

SESSION 10

REVELATION

2-3

THE LAST SESSION IN 10 TWEETS

1. Revelation 1:12-20 is designed by the Spirit of God to REVEAL Christ in the fullness of His glory. #WordStrong
2. In Rev. 1:12, John turns to SEE the VOICE that spoke to him. The VOICE of God is a PERSON called "the Word." (Jn 1:1) #WordStrong
3. As John describes Christ's CLOTHING, he sees Him as our Great High Priest. (Rev.1:13; Heb. 4:14) #WordStrong
4. As John describes Christ's HEAD & HAIR, he sees Him as the eternally existent One who is completely righteous. (1:14a) #WordStrong
5. As John describes Christ's EYES, he sees Him as totally discerning and just. (1:14b) #WordStrong
6. As John describes Christ's FEET, he sees that upon which He stands as the Supreme Judge. (1:15a) #WordStrong
7. As John describes Christ's VOICE, he is witnessing His awesome thunderous power. (1:15b) #WordStrong
8. As John describes Christ's HAND, he sees Him as the One who holds the church. (1:16b) #WordStrong
9. As John describes Christ's MOUTH, he sees the power of the Word of God to both wound and heal. (1:16b) #WordStrong
10. As John describes Christ's COUNTENANCE, he sees His entire appearance radiating with the strength of the Sun. (1:16c) #WordStrong

◆ **LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR OUR STUDY**

- If we’re going to understand what God wants us to know about what He has been doing over the last _____ years, there are some fundamental things we must understand...
 - * We must understand some things about _____.
 - * We must understand some things about _____.
 - * We must understand some things about the _____.
 - * We must understand how biblical _____ develop and continue on through _____.
 - * We must understand what God _____, but...
 - * We must also understand how God _____.
- In order for us to gain those understandings, there is some groundwork that we must lay. For us to have biblical understanding of Church History, it is more than simply tracing the facts of _____ happened, and _____ it happened, and _____ it happened. It is understanding _____ it happened, and _____ it happened.

1. The _____ For STUDYING Church History: The “_____” of Today’s “Christianity”

A. Christianity today thinks it _____ perfectly, when Jesus says it is completely _____! (Rev. 3:17)

What Christianity Thinks It “Sees”	What God Says Is “Real”
These days are _____/_____	These days are _____. (2 Tim. 3:1)
These are times of great _____!	These are times when men are _____ from the _____. (1 Tim. 4:1a)
These are times of when there is a great move of the _____!	These are times when there is a great move of _____ _____. (1 Tim. 4:1b)
These are times when Jesus’ prayer for _____ in John 17 is being answered!	These are times when _____ is bringing “Christianity” together to put his false Christ on the throne over a _____-_____ church. (Rev. 13:8)
These are times when men need to set _____ aside and emphasize “_____!”	These are times when men will not endure _____. (2 Tim. 4:3)
These are times when more biblical _____ is known than any other time!	These are times when men are ever _____ and never able to come to the knowledge of the _____. (2 Tim. 3:1, 2, 7)

B. Christians think that their knowledge of the Word of God has caused them to “overcome the wicked one,” when the reality is, most are an _____ waiting to _____. (1 John 2:12-14)

- If the arena Satan operates in is within the false systems of the world’s _____, and you have not grown in your understanding of the Word of God to be able to _____ him as he works through those systems, please do not convince yourself that you have “_____ the wicked one!” _____ definitely _____ this study!!!
- Key quotes:
 - * Karl Marx–
“If you can separate people from their _____, you can _____ them of _____.”
 - * Bildad (Job’s friend)–
“For enquire, I pray thee, of the _____ age (history), and prepare thyself to the _____ of their fathers...shall not they _____ thee, and _____ thee, and utter _____ out of their heart.” (Job 8:8-10)
 - * Friedrich Hegel–
“The only thing that men _____ from _____ is that men never _____ from _____.”

2. The _____ for COMPREHENDING Church History: Basic Biblical _____

PRINCIPLE #1—

A. To understand history _____, we must recognize two keys:

- 1) God has a _____.
If you look at it biblically from Genesis to Revelation, you find that it is a three-fold plan.
 - a. He has a plan for the _____.
 - b. He has a plan for the _____.
 - c. He has a plan for your _____.
- 2) The devil has a _____.
If you look at it from Genesis to Revelation, you find that it, too, is a three-fold plan:
 - a. To _____ God’s plan.
 - b. To _____ God’s plan...in an attempt
 - c. To _____ God’s plan.

*Practically speaking...
Church history is nothing more than the movement of _____ through the course of time, nations and people to accomplish His three-fold plan for the universe, the earth your life...And (!!!), it is the movement of the _____ through the course of time, nations and our lives to counter, counterfeit and/or confound God’s three-fold plan.*

*Note: The devil causes a lot of damage, conflict, bloodshed, heartache and tears along the way, but in the final analysis, everything is going to end according to God’s plan, and everybody who knows Him will be _____ for!
We already know how “_____” ends, because God has revealed it to us in the greatest _____ Book in the world...the _____!!!*

Principle #2

B. The God of the _____ is the God of _____...It is "_____."

- 1) Isaiah 42:9-
- 2) Isaiah 46:9-10-

Practically speaking...
 We must not _____ the _____ in our study of Church History! The Bible must be the _____ we use in _____ Church History.

Principle #3

C. The Devil does not want you to be able to _____ him in _____.

- 1) Job 41:13–14-

Practically speaking...
 Church historians are notorious for calling what is the work of _____, the work of _____; and calling what is the work of _____, the work of _____—if they mention God and Satan at all!

- 2) Job 41:12-

Principle #4

D. History _____ itself.

- 1) Ecclesiastes 1:9-
- 2) Ecclesiastes 3:14-15-

Practically speaking...
 In order to know where you're _____, you must know where you _____. And to know where you _____, you must know where you've _____.

◆ Examples:

- The battle over a throne...
- Satan's M.O. (Method of Operation) against mankind...

Principle #5

E. There is an “_____” that must not be “removed” in order to properly _____ the Bible and history.

1) Proverbs 22:28-

2) Proverbs 23:10-

*Practically speaking...
When we lose sight of the _____/_____, we are destined to enter
the “fields of the _____.”*

3. The _____ For DEVELOPING Church History: The Book of _____

A. The _____ of the Book of Acts.

◆ God uses this Book to make a _____ from the Jewish Gospels to the Church Epistles.

- 1) It provides the bridge from an _____ structure to a _____ structure.
- 2) It provides the bridge from the _____ of _____ to the _____ of _____.
- 3) It provides the bridge from God working primarily with the _____, to God working primarily with the _____.
- 4) It provides the bridge from a Kingdom of _____ message (a literal, _____ kingdom), to a Kingdom of _____ message (a _____ kingdom).
- 5) It provides a bridge from the ministry of _____ to the ministry of _____.
- 6) It provides the bridge from God’s headquarters in the church at _____ to the new base of operations in the church at _____ (of Syria).

B. The _____ of the Book of Acts.

◆ God uses this Book to reveal the key _____ of Church History.

1) **Antioch of Syria**

- a. One of the first _____ was from Antioch. (Acts 6:1–5)
- b. The first great _____ awakening was in Antioch. (Acts 11:19–21)
 - The church in Jerusalem sends _____ to Antioch. (Acts 11:22–24)
 - Barnabus departs and brings back _____ to Antioch. (Acts 11:25–26a)
- c. The disciples were first called _____ in Antioch (Acts 11:26b)
 - God is taking His hand _____ Jerusalem, and putting it _____ Antioch. (Acts 11:27–30)

- d. The first Bible _____ were in the church at Antioch. (Acts 13:1)
 - e. The first _____ were sent out from the church at Antioch. (Acts 13:2–3)
 - When the mission is complete, they returned to _____.
- * Everything in the Book of Acts related to Antioch of Syria is always a _____ context!

2) Alexandria, Egypt

- * Everything in the Book of Acts related to Alexandria is always a _____ context.
- * What God lets you know in His Word about _____.
 - a. It is a picture of _____ and the _____.
 - b. God calls His people “_____ of Egypt.”
 - 1. In Exodus there are _____ references to God bringing His people “_____ of Egypt.”
 - 2. In Leviticus, _____ times God says, “...I am the Lord that brought you _____ of the land of Egypt.” (Lev. 11:45; 19:36; 22:33; 23:43; 25:38, 55; 26:13, 45)
 - 3. Coming “out of Egypt” is a picture of _____. (Col. 1:13; Gal. 4:3)
 - 4. _____ (Gen. 47:29)
“_____ me not, I pray thee, in _____”!
 - 5. _____ (Gen. 50:23–25)
“Carry up my _____ from hence!”
 - c. When the Bible talks about someone going INTO Egypt, it is always a _____ move.
 - “And Abram went _____ into Egypt.” (Gen. 12:10)
 - “...and the Lord appeared unto him (Isaac) and said, Go not _____ into Egypt.” (Gen. 26:2)
 - “And Joseph was brought _____ to Egypt.” (Gen 39:1)
 - Other references: Gen. 37:25; 42:2,3; 43:15; 45:9, 13; 46:3,4; Num. 20:15; Deut. 10:22; 26:5; Josh. 24:4; Isa. 30:2; 31:1; 52:4; Acts 7:15, 34)
 - d. God calls Egypt the “house of _____.” (Ex. 20:2)
 - e. Moses calls it the “_____ furnace.” (Deut. 4:20)
 - f. In Deut. 17:16, God says, “Don’t do _____ with them.”
 - g. Isaiah 31:1 warns, “Woe to them that go down to Egypt for _____.”

- * What God lets you know in the Book of Acts about ALEXANDRIA
 - a. Alexandrians were part of the group who disputed with _____. (Acts 6:9–13)
* Note that the first mention of Antioch and Alexandria is in the same passage!
 - b. Alexandria is connected with _____ Bible teaching. (Acts 18:24–26; 19:1–5)
 - c. It is a _____ from Alexandria that takes Paul to _____ and his ultimate death. (Acts 27:6; 28:11)
* Keep your eye on that connection between Alexandria and _____!

Some things about Alexandrians to file into your thinking...

- There is a famous _____ in Alexandria.
- The headmaster is _____. (c. 20 B.C. – c. 42 A.D.)
- He was influenced by the _____ philosophers, Plato, Socrates and Aristotle.
- He began to blend the teachings of the _____ and the writings of the Old Testament.

3) Rome

- a. Rome tried to kill _____ at His birth. (Matt. 2:13)
- b. Rome killed _____ the Baptist. (Matt. 14:1–12)
- c. Rome had Christ _____. (Matt. 27:24)
- d. Rome had the crown of _____ placed on His head. (Matt. 27:29)
- e. Rome put the _____ into His hands and feet. (Luke 24:39)
- f. Rome had Him _____. (Matt. 27:35a)
- g. Roman soldiers cast lots for His _____. (John 19:23–24)
- h. A Roman soldier put the _____ in His side. (John 19:34)
- i. Roman soldiers sealed His _____. (Matt. 27:62–66)
- j. Rome had _____ head cut off. (Acts 12:1–2)
- k. Rome had Paul _____, and finally killed. (Acts 21:33)

C. The _____ of the Book of Acts.

- ◆ God uses this Book to reveal the _____ of key groups and events in Church History.

1) COUNCIL

- Mark 13:9–
- Matthew 12:14–
- Matthew 26:59–
- Luke 22:66–
- John 11:47–
- Acts 4:15–
- Acts 6:12–
- Acts 22:30; 23:1, 15, 20, 28–

- ◆ *On almost every occasion in the New Testament, the word “council” indicates a group of _____-rejecting religious leaders whose job is to stop the work of the _____.*

2) PRIEST/PRIESTS

- ◆ They are referred to _____ times in Acts...26 times it is a _____ connotation...The only time it isn't negative is Acts 6:7, where there was a group of them that got _____!

- ◆ What you find “PRIESTS” doing to BIBLE-BELIEVERS in the Book of Acts:

- a. _____ them. (Acts 4:3a; 5:18)
- b. Throwing them in _____. (Acts 5:17)
- c. Filled with _____ against them. (Acts 5:27–28)
- d. Commanding them not to _____. (Acts 7:1; 57–58)
- e. _____ a Bible-believer. (Acts 7:1; 57–58)
- f. Granting permission to _____ them. (Acts 9:1–2, 14, 21)
- g. Granting permission to put them to _____. (Acts 26:10)
- h. Hitting a Bible-believer in the _____. (Acts 23:2)
- i. Conspiring to put a Bible-believer to _____. (Acts 23:24–25; 25; 2-3)

- ◆ *Note the strange disappearance of the word PRIEST in the letters to the _____!*

3) MARTYRDOM

(Comparing the events which led to Stephen's martyrdom and Christ's crucifixion...it sets a pattern for church history!)

Stephen's Martyrdom vs. Christ's Crucifixion

1. His enemies could not answer his _____.
 Stephen— Acts 6:10– *"And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake."*
 Jesus— Matt. 22:46– *"And no man was able to answer him a word, neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions."*
2. False witnesses were _____ to ruin him.
 Stephen— Acts 6:11– *"Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses, and against God."*
 Jesus— Matt. 26:59– *"Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought false witnesses against Jesus to put him to death."*
3. The people were _____ up against him.
 Stephen— Acts 6:12– *"And they stirred up the people, and the elders and the scribes, and came upon him, and caught him, and brought him to the council."*
 Jesus— Matt. 27:20– *"But the chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude that they should ask Barabbus, and destroy Jesus."*
4. He was accused of _____.
 Stephen— Acts 6:13– *"And set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words."*
 Jesus— Matt. 26:65– *"Then the high priest rent his clothes, saying, He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses? Behold, now ye have heard his blasphemy."*
5. He was accused of not reverencing the _____.
 Stephen— Acts 6:13– *"...This man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against...the Law."*
 Jesus— Matt. 12:2– *"But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto him, Behold, they disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day."*
6. They were enraged by his forecasting the _____ of the temple.
 Stephen— Acts 6:14– *"For we have heard him say, that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy the place, and shall change the customs which Moses delivered us."*
 Jesus— Matt. 26:61– *"And said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days."*

- ◆ These characteristics become a _____ for religious persecution all through church history.
- ◆ The reaction of the natural religious man, to the presence of real holiness is _____!

4. The _____ For INTERPRETING Church History: Revelation ____ and ____

THE KEYS TO “RIGHTLY DIVIDING” REVELATION

A. _____ Chapters.

B. _____ opens two times in the Book.

- 1) Rev. 4:1–2 — Heaven opens and somebody _____ (The _____).
- 2) Rev. 19:11 — Heaven opens and somebody _____ (The _____).

**Note the distinction between these two events:*

- Rapture–
 - a. Jesus comes in the _____ “FOR” His saints.
 - b. Ends the _____ Age and ushers in the _____ Period.
- Second Coming–
 - a. Jesus comes to the _____ “WITH” His saints.
 - b. Ends the Tribulation Period and ushers in the _____.

C. Those two events “DIVIDE” the Book into _____ sections.

- 1) Revelation _____.
- 2) Revelation _____.
- 3) Revelation _____.

D. God told John there would be _____ sections to the Revelation. (Rev. 1:19)

- 1) “The things which thou hast seen.” (_____)
- 2) “The things which are.” (_____)
- 3) “The things which shall be hereafter.” (_____)

E. The actual time period John wrote the Revelation. (Rev. 1:10)

- 1) “I was in the Spirit...”
- 2) “...on the Lord’s Day”

F. From the standpoint of “the Lord’s Day,” this “DIVIDES” Revelation this way.

- 1) Rev. 1–3— “hast seen” – (past) – “_____ Age.”
- 2) Rev. 4–19— “which are” – (present) – Tribulation to the _____.
- 3) Rev. 2–22— “shall be” – (future) – Millennium and on into _____.

G. “The Revelation of Jesus Christ” (Rev. 1:1a) had to be in those _____ tenses. (Rev. 1:8)

- 1) Christ is He “which _____.”
- 2) Christ is He “which _____.”
- 3) Christ is He “which is to _____.”

5. The _____ For SIMPLIFYING Church History: The _____ of the 7 Churches

Note: The meaning of the name of each of the seven churches is actually God’s encapsulation of what was taking place in that period of history from His _____ point.

CHURCH	REFERENCE	APPROXIMATE DATES	MEANING
EPHESUS	Rev. 2:1–7	_____–_____	“_____”
SMYRNA	Rev. 2:8–11	_____–_____	“_____ and _____”
PERGAMOS	Rev. 2:12–17	_____–_____	“_____”
THYATIRA	Rev. 2:18–29	_____–_____	“_____ of _____”
SARDIS	Rev. 3:1–6	_____–_____	“_____”
PHILADELPHIA	Rev. 3:7–13	_____–_____	“_____”
LAODICEA	Rev. 3:14–22	_____–_____	“_____”