# Faithful to the End

### Smyrna - Revelation 2:8-11

Remember that these brief letters were written to the seven churches in Asia Minor each had a purpose.

A Provincial Purpose:	
In other words, it is written to an using John to address real problems v	church in John's day. The Lord is vithin this local assembly.
A Prognostic Purpose:	
apply the exhortations and see how w	,
Today's lesson asks the ques	stion –
Personal Purpose:	
It is written to Him "that	
"that	receives a promise" [v. 11b].
Тне Р	ROPHETIC PURPOSE:

The book of Revelation describes seven churches that appeared after Pentecost but before the rapture. Furthermore, Revelation 1:19 tells us that the book is broken up into three periods.

"Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter;"

"The things . . . thou hast seen" are found in Rev. 1:1-18. "The things . . . which are" are found in Rev. 2:1-3:22 and "The things . . . which shall be hereafter" are found in Rev. 4:1-22:21.

Therefore, the "church age" includes the items listed in the "things seen" (Rev. 1:1-20) and the "things which are" (Rev. 2:1-3:22) but does not include the final period found in Rev. 4:1f.

#### The Seven Churches of Asia

We hold to the futurists view of this passage which sees the seven churches of Revelation as representative periods of church history up to the time of the rapture. We contend that chapters 2 to 3 generally describe churches in both John's day and churches through-out

the ages, however each church seems to chronologically represent a period of church history until the church is raptured.

**Ephesus** (AD 30 -100) – name means "desirable" The Apostolic Church - Revelation 2:1-7

Smyrna (AD100 - 313) - name means "Myrrh" The Martyr Church - Revelation 2:8-11

**Pergamos** (AD 313-600) – name means "marriage." The Compromising Church - Revelation 2:12-17

**Thyatira** (AD 600-1517) – name means "continual sacrifice." The Roman Catholic Church - Revelation 2:18-29

**Sardis** (AD 1517-1648) – name means "remnant." The Reformation Church - Revelation 3:1-6

**Philadelphia** (AD 1648-1900) – name means "brotherly love." The Revival Church - Revelation 3:7-13

**Laodicea** (AD 1900 – rapture) – name means "people's rights." The Worldly Church - Revelation 3:14-22

Ephesus	Smyrna	Pergamos	Thyatira	Sardis	Philadelphia	Laodicea
AD 30-100	AD 100-313	AD 313-600	AD 600- 1517	AD 1517 to 1648	AD 1648- 1900	AD 1900 to Present

#### THE TRAPPINGS OF SMYRNA:

It v	was a city.
It's	s chief product of trade were spices. Myrrh its main product.
wo sec cul	worship practices. Along with the usual pagan orship they built a temple to Tiberius who ruled Rome from AD 14 to AD 17. It was the cond such temple built in Asia for emperor worship. From this rose the sinister Caesar-lt which was manifesting under Domitian who demanded to be called master and god. and others that followed brought years of suffering to the church at Smyrna.
	THE TRIALS OF SMYRNA
Sm	nyrna experienced two types of trials
1.	<b>Trials from</b> – Rev. 2:10
	The pagan cults were well organized, and they caused a great deal of havoc in this

church including imprisonment, death and economic havoc.

	"I know thy works, and tribulation, and poverty, (but thou art rich)" - Rev. 2:9.				
2.	Pressures from				
	The inside pressures came from the Judaizers – Rev. 2:9b				
	"I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan."				
	THE TRIALS OF THE BELIEVER				
	ny did God permit the trials to come to this church? Why did they have to suffer years of uggle and death? I can think of six reasons for suffering:				
(1)	Suffering eventually – Romans 5:12.				
(2)	Suffering can point				
(3)	Suffering sometimes comes to the believer –				
(4)	Suffering can come to the believer as				
	2 Cor. 12:7 – Paul's thorn in the flesh.				
	2 Cor. 1 – We suffer so we can comfort others.				
(5)	Suffering can be used by the believer				
	Romans 5:3-5 – Tribulation worketh patience				
	Heb. 5:8 – Even Christ is said to have learned obedience unto death.				
(6)	Suffering often bears with it a powerful				
	ough the suffering of those at the church of Smyrna was severe. It was used by the thful to spread the gospel.				
We	e are given two exhortations to those who suffer – Rev. 2:10.				
1.	Stop				
	"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days."				
2.	Beunto death.				

"be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

## THE TESTIMONY OF THE CHURCH AT SMYRNA

Rev. 2:9 – "I know thy works . . . "

No specific works are mentioned – only their poverty. So, I suggest their works were
: They were so committed, in the face of poverty and death. Eternity with Christ was worth it all.
: Doctrinally they had to be clear on the issue of the atonement. Seldom does one die or suffer for no reason. They were steadfast against idolatry.
Insights
How are you with endurance and steadfastness?
How was Polycarp (the pastor of the church of Smyrna) faithful unto death?
How was a father and son (members of the church of Smyrna) faithful unto death?
THE TREASURES OF SMYRNA
<b>They Were</b> – "Thou Art Rich" (Rev. 2:9).
Where were their riches?
Why was their neighbor, the Laodicean church poor? (Rev. 3:17).
• Would sneak off into the woods to worship in order to avoid the eye of the government?
<ul> <li>Would you secretly walk to a small house with no airconditioning or heat in order to worship, knowing that at any minute you could be rounded up and imprisoned for your faith?</li> </ul>
• They were promised a shortened tribulation – Rev. 2:10. <b>What does this mean?</b>
• In what way does Revelation 2:8, 10c-11 promise they would be cared for by the risen Lord?