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DANIEL AND REVELATION BI 321**

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DANIEL

INTRODUCTION:

Daniel Himself

I. His existence

A. Attest to by the following:

1. Ezek. 14:14,20-Ezekiel, the older, attesting the righteousness of Daniel

Daniel's righteousness—wisdom

Noah, Daniel, job, Ezek. 28:3. Comparison of the prince of Tyre and Daniel. "Thou art wiser than Daniel in his own wisdom."

2. Maccabees 3:59, 60

3. Josepheus A.D—a Jew who wrote under Roman rule

4. Christ—Matt. 24:15; Dan. 9
Abomination of desolation spoken by Daniel the prophet
Daniel shown to be the author

5. N.T. allusions to Daniel:

I Cor. 6:2-- Dan. 7:22

II Thess. 2:3--Dan. 9:27

Heb. 11:23--Dan.3

I Peter 1:10--Dan. 9:3-12:8

6. Historical and archaeological confirmation

7. Fulfillment of prophecy

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B. This person is the author of the book—Daniels 7:28; 8:1; 10:2

C. Daniel was a very active man:

1. He was a politician. The average person would have known him as a prophet.
2. He was interpreter of dreams and signs.
3. He was a disciplined person.
 - a. In adolescence—Daniel 1
 - b. In adulthood—doing his job of politics

II. Times in which he lived – (See chart p.4)

A. Divisions of the kingdom - Israel's revolt 931 BC
South—Rehoboam
North—Jereboam

B. Assyrian Captivity -- 722 BC—of Northern Kingdom

C. Daniel born 620 BC-- Nominal independence of Judah
2 Chron. 35:20
Daniel's boyhood here. An unsuccessful attempt by
Pharaoh Necho to take Assyria.

1. Josiah was killed in battle
2. Jehoahaz was made king but dethroned by Egypt.
3. Jehoiackim (Eliakim) was made king (name changed).

D. Johoiachin begins at the opening of the book of Daniel.
605 BC (3rd year after events in "C")
2 Chron. 36:6-10

E. Second invasions of Jerusalem (Ez. 1:2; 2 Ki. 24:14,15) -- 597 BC
A few taken on 1st invasion – more on 2nd
Ezekiel now taken
Zedekiah on throne now
586 BC – everyone taken

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The Book Itself

- I. Its place in the canon (with the Major Prophets)
In Jewish Bible (writings)
Why difference?
 - A. The Jews thought it less inspired (negative!!!!)
(No variation of inspiration)
 - B. Because it was written late.
 - C. Daniel is not called a prophet (Navhi) but a seer (Hazeh).
Jesus called him a prophet.
- II. Its division
 - A. Language:
Hebrew 1:1-2:4a
Aramaic 2:4b-7:28
Hebrew 8:1-12:13
 - B. Subject:
 1. Content Chps. 1-6/ 7-12
Generally: Historical – prophetic
Each section has both
 2. Writer's viewpoint
1-6 in 3rd person
7-12 in 1st person
 3. Agent of revelation changes after chapter 6
1-6 direct
7-12 angels
- III. Its authenticity—charges brought
 - A. Predictions
 1. Non-theist: Accept no inspiration—so no prophecy
 2. Theist: No valid prophecy—later date

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ANSWER: Evidence of Dead Sea scrolls – they prove it could not be written as late as the theists assert (but not 600 BC). Critics say 200 BC – had come to pass them. The Dead Sea scrolls validate every O.T. book including Daniel. All documents reflect at least 100 BC, with the acceptance of Daniel. This could be difficult to account for if it were written 200 BC.

B. Miracles

If you deny in one place – then deny them everywhere. (Argument not against Daniel, but all the Bible.)

Text

Use of certain Greek and Persian words in the text. These are 2nd century words.

ANSWER:

1. Things are being uncovered to indicate that these words were known 600 BC. (Commerce began in 1000 BC.)
2. The Greek Words were instruments of music, and if they were taken to other countries, they would keep their names.
3. Persian words (names)
 - a. Some aren't Persian words
 - b. Some came in through the Syrian contact

See Haley's Handbook

North
ISRAEL
19 Kings/ 9 Dynasties

Jereboam

Saul — David — Solomon

931BC

Rehoboam

605—597—586—535

70 years captivity

South
JUDAH
19 Kings/ 1 Dynasty

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DANIEL OUTLINE

I. Personal History of the Prophet Daniel 1

A. The circumstances of his dedication – Daniel 1:1-7

1. Family circumstances—

2. Religious circumstances—

a. Covenant relationship

b. Conversion relationship

3. Political circumstances

a. Changes of names

b. Change of food

B. The characteristics of his dedication – Daniel 1:8-16

1. Preceded by convictions

2. A climatic committal

a. A particular issue

b. The event

c. The plan

3. A consistency of action

C. The consequences of his dedication – Daniel 1:17-21

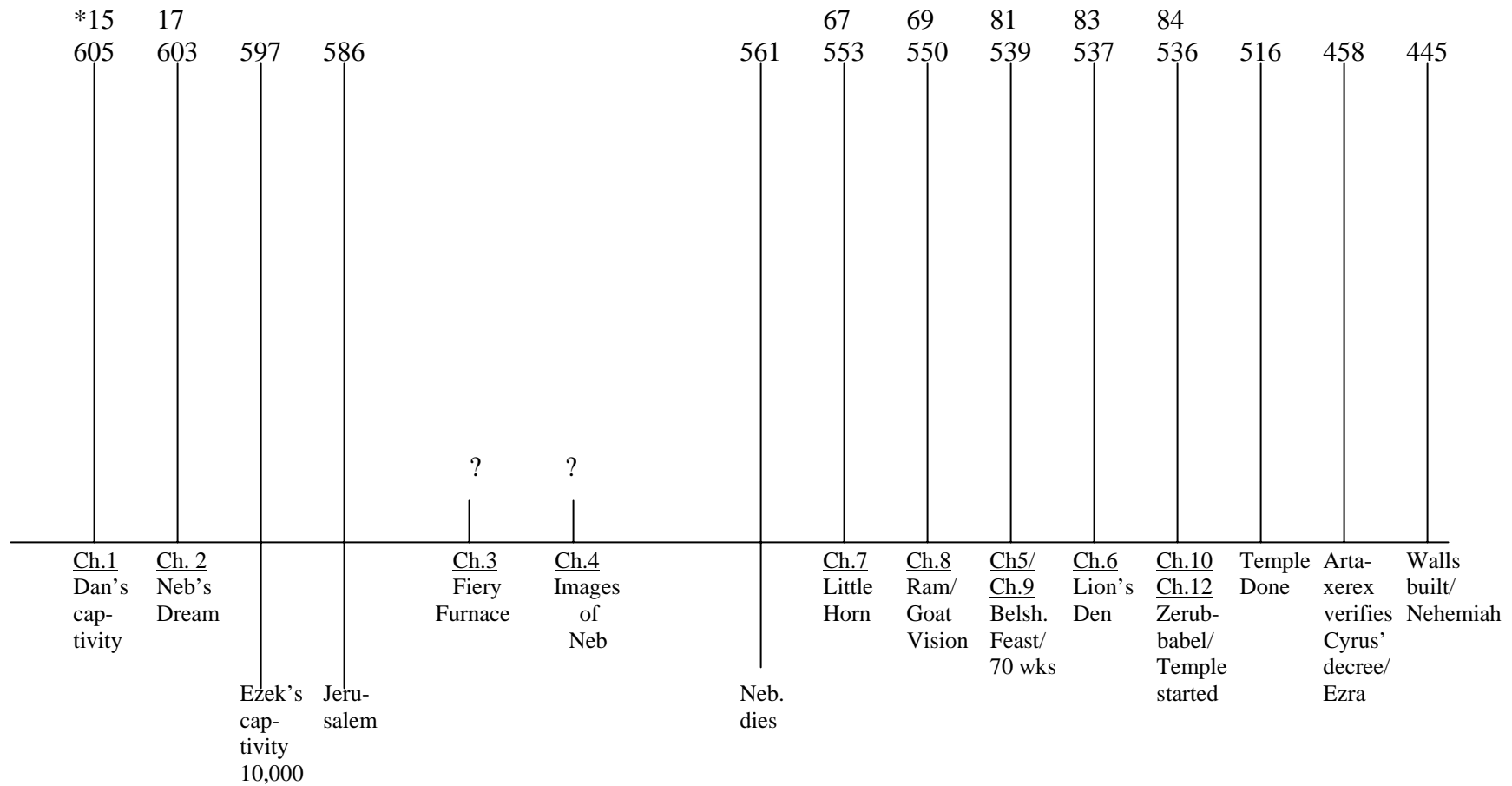
1. Discernment – Daniel 1:17

2. Distinction – Daniel 1:18

3. Difficulties

THE CHRONOLOGY OF DANIEL

*Age of Daniel



Prophetic History of the Gentiles – Daniel 2–7

A. The dream of Nebuchadnezzar – Daniel 2

1. The dream received – Daniel 2:1-6

a. Dream dreamed—Daniel 2:1

b. Dream as a test—Daniel 2:2-6

2. The dreamed revealed—Daniel 2:7-23

a. Not to the wise men—Daniel 2:7-13

b. Dream revealed to Daniel—Daniel 2:14-23

3. The dream recited—Daniel 2:24-49

a. Dream reported (with interpretation)— Daniel 2:24-30

b. Dream rehearsed— Daniel 2:31-35

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	603 BC Dan 2	553 BC Dan 3	551 BC Dan 8	538 BC Dan 9	536 BC Dan 10-12
BABYLON (605-538 BC)	Head of Gold v. 32, 37-38	Lion v. 4			
MEDO- PERSIA (538-331 BC)	Breast Arms of silver 32,39	Bear v. 5	Ram 3, 4, 10	Going Forth of Commandment (445 BC) Neh. 2:1-8 v. 25	Four Kings v. 2 Cambyses- 529-522; Pseudo- Smerdis 522- 521; Darius I 521-486 (Hystapes); XERXES- 486-465 (Ahasuerus)
GREECE (331-146 BC)	Belly, thighs BRASS 32,39	Leopard v. 7	Goat-one horn 5-8, 21 Four horns 8,22 Little Horn (A.E) 9-14	69 weeks Continue Total (483 years) v. 25	Mighty King (Alexander) v. 3-4 Kingdom Divided ----- Kings of North South 5-20 (Syria-Egypt) ----- Vile King A.E. 21-35
ROME (146 BC-AD 500)	Legs of IRON	Strong Beast 7,11,19,23		Until Messiah be cut off (after the 69 th wk) AD 32 v.26 ----- City Destroyed AD 70	
PRESENT AGE MANY CENTURIES					
LAST DAYS	Toes of Iron Mixed with clay ----- Stone cut out of the mt.	Ten Horns 7, 20, 24	Roman Beast Pre-figured by Little Horn 23-25	Covenant signed (Prince “that shall come” with Israel) Begins tribulation v. 27	Roman “Beast” Antichrist 36-45 Tribulation and Resurrection 12:1-3

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c. Dream interpreted—Daniel 2: 36-49

(1) Head of gold

(2) Breast and arms of silver (Medio-Persia kingdom Chps. 5,6)

(3) Belly and thighs of brass (Greece Ch. 8)

(4) Legs of Iron

(5) Feet of clay

(6) Stone – cut out of mountain

General Observations: Luke 21:24

1. Times of Gentiles – from head to the ten toes

2. Apparently presents a succession of world empires
 - a. Until Rome
 - b. Out of the fourth (Rome) will come 10 kingdoms
 - c. A western confederation of 10 nations will arise during the tribulation.
 - d. Stone cut out – breaks it and completely destroy it

B. The Fiery Furnace—Daniel 3

1. The challenge to faith—Daniel 3:1-7
2. The accusation against faith—Daniel 3:8-12

3. The demonstration of faith—Daniel 3:13-18

4. The evidence of faith – 3:19-24

5. The reward of faith – 3:25-30

C. Dream of the Tree—Daniel 4

1. The dream introduced—Daniel 4:1-9

- a. salutation—Daniel 4:1-3
 - b. Circumstances—Daniel 4:4-9
2. Dream narrated—Daniel 4:10-18
3. Dream interpreted—Daniel 4:19-27
 - a. He was affected by his message
 - b. He faithfully proclaimed the message
 - c. He applied the message—Daniel 4:27
4. Dream fulfilled—Daniel 4:28-33
 - a. Completely – v. 28 – everything happened

- b. Reluctantly – v. 29 – longsuffering of God

- c. Justly – v. 30 – king was still proud

- d. Suddenly – v. 31 – while he spoke

- e. Accurately – every detail

- 5. Dream applied—Daniel 4:34-37

SECULAR HISTORY

I. Rulers

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Nabopolassar | 625-605 BC |
| 2. Nebuchadnezzar | 605-561 |
| 3. Amel-Marduk | 561-560 |
| 4. Neriglissar | 560-556 (brother-in-law of #3) |

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5. Labashi Marduk 550 – (grandson of Nebuchadnezzar)
6. Nabonidus 556-539 (trusted general – relative of Neb. and great builder)
7. Belshazzar 540-541—539 (viceroy – thinking man)

#6 & #7 overlap

II. Babylon

On river Euphrates. 14 miles square. Wall 87 ft. thick and 359 ft. high

25 gates on each section of the wall – 150 gates.

Moat – 30 ft. wide – one great bridge across the moat.

1,200,000 people

Enough water for 20 years

Gates on river lift open

Medes and Persians dug trench and diverted the water of the river
See Rev. 16:12

END SECULAR HISTORY

D. The fall of Babylon—Daniel 5

1. Belshazzar's feast—Daniel 5:1-4

2. The Handwriting on the wall—Daniel 5:5-9

3. Daniel remembered—Daniel 5:10-16

4. Daniel interprets—Daniel 5:17-28

5. The fulfillment—Daniel 5:19-31

- E. Daniel in the lion's Den —Daniel 6

1. Position of Daniel—Daniel 6:1-3

2. Plot against Daniel—Daniel 6:4-9
3. Prayer of Daniel—Daniel 6:10, 11
4. Prosecution of Daniel -- Daniel 6:12-17
5. Preservation of Daniel—Daniel 6:18-24
6. Proclamation of Darius—Daniel 6:25-28

F. Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts —Daniel 7

1. Setting of the visions—Daniel 7:1-3

2. The vision—Daniel 7:4-14

a. The beasts —Daniel 7:4-7

(1) A lion—Daniel 7:4

(2) A bear —Daniel 7:5

(3) A Leopard—Daniel 7:6

(4) The fourth beast—Daniel 7:7-8

- b. The 2nd coming of Christ—Daniel 7:9-14

- 3. The interpretation—Daniel 7:15-28
 - a. The general interpretation—Daniel 7:15-18

 - b. The fourth beast—Daniel 7:19-28

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LITTLE HORN (MAN OF SIN)

I. CHAPTER SEVEN (Prince who shall come)

- A. Westerner – Western confederation
- B. Holds sway – 3.5 years – v. 25
 - 1. Absolute dictator that long (even change time and laws)
 - 2. Will have power throughout the 7 years
- C. Blasphemer (persecutors wear out the saints) – v. 25
- D. Going to conquer 3 of the 10 nations – v. 24

II. CHAPTER NINE

The “He” of v. 27:

Going to make a covenant for 7 years with the Jews:

The beginning of the tribulation: (rapture will precede the tribulation but it does not signal the beginning of it.)

III. CHAPTER ELEVEN (The willful King)

- A. Blasphemer
- B. God of his fathers
 - 1. May mean that he is a Jew (traditional view)
 - 2. Maybe his father was Gentile believer (another view!!!)

IV..II THESS. 2:3 (Man of Sin) best name

- A. Substitutes himself for God cp. – Dan. 9:27
- B. He allows the sacrifice at first; then he revokes the right in the middle of the week.
- C. Empowered by Satan (could say possessed)

V. REVELATION 13:1-10

- A. Power from the Dragon (Satan) v. 4
- B. Substitutes the God of Forces
- C. Makes war with saints v. 7

VI. REVELATION 17:7 (beast)

- A. Out of bottomless pit (connected with Satan)
- B. Kings are of one mind

The name Antichrist appears only 5 times (all in John’s epistles)

III. Prophetic History of Israel—Daniel 8:1-12:13

A. The vision of Ram and He-goat—Daniel 8

1. The general setting—Daniel 8:1-2

2. The Ram and the He-goat—Daniel 8:3-8

3. The little horn—Daniel 8:9-14

B. The interpretation of the vision—Daniel 8:15-27

1. The identity of the Ram—Daniel 8:15-20

2. The identity of the He-goat and his successor—Daniel 8:21-22

3. The identity of the little horn—Daniel 8:23-27

C. The vision of the 70 weeks (seventy sevens)

1. The setting—Daniel 9:1-2

2. The prayer—Daniel 9:3-19

a. The manner of the prayer—Daniel 9:3

(1) Prayer

(2) Supplication

(3) Fasting

(4) Sackcloth

(5) Ashes

b. The content of the prayer—Daniel 9:4-19

(1) Adoration—Daniel 9:4

(2) Confession—Daniel 9:5-15

(3) Petition—Daniel 9:16-19

3. The prophecy of the 70 weeks—Daniel 9:20-27

a. God's purpose in the 70 weeks—Daniel 9:24

(1) To finish the transgression

(2) To make an end of sins

(3) To make reconciliation for iniquity

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(4) To bring in everlasting righteousness

(5) To seal up the vision and prophecy

(6) To anoint the most holy

b. The time of 70 weeks

(1) The beginning date

(a) 538/537 BC – Cyrus' Decree

(b) 445 BC Artaxerxes' Decree – Neh. 2:1-8

From March 14, BC to April 6, AD 32

- According to our calendar:

445 BC to 32 AD = 476 yrs – BC 1 to AD 1

$476 \times 365 = 173,470$ days

+ Leap years- 116 days: 3 less in 4 centuries

(March 14 to

April 6)

24 days

173,880 days

- or prophetic years:

$69 \times 7 \times 260 = \underline{173,880}$ days

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(2) Ending date:

(a) Of the 49 weeks (7 x 7)

409—finishing the work of building the city

(b) Of the 69 weeks

(3) The events of the 70th week

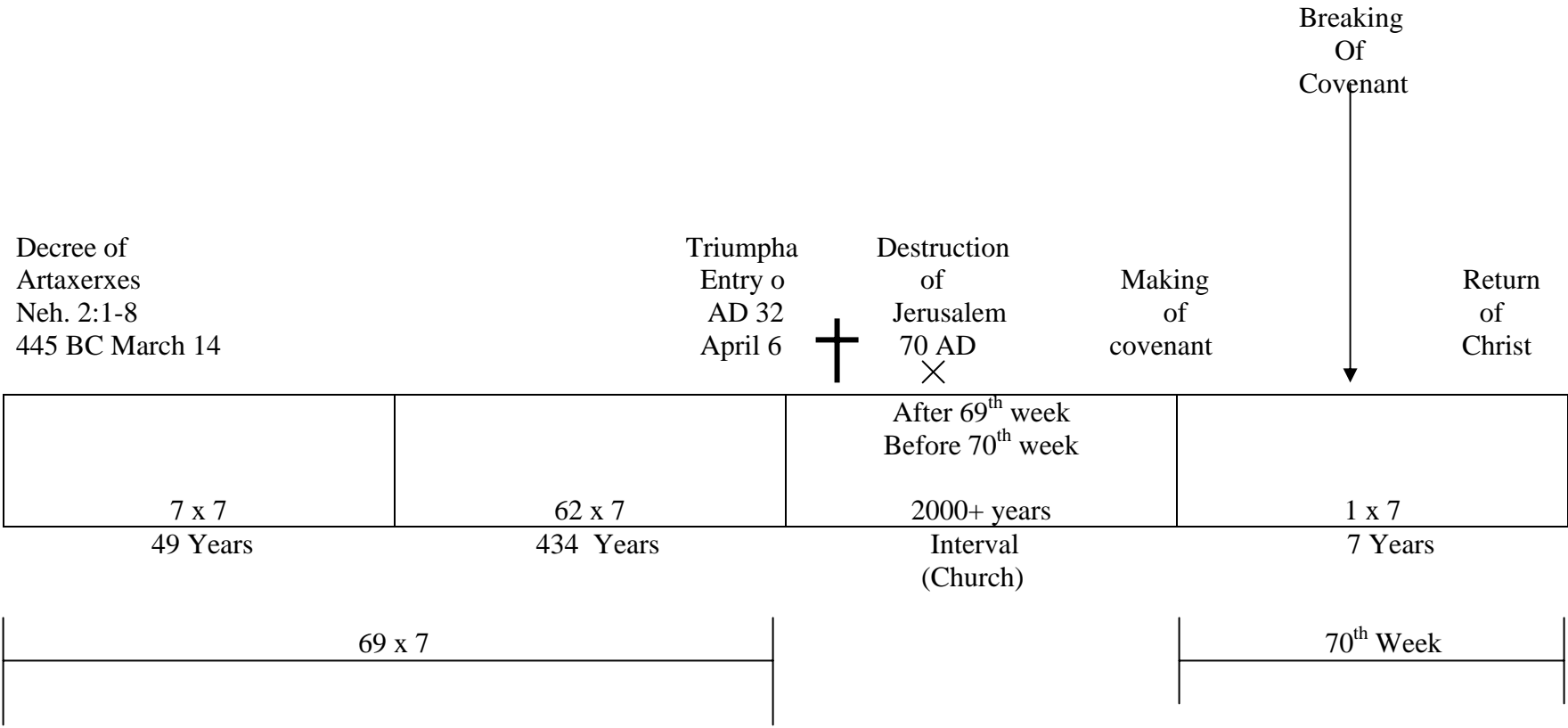
(a) Covenant confirmed

(b) Covenant broken

DANIEL 9:24-27

Verses 24-16

Verse 27



D. The final vision—Daniel 10:1-12:13 (history/Israel in the 70 wks)

1. The preparation for the vision—Daniel 10:1-11:1

a. The setting of the vision—Daniel 10:1-3

b. The appearance of the angel—Daniel 10:4-8

c. The explanation of the angel—Daniel 10:9-14

(1) The answer to Daniel's prayer begun—Daniel 10:9-12

(2) The messenger resisted—Daniel 10:13-14

- d. Daniel given understanding—Daniel 10:15-11:1

- 2. The vision—Daniel 11:2-12:3
 - a. The prophecy of the 69 weeks—Daniel 11:3-35
 - (1) Record until the death of Alexander the Great—Daniel 11:2-4

 - (2) Record of the Ptolemies (Egyptians) and the Seleucids (Syrians) until Antiochus Epiphanes—Daniel 11:5-20

 - (3) Antiochus Epiphanes—Daniel 11:21-35
 - (a) His description

(b) His campaign against Egypt—Daniel 11:25-28

(c) His desecration of Jerusalem—Daniel 11:29-35

b. Prophecy of the 70th week—Daniel 11:36-12:3

(1) Introduction of the willful “King” —Daniel 11:36-39

NOTE: He is Antichrist – not Antiochus Epiphanes
(see Wood, pp. 304-305)

1. The character of the willful king does not agree with that of Antiochus Epiphanes but with the Antichrist.
2. Policies are given (vs. 36, 39) as though to introduce him for the first time.
3. Historical matters do not agree with Antiochus Epiphanes.
4. The story of Antiochus Epiphanes and his relationship to the Jews is finished. Why continue to discuss him?
5. The term “the king” is never used to refer to Antiochus Epiphanes, and his predecessors have been referred to as “kings of the north.”
6. The willful king is distinguished from the king of the north in verse 40, thus, setting him off from these northern kings of whom Antiochus Epiphanes was one.

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7. The willful king's rule is a time of trouble and corresponds to the great tribulation of Matt. 24:21 (cf. Jer. 30:7).
 8. In three previous revelations, the Antichrist has been presented at the end. It is not surprising to see him here.
-

(2) The course of the willful king—Daniel 11:40-12:1
(the battle of Armageddon)

(a) The south—Daniel 11:40

(b) The glorious land—Daniel 11:41-42

(c) The east—Daniel 11:44

(d) The north—Daniel 11:44

(e) His rule—Daniel 11:45-12:1

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THE IMPORTANT PERSONAGES OF DANIEL 11

BC
PERSIAN KINGS

Darius – (under Cyrus) – verse 1
Cambyses 530-521 – verse 2
Pseudo-Semerdis – 521 – verse 2
Darius Hystaspes (the Great) – 521-486 – verse 2
Xerxes (Ahasuerus) – verse 2
Alexander the Great – verse 3
(Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus – verse 4)

King of the South

Ptolemy I. Soter 321-385 v. 5
Ptolemy II. Philadelphus 285-246 v. 6
Ptolemy III. Euergetes 236-333 v. 7-9
Ptolemy IV. Philopater 223-203 v. 11-12
Ptolemy V. Epiphanes 203-181 v. 14-17
Ptolemy VI. Philometer 181-146 v. 21-29
Ptolemy VII. Cleopatra 170-v. 25-29

King of the North

Seleucus I. Nicator 321-281 v. 5
Antiochus II. Theos 261-246 v. 6
Seleucus II. Callinicus 246-225 v. 7-9
Seleucus III. Ceraunus 225-223 v. 10
Antiochus III. The Great 223-190 v. 10-19
Antiochus IV. Epiphanes 175-164 v. 21-32

Other Important Characters:	<u>ANTICHRIST – verses 26-45</u> Gabriel – Michael v. 1 Bernice v. 6-7 (Loadice v. 6-7) (Scopas v. 15) Cleopatra I. v. 17 Lucius Sorpion Asiaticus v. 18 (Heliodorus v. 20) (Demetrius Soter v. 21) (Polilius Laenus v. 30) (Apollonius v. 31) Mattathias and Maccabees v. 32-(35)
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*Those in parenthesis are not specifically pointed out or mentioned as individuals, but their names help to fill in the history

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(3) The resurrection * —Daniel 12:2-3

(a) The first resurrection

(b) The second resurrection

CONCLUSION: (Daniel)

A. The sealing of the book—Daniel 12:4

B. The length of time of the vision—Daniel 12:5-13

*For a full discussion of the resurrections, see Theology IV notes, pp. 85-89

1. Time, times, half a time
2. The 1,290 days —Daniel 12: 8-11
3. The 1,335 days—Daniel 12:12-13

BABYLON

Name	Picture	Purpose	Prospect
1. Historical Babylon	The Great Image (Dan. 2)	A Continuous Govt.	Eliminated by Christ's Kingdom
A. Political	A Gigantic Tower (Gen 11)	A Cohesion of People	Confusion of Tongues
B. Ecclesiastical	The Golden Image (Dan. 3)	A Common Worship	Altered Decree
2. Ecclesiastical Babylon	A Mystery Woman (Rev. 17)	A Common Church	Consumed by Political Babylon
3. Political Babylon	A Merchant City (Rev. 18)	A Coalition of Govt.	City Destroyed

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REVELATION

INTRODUCTION:

Written to be understood --

Avoid extremes –

How is it to be understood?

1. A revelation –

2. Not a sealed book Rev. 22:10 cf Dan. 12:9

3. A blessing promised to those who read and hear Rev. 1:3 & 22:7

4. The analysis of the book is simple.

5. The symbolism is explained or found elsewhere in the Bible.

At least 10 great subjects of prophecy find their consummation in Revelation.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | The Lord Jesus Christ | Gen. 3:15 |
| 2. | The Church | Matt. 16:18 |
| 3. | Resurrection and translation of saints (Job?) | |
| 4. | The Great Tribulation | Deut. 4:29, 30 |
| 5. | Satan and Evil | Ezek. 28:11-18 |
| 6. | The Course and End of
Apostate Christendom | Dan. 2:31-45; Matt. 13 |
| 7. | The “Man of sin” | Ezek. 28:1-10 |
| 8. | The Times of the Gentiles | Dan. 2:7; Luke 21:24 |
| 9. | Second Coming | Jude 14, 15 |
| 10. | Israel’s Covenants | Gen. 12:1 |

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It is the book for the end of the age. Written for a “whole world”

It is a Book of Authority:

throne – 44x

King, kingdom, rule – 37x

Authority, power – 40x

Early attestation: Justin Matyr –

Irenaeus a pupil of Polycarp who knew John-

Three internal reasons for John's authorship:

1. Four times the author calls himself John (1:1, 4, 9 & 22:8).
2. John a prisoner on Patmos – the early fathers say John the Apostle was exiled Patmos (returned to Epheus).
3. Rev. 1:2

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BACKGROUND AND DESTINATION

John came to Ephesus about AD 69 or 70

Imprisoned on Patmos (Patmos 60 mi. southwest of Ephesus; 10 mi. by 6 mi.; rocky and treeless) in 15th year of Domitian, late 95-96 (per Eusebius) returned first year of Nerva. (96 AD) (Domitian was Emperor 81-96 AD.)

The vision furnishes the purpose

Apparently written to churches in general - especially the seven mentioned.

There were other churches in Asia (other people at this time were writing to them, i.e., Ignatius). Apparently the Holy Spirit chose these as representative for a particular purpose.

There are approx. 550 allusions to the Old Testament; 265 out of the 404 verses refer to O.T.

<u>Quotes:</u>	Genesis	13x
	Exodus	27x
	Isaiah	79x
	Daniel	53x

Also, frequently allusions to:

Jeremiah
Zechariah
Ezekiel

OCCASION AND DATE

Direct command of the Lord, 1:11

Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Eusebius – clearly dated according to Domitian's reign, i.e., 95-96 AD (Dom. 81-96).

Under Domitian (81-96), over 40,000 Christians, including Timothy.

The church needed a revelation!

METHODS OF INTERPRETATION (among Christians)

1. Spiritual or Idealist method

2. Preterist Method (past) –

3. The continuous Historical Method

The history of the Church from John to the end of the world

E.B. Elliott said: 1st trumpet = Goths

3rd trumpet = Huns

5th trumpet = Moslems

4. Futuristic Method – most of the book is future (Chps. 4-22). The early church (Irenaeus, Justin Martyr, Hippolytus, Tertullion, etc.).

PURPOSE AND PLAN

Purpose—Rev.1:1 “To show unto his servants the things which must shortly come to pass” (cf. II Pet. 3:8, 9). Based on Christ’s sermon on “Thing to Come” (Matt. 24; Mark 13; Luke 21; also Daniel and Ezekiel). A book of Judgment.

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NOTE: Principle of Anticipation

Faithful witness—Rev. 1:5, then Rev. 3:14 & Rev. 10:4
Ruler of kings of earth—Rev. 1:5, then Rev. 17:14 & Rev. 19:16
Kings and Priests—Rev. 1:6, then Rev. 20:6
Alpha and Omega—Rev. 1:8, then Rev. 21:6 & Rev. 22:13
The Almighty—Rev. 1:8, then Rev. 19:6, 15 & Rev. 21:22
Keep the words – blessing—Rev. 1:3, then Rev. 22:7, 10, 18
The promises to the overcomers—Rev. 2 & 3

A GRAND FINALE

Plan—Rev. 1:19 Things which you have seen – the vision
 Things which are – the churches
 Things which are to be after these things
 4:1 begins with “after these things” (Grk. = μετὰ ταῦτα)

Sevens: Letters
 Seals
 Trumpets
 Vials
 Candlesticks
 Stars
 Angels
 Spirits
 Horns—Rev. 5:6 – Power & Intelligence
 Eyes
 Lamps
 Thunders
 Heads
 Crowns
 Mountains
 Kings

7 beatitudes

27 references to angels

Rev. 5:12 – 7 attributes of praise

Rev. 14 – 7 visions

7 stars in his hand = complete authority

I. The things which you have seen—Rev.1:1-20

A. Preface—Rev.1:1-3

1. A revelation from God—Rev.1:1-2

2. A blessing from God—Rev.1:3

B. Salutation—Rev.1:4-8

1. Grace to the churches—Rev.1:4-6

a. Through who He is—Rev.1:4-5

(1) Faithful witness

(2) First begotten

(3) Foremost king

Subject	Judgments Ch. 6 Ch. 8-9 Ch. 16 Seals	144,00 Ch. 7 Ch. 14	Little Book Ch. 10	Two Witnesses Ch. 11	Woman and Dragon Ch. 12	Beast (anti- christ) Ch. 13	False Prophet Ch. 13:11ff.	Religious Babylon Apostate Ecumenical Church Ch. 17	Commercial Babylon	Coming of Christ
2001	1. Cold war	Sealed Preaching ↓		Witness ↓		Makes Covenant Dan 9:27 ↓				
2002	2. Blood Shed					Appears as Good Peaceful				
2003	3. Famine 4. 1\4 Killed 5. Martyrs									
2004	6. Havoc							Thrown Down ↓		
	7. Trumpets 1		Eaten	Die Ascend	Dragon Cast Out	Breaks Covenant ↓	Emperor Worship 1 beast as god 2 beast as head			
2005	2 3 4	Preaching Singing ↓			Woman Persecuted ↓		Mark of beast ↓			
2006	5 6 7				Flees to Wilderness ↓	Evil				
2007	7 Bowls					Cast into Lake of Fire Rev. 19:20 ↓	Cast into Lake of Fire ↓		Destroyed Market Crash	Gathering Forces at Armageddon

The Tribulation Period Revelation 6-19

b. Through what He has done—Rev.1:6

(1) Loved us

(2) Loosed us

(3) Made us kings and priests

2. The glory of the Son—Rev.1:7-8

a. His eventual triumph—Rev.1:7

b. His everlasting triumph—Rev.1:8

3. The vision of the Son—Rev.1:9-20

a. The instructions—Rev.1:9-11

b. The revelation—Rev.1:12-20**

(1) The unknowable One—Rev.1:12-13

(2) The unemotional One—Rev.1:13

(3) The unimpeachable One—Rev.1:14

**Outline of this section is from Exploring Revelation by Dr. John Phillips – Moody Press

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(4) The undeceivable One—Rev.1:14

(5) The undeterrable One—Rev.1:15

(6) The unanswerable One—Rev.1:15

(7) The unparalleled One—Rev.1:16

(8) The unconquerable One—Rev.1:16

(9) The unapproachable One—Rev.1:16

C. The interpretation—Rev.1:17-20

1. The consternation of the apostle—Rev.1:17

2. The comfort of the Lord—Rev.1:17-18

3. The content of the book—Rev.1:19

4. The clarification of the symbols—Rev.1:20

I. They have only historical meaning

III. They have both historical and prophetic meaning

A. Not prophecy but predictive history

B. Does not destroy imminency

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THE PARALLELISM BETWEEN MATTHEW 13
AND REVELATION 2&3

Matt. 13	Rev. 2-3	Meaning of the names	Approximate dates	Characteristic
Sower	Ephesus	Desired	Pentecost to 100 AD	Time of sowing, organization and evangelism
Wheat & Tares	Smyrna	Myrrh	Nero to 300 AD	Persecution. Enemy Revealed
Mustard Seed	Pergamos	Thoroughly Married	300 to 800 AD	Worldly Alliance
Leaven	Thyatira	Continual	800 TO 1517	Great external growth. Papal domination. Doctrinal corruption
Treasure Hid	Sardis	Those Escaping	Reformation	Empty Profession. Rise of the state church
Pearl	Philadelphia	Brotherly Love	The last days	True Church of the last days
Dragnet	Laodicea	People Ruling	Last days	Apostasy

*Pentecost-Things to Come-Chart page 153

1. Angelic beings who take the letter to the churches.

2. A guardian angel for each church.

3. Human messengers who take the letters to the churches.

4. Pastors of the seven churches

II. The things which are—Rev. 2:1-3:22

A. The message to Ephesus—Rev. 2:1-7

1. Description (Desired)

2. The Lord—Rev. 2:1

3. Commendation—Rev. 2:2-3

4. Condemnation—Rev. 2:4

5. Exhortation—Rev. 2:5-6

6. Promise—Rev. 2:7

B. The meaning of the message to Smyrna—Rev. 2:8-11

1. Description (Myrrh)

2. The Lord—Rev. 2:8

3. Commendation—Rev. 2:9

4. Condemnation

5. Exhortation—Rev. 2:10

6. Promise—Rev. 2:11

C. The meaning of the message to Pergamum—Rev. 2:12-17

1. Description (Thoroughly married)

2. The Lord—Rev. 2:12

3. The Commendation—Rev. 2:13

4. Condemnation—Rev. 2:14-15

5. Exhortation—Rev. 2:16

6. Promise—Rev. 2:17

D. The meaning of the message to Thyatira—Rev. 2:18-29

1. Description (Continual Sacrifice)

2. The Lord—Rev. 2:19

3. Commendation—Rev. 2:19

4. Condemnation—Rev. 2:20-23

5. Exhortation—Rev. 2:24-25

6. Promise—Rev. 2:26-29

E. The meaning of the message to Sardis—Rev. 3:1-6

1. Description (Those Escaping)

2. The Lord—Rev. 3:1a

3. Commendation—Rev. 3:4

4. Condemnation—Rev. 3:1-2

5. Exhortation—Rev. 3:3

6. Promise—Rev. 3:5-6

F. The meaning of the message to Philadelphia —Rev. 3:7-13

1. Description (Brotherly Love)

2. The Lord—Rev. 3:7

3. Commendation—Rev. 3:8

4. Condemnation

5. Exhortation—Rev. 3:11

6. Promise—Rev. 3:9, 10, 12

G. The meaning of the message to Laodicea—Rev. 3:14-22

1. Description (People Ruling)

2. The Lord—Rev. 3:14

3. Commendation

4. Condemnation—Rev. 3:15-17

5. Exhortation—Rev. 3:18-19

6. Promise—Rev. 3:20-21

NOTE: Does the Rapture of the Church fit between Revelation 3 and 4? There are several considerations which seem to indicate that it does. We are not trying to prove pre-tribulation rapture from this section (a full discussion of the rapture question is found in Theology IV notes pp. 64-84). If pre-tribulation rapture is true, then this is the logical place for the rapture for the following reasons:

1. John has just concluded a discussion of the churches which pictures the entire history of the church.
 2. The word church is not used again in the book until 22:16 (The word “wife” is found in 19:7-9, however.)
 3. “The door opened in heaven” seems like a good picture of the rapture.
 4. The voice of a trumpet sounds like I Thess. 4:16.
 5. The invitation “come up here” is a picture of the rapture.
 6. There is no other place for the rapture after this in the book.
 7. The introductory phrase “it came to pass after these things” γενέσθαι μετὰ ταῦτ [(only in 1:19 and 4:1)] indicates that we are now moving to these future things which do not include the church.
-

III. The things which shall be hereafter—Rev. 4:1-22:21

A. Introduction: the Divine Judge—Rev. 4:1-5:14

1. The place on which He sits—Rev. 4:1-6

a. It is mystifying—Rev. 4:1-3a

Suggested meanings:

(1) Jasper = hardness of government

(2) Sardis = holiness of government

(3) Jasper and Sardis = humanity connected with government

b. It is majestic—Rev. 4:3b-6

(1) The Jury 24 elders—Rev. 4:4

NOTE

Views:

A. They represent angels – Against:

1. They are wearing stephanos, a victors' crown.
2. Angels were never promised to sit on thrones.
3. The term elder is never used of angels.
4. They are performing a priestly function (5:8)
This work is never done by angels.
5. Their worship in 5:9-10 indicates redeemed men.

B. They represent the redeemed of all ages.

1. Would eliminate many of the objections concerning angels.

2. Could account for the number 24.
12 tribes—Israel; 12 apostles—church

C. They are the church.

1. If redeemed of all ages, how can it be limited to Israel and the Church.

2. This is a scene in heaven during the tribulation.
Israel is not resurrected until after the tribulation (Dan. 12:1-2).

3. The number 24 could refer to the course of God's priesthood. Levitical was 24 (I Chron. 24:1-14, 19). The church is called a priesthood (I Peter 2:5-9; Rev. 1:6). In Rev. 5:8, the elders perform the priestly function.

4. The elders are distinguished from Israel (Rev. 11:16-18) and from the tribulation saints (Rev. 7:11-17).

5. They have received many things which are offered to the overcomers of the churches:
 - a. Position on thrones (Rev. 2:26-27)

 - b. White raiment (Rev. 3:4-5; 18)

 - c. Crowns (Rev. 4:10—see Rev. 2:10)

 - d. Intimate knowledge of an association with God (all overcomers).

 - e. Ezekiel, Daniel and Isaiah saw visions of God's throne, but did not see 24 elders (Ez. 1:4ff).

Reason: the church was not there until Rapture.

1. The place on which He sits (continued)

(2) The Judgment*—Rev. 4:5-8

(a) A formal judgment

(b) A fearful judgment

(c) A factual judgment

(d) A final judgment

(e) A fundamental judgment

(f) A fatal judgment

*Outline by John Phillips in Exploring Revelation

2. The persons by whom He is worshipped —Rev. 4:7-11

a. The cherubim —Rev. 4:7-8
“God is the holiest One”

(1) Their description—Rev. 4:7-8a

(a) Like on Lion

(b) Like a calf

(c) Like a man

(d) Like a flying eagle

(2) Their declaration 8b

(a) God is holy

(b) God is eternal

- b. The elders—Rev. 4: 9-11
“God is the highest One”

- (1) Their description – the church (see pp. 59-61) —Rev. 4: 9-10.

- (2) Their declaration—Rev. 4:11

- (a) God’s worth—Rev. 4:11a

- (b) God’s work—Rev. 4:11b

- (3) The paper which He opens—Rev. 5:1-14

- (a) The scroll —Rev. 5:1

- (b) The searching—Rev. 5:2-5

(c) The Sovereign—Rev. 5:6-7

(d) The singing—Rev. 5:8-11

(e) The saying—Rev. 5:12-14

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B. The seven seals—Rev. 1:1-8:1

1. The first seal – the White Horse (antichrist) —Rev. 1-2

2. The second seal – the Red Horse (war) —Rev. 3-4

3. The third seal – the Black Horse (famine) —Rev. 5-6

4. The fourth seal – the Pale Horse (death) —Rev. 7-8

5. The fifth seal – (persecution –martyrdom) —Rev. 9-11

6. The sixth seal- (earthquake) —Rev. 12-17

Parenthesis – The Servants of God—Rev. 7:1-17

1. The 144,000 from Israel—Rev. 7:1-8

a. God's protection—Rev. 7:1-3

b. God's provision—Rev. 7:4-9

2. The multitude of Gentiles—Rev. 7:9-17

a. The group is presented—Rev. 7:9-10

b. Their God is praised—Rev. 7:11-12

c. Their Reward is promised—Rev. 7:13-17

7. The seventh seal – The seven trumpets—Rev. 8:1

C. The seven trumpets—Rev. 8:2-6

1. The introduction—Rev. 8:2-6

2. The first trumpet—Rev. 8:7

3. The second trumpet—Rev. 8:8- 9

4. The third trumpet—Rev. 8:10-11
5. The fourth trumpet—Rev. 8:12-13
6. The fifth trumpet (Woe-one)—Rev. 9:1-12
(Demons are loosed) (Outline follow Phillips)
 - a. They are incarcerated—Rev. 9:1-2
 - b. They are informal—Rev. 9:3
 - c. They are insatiable—Rev. 9:4
 - d. They are intolerable—Rev. 9:5

- e. They are intrepid—Rev. 9:7a

- f. They are invincible—Rev. 9:7b

- g. They are intelligent—Rev. 9:7c

- h. They are insidious—Rev. 9:8a

- i. They are inexorable—Rev. 9:8b

- j. They are insensitive—Rev. 9: 9a

- k. They are inescapable—Rev. 9: 9b

- l. They are injurious—Rev. 9:10

- m. They are indivisible—Rev. 9:11

7. The sixth trumpet—Rev. 9:13-21

a. The angels—Rev. 9:13-15

b. The army—Rev. 9:16-19

c. The aftermath—Rev. 9:20-21

Parenthesis

1. The little book—Rev. 10:1-11:14

a. The angel with the little book—Rev. 10:1-3

NOTE:

Is the angel to be identified as Jesus Christ?

YES

1. Clothed with a cloud Acts 1:9-11
2. Rainbow on his head Ez. 1:28/Rev. 4:3
3. Face as the sun Rev. 1:15
4. Glowing feet Rev. 1:15
5. Having a little book Rev. 5:6, 7
6. Like the one in Daniel 12:6-13
7. Has dominion over land and sea Rev. 10:2

NO

1. Angel in 5:2 is not Christ
2. Angels are said to have great power and glory
3. Proof is inconclusive –
4. Normal interpretation indicates – an angel

Rev. 10:2 – The little book is different from that in Ch. 5- different word used.

2. The proclamation from the book—Rev. 10:4-8

a. The sealing—Rev. 10:4

b. The swearing—Rev. 10:5-7

c. The taking—Rev. 10:8

3. The prophet and the book—Rev. 10:9-11

a. Take it

b. Eat it

c. Share it

4. The two witnesses—Rev. 11:1-14

a. The temple—Rev. 11:1-2

b. The two witnesses

(1) Their day—Rev. 11:3

NOTE: WHO ARE THE TWO WITNESSES?

1. Enoch and Elijah –

a. They did not die, so must come back and die –

b. Early tradition and apocryphal writing

2. Two prophets who will be living at this time.

(NOTE : cont.)

3. Moses and Elijah

- a. They were on the mount of transfiguration (Matt. 27:3)

- b. Their ministries included fire from heaven, turning water to blood, and plagues.

- c. Elijah will come “before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord” (Mal. 4:5).

(2) Their description—Rev. 11:4

(3) Their deeds—Rev. 11:5-6

(4) Their death—Rev. 11:7-10

(5) Their departure—Rev. 11:11-13

END OF PARENTHESES

8. The seventh trumpet—Rev. 11:14-19

a. The woe—Rev. 11:14-15

b. The Worship—Rev. 11:16-19

(1) His power—Rev. 11:16-17

(2) His prosecution—Rev. 11:18

(3) His presentation—Rev. 11:19

D. Explanatory Prophecies—Rev. 12:1-14:20

1. The woman and the dragon—Rev. 12:1-6

a. The woman—Rev. 12:1

b. The child—Rev. 12:2

c. The Dragon—Rev. 12:3-6

2. War—Rev. 12:7-12

a. War in heaven—Rev. 12:7-12

(1) The war aged—Rev. 12:7-9

(2) The war won—Rev. 12:10-12

b. War on the earth—Rev. 12:13-17

(1) Persecution of the woman—Rev. 12:13-15

(2) Deliverance of the woman—Rev. 12:16-17

3. Beasts—Rev. 13:1-18

a. The Beast out of the sea—Rev. 13:1-10

(1) His description—Rev.13:1-10

(2) His determination—Rev. 13:6-8

(3) His defeat—Rev.13:9-10

b. The Beast out of the earth—Rev. 13:11-18

(1) His description—Rev. 13:11-12

(2) His works—Rev. 13:13-15

(3) His purpose—Rev. 13:16-17

(4) His mark—Rev. 13:18

4. The 144,000—Rev. 14:1-5
 - a. A special group—Rev. 14:1
 - b. A singing group—Rev. 14:2-3
 - c. A sanctified group—Rev. 14:4-5
5. The everlasting Gospel—Rev. 14:6-8
 - a. A final call—Rev. 14:6
 - b. A fearful call—Rev. 14:7
 - c. A fateful call—Rev. 14:8

6. The beast worshippers—Rev. 14:9-13

a. Warning to those who do—Rev. 14:9-11

b. Comfort to those who do not—Rev. 14:12-13

7. The harvest of the earth—Rev. 14:14-20

a. The reapers—Rev. 14:14-16

- b. The reaping—Rev. 14:14
- E. The seven bowls—Rev. 15:1-8
- 1. Praise before judgments—Rev. 15:1-4
 - a. The sign
 - b. The sea
 - c. The song
 - 2. Preparation for the judgments—Rev. 15:5-8
 - a. The messengers of wrath
 - b. The mediators of wrath
 - c. The manifestation of wrath

3. The pouring of the judgments —Rev. 16:1-21

a. The first bowl – sores—Rev. 16:1-2

b. The second bowl – seas—Rev. 16:3

c. The third bowl – rivers—Rev. 16:4-7

d. The fourth bowl – sun—Rev. 16:8-9

e. The fifth bowl—Rev. 16:10-11

f. The sixth bowl—Rev. 16:12-16

g. The seventh bowl—Rev. 16:17-21

F. The two Babylons—Rev. 17:1-18:24

1. The great harlot (ecclesiastical Babylon) —Rev. 17:1-18

a. The harlot described—Rev. 17:1-4

b. The harlot identified—Rev. 17:5

c. The harlot persecuting—Rev. 17:6

d. The harlot to the beast—Rev. 17:7-15

(1) The origin of the beast—Rev. 17:7-8

(2) The seven heads of the beast—Rev. 17:9-11

(3) The ten horns of the beast—Rev. 17:12-14

e. The harlot related to the waters—Rev. 17:17

2. The great city – Commercial Babylon—Rev. 18:1-19:6

a. The announcement of the judgment—Rev. 18:1-3

b. Human reactions to the judgment—Rev. 18:4-19:6

(1) Separate from her—Rev. 18:4-5

(2) Repay her—Rev. 18:6-8

(3) Lament her—Rev. 18:9-19

(a) Kings lament—Rev. 18:9-10

(b) Merchants lament—Rev. 18:11-16

(c) Ship captains lament—Rev. 18:17-19

3. Heavenly reactions to the judgment—Rev. 18:20-19:6

a. Saints, Apostles, and Prophets rejoice—Rev. 18:20

b. The angels rejoice—Rev. 18:21-24

(1) The mighty angel—Rev. 18:21

(2) The singers and harpers—Rev. 18:22-24

c. The many people rejoice—Rev. 19:1-3

d. The 24 elders rejoice—Rev. 19:4-5

e. The great multitude rejoice—Rev. 19:6

G. The second Coming of Christ to the Earth—Rev. 19:7-21

1. The marriage of the lamb—Rev. 19:7-10

2. The return of Christ—Rev. 19:11-16

3. The battle of Armageddon—Rev. 19:17-19

4. The doom of the beast and false prophet—Rev. 19:20

5. The doom of the kings and armies—Rev. 19:21

H. The millennium—Rev. 20:1-10

1. The binding of Satan—Rev. 20:1-3

2. The completion of the first resurrection*—Rev. 20:4-6

3. The loosing and final doom of Satan—Rev. 20:7-10

*For a full treatment of the resurrections, see Theology IV notes, pgs. 85-89

I. The Great White Throne Judgment—Rev. 20:11-15

NOTE: There are four future judgments*

1. The judgment seat of Christ – 1 Cor. 3 & 2 Cor. 5
2. The judgment of the Jewish nation – Ez. 20:33-38
3. The judgment of the Gentiles – Matt. 25:31-46
4. The Great White Throne Judgment – Rev. 20:11-15

1. The judgment scene—Rev. 20:11-12

2. The second resurrection—Rev.20:13

3. The judgment—Rev. 20:14-15

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*See Theology IV notes, pgs. 85-87

J. The New Jerusalem – the habitation of God—Rev. 21:1-8

1. It is related to a new creation—Rev. 21:1

2. It is the center of the new creation—Rev. 21:2

3. It contains a new people—Rev. 21:3-4

4. It is regulated by a new system—Rev. 21:5-8

K. The new Jerusalem – the habitation of God’s people—Rev. 21:9-22:5

1. The city—Rev. 21:9-18

a. Its descent—Rev. 21:9-18

b. Its gates—Rev. 21:12-13 (21) (25-26)

c. Its foundation—Rev. 21-14 – (19-20)

d. Its size—Rev. 21:15-17

e. Its omission—Rev. 21:22-24 (22:5)

f. Its occupants—Rev. 21:24-27

g. The river—Rev. 22:1

h. The tree—Rev. 22:2

i. The fellowship—Rev. 22:3-5

CONCLUSION: —Rev. 22:6-21

A. The word of God—Rev. 22:6-10

B. The Work of Christ—Rev. 22:11-16

C. The witness of the Holy Spirit—Rev. 22:17-21