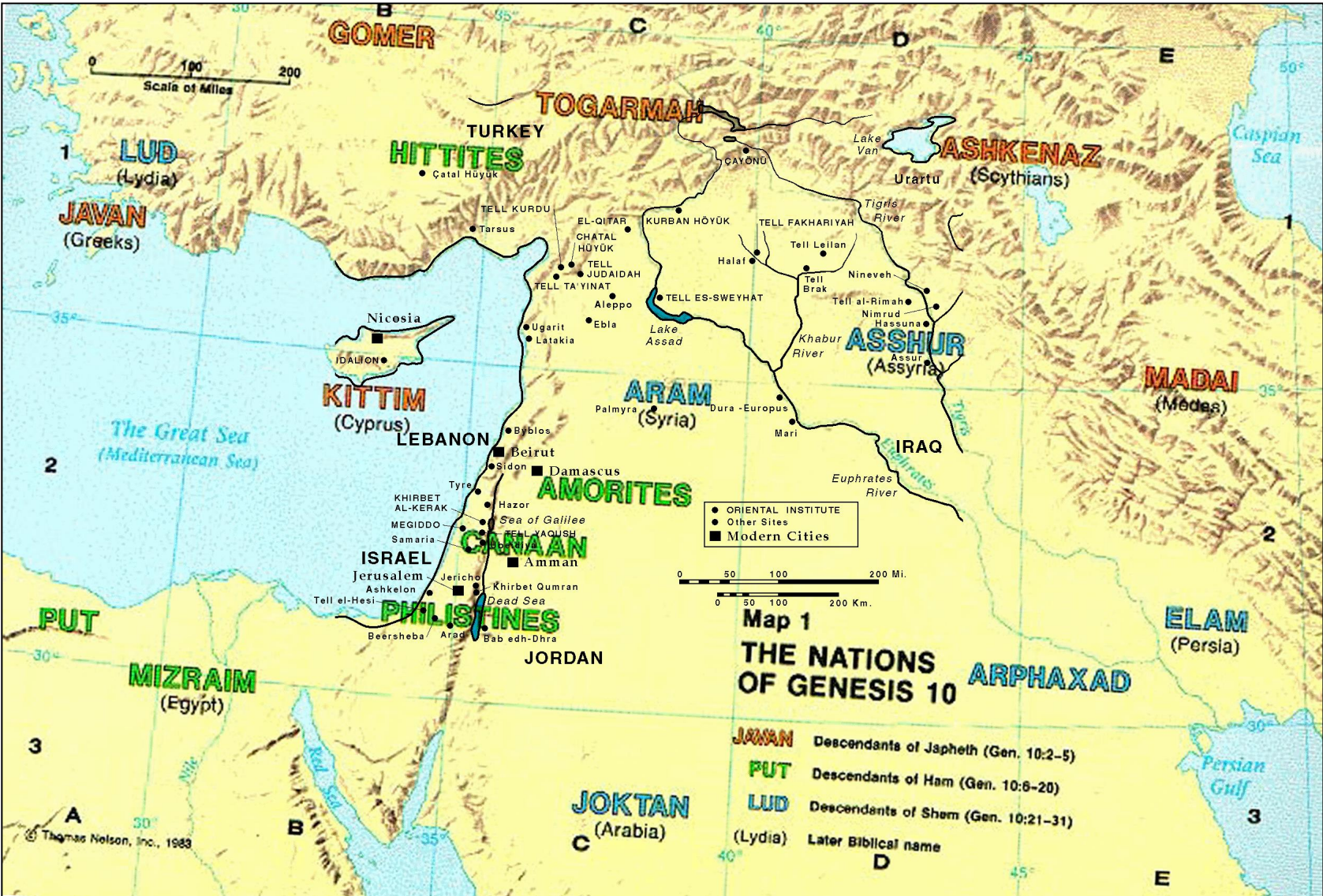
Understanding Gog and Magog (Ezek. 38-39)

1. God's people will go into captivity (39:21-24), but they will return to the land (39:25-29)
2. This will take place in "the latter days" (38:8, 10, 14)
3. Enemies of God's people from many nations will make war with God's people after they return (38:17)
4. However, God will judge and devour the enemies of his people (39:21)

Understanding Gog and Magog (Ezek. 38-39)

- Who are Gog and Magog (Gen. 10:2-3; 1 Chron. 1:5-6)?
- Who are their allies? East, south, west, and north of Israel (38:6)
- **Ezekiel 38:17** is the key: the prophets of Israel prophesied that God would bring Gog and Magog against his people. Who? All of God's enemies!

Understanding Gog and Magog (Ezek. 38-39)



Understanding Gog and Magog (Ezek. 38-39)



Understanding Gog and Magog

Ezekiel 38-39

- In the latter years (38:8, 16, etc.)
- Them that are at rest (38:11)
- Devise an evil device (38:10)
- Hordes, many peoples (38:6,9, 15)
- Gog and Magog (38:1; 39:1)
- Men of war (38:4, 15, 21; 39:9, 20)
- Come against my people (38:16)
- The cities of Israel (39:9)
- Rain upon him ... fire (38:22; 39:6)
- To be devoured (39:4)

Revelation 20:7-10

- 1,000 years (20:7)
- Finished (20:7)
- Satan – deceives (20:8)
- The nations (20:8)
- Gog and Magog (20:8)
- Gather – to the war (20:8)
- The camp of the saints (20:9)
- The beloved city (20:9)
- Fire came down (20:9)
- Devoured (20:9)

The Final Judgment - Revelation 20:11-15

1. The judge: God (20:11)
2. The judged: all mankind (20:12-13)
3. The judgment: the lake of fire (20:14-15)

Revelation 20:11-15

1. Great white throne – the judgment day (Acts 17:30)
2. No more earth (2 Pet. 3:10-13)
3. The dead standing before the throne
4. Books were opened (Heb. 1:1-2) / book of life (Rev. 3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 21:27)
5. Death and Hades gave up their dead (Jn. 5:28-29)
6. Judged according to works (2 Cor. 5:10)

Revelation 20:11-15

7. Death and Hades cast into the lake of fire (1 Cor. 15:26)
8. Not in the book of life – cast into the lake of fire which is the second death (Rev. 20:14; 21:8)

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb



Revelation 21

Revelation At-A-Glance

Revelation 1-5 Reminders	Revelation 6-20 Retributions	Revelation 21-22 Rewards
<p>Who God is (Rev. 1, 4)</p> <p>Who Jesus is (Rev. 1-3, 5)</p> <p>Who the church is (Rev. 2-3)</p>	<p><u>Avenging</u> the blood of the saints (Rev. 6:10; 11:18; 19:2)</p> <p><u>Judging</u> Rome for her persecutions (Rev. 14:7; 16:7; 17:1; 18:8, 10, 20; 19:2, 11; 20:4)</p> <p><u>Wrath</u> of God (Rev. 6:16-17; 11:18; 14:10; etc.)</p>	<p>Heaven described (Rev. 21:1-27; 22:1-5, 14)</p> <p>Hell described (Rev. 21:8; 22:15)</p>

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Introduction: Opening greeting and vision (Rev. 1)

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- Christ the **King of Kings** (15:1 – 20:15)
- Christ the **Coming Lord** (21:1 – 22:21)

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Roman persecution would cause Christians to focus on the here and now of things. They would not be able to see the outcome of their struggle. Also, if John gave a detailed outcome of the judgment on Rome and Satan, and then stopped, what would that do to the saints? They would ask, “What can we expect?”, “What is our reward?” These Christians needed a divine outlook on the future of the saints and their final end.

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Revelation 20:11 – 22:6 moves ahead to the end of time. The following **6** points show that this is a reference to saints united with Christ in heaven, not saints on earth in the church: **1)** Rev. 21-22 follows the final judgment of Rev. 20:11-15; **2)** Rev. 21-22 is the period of "a new heaven and new earth" (Rev. 21:1,5; see 20:11), which according to Peter, is after the earth and works are burned up...

Chapter 21-22 Overview

... (2 Peter 3:8-13); **3)** Rev. 21-22 is a time when "death shall be no more" (21:4); **4)** the rewards mentioned in Rev. 21-22, when compared with the rest of the book, are rewards that are given after death, not before it (7:15 and 21:3; 7:14-17 and 22:3; 2:7 and 22:2; 3:12 and 21:2); **5)** saints are serving God around his throne forever (3:21; 7:9-17; 14:3; 21:3,5; 22:1,3) - a throne in heaven...

Chapter 21-22 Overview

... not on earth (4:2-3; 5:1; 20:11-12; etc.); and **6)** the reward of heaven is at the same time as the punishment of hell (21:7-8; see 2:11)

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Union with Christ (21:1 - 22:5)

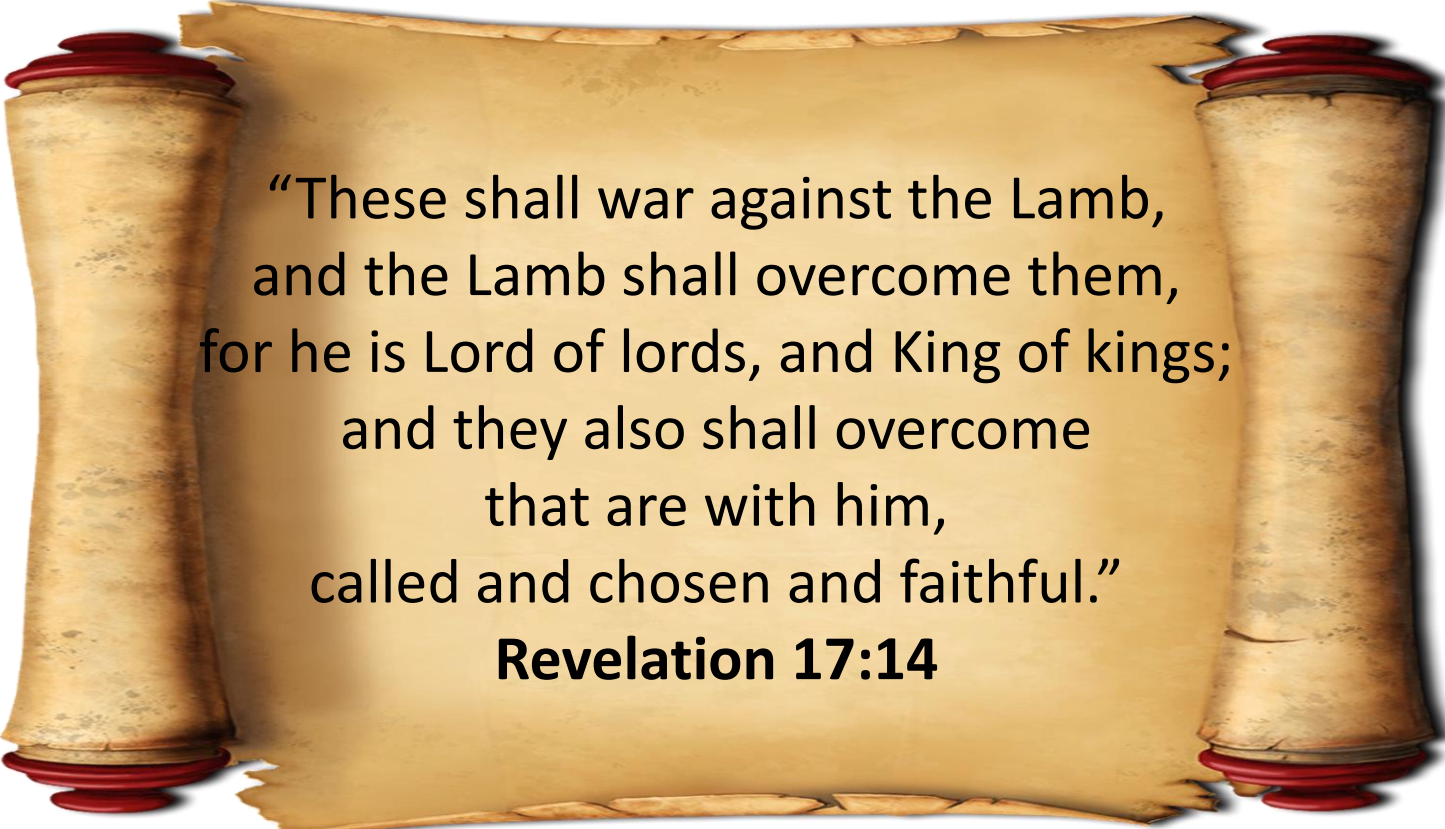
- **United in God's tabernacle** (21:1-8) - perfect partnership (fellowship) with God (Rev. 7:15; 19:7-9)
- **United in God's city** (21:9-27) - perfect protection by God (Heb. 12:22-23; Rev. 3:12)
- **United in God's garden** (22:1-5) - perfect provision from God (Gen. 2:8; Rev. 2:7)

Five Symbols of Heaven in Rev. 21-22

1. **New heaven and new earth** – a place to live (Gen. 1:1)
2. **New Jerusalem / city** – a protected place (2 Sam. 5:7)
3. **Tabernacle** – a place to worship / fellowship (Ex. 25:9)
4. **Bride / wife of the Lamb** – a place with love (Isa. 49:18)
5. **Tree of life** – a beautiful place of paradise (Gen. 2:9)

Revelation

Overcoming with the Lamb

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- The Church's Vindication by Christ (15-20)
- The Church's **Union** with Christ (21-22)

Christ in the Book of Revelation

- Christ the **Triumphant Ruler** (1)
- Christ the **All-Knowing Judge** (2-3)
- Christ the **Worthy Lamb** (4-5)
- Christ the **Wrathful Lamb** (6-7; 8:1-5)
- Christ the **Prophetic Messenger** (8:6-11:19)
- Christ the **Ruling Lamb** (12:1 – 14:20)
- Christ the **King of Kings** (15:1 – 20:15)
- Christ the **Coming Lord** (21:1 – 22:21)

Revelation At-A-Glance

Revelation 1-5 Reminders	Revelation 6-20 Retributions	Revelation 21-22 Rewards
<p>Who God is (Rev. 1, 4)</p> <p>Who Jesus is (Rev. 1-3, 5)</p> <p>Who the church is (Rev. 2-3)</p>	<p><u>Avenging</u> the blood of the saints (Rev. 6:10; 11:18; 19:2)</p> <p><u>Judging</u> Rome for her persecutions (Rev. 14:7; 16:7; 17:1; 18:8, 10, 20; 19:2, 11; 20:4)</p> <p><u>Wrath</u> of God (Rev. 6:16-17; 11:18; 14:10; etc.)</p>	<p>Heaven described (Rev. 21:1-27; 22:1-5, 14)</p> <p>Hell described (Rev. 21:8; 22:15)</p>

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Roman persecution would cause Christians to focus on the here and now of things. They would not be able to see the outcome of their struggle. Also, if John gave a detailed outcome of the judgment on Rome and Satan, and then stopped, what would that do to the saints? They would ask, “What can we expect?”, “What is our reward?” These Christians needed a divine outlook on the future of the saints and their final end.

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Revelation 20:11 – 22:6 moves ahead to the end of time. The following **6** points show that this is a reference to saints united with Christ in heaven, not saints on earth in the church: **1)** Rev. 21-22 follows the final judgment of Rev. 20:11-15; **2)** Rev. 21-22 is the period of "a new heaven and new earth" (Rev. 21:1,5; see 20:11), which according to Peter, is after the earth and works are burned up...

Chapter 21-22 Overview

... (2 Peter 3:8-13); **3)** Rev. 21-22 is a time when "death shall be no more" (21:4); **4)** the rewards mentioned in Rev. 21-22, when compared with the rest of the book, are rewards that are given after death, not before it (7:15 and 21:3; 7:14-17 and 22:3; 2:7 and 22:2; 3:12 and 21:2); **5)** saints are serving God around his throne forever (3:21; 7:9-17; 14:3; 21:3,5; 22:1,3) - a throne in heaven...

Chapter 21-22 Overview

... not on earth (4:2-3; 5:1; 20:11-12; etc.); and 6) the reward of heaven is at the same time as the punishment of hell (21:7-8; see 2:11)

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Union with Christ (21:1 - 22:5)

- **United in God's tabernacle** (21:1-8) - perfect partnership with God (Rev. 7:15; 19:7-9)
- **United in God's city** (21:9-27) - perfect protection by God (Heb. 12:22-23; Rev. 3:12)
- **United in God's garden** (22:1-5) - perfect provision from God (Gen. 2:8; Rev. 2:7)

What is not in heaven...

- No tears, death, mourning, crying, pain (20:4) – earthly experiences
- No temple (21:22) – religious buildings
- No sun, moon, night (21:23; 22:5) – natural creations
- No uncleanness (21:27) – sinful influences (21:8; 22:15)
- No curse (22:3) – punishments for sin

Revelation's Prologue and Epilogue

Revelation 1:1-8	Revelation 22:6-21
1:1 signified it by his angel	22:6, 16
1:1 to show unto his servants	22:6
1:1 the things which must shortly come to pass	22:6
1:1 unto his servant John	22:9
1:2 all the things that he (John) saw	22:8
1:2 who bare witness ... testimony of Jesus Christ	22:20
1:3 Blessed is he that reads, hears	22:7, 17
1:3 keep the things that are written therein	22:7
1:3 the words of the prophecy	22:7, 10, 18-19
1:3 for the time is at hand	22:10
1:4 the seven churches that are in Asia	22:16

Chapter 21-22 Overview

Closing Reminders (22:6-21)

- Do not disobey the book (22:6-7)
- Do not seal the book (22:10-17; Dan. 12:4)
- Do not tamper with the book (22:18-29; see Deut. 4:2; Prov. 30:6)
- Closing benediction (22:20-21)

The Basic Message of Christ to His Church in the book of Revelation

- To the sinful church member – “I know ... repent!”
- To the discouraged church member – “I am victorious ... believe!”
- To the faithful church member – “I come quickly ... overcome!”

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

1. Revelation is a “prophecy” that is to come to pass shortly (1:1-3; 10:1-11; 22:6-22)

- 2a. Christians are experiencing “tribulation” and “trial” (persecution) which includes death (1:9-11; 2:9-10,13; 3:10; 6:9-11; 7:14; 11:1-10; 12:13-17; 13:7, 15; 15:2; 16:6; 17:6, 14; 18:24; 20:4)

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

- 2b. Christians are to be “faithful” and “overcome” during their time of persecution (2:1 – 3:22; 17:14); they are to “come forth out” from the world (18:4)
- 3. God is on his “throne” (1:8; 4:1-11) and he brings divine “judgment” upon his enemies

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

4. Jesus will “rule” over the nations and his church (1:4-7; 1:12-20; 2:1 – 3:22; 5:1-14; 12:5)

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

5. God's "enemies" are given time to repent, then "judged" with "wrath":

the beast/world/Rome (6:1-8, 12-17; 8:1 – 9:21; 11:13-19; 14:6-20; 15:1 – 16:21; 17:1 – 19:3, 11-21)

Satan (20:1-3, 7-10)

God's "servants" are given time to suffer, then given "reward" (6:9-11; 11:11-12; 14:13; 19:6-10; 20:4-6)

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

6. A “war” is going (12:1 – 13:18): Christ and his people with their “forehead” marked (7:1-8; 14:1-5) vs. Satan and his people with their “forehead” marked (13:16-18)

7 Overall Themes in Revelation

7. One day all will be judged “according to their works” (20:11-15) with two eternal destinies: the “city” (heaven) for the righteous (7:1-17; 14:1-5; 21:1-7, 9-27; 22:1-5, 14, 17) and the “lake of fire” (hell) for the unrighteous (20:14-15; 21:8, 27; 22:15)