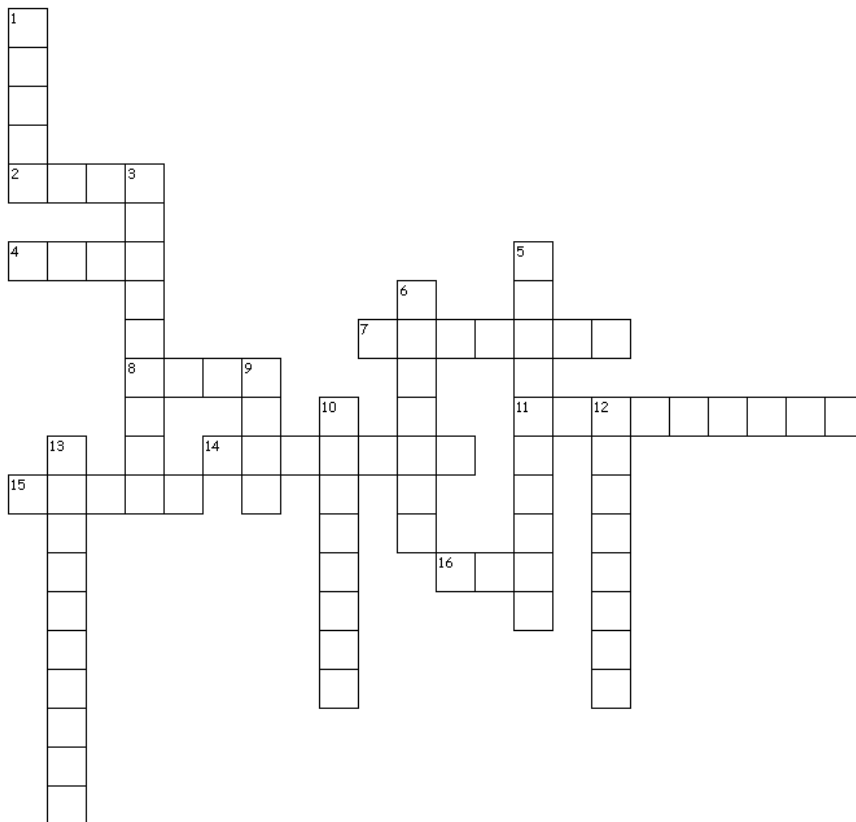


Revelation
Lesson 7
Revelation 4:1-11

Memory Verse – Revelation 22:4 – “And _____ shall see _____ face; and his _____ shall be in their _____.”

Memory Verse for the Next Lesson – Revelation 22:5 – “And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.”

Passage to Read for the Next Lesson – Revelation 5:1-7
Review



Across

- 2. The Laodiceans might have equated being _____ with being right with God. (Rev. 3:17)
- 4. The Lord stands at the _____ of the church (not heart) and knocks. (Rev. 3:20)
- 7. The reward for victory is to reign with Christ in His _____. (Rev. 3:21)
- 8. The letter to Laodicea perfectly _____ the city's reputation for glossy black wool, gold coins, and a unique eyesalve.
- 11. It is misusing Scripture to use Rev. 3:20 as a _____ verse.
- 14. The Lord assures the Laodiceans that those He loves He _____. (Rev. 3:19)
- 15. Rev. 3:20 doesn't even mention the word _____.

- 16. John was told to write the things which _____ (Rev. 1:19).

Down

- 1. "Beginning of the creation of God" in Rev. 3:14 could mean Jesus is the _____ of the creation of God.
- 3. John was told to write the things which shall be _____ (Rev. 1:19).
- 5. The _____ of Laodicea included textiles, trade, and medicine.
- 6. Jesus described Himself as the faithful and true _____. (Rev. 3:14)
- 9. John was told to write what he has _____ (Rev. 1:19).
- 10. When it comes to the things of the Lord, believers often move from cold to hot to _____. (Rev. 3:15-16)
- 12. The last of the seven letters was written to the local church at _____.
- 13. Rev. 3:20 is about _____, not how to be saved.

“Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter;” – Revelation 1:19

Revelation 4:1-11

We now enter the portion of the book of Revelation that deals with the “things which shall be hereafter.” Up to this point (Rev. 1-3), the church is mentioned at least 18 times. It is not mentioned again until Rev. 22:16. Our approach to the book of Revelation is built on the fact that from Chapter 4 on, the events described are all in the future and after the Dispensation of the Church has ended. Chapters 4-18 describe the seven year period before the Second Coming of Christ, chapter 19 describes His Second Coming, chapter 20 describes His Millennial Kingdom, and chapters 21-22 describe the eternal state.

With this in mind, it’s plain that before events on earth begin to unfold – events that can only be described as chaotic and disturbing – a description of heaven and the throne of God is given (Rev. 4-5). What happens there sets the stage for what happens here during the Seven Year Tribulation.

Revelation 4:1-2

Contrasting with Paul’s experience (II Cor. 12:1-4), John takes the same journey but is now told to write what he sees and hears.

Revelation 4:3-8

John’s vision of heaven is so different from the stories of Mount Olympus and the pagan pantheon of gods. John does not describe God, but His glory and His surroundings. Who are the 24 elders? I don’t know. They could be representatives of Israel (12 tribes) and the Church (12 disciples); they could be angelic beings. They wear crowns given as rewards as opposed to crowns worn by monarchs.

The four beasts seem to be similar to the ones described in Ezekiel’s vision of God in Ezekiel 1:1-18. Both Ezekiel’s and John’s visions include creatures that seem to represent some facet of God’s character – lion, ox, man, eagle. It’s interesting that the four Gospels give similar emphases to the Son of God. Matthew – Jesus as King (lion), Mark – Jesus as servant (ox), Luke – Jesus as man (man), and John – Jesus as God (eagle).

Revelation 4:9-11

The first of many instances of worship is found in these verses. Do you want to practice what will one day be on all our lips? –

“Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.”