

SESSION 32

REVELATION

3:7–13

(DOCTRINAL APPLICATION, PART 2)

THE LAST SESSION IN 10 TWEETS

1. Our Lord's letter to the church in Philadelphia is representative of the period of history from approximately 1500 to 1900. #WordStrong
2. The name Philadelphia means "brotherly love." #WordStrong
3. Most people think the key to the Philadelphian Church Period was the Reformation. #WordStrong
4. The Reformation played an important part in the Philadelphian Church Period...just not the part most Christians think it had! #WordStrong
5. If your understanding of church history only goes back to the Reformation, you're gonna be in trouble in these last days! #WordStrong
6. The trouble will begin when denominations coming out of the Roman Catholic Church believe the MOTHER church has been reformed. #WordStrong
7. The problem with the Reformers is that they were calling for the wrong thing! They were calling for Reformation! #WordStrong
8. The answer wasn't REFORMATION but a REJECTION and REPUDIATION of Catholicism's works-based salvation & other damnable doctrines. #WordStrong
9. This period is nothing more than the English Bible translated out of Antioch getting into the hands of the common man. #WordStrong
10. The Philadelphian Period can be explained very simply by Psalm 119:130: "The entrance of thy words giveth light." #WordStrong

THE PHILADELPHIAN CHURCH PERIOD (Rev. 3:7–13)

1. COMMISSION (Rev. 3:7a)

“And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write;”

- This letter represents the period of time from approximately _____ to _____.
- The name “Philadelphia” means “_____.”
- A brief explanation of this period of history...

It is really nothing more than the _____ Bible that had been translated from the manuscripts that are traced back to Antioch getting into the hands of those who were genuinely born again—and them obeying that Book, by taking it to the ends of the earth.

Whereas, in the Thyatira and Sardis Church Periods, through the domination of the Roman Catholic Church, the Bible was taken out of the hands of the common man—thrusting the world into utter _____...The entrance of the Bible into the world, and into the hands of the common man during the Philadelphian Church Period thrust the world into blazing _____. (Psalm 119:130)

2. CHARACTER. (Rev. 3:7b)

“These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth;”

- *“These things saith he that is HOLY...”*
- *“These things saith he that is TRUE...”*
- *“These things saith he that hath the KEY of DAVID...”*

◆ Just What Is The “Key of David?”

- It is referred to only two times in Scripture:
 - * Revelation 3:7–8–
 - * Isaiah 22:20–24–

- There are two key words that are associated with the “Key of David:”
 - * _____.
 - * _____.

◆ **Just What Are The “Treasures” of The King That The “Key of David” Opens?**

- “Treasures” (spiritually) refer to two things in the Bible:

- * The “Treasures” of the _____ of God.

- Ephesians 3:8–

- Proverbs 2:4–

- Colossians 2:3–

- * The “Treasures” of the _____ of God.

- Matthew 13:44–

- Matthew 13:38–

- Hebrews 12:2–

- Revelation 3:7–

- Matthew 28:18–

◆ **So, Just What Is The “Key of David” Then?**

- It is the key that _____ the EYES of our UNDERSTANDING to the _____ of God.
- It is the key that _____ the DOORS of OPPORTUNITY in the _____ of God.

◆ **And, Just Who Is It That Is Actually Entrusted With This “KEY?”**

- It is given to those who possess the “KEY INGREDIENT” to David’s _____ with the Lord.

- What was that “KEY?”

- * It was his REVERENTIAL _____ toward the Word of God, and his PASSIONATE _____ for the Word of God.

◆ **KEY POSSESSORS OF THE KEY OF DAVID IN THE PHILADELPHIAN PERIOD**

- Count Zinzendorf (1700–1760)

- Richard Baxter (1615–1691)

- George Fox (1624–1691)
- John Bunyan (1628–1688)
- Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758)

- John Wesley (1703–1791)

- George Whitfield (1714–1770)

- David Brainerd (1718–1747)

- Henry Martyn (1781–1812)
- John Clark (1609–1676)
- Robert Morrison (1782–1834)
- Peter Parker (1804–1888)
- Samuel Nott (1788–1863)
- Wilfred Grenfell (1866–1940)
- Adoniram Judson (1788–1834)

- William Carey (1761–1834)

- Robert Moffat (1795–1883)
- George Mueller (1805–1898)
- Hudson Taylor (1833–1905)
- John Geddie (1815–1872)
- David Livingstone (1813–1873)