

REVELATION

LESSON 13: Revelation 4:1-11 - The Throne of God

1. Revelation 4 is a beautiful _____ of God and all creation worshipping Him. It is a continuation of Jesus' _____ to John. John wrote this in the style of other _____ literature so we can find _____ in this book.
2. Apocalyptic literature is an _____ or _____; Revelation! Not a _____ book about the end of all things. It is meant to be _____ and _____. Although some of the images in this vision are hard to understand we can find _____ in each aspect presented.
3. Apocalyptic literature is a message that was often given in a time of _____ or persecution to God's people to _____ them and give them _____. The message was primarily to the people of that time and its prophecies are best understood from their point of view as they would take place in a relative timespan. In this passage we see two truths: 1. God still _____ on the _____. 2. God is _____ of all our worship, praise, and thanksgiving because of who he is and what he has done.
4. Apocalyptic literature is filled with vivid _____ and _____ language. Sometimes it brings to mind OT events, images, and situations. In this passage we see _____ to other apocalyptic literature (Isaiah 6:1-13; Ezekiel 1:1-2:9; Daniel 7:1-27).
5. Apocalyptic literature is also has prophecies in them. These prophecies are primarily for the people of that time who are addressed by John. But they also have a secondary purpose that applies to us. Prophecy is often circular.
 - a. Historical Pattern: _____

 - b. Christian Pattern: (Jn 18:36; 1 Pe 1:1; 2:9,11-12; Ro 12:2; Ph 3:20; 2 Tm 2:4; 2 Pe 2:20; 1 Jn 2:15; 2 Tm 4:10). _____

 - c. God's promise: _____

6. There are basically four different eschatological theories that look at this book in different ways:
 - a. Historical or Post-tribulation Premillennialism - _____

 - b. Pre-tribulation (dispensational) Premillennialism - _____

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c. Postmillennialism - _____

d. Amillennialism - _____

7. We need to be careful of _____ notions that come from the prevalent theory of the day (Pre-tribulation Dispensational Premillennialism). What type of ideas might distract here? _____

8. "Come Up Here" is _____ about the rapture. Although it has three _____ of "the rapture" according to 2 Th 2:1-10 (trumpet, a voice, going up to heaven) it does not have _____ of the elements (the dead rising; the saints meeting Jesus in the air; Jesus taking them them up to heaven).
9. The word " _____ " never appears anywhere in the NT. The Greek word ἁρπάζω - harpazó (har-pad'-zo) means " _____ " and is used in 1 Thessalonians 4:17. In the Latin translation, the same word is "rapio" from which the word rapture comes.
10. The open door and voice are an _____ to John to see what only a few people have been _____ to see. The Door is an image to other _____ in the Bible (Ezekiel 1:1; Mark 1:10; John 1:51). It also reminds us of Jesus message to the church of _____.
11. ***You say, 'I am _____; I have acquired _____ and do not _____ a thing.' But you do not realize that you are _____, pitiful, poor, _____ and _____.'***
12. Throughout scripture we see the use of the idea of the _____ of God (1 Ki 22:19; Ps 47:8; Isaiah 6:1; etc.) The Throne of God relates to the His _____; both his attribute and works. God rules _____. His throne is the seat of _____ in the spiritual and physical universe.
13. The 24 elders are representative of the two _____ merged and fulfilled. The first 12 represents the _____ covenant or the 12 _____ of Israel. The second 12 represents the _____ covenant or the 12 _____ of Jesus.
14. What is the irony of the real condition of the church? _____

15. What does the lightning and thunder represent? (Job 37:5; Ex 19:16-17;20:18-19; Ps 29:3; Ez 1:4) ____

16. What does the seven lampstands represent and what is their significance? _____

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17. What is the connection between love and discipline? _____

18. In your own opinion, what does the sea of glass represent? _____

19. What is the meaning of the 4 living creatures: _____
- a. Lion: _____
 - b. Ox: _____
 - c. Human: _____
 - d. Eagle: _____
20. What are the 6 wings for? _____
21. What do the eyes represent? _____

22. What is the significance of the praises of the 4 living creatures? _____

23. What is the significance of the praises of the 24 elders? _____

24. Why do the elders take of their crowns? _____
25. What is the big take away for me in this passage? _____

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