

1 Lesson 13: The Book of Revelation

Unit 3: Eight Letters for All & the Apocalypse

New Testament Survey

Centers for Native Leadership Development

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2 Background of Revelation

1. The Apostle _____ is the _____ of _____.

A. John _____ as the author (Rev. 1:1, 4, 9; 22:8)

B. He identifies what he was _____ the island of _____ (Rev. 1:9).

1) Patmos was a _____ colony

2) John was an _____ at this time

C. Some of the _____ and _____ are _____ to _____.

D. Many of the Early Church Fathers identify John as the author.

2. Revelation was _____ around _____.

3. Revelation was a letter written to 7 historical churches in Asia (Minor) (Rev. 1:4).

4. Revelation is made up of _____

A. _____ (1:4; 2:1, 8, 12, 18; 3:1, 7, 14).

B. _____ (1:3; 22:7, 10, 18, 19)

C. _____ (4:1 - 22:21)

1) *Apocalupto* = "to reveal, unveil, uncover"

2) _____ = Revelation which _____ events.

3) _____ literature was _____ times of _____.

4) _____ and intended _____ from outsiders.

5) Your _____ these _____ are intended to _____ to the truth being taught.

3 Purpose & Themes

1. _____ - John wrote Revelation to _____ and _____ believers to _____ during persecution.
2. _____
 - A. Main (_____) theme - _____ will _____ to _____ all _____.
 - B. _____ theme - Only those who overcome evil by _____ to Jesus will _____ the _____.
3. The _____ has _____
 - A. The opening of the _____ (6:1 - 8:5).
 - B. The sounding of the _____ (8:6 - 15:8).
 - C. The pouring out of the _____ (15:9 - 20:15).
4. _____ in the world _____ as each set of seven occurs.
 - A. 7 seals - _____ of the _____ (6:8).
 - B. 7 trumpets - _____ of earth _____ (8:7-13).
 - C. 7 bowls - earth _____ (20:11; 21:1).

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5 Four Basic Understandings of Revelation

1. _____ (or _____)
 - A. Events of chapters _____ happened in the _____. This would be at the time or shortly after the book was written.
 - B. This views _____ of Scripture.
 - C. It would also mean we are living in God's Kingdom now or after the millennium when Satan is released from his bonds for a short period (20:7-10).
 - D. Many of the _____ that _____ are _____.
2. _____ (or Historical)
 - A. This view tries to _____ the events of _____ from the time Revelation was written until today.
 - B. This view does _____ the _____ at the end of the age.

C. One _____ with this view is that
_____ Revelation
_____ (= _____).

6 Four Basic Understandings of Revelation

3. _____ (or spiritual)

A. Views _____ as _____ rather than referring to real events.

B. Revelation is about _____, _____ people or actual _____.

C. This view _____ (Mt. 24; 2 Thess. 2:3-12, etc.)

4. _____

A. _____ will occur in the _____.

B. Rev. 5-19 is the _____.

C. The _____ the _____ and emphasizes it _____ the _____. Additionally, the _____:

1) _____ will be _____ the _____ of the apocalyptic vision (4:1-4).

2) Jesus will return to _____ the fallen _____ the _____ of _____ is poured out (18:24).

7 Warning!

1. _____ prophecy often has

_____. For Example:

A. Daniel's abomination of desolation (the Antichrist; Dan. 11:31; 12:11) was fulfilled when Antiochus Epiphanes desecrated the Temple in 197 BC.

B. But Jesus refers to this prophecy as yet to come (Mt. 24:15; Mk. 13:14).

C. Jesus' prophecy was fulfilled when general Titus razed the Temple and offered sacrifice to Zeus in 70 AD.

D. Yet Revelation (Rev. 13) and Paul (2 Thess. 2:3-12) clearly refer to another final coming of the Antichrist.

2. Therefore

A. The _____ view helps us to _____ to _____

B. But the _____ view enables us to understand _____ the

_____ was being _____.
C. And the _____ view helps us to see _____ times and
_____ that _____ of these prophecies
also.

3. In other words, a “_____” understanding is
_____ an “_____” understanding.

8 **Review # 1**

1. Revelation was probably written around AD:

2. Revelation is written to the 7 churches of:

3. Revelation is apocalyptic literature because it:

9 **Review # 1**

4. According to the book, John wrote Revelation in symbols to:

5. What is the main or primary theme of revelation?

10 **Review # 1**

6. The Preterist view of Revelation emphasizes:

7. The Historicist view of Revelation emphasizes:

11 **Review # 1**

8. The problem with the idealist view of Revelation is its:

9. The Futurist view of Revelation:

10. Which view of Revelation does the book & AG hold?

12 **Content of Revelation**

1. Your _____ a _____ of Revelation based on _____:

☉ *“Therefore write the things which you have seen, and the things which are, and the things which will take place after these things” (Rev. 1:19).*

A. *“What you have _____”* = John’s _____ in _____.

B. *“What is _____”* = The _____ in _____ Minor that John wrote the book of Revelation as well as specific letters in _____.

C. *“What will _____”* = the _____ described in _____.

2. _____ reveals _____

A. John sees Jesus _____ the _____ as “one like the Son of Man” bright and _____ like burnished bronze (Rev. 1:12-18).

B. Jesus is pictured in heaven as the _____ who is the _____, worthy to open the sealed book and worthy of worship (Rev. 5:5-14).

C. Jesus is again seen as the _____ standing on Mt. Zion (Jerusalem) with the 144,000 marked saints (Rev. 14:1).

D. Jesus is the victorious lamb that _____ the _____ & the _____ (Rev. 17:14; 19:11-21).

E. Jesus is the radiant _____ who marries His _____ (Rev. 19:7-10; 21:1-4).

F. Jesus _____ the _____ and new _____ (Rev. 21:10-27).

13 **Content of Revelation**

3. In Revelation _____ is _____ as

A. The _____ in glory (Rev. 1:12-18).

- B. The _____ of Judah (Rev. 5:5).
- C. The _____ worthy to open the sealed scroll (Rev. 5:6, 12).
- D. The _____ of God's sheep (Rev. 7:17).
- E. A _____ on a white war horse with the words "_____ and _____" written _____ His _____ (_____; cf. 14:14).
- F. The _____ of the church (Rev. 18:23).
- G. There are many more - see book pp. 215-216.
- H. Jesus is _____ pictured as _____ in Revelation.
4. The _____ in Revelation include:
- A. The _____ that includes _____ (Rev. 12; 13:1; 16:13; 20:2, 10), the _____ (_____; Rev. 11:7; 13; 14:9-11; 16:10, 13; 17:8-17; 19:19-20; 20:10), and the Antichrist's _____ (Rev. 13:11-16; 16:13; 19:20; 20:10).
- B. The _____ of the _____ pictured as _____ (Rev. 6:1-8).
- C. _____ that come out of the bottomless pit (Rev. 9:1-12), but are _____ allowed to _____ and 200 million mounted warriors (Rev. 9:13-21).
- D. The _____ on the _____ (Rev. 17:1-13).

14 Content of Revelation

5. _____ in Revelation
- A. Christ vs. the Antichrist.
- B. The pure _____ vs. the _____.
- C. _____ who _____ & will join Him in Glory vs. _____ who _____ the _____ and are thrown into eternal torment in the lake of fire.
- D. _____ who are _____ from harm with a mark on their forehead (Rev. 7:3-8; 9:4) vs. _____ who are _____ the _____ with a mark on their head or right hand, commonly called the mark of the beast (Rev. 13:16-17; 14:9-11; 16:2; 19:20; 20:4).
- E. _____ that compromise and _____ (Sardis, 3:1-6; Laodicea, 3:14-21) vs.

- _____ that receive
 _____ (Smyrna, 2:8-11; Philadelphia, 3:7-13).
- F. God's true prophets (Rev. 11:1-14) vs. the Antichrist's prophet
 (Rev. 13:11-16; 16:13; 19:20; 20:10).
- G. The _____ who _____ the _____ and
 _____ by the dragon (Rev. 12) vs. the
 _____ who _____ the
 _____ and rides the Beast (Rev. 17:1-13).
- H. See pp. 219-221 for more contrasts.

15 Symbols in Revelation

1. There are _____ in Revelation
- A. _____ are _____. Such as:
- 1) 7 lampstands = 7 churches
 - 2) 7 stars = 7 messengers or pastors
 - 3) The Morning star = Jesus
 - 4) The keys of David = power to open and close doors
 - 5) Etc. See book pp. 217-218.
- B. _____ are _____
- Horse-like locusts with tails of scorpions, human heads, hair like women and teeth like lions' (Rev. 9:2-10), etc.
- C. When a symbol is interpreted _____ the
 _____.
- D. _____ of the _____ are drawn from _____
 _____ that John's audience was familiar with.
- The beast from the sea was standard symbolism for a world empire.
- E. _____ of the _____ are _____ to John
- The lion of Judah that turns out to be a slain lamb

16 Symbols in Revelation

2. The reason for symbolic language
- A. Your _____ that _____ language
 _____ to communicate truth in a powerful way.
- B. More to the point, like Jesus using parables, the _____ are
 intended to _____ those that are
 _____ to believers (cf. Mt. 13:10-15).
- C. Also, _____ writings all followed this kind of

_____ pattern.

17 **Understanding Revelation**

1. _____ is the _____ in the _____ to understand.

❖ Beware of those who have “Revelation made easy” teachings.

2. _____ we must:

A. _____ very _____ the OT, especially apocalyptic books in it like the visions of _____, _____, and _____.

B. _____ to the _____ the _____ presented and _____ about those images.

C. Be familiar with the _____ John wrote in.

D. Be familiar with some of the ancient _____.

E. Recognize the _____ in Revelation and other apocalyptic writings.

F. Recognize that the _____ are intended to _____, so do not press every detail for meaning.

G. _____ the things in _____ to the _____ the _____.

H. Be _____ and _____ in possible _____.

18 **Review # 2**

1. In Revelation 1:19, the phrase “what you have seen” refers to:

2. That which “is now” describes the content of which of the following chapters in Revelation:

3. Revelation unveils:

4. In Rev. 19 what name is written on Jesus’ thigh?

19 **Review # 2**

5. In Revelation Jesus is NOT described as:

6. Which of the following is a part of the unholy trinity (or triad) in Revelation?

7. One of the great contrasts in Revelation is between:

8. Revelation contrasts the lost who never find rest with:

20 **Review # 2**

9. In Revelation believers are sealed by a mark from God on their forehead and unbelievers receive the mark of the beast.

10. To properly understand Revelation it is important to:

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John P. Flood; 2021