

REVELATION

LESSON 15: Revelation 6:1-8 - The Beginning of the End of Things

1. In Apocalyptic literature, we must understand the _____ nature of it and realize that it may be showing us _____ of the same thing in order to give us a _____ understanding of what is being reported. The seals, trumpets, and bowl judgments are most likely the _____ events from _____.
2. There is a certain form to these judgements. There are _____ sets of judgements: _____, trumpets, and _____.
 - a. Each of these sets of judgements has _____ parts.
 - b. Each of these sets of judgements has an _____.
 - c. Each of these sets of judgements have an _____.
 - d. Each of these sets of judgements has a _____. The last set has _____.
 - e. Each of these sets of judgements ends with the _____.
3. How are these sets of judgements like Russian nesting dolls? _____

4. In what way are the previous two chapters (Re 4-5) the introduction to the seven seal judgements? _____

5. The horsemen are the spirits of God's _____. They remind us of the OT _____ that were sent on Pharaoh and Egypt. They also bring to mind the 4 _____ in Zechariah 1:7-11.
6. Each of the four living creatures introduces the ride in a _____ voice saying, "_____!"
The first living creature has the face like a _____ which represents _____.
The second living creature has the face like a _____ which represents _____.
The third living creature has the face like a _____ which represents _____.
The fourth living creature has the face like a _____ which represents _____.
7. Horses in ancient times were reserved for _____.
8. ***I watched as the Lamb opened the _____ of the seven seals. Then I heard one of the four living creatures say in a voice like thunder, "_____!" I looked, and there before me was a _____ horse! Its rider held a _____, and he was given a _____, and he rode out as a conqueror bent on conquest (Re 6:1-2).***
9. What is the difference between the crown "stephanos" in verse 7 and crown "diadem" in Re 19? _____

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Besides the difference in crowns, list some reasons why the first rider is not Jesus: _____

10. The rider on the white horse is _____ because he has a lust for conquest.
11. **When the Lamb opened the _____ seal, I heard the second living creature say, “_____!” Then another horse came out, a fiery _____ one. Its rider was given _____ to take _____ from the earth and to make people _____ each other. To him was given a _____ sword** (Re 6:3-4).
12. The red horse is _____.
13. **When the _____ opened the _____ seal, I heard the third living creature say, “_____!” I looked, and there before me was a _____ horse! Its rider was holding a pair of _____ in his hand. Then I heard what sounded like a voice among the four living creatures, saying, “Two pounds of _____ for a day’s wages, and six pounds of _____ for a day’s wages, and do not damage the _____ and the _____!”** (Re 6:5-6).
14. Why were the oil and wine unaffected by the drought? _____
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15. The rider of the black horse brings to mind the OT _____ in Egypt. God placed _____ in Egypt to save the God’s people by providing for them in a time of crisis. The black horse is _____ / _____.
16. **When the Lamb opened the _____ seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature say, “_____!” I looked, and there before me was a _____ horse! Its rider was named _____, and _____ was following close behind him. They were given power over a fourth of the earth to kill by _____, _____ and _____, and by the wild _____ of the earth** (Re 6:7-8)
- The pale horse represents _____. What is the significance to naming this rider as death? _____
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- Who (or what) is following death and why? _____
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17. What is the big take away for the people of John’s time? for you and I? _____
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