

# An accurate translation and analysis of the Book of Revelation

**By: Bryant Colin Swenson**

**9/05/2024**

## **Introduction:**

---

This document presents a detailed and accurate translation and analysis of the Book of Revelation. Drawing from the original Greek text, historical context, and systematic theology, it uses advanced methods such as biblical algebra and symbolic analysis to reveal the true meaning of Revelation's prophetic imagery.

Central to this analysis is the doctrine of predestination, which confirms that God's plan is preordained and that history unfolds according to His will. Each chapter is examined with deep focus on the original Greek and Hebrew words, the numerological significance of specific terms (such as "chilioi" for the thousand years), and how cultural idioms and laws of the 1st century shape our understanding of the text today.

This document is intended for church leaders, theologians, and Bible students who seek a clearer understanding of the Book of Revelation, removing centuries of interpretative misunderstanding caused by poor English translations and limited historical knowledge. By diving into the true meaning of the text, readers will gain insight into the sovereignty of God, the reality of spiritual warfare, and the promise of the New Heaven and New Earth.

## Chapter 1: The Vision of Christ

---

### Final English Translation:

- 1** The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave Him to show His servants what must soon take place. He made it known by sending His messenger to His servant John,
- 2** who testified to the word of God and to the testimony of Jesus Christ, to all that he saw.
- 3** Blessed is the one who reads aloud the words of this prophecy, and blessed are those who hear, and who keep what is written in it, for the time is near.
- 4** John to the seven churches that are in Asia: Grace to you and peace from Him who is and who was and who is to come, and from the seven spirits who are before His throne,
- 5** and from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the firstborn of the dead, and the ruler of the kings on earth. To Him who loves us and has freed us from our sins by His blood
- 6** and made us a kingdom, priests to His God and Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.
- 7** Behold, He is coming with the clouds, and every eye will see Him, even those who pierced Him, and all tribes of the earth will wail on account of Him. Even so. Amen.
- 8** "I am the Alpha and the Omega," says the Lord God, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty."
- 9** I, John, your brother and partner in the tribulation and the kingdom and the patient endurance that are in Jesus, was on the island called Patmos on account of the word of God and the testimony of Jesus.
- 10** I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and I heard behind me a loud voice like a trumpet
- 11** saying, "Write what you see in a book and send it to the seven churches, to Ephesus and to Smyrna and to Pergamum and to Thyatira and to Sardis and to Philadelphia and to Laodicea."
- 12** Then I turned to see the voice that was speaking to me, and on turning I saw seven golden lampstands,
- 13** and in the midst of the lampstands one like a son of man, clothed with a long robe and with a golden sash around His chest.
- 14** The hairs of His head were white, like white wool, like snow. His eyes were like a flame of fire,
- 15** His feet were like burnished bronze, refined in a furnace, and His voice was like the roar of many waters.
- 16** In His right hand He held seven stars, from His mouth came a sharp two-edged sword, and His face was like the sun shining in full strength.
- 17** When I saw Him, I fell at His feet as though dead. But He laid His right hand on me, saying, "Fear not, I am the first and the last,

**18** and the living one. I died, and behold I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of Death and Hades.

**19** Write therefore the things that you have seen, those that are and those that are to take place after this.

**20** As for the mystery of the seven stars that you saw in My right hand, and the seven golden lampstands, the seven stars are the angels of the seven churches, and the seven lampstands are the seven churches.

---

#### Detailed Explanation:

- **"Revelation" (Greek: ἀποκάλυψις, *apokalypsis*):**
  - This word means an "unveiling" or "disclosure." In this context, it refers to the unveiling of God's predestined plan for the world through the person and work of Jesus Christ. This revelation is not just about future events but the ultimate truth of God's sovereign control over history.
  - **Supporting Verses:** This connects to Daniel's visions (Daniel 7-12) and Jesus' own prophecies in Matthew 24 about the end times.
- **"Messenger" (Greek: ἄγγελος, *angelos*):**
  - The word traditionally translated as "angel" actually means "messenger." In the biblical context, a messenger can be either a divine or human being sent to deliver God's message. This particular messenger sent to John likely represents an agent of divine revelation.
  - **Cross-reference:** In Daniel 9:21, Gabriel, a divine messenger, is sent to deliver a vision to Daniel.
- **"Seven" (symbolism):**
  - The number seven appears frequently throughout Revelation (seven churches, seven stars, seven seals). Biblically, it symbolizes completeness or perfection. In this case, it represents the totality of the Church (the universal body of believers across all ages).
  - **Cross-reference:** Seven is used similarly in Genesis 2 (creation week), Exodus 25-31 (tabernacle construction), and Zechariah 4 (the seven lamps).
- **"Seven Spirits":**
  - The phrase "seven spirits" symbolizes the fullness of the Holy Spirit (Isaiah 11:2). The Holy Spirit, present in the divine council before the throne, exercises complete knowledge and authority in guiding the Church.

- **Cross-reference:** The seven lamps in Zechariah 4:2 represent the eyes of the Lord that range throughout the earth, showing God's omniscience and omnipresence.
  - **"Lampstands":**
    - The seven golden lampstands symbolize the seven churches (Revelation 1:20). In biblical terms, the lampstand is often associated with the light of God's presence (Exodus 25:31-37), suggesting that the Church is to be a light in the world (Matthew 5:14-16).
    - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 25 describes the menorah (seven-branched lampstand), representing God's presence in the tabernacle.
  - **"Son of Man":**
    - This title comes from Daniel 7:13-14, where the "Son of Man" is given authority over all nations and peoples. In Revelation, Jesus, as the Son of Man, is depicted as sovereign Lord, whose authority extends over the Church (symbolized by the seven lampstands).
    - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 7:13-14, Matthew 26:64 (Jesus before the Sanhedrin).
  - **Symbolism of "White Hair", "Flaming Eyes", "Bronze Feet", "Sharp Sword":**
    - **White Hair:** Symbolizes wisdom and purity (Daniel 7:9). Jesus is portrayed as the Ancient of Days, the eternal God.
    - **Flaming Eyes:** Signifies His penetrating judgment and all-seeing knowledge.
    - **Bronze Feet:** Represents strength and purity, refined by fire, ready to execute judgment (Ezekiel 1:7).
    - **Sharp Sword:** Symbolizes the power of His Word (Hebrews 4:12) and His authority in judgment.
    - **Cross-references:** Daniel 7, Ezekiel 1, and Isaiah 11:4 all use similar imagery to describe divine authority.
-

## Charts and Diagrams

### 1. Word Association Chart:

| Term          | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)      | Biblical References              |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Jesus         | Truth, Light, The Word                   | John 1:1, John 8:12              |
| Lampstands    | Churches, Witness, Light                 | Revelation 1:20, Matthew 5:14-16 |
| Son of Man    | Messiah, King, Judge                     | Daniel 7:13-14, Matthew 26:64    |
| Seven Spirits | Holy Spirit, Fullness of Divine Presence | Isaiah 11:2, Zechariah 4:2       |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart:

| Number  | Symbolic Meaning                     | Explanation                                 |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 7       | Completeness, divine perfection      | Seven churches, seven seals, seven stars    |
| 12      | Governmental authority, divine order | 12 apostles, 12 tribes of Israel            |
| 144,000 | Totality of God's people             | Symbolizes the complete number of the saved |
| 1,000   | Indefinite, large period             | The symbolic reign of Christ (not literal)  |

### Conclusion for Chapter 1

Revelation 1 is a profound chapter that reveals the full deity and authority of Christ, emphasizing His eternal nature and role as sovereign judge over the world and protector of His Church. By employing deep symbolic language and imagery—such as Christ's glowing appearance, the seven stars, and lampstands—John's vision communicates the completion of God's plan, with Jesus at the center of it all.

Through **biblical algebra** and **word associations**, we see how these symbols echo themes throughout Scripture. Terms like "**light**," "**truth**," and "**the Word**" are repeatedly associated with Christ, and numbers like **7** and **12** reveal divine order and completeness.

---

## Chapter 2: The Letters to the Churches (Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira)

---

### Final English Translation:

#### *Letter to the Church in Ephesus (Verses 1-7)*

- 1 "To the messenger of the church in Ephesus write: These are the words of Him who holds the seven stars in His right hand, who walks among the seven golden lampstands:
  - 2 'I know your works, your toil, and your patient endurance, and how you cannot bear with those who are evil but have tested those who call themselves apostles and are not, and found them to be false.
  - 3 I know you are enduring patiently and bearing up for my name's sake, and you have not grown weary.
  - 4 But I have this against you, that you have abandoned the love you had at first.
  - 5 Remember therefore from where you have fallen; repent, and do the works you did at first. If not, I will come to you and remove your lampstand from its place, unless you repent.
  - 6 Yet this you have: you hate the works of the Nicolaitans, which I also hate.
  - 7 He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches. To the one who conquers I will grant to eat of the tree of life, which is in the paradise of God."
- 

### Explanation:

- **"The seven stars"**: As explained in Chapter 1, the seven stars represent the messengers (or angels) of the seven churches, symbolizing divine authority over these churches.
  - **Cross-reference**: Revelation 1:16 explains that the stars in Jesus' right hand represent the messengers of the churches.
- **"Seven golden lampstands"**: The lampstands represent the seven churches. In ancient Hebrew culture, the lampstand (*menorah*) was not just a source of light but symbolized God's presence among His people. Here, the Church is to act as the light of the world, shining God's truth.
  - **Cross-reference**: Matthew 5:14-16 speaks of believers as the "light of the world," which ties to the symbolism of the lampstand.
- **"Abandoned the love you had at first"**:
  - This could refer to the Church's original passion and devotion to Christ. Over time, they grew more focused on doctrine and defending the faith than on their personal relationship with Jesus.
  - **Explanation**: The original Greek word *agapé* used here for "love" refers to the deep, unconditional love that believers are to have for Christ and one another.

- **"The Nicolaitans":**
    - This group likely represents a sect that promoted compromise with pagan practices. Their name could derive from the Greek words *nikao* ("to conquer") and *laos* ("people"), suggesting a hierarchical system that oppressed the faithful. This sect advocated moral laxity and possibly Gnostic beliefs.
- 

### ***Letter to the Church in Smyrna (Verses 8-11)***

**8** "And to the messenger of the church in Smyrna write: These are the words of the first and the last, who died and came to life:

**9** 'I know your tribulation and your poverty (but you are rich) and the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.

**10** Do not fear what you are about to suffer. Behold, the devil is about to throw some of you into prison, that you may be tested, and for ten days you will have tribulation. Be faithful unto death, and I will give you the crown of life.

**11** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches. The one who conquers will not be hurt by the second death.'"

---

### **Explanation:**

- **"The first and the last":**
  - This title emphasizes Jesus' eternal existence and sovereign control over history. Jesus, as the first and the last, is not confined by time or death, as He was dead but came back to life.
  - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 1:17-18 also mentions Jesus as the first and the last.
- **"Synagogue of Satan":**
  - Refers to a group that claims to be followers of God (claiming to be Jews), but they do not act according to God's truth. In the 1st century context, this likely refers to Jews who opposed Christians and persecuted them. The "synagogue of Satan" symbolizes those who oppose God's people and His truth.
  - **Cross-reference:** John 8:44, where Jesus calls certain Jewish leaders "children of the devil" due to their opposition to Him.
- **"Ten days of tribulation":**

- This is symbolic and could represent a short but intense period of suffering. The number ten is often symbolic of completeness or a specific measure of time, as seen in Daniel 1:12, where Daniel and his friends were tested for ten days.
- **Crown of life:** This refers to the reward for those who remain faithful even unto death. It is an eternal crown that symbolizes eternal life, as opposed to the temporary, perishable crowns of the Roman Empire.

---

### ***Letter to the Church in Pergamum (Verses 12-17)***

**12** "And to the messenger of the church in Pergamum write: These are the words of Him who has the sharp two-edged sword:

**13** 'I know where you dwell, where Satan's throne is. Yet you hold fast My name, and you did not deny My faith even in the days of Antipas My faithful witness, who was killed among you, where Satan dwells.

**14** But I have a few things against you: you have some there who hold the teaching of Balaam, who taught Balak to put a stumbling block before the sons of Israel, so that they might eat food sacrificed to idols and practice sexual immorality.

**15** So also you have some who hold the teaching of the Nicolaitans.

**16** Therefore repent. If not, I will come to you soon and war against them with the sword of My mouth.

**17** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches. To the one who conquers I will give some of the hidden manna, and I will give him a white stone, with a new name written on the stone that no one knows except the one who receives it."

---

### **Explanation:**

- **"Satan's throne":**
  - Pergamum was a center of pagan worship, especially the imperial cult that worshiped the Roman emperor as divine. It was also home to several temples, including one to Zeus, which may have been referred to as "Satan's throne."
  - **Cross-reference:** This aligns with the "synagogue of Satan" mentioned in Smyrna.
- **"Teaching of Balaam":**
  - Balaam, in the Old Testament (Numbers 22-24), led Israel into sin by encouraging them to engage in idolatry and sexual immorality with Moabite women. The reference here suggests that false teachers in Pergamum were leading Christians into compromise with pagan practices.
  - **Cross-reference:** Numbers 31:16 explains how Balaam's counsel led Israel to sin.

- **"Sword of My mouth":**
  - This refers to the power and authority of Christ's word, which will judge and defeat His enemies. The sword represents truth cutting through falsehood.
  - **Cross-reference:** Hebrews 4:12 describes the word of God as sharper than any two-edged sword.
- **"Hidden manna":**
  - Refers to the spiritual nourishment provided by Christ. In contrast to the food sacrificed to idols, the hidden manna represents the true, eternal sustenance given by God.
  - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 16:15 speaks of manna as the bread from heaven, and John 6:48-51 connects this to Jesus as the true bread of life.
- **"White stone with a new name":**
  - In ancient courts, a white stone signified acquittal or victory. The new name symbolizes a transformed identity in Christ, reflecting the believer's new status as a member of God's family.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 62:2 speaks of a new name given by God, symbolizing a new identity.

#### ***Letter to the Church in Thyatira (Verses 18-29)***

**18** "And to the messenger of the church in Thyatira write: These are the words of the Son of God, who has eyes like a flame of fire, and whose feet are like burnished bronze:

**19** 'I know your works, your love and faith and service and patient endurance, and that your latter works exceed the first.

**20** But I have this against you, that you tolerate that woman Jezebel, who calls herself a prophetess and is teaching and seducing My servants to practice sexual immorality and to eat food sacrificed to idols

**21** I gave her time to repent, but she refuses to repent of her sexual immorality.

**22** Behold, I will throw her onto a sickbed, and those who commit adultery with her I will throw into great tribulation, unless they repent of her works,

**23** and I will strike her children dead. And all the churches will know that I am He who searches mind and heart, and I will give to each of you according to your works.

**24** But to the rest of you in Thyatira, who do not hold this teaching, who have not learned what some call the deep things of Satan, to you I say, I do not lay on you any other burden.

**25** Only hold fast what you have until I come.

**26** The one who conquers and who keeps My works until the end, to him I will give authority over the nations,

**27** and he will rule them with a rod of iron, as when earthen pots are broken in pieces, even as I Myself have received authority from My Father.

**28** And I will give him the morning star.

**29** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches.'"

---

#### **Explanation:**

- **"Eyes like a flame of fire":**
  - This is a description of Jesus that indicates His penetrating judgment and knowledge of all things. His vision is symbolic of how He sees all, especially the hidden sins within the church.
  - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 10:6 uses similar imagery for the heavenly being who has eyes like torches of fire, representing divine insight.
- **"Feet like burnished bronze":**
  - Bronze, which is strong and resistant to impurity, symbolizes Christ's power and ability to tread out judgment on the earth.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 1:7, where the cherubim have legs like burnished bronze, symbolizing purity and strength.
- **"Jezebel":**
  - This is likely not the actual name of the woman but refers to the notorious Old Testament figure, Queen Jezebel, who led Israel into idolatry and sexual immorality (1 Kings 16:31-33). In the church of Thyatira, this figure represents false teaching that leads believers into compromise with pagan practices.
  - **Cross-reference:** 1 Kings 18-21 details Jezebel's promotion of Baal worship in Israel.
- **"The deep things of Satan":**
  - These could refer to secret or esoteric teachings that claimed to offer special knowledge but were actually satanic in origin. It contrasts with the true "deep things" of God (1 Corinthians 2:10).
  - **Cross-reference:** Gnostic sects in the early church often claimed to have secret, higher knowledge, which John here condemns.
- **"Rod of iron":**
  - The ruling with a rod of iron indicates strict and decisive judgment. This quote comes from Psalm 2:9, a Messianic psalm that describes the rule of the coming Messiah over the nations.

- **Cross-reference:** Psalm 2:9, "You shall break them with a rod of iron and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."
  - **"Morning star":**
    - The morning star is a symbol of Christ Himself (Revelation 22:16). To receive the morning star means to be given the promise of Christ's presence and victory.
    - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 22:16, where Jesus calls Himself the "bright morning star."
- 

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 2

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 2:

| Term         | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)   | Biblical References               |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jesus        | Truth, Light, Morning Star            | John 8:12, Revelation 22:16       |
| Lampstands   | Churches, Witness, Light              | Revelation 1:20, Matthew 5:14-16  |
| Nicolaitans  | Compromise, False Teaching, Idolatry  | Revelation 2:6, 15                |
| Rod of Iron  | Judgment, Authority, Rule             | Psalm 2:9, Revelation 2:27        |
| Morning Star | Jesus, Christ's Victory, Eternal Life | Revelation 2:28, Revelation 22:16 |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 2:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                  | Explanation                                                                      |
|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection   | Seven stars, seven churches, seven lampstands                                    |
| 10     | Period of testing or completeness | "Ten days of tribulation" symbolizes a limited time of testing (Revelation 2:10) |
| 12     | Divine government, authority      | Implied in the authority given to the one who overcomes (Revelation 2:26-27)     |

## **Conclusion for Chapter 2**

In Revelation Chapter 2, Jesus addresses the spiritual condition of the first four churches—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, and Thyatira. Each letter contains a mixture of commendation, correction, and warnings based on the specific struggles each church faces, whether it's the abandonment of their first love, persecution, idolatry, or the toleration of false teaching.

The letters are a powerful reminder of Christ's omniscience, sovereignty, and the call for the Church to remain steadfast. These messages, while directed at the specific churches, are universally applicable to the Church across all ages, demonstrating that the challenges of faith, endurance, and staying true to God's word are constants in Christian life.

---

## Chapter 3: The Letters to Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea

---

### Final English Translation:

#### Letter to the Church in Sardis (Verses 1-6)

- 1** "To the messenger of the church in Sardis write: These are the words of Him who has the seven spirits of God and the seven stars: 'I know your works. You have the reputation of being alive, but you are dead.
- 2** Wake up, and strengthen what remains and is about to die, for I have not found your works complete in the sight of My God.
- 3** Remember, then, what you received and heard. Keep it, and repent. If you will not wake up, I will come like a thief, and you will not know at what hour I will come against you.
- 4** Yet you have still a few names in Sardis, people who have not soiled their garments, and they will walk with Me in white, for they are worthy.
- 5** The one who conquers will be clothed in white garments, and I will never blot his name out of the book of life. I will confess his name before My Father and before His angels.
- 6** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches.'"

---

### Explanation:

---

- **"The seven spirits of God":**
  - The seven spirits refer to the fullness of the Holy Spirit, representing His perfect presence and work in the Church. This is a symbol of God's complete spiritual authority.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 11:2 lists the sevenfold nature of the Spirit of God (wisdom, understanding, counsel, might, knowledge, fear of the Lord, and the Spirit itself).
- **"You have the reputation of being alive, but you are dead":**
  - This refers to the spiritual complacency of the church in Sardis. Outwardly, they appeared to be alive, but their spiritual condition was dead. This emphasizes the need for churches to remain vigilant and not rely on their reputation.
  - **Cultural context:** Sardis was once a wealthy city but had declined significantly by the 1st century. This physical decline mirrors the spiritual state of the church.
- **"I will come like a thief":**
  - This echoes Jesus' teaching in Matthew 24:43-44, where He warned that His return would come unexpectedly, like a thief in the night. The church is urged to stay awake spiritually, as they do not know the time of Christ's return.

- **Cross-reference:** 1 Thessalonians 5:2-4 also uses the "thief in the night" imagery for Christ's sudden return.
  - **"White garments":**
    - White garments represent purity and righteousness, signifying the spiritual purity of those who remain faithful. In the ancient world, white robes were also worn by victors in battle and by priests, symbolizing honor and holiness.
    - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 7:9 speaks of the redeemed wearing white robes as a symbol of their purity through Christ's sacrifice.
- 

### ***Letter to the Church in Philadelphia (Verses 7-13)***

**7** "To the messenger of the church in Philadelphia write: These are the words of the Holy One, the True One, who has the key of David, who opens and no one will shut, who shuts and no one opens:

**8** 'I know your works. Behold, I have set before you an open door, which no one is able to shut. I know that you have but little power, and yet you have kept My word and have not denied My name.

**9** Behold, I will make those of the synagogue of Satan who say that they are Jews and are not, but lie—behold, I will make them come and bow down before your feet, and they will learn that I have loved you.

**10** Because you have kept My word about patient endurance, I will keep you from the hour of trial that is coming on the whole world, to try those who dwell on the earth.

**11** I am coming soon. Hold fast what you have, so that no one may seize your crown.

**12** The one who conquers, I will make him a pillar in the temple of My God. Never shall he go out of it, and I will write on him the name of My God, and the name of the city of My God, the new Jerusalem, which comes down from My God out of heaven, and My own new name.

**13** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches."

---

### **Explanation:**

---

- **"Key of David":**
  - This refers to the authority of Jesus as the Messiah, the rightful heir of David's kingdom. The "key" signifies control over access to God's kingdom. Jesus holds the power to grant or deny entry.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 22:22 speaks of the key of the house of David, which gives authority over the king's household.

- **"Open door":**
  - The open door represents an opportunity for the church to fulfill its mission, particularly in evangelism. No opposition can shut the door that Christ has opened.
  - **Cross-reference:** 1 Corinthians 16:9 speaks of a "wide door for effective work" that has been opened by the Lord.
- **"Synagogue of Satan":**
  - As in Revelation 2:9 (letter to Smyrna), this phrase refers to those who claim to be true followers of God (Jews) but oppose the Gospel. Their opposition to the truth is what aligns them with Satan, the adversary.
  - **Cross-reference:** John 8:44, where Jesus rebukes those who claim to be descendants of Abraham but act against God's will.
- **"Pillar in the temple of My God":**
  - A pillar represents stability and honor. In ancient architecture, pillars were not just structural but also symbolic of strength and permanence. Here, it represents the permanent place believers will have in God's eternal kingdom.
  - **Cross-reference:** Galatians 2:9 refers to key leaders in the early church (Peter, James, John) as "pillars."

---

***Letter to the Church in Laodicea (Verses 14-22)***

**14** "To the messenger of the church in Laodicea write: These are the words of the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of God's creation:

**15** 'I know your works: you are neither cold nor hot. Would that you were either cold or hot!

**16** So, because you are lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spit you out of My mouth.

**17** For you say, I am rich, I have prospered, and I need nothing, not realizing that you are wretched, pitiable, poor, blind, and naked.

**18** I counsel you to buy from Me gold refined by fire, so that you may be rich, and white garments so that you may clothe yourself and the shame of your nakedness may not be seen, and salve to anoint your eyes, so that you may see.

**19** Those whom I love, I reprove and discipline, so be zealous and repent.

**20** Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears My voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with Me.

**21** The one who conquers, I will grant him to sit with Me on My throne, as I also conquered and sat down with My Father on His throne.

**22** He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the churches."

---

## Explanation:

---

- **"Neither cold nor hot":**
  - Laodicea's spiritual condition is described as lukewarm, meaning they are indifferent or complacent in their faith. The reference to hot and cold is drawn from the local water supply—Laodicea had access to both hot springs and cold water, but their water supply was lukewarm and unsatisfying by the time it reached the city.
  - **Cultural context:** Laodicea was known for its wealth and self-sufficiency, but the church had grown complacent, believing they needed nothing spiritually.
- **"Gold refined by fire":**
  - This symbolizes true spiritual wealth, which comes through the refining fire of trials and faith. Jesus calls them to seek heavenly treasures rather than earthly riches.
  - **Cross-reference:** 1 Peter 1:7 speaks of faith being tested by fire and resulting in praise, glory, and honor.
- **"Salve to anoint your eyes":**
  - Laodicea was known for its medical school and a famous eye salve, so Jesus uses this imagery to urge them to heal their spiritual blindness.
  - **Cultural context:** The city's wealth had not cured their spiritual blindness, and they needed the "salve" of Christ's truth to see clearly.
- **"I stand at the door and knock":**
  - This invitation is not only for **Continuing the explanation for Revelation Chapter 3**, we'll pick up where we left off with the **Letter to the Church in Laodicea** and finish this deep analysis of the final church.
- **"Gold refined by fire":**
  - Represents the spiritual wealth that can only be obtained through the refining process of trials and faith, aligning with the greater biblical principle that God's true riches are not material but found in faith and endurance.
  - **Cross-reference:** 1 Peter 1:7—"So that the tested genuineness of your faith—more precious than gold that perishes though it is tested by fire—may be found to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

- **"White garments":**
    - Signifies spiritual purity, again contrasting with Laodicea's perceived self-sufficiency and earthly riches. White garments are often associated with divine approval and righteousness.
    - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 7:9 speaks of the multitude before the throne wearing white robes, symbolizing their spiritual purity and righteousness in Christ.
  - **"Behold, I stand at the door and knock":**
    - This verse is often used in evangelism to illustrate Christ seeking a personal relationship with believers. Jesus knocking at the door represents the invitation He extends to all, urging people to respond and open their hearts to Him.
    - **Cultural context:** In ancient culture, dining with someone indicated fellowship and intimacy. Christ's promise to "eat with them" symbolizes His desire for a personal, restorative relationship with His followers.
    - **Cross-reference:** John 10:9 speaks of Jesus as the door through which believers must enter to be saved.
  - **"Sit with Me on My throne":**
    - Represents the ultimate reward for faithful believers: reigning with Christ in His kingdom. The throne symbolizes authority, and Christ promises that those who overcome will share in His reign.
    - **Cross-reference:** 2 Timothy 2:12—"If we endure, we will also reign with Him."
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 3

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 3:

| Term                 | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)    | Biblical References              |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Seven Spirits        | Fullness of the Holy Spirit            | Isaiah 11:2, Revelation 3:1      |
| White Garments       | Purity, Righteousness, Divine Approval | Revelation 3:4-5, Revelation 7:9 |
| Gold Refined by Fire | Spiritual Wealth, Tested Faith         | 1 Peter 1:7, Revelation 3:18     |
| Laodicea             | Lukewarm, Spiritual Blindness          | Revelation 3:16-18               |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 3:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                   |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven churches, seven spirits (Revelation 3:1)                |
| 12     | Divine government, authority    | Implied authority of Christ in His kingdom                    |
| 1      | Unity, singular focus           | Christ as the "one" who holds all authority (Revelation 3:14) |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 3

Revelation 3 continues Christ's messages to the remaining three churches: Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. Each church faces different challenges, from spiritual complacency and dead faith (Sardis) to external persecution (Philadelphia) and lukewarm, indifferent faith (Laodicea). The recurring themes of vigilance, repentance, and the promise of eternal life and reward for those who overcome are emphasized. Christ calls His followers to maintain spiritual purity and to stay alert for His coming, knowing that their actions will lead to either judgment or reward.

---

## Chapter 4: The Vision of the Heavenly Throne Room

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** After this I looked, and behold, a door standing open in heaven! And the first voice, which I had heard speaking to me like a trumpet, said, "Come up here, and I will show you what must take place after this."

**2** At once I was in the Spirit, and behold, a throne stood in heaven, with one seated on the throne.

**3** And He who sat there had the appearance of jasper and carnelian, and around the throne was a rainbow that had the appearance of an emerald.

**4** Around the throne were twenty-four thrones, and seated on the thrones were twenty-four elders, clothed in white garments, with golden crowns on their heads.

**5** From the throne came flashes of lightning, and rumblings and peals of thunder, and before the throne were burning seven torches of fire, which are the seven spirits of God,

**6** and before the throne there was as it were a sea of glass, like crystal. And around the throne, on each side of the throne, are four living creatures, full of eyes in front and behind:

**7** the first living creature like a lion, the second living creature like an ox, the third living creature with the face of a man, and the fourth living creature like an eagle in flight.

**8** And the four living creatures, each of them with six wings, are full of eyes all around and within, and day and night they never cease to say, "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God Almighty, who was and is and is to come!"

**9** And whenever the living creatures give glory and honor and thanks to Him who is seated on the throne, who lives forever and ever,

**10** the twenty-four elders fall down before Him who is seated on the throne and worship Him who lives forever and ever. They cast their crowns before the throne, saying,

**11** "Worthy are You, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for You created all things, and by Your will they existed and were created."

---

### Explanation:

---

- **"A door standing open in heaven":**
  - The imagery of an open door symbolizes a divine invitation for John to receive a deeper revelation. In biblical terms, open doors often signify opportunities or divine access (Colossians 4:3, Acts 14:27). Here, it represents access to the heavenly realm and the mysteries that God is about to reveal.

- **"Voice like a trumpet":**
  - The "trumpet" voice is a symbol of divine authority and revelation. It echoes the trumpet sounds associated with God's voice at Mount Sinai (Exodus 19:16) and signals the importance of the message John is about to receive.
- **"Throne stood in heaven":**
  - The throne symbolizes God's sovereign rule over the universe. Thrones in biblical imagery often reflect authority, judgment, and kingship. This central vision of God's throne emphasizes His control over history and all creation.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 6:1 and Ezekiel 1 also depict visions of God's throne.
- **"Jasper and carnelian":**
  - These precious stones symbolize the glory and majesty of God. Jasper, a translucent stone, symbolizes God's purity and clarity, while carnelian (also called sardius) represents His fiery wrath and judgment.
  - **Cross-reference:** The use of precious stones is common in biblical descriptions of divine beings and holy places, such as the breastplate of the high priest (Exodus 28:17-21).
- **"Rainbow around the throne":**
  - The rainbow, appearing like an emerald, symbolizes God's covenantal faithfulness and mercy. It reminds readers of the covenant with Noah (Genesis 9:13), a promise of mercy despite judgment.
- **"Twenty-four elders":**
  - The twenty-four elders represent the collective leadership of God's people, combining both the twelve tribes of Israel and the twelve apostles of the New Testament. This connects the Old and New Testaments into a unified representation of God's covenant people.
  - **Cross-reference:** 1 Chronicles 24 describes the division of priests into twenty-four orders, emphasizing the priestly and kingly roles of the elders.
- **"Seven spirits of God":**
  - These refer to the fullness of the Holy Spirit, represented by the seven burning torches of fire. Fire often symbolizes the Holy Spirit's refining and purifying work (Isaiah 4:4).
  - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 1:4 also mentions the seven spirits, signifying the completeness of the Spirit.
- **"Sea of glass":**
  - The sea of glass symbolizes the transparency and calmness of God's reign, in contrast to the chaotic waters often symbolizing turmoil or evil in the Bible (Daniel 7:2). This clear, crystal-like sea represents peace and purity before God's throne.

- **"Four living creatures":**
    - These creatures resemble those seen in Ezekiel 1 and represent all of creation, with each creature symbolizing different aspects of God's creation: the lion (wild animals), the ox (domesticated animals), the man (humanity), and the eagle (birds of the air).
    - Their six wings and multitude of eyes indicate their constant vigilance and readiness to serve God.
  - **"Holy, holy, holy":**
    - This threefold declaration of God's holiness emphasizes His supreme set-apartness and perfection. The repetition of "holy" aligns with similar depictions in Isaiah 6:3, where the seraphim also declare God's holiness.
  - **"The elders cast their crowns":**
    - The golden crowns represent authority and honor, but the elders lay them before God's throne in an act of submission and acknowledgment that all authority comes from Him.
    - **Cross-reference:** The act of casting crowns before God is a recognition that He alone is worthy of worship and power (Philippians 2:10).
- 

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 4

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 4:

| Term                  | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra) | Biblical References                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Throne                | Sovereignty, Judgment, Kingship     | Revelation 4:2, Isaiah 6:1, Ezekiel 1 |
| Rainbow               | Covenant, Mercy, Faithfulness       | Genesis 9:13, Revelation 4:3          |
| Elders                | Priestly Leadership, Kingly Role    | 1 Chronicles 24, Revelation 4:4       |
| Seven Spirits         | Fullness of the Holy Spirit         | Isaiah 11:2, Revelation 4:5           |
| Four Living Creatures | All of Creation                     | Ezekiel 1, Revelation 4:6-8           |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 4:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                            |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven spirits of God, seven torches                    |
| 24     | Leadership, divine government   | 24 elders representing Old and New Testament believers |
| 4      | Universality, all of creation   | Four living creatures representing all living beings   |

## **Conclusion for Chapter 4**

Revelation 4 provides a majestic vision of God's sovereignty and the heavenly court. Through symbolic imagery, John emphasizes the holiness, power, and eternal nature of God's reign. The twenty-four elders and the four living creatures around God's throne demonstrate how all of creation and all of God's people are subject to His sovereign rule. The vision of God on His throne serves as a reminder that everything—past, present, and future—is under His control.

---

## Chapter 5: The Scroll and the Lamb

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** Then I saw in the right hand of Him who was seated on the throne a scroll written within and on the back, sealed with seven seals.

**2** And I saw a mighty messenger proclaiming with a loud voice, "Who is worthy to open the scroll and break its seals?"

**3** And no one in heaven or on earth or under the earth was able to open the scroll or to look into it,

**4** and I began to weep loudly because no one was found worthy to open the scroll or to look into it.

**5** And one of the elders said to me, "Weep no more; behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, has conquered, so that He can open the scroll and its seven seals."

**6** And between the throne and the four living creatures and among the elders I saw a Lamb standing, as though it had been slain, with seven horns and with seven eyes, which are the seven spirits of God sent out into all the earth.

**7** And He went and took the scroll from the right hand of Him who was seated on the throne.

**8** And when He had taken the scroll, the four living creatures and the twenty-four elders fell down before the Lamb, each holding a harp, and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints.

**9** And they sang a new song, saying, "Worthy are You to take the scroll and to open its seals, for You were slain, and by Your blood You ransomed people for God from every tribe and language and people and nation,

**10** and You have made them a kingdom and priests to our God, and they shall reign on the earth."

**11** Then I looked, and I heard around the throne and the living creatures and the elders the voice of many angels, numbering myriads of myriads and thousands of thousands,

**12** saying with a loud voice, "Worthy is the Lamb who was slain, to receive power and wealth and wisdom and might and honor and glory and blessing!"

**13** And I heard every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth and in the sea, and all that is in them, saying, "To Him who sits on the throne and to the Lamb be blessing and honor and glory and might forever and ever!"

**14** And the four living creatures said, "Amen!" and the elders fell down and worshiped.

---

## Explanation:

---

- **"Scroll written within and on the back, sealed with seven seals":**
  - The scroll symbolizes God's predetermined plan for human history, particularly His judgments and ultimate restoration. The fact that it is sealed with seven seals indicates that this is a complete and divinely ordained decree, locked away until it can be opened by the One worthy to execute it.
  - **Cultural context:** Sealed scrolls were common in Roman legal and governmental proceedings, often used to secure important contracts or decrees. Only someone with authority could break the seals.
- **"Who is worthy to open the scroll?":**
  - This question emphasizes the gravity and holiness of the task. No created being—whether in heaven, on earth, or under the earth—was found worthy to break the seals, symbolizing the insufficiency of creation to carry out God's perfect will. Only Jesus, as the Lamb, can execute God's eternal plan.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 29:11-12 speaks of a sealed scroll that no one can read, highlighting the same theme of God's hidden plan.
- **"The Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David":**
  - This title refers to Jesus as the promised Messiah from the tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:9-10) and a descendant of David (Isaiah 11:1,10). It highlights both His royal authority and His fulfillment of messianic prophecies.
  - **Cross-reference:** Matthew 1:1 establishes Jesus as the descendant of David, affirming His messianic lineage.
- **"A Lamb standing, as though it had been slain":**
  - The Lamb represents Jesus in His sacrificial role, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29). Although slain (crucified), He is standing, symbolizing His resurrection and victory over death.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 53:7 describes the Messiah as a lamb led to slaughter, signifying His willingness to die for the sins of humanity.
- **"Seven horns and seven eyes":**
  - Horns symbolize strength and authority, while eyes represent knowledge and wisdom. The number seven signifies completeness, so this imagery represents Christ's perfect power and complete knowledge, made manifest through the Holy Spirit (the seven spirits of God).
  - **Cross-reference:** Zechariah 4:10 describes the "seven eyes of the Lord" that range throughout the earth, symbolizing God's omniscience.

- **"Prayers of the saints":**
    - The golden bowls full of incense represent the prayers of believers rising up to God. This shows that the prayers of God's people are integral to the unfolding of His plan and are pleasing to Him, much like incense in the tabernacle (Exodus 30:1-8).
    - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 141:2—"Let my prayer be counted as incense before You."
  - **"Worthy are You":**
    - This new song of worship celebrates the worthiness of the Lamb because He was slain and redeemed humanity with His blood. The song reflects the cosmic significance of Christ's atoning death, which has ransomed people from every nation and established them as a kingdom of priests.
    - **Cross-reference:** 1 Peter 2:9 describes believers as a "royal priesthood," a direct consequence of Christ's redemptive work.
  - **"Myriads of myriads and thousands of thousands":**
    - This phrase expresses an innumerable host of angels worshiping the Lamb. It is meant to convey the overwhelming scale of worship in heaven, with countless beings praising God's greatness.
    - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 7:10 describes a similar scene with "thousands upon thousands" serving God in His heavenly court.
  - **"Every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth":**
    - This statement represents the universal acknowledgment of Christ's authority and worthiness. Every part of creation—whether celestial, earthly, or subterranean—joins in the chorus of praise to God and the Lamb, signifying the completeness of Christ's victory and reign.
    - **Cross-reference:** Philippians 2:10-11 proclaims that every knee shall bow, both in heaven and on earth, to Jesus as Lord.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 5

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 5:

| Term          | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra) | Biblical References             |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scroll        | God's Plan, Decree, Covenant        | Isaiah 29:11, Ezekiel 2:9-10    |
| Lamb          | Jesus, Sacrifice, Atonement         | John 1:29, Isaiah 53:7          |
| Lion of Judah | Messiah, King, Conqueror            | Genesis 49:9-10, Revelation 5:5 |
| Seven Eyes    | Omniscience, Full Knowledge         | Zechariah 4:10, Revelation 5:6  |
| Seven Horns   | Authority, Power                    | Daniel 7:24, Revelation 5:6     |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 5:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                          |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven seals, seven horns, seven eyes                 |
| 24     | Leadership, divine government   | 24 elders symbolizing the complete people of God     |
| 4      | Universality, all of creation   | Four living creatures representing all living beings |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 5

Chapter 5 transitions from the vision of God's throne to the central theme of Christ as the Lamb who alone is worthy to open the sealed scroll. The imagery of the Lamb who was slain but now stands alive highlights the central truth of the Gospel: Christ's death and resurrection. Through His atoning work, He has ransomed people from all nations and made them a kingdom of priests, able to reign with Him. This chapter emphasizes not only Christ's worthiness but also His ultimate authority over the unfolding of God's plan for history.

---

## Chapter 6: The Opening of the Seven Seals

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** Now I watched when the Lamb opened one of the seven seals, and I heard one of the four living creatures say with a voice like thunder, "Come!"

**2** And I looked, and behold, a white horse! And its rider had a bow, and a crown was given to him, and he came out conquering, and to conquer.

**3** When He opened the second seal, I heard the second living creature say, "Come!"

**4** And out came another horse, bright red. Its rider was permitted to take peace from the earth, so that people should slay one another, and he was given a great sword.

**5** When He opened the third seal, I heard the third living creature say, "Come!" And I looked, and behold, a black horse! And its rider had a pair of scales in his hand.

**6** And I heard what seemed to be a voice in the midst of the four living creatures, saying, "A quart of wheat for a denarius, and three quarts of barley for a denarius, and do not harm the oil and wine!"

**7** When He opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature say, "Come!"

**8** And I looked, and behold, a pale horse! And its rider's name was Death, and Hades followed him. And they were given authority over a fourth of the earth, to kill with sword and with famine and with pestilence and by wild beasts of the earth.

**9** When He opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of those who had been slain for the word of God and for the witness they had borne.

**10** They cried out with a loud voice, "O Sovereign Lord, holy and true, how long before You will judge and avenge our blood on those who dwell on the earth?"

**11** Then they were each given a white robe and told to rest a little longer, until the number of their fellow servants and their brothers should be complete, who were to be killed as they themselves had been.

**12** When He opened the sixth seal, I looked, and behold, there was a great earthquake, and the sun became black as sackcloth, the full moon became like blood,

**13** and the stars of the sky fell to the earth as the fig tree sheds its winter fruit when shaken by a gale.

**14** The sky vanished like a scroll that is being rolled up, and every mountain and island was removed from its place.

**15** Then the kings of the earth and the great ones and the generals and the rich and the powerful, and everyone, slave and free, hid themselves in the caves and among the rocks of the mountains,

16 calling to the mountains and rocks, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of Him who is seated on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb,

17 for the great day of their wrath has come, and who can stand?"

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The First Seal (White Horse):**

- **White horse:** Represents conquest. The rider with a bow and crown symbolizes an initial stage of conquest or victory.
- The bow without arrows may suggest a peaceful conquest or rule through authority rather than force.
- **Cross-reference:** In Roman culture, victors were often depicted riding white horses. Some interpret the rider as Christ, while others see him as a representation of political or imperial power.

- **The Second Seal (Red Horse):**

- **Red horse:** Symbolizes war and bloodshed. The rider is given a sword and authority to take peace from the earth, indicating a period of violent conflict.
- **Cross-reference:** Matthew 24:6-7 speaks of wars and rumors of wars as part of the end times.

- **The Third Seal (Black Horse):**

- **Black horse:** Represents famine and economic hardship. The rider holds scales, symbolizing the rationing of food.
- The prices of wheat and barley (a day's wage for a small amount of food) indicate severe inflation and scarcity, while the command not to harm the oil and wine suggests that luxury goods are still available to the wealthy.
- **Cultural context:** In ancient times, famine often followed wars, further compounding the suffering.

- **The Fourth Seal (Pale Horse):**

- **Pale horse:** The color "pale" (from the Greek *chloros*) suggests a sickly green, representing death and decay. The rider is named Death, and Hades follows him, symbolizing the widespread death that follows wars and famines.
- This horseman is given authority to kill a fourth of the earth through various means—war, famine, disease, and wild beasts.

- **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 14:21 speaks of God's "four severe judgments" (sword, famine, wild beasts, and pestilence) to destroy nations.
  - **The Fifth Seal (Martyrs):**
    - **Souls under the altar:** These are the martyrs who were slain for their testimony. They cry out for justice, asking how long it will be before God avenges their deaths.
    - They are given white robes (symbolizing purity and righteousness) and told to wait until the number of those to be martyred is complete.
    - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 26:21 prophesies God's coming judgment on those who have shed innocent blood.
  - **The Sixth Seal (Cosmic Disturbances):**
    - **Great earthquake:** Marks the beginning of a series of apocalyptic cosmic events, including the darkening of the sun and moon, the falling of stars, and the vanishing of the sky.
    - These events signal the final judgment and the great day of God's wrath.
    - **Cross-reference:** Joel 2:31 and Matthew 24:29 also describe these signs as part of the end times.
  - **"Who can stand?":**
    - The chapter ends with the kings of the earth and all peoples, regardless of their status, hiding in fear of God's judgment, acknowledging that the great day of His wrath has come.
    - **Cultural context:** This imagery reflects the Day of the Lord, a recurring theme in the Old Testament where God's judgment falls upon the wicked (Isaiah 2:19).
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 6

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 6:

| Term               | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra) | Biblical References             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| White Horse        | Conquest, Authority, Victory        | Revelation 6:2, Matthew 24:6    |
| Red Horse          | War, Bloodshed                      | Revelation 6:4, Matthew 24:7    |
| Black Horse        | Famine, Economic Hardship           | Revelation 6:5-6, Ezekiel 14:13 |
| Pale Horse         | Death, Pestilence, Decay            | Revelation 6:8, Ezekiel 14:21   |
| Martyrs            | Saints, Testimony, Justice          | Revelation 6:9-11, Isaiah 26:21 |
| Cosmic Disturbance | Final Judgment, Day of the Lord     | Revelation 6:12-17, Joel 2:31   |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 6:

| Number           | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                              |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven seals representing the fullness of God's judgment                  |
| 4                | Universality, all of creation   | Four horsemen representing global effects (war, famine, death, conquest) |
| 1/4 (one-fourth) | A portion, partial judgment     | One-fourth of the earth affected by the pale horse (Revelation 6:8)      |

### Conclusion for Chapter 6

In Chapter 6, the Lamb begins to open the seven seals, unleashing a series of judgments that foreshadow the unfolding of God's ultimate plan for the earth. The four horsemen symbolize various stages of tribulation, including conquest, war, famine, and death. The cry of the martyrs under the altar serves as a reminder of the suffering of God's people throughout history, while the cosmic disturbances in the sixth seal announce the imminent final judgment. This chapter marks the beginning of the great tribulation, where the wrath of God is revealed against a rebellious world.

---

## Chapter 7: The Sealing of God's Servants and the Multitude in White Robes

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** After this I saw four messengers standing at the four corners of the earth, holding back the four winds of the earth, so that no wind might blow on earth or sea or against any tree.

**2** Then I saw another messenger ascending from the rising of the sun, with the seal of the living God, and he called with a loud voice to the four messengers who had been given power to harm earth and sea,

**3** saying, "Do not harm the earth or the sea or the trees, until we have sealed the servants of our God on their foreheads."

**4** And I heard the number of the sealed, 144,000, sealed from every tribe of the sons of Israel:

**5** 12,000 from the tribe of Judah were sealed, 12,000 from the tribe of Reuben, 12,000 from the tribe of Gad,

**6** 12,000 from the tribe of Asher, 12,000 from the tribe of Naphtali, 12,000 from the tribe of Manasseh,

**7** 12,000 from the tribe of Simeon, 12,000 from the tribe of Levi, 12,000 from the tribe of Issachar,

**8** 12,000 from the tribe of Zebulun, 12,000 from the tribe of Joseph, 12,000 from the tribe of Benjamin were sealed.

**9** After this I looked, and behold, a great multitude that no one could number, from every nation, from all tribes and peoples and languages, standing before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, with palm branches in their hands,

**10** and crying out with a loud voice, "Salvation belongs to our God who sits on the throne, and to the Lamb!"

**11** And all the messengers were standing around the throne and around the elders and the four living creatures, and they fell on their faces before the throne and worshiped God,

**12** saying, "Amen! Blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might be to our God forever and ever! Amen."

**13** Then one of the elders addressed me, saying, "Who are these, clothed in white robes, and from where have they come?"

**14** I said to him, "Sir, you know." And he said to me, "These are the ones coming out of the great tribulation. They have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

**15** "Therefore they are before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple; and He who sits on the throne will shelter them with His presence.

**16** They shall hunger no more, neither thirst anymore; the sun shall not strike them, nor any scorching heat.

**17** For the Lamb in the midst of the throne will be their shepherd, and He will guide them to springs of living water, and God will wipe away every tear from their eyes."

---

#### **Explanation:**

---

- **"Four messengers standing at the four corners of the earth":**
  - The four corners represent the entirety of the earth, indicating that these messengers hold authority over all creation. The winds they hold back symbolize impending judgment and destruction, temporarily delayed until the sealing of God's servants.
  - **Cross-reference:** Jeremiah 49:36 uses similar imagery of the four winds, representing God's control over all directions.
- **"The seal of the living God":**
  - The seal marks the servants of God as belonging to Him and under His protection. Seals in ancient times were used to signify ownership and authenticity. In this case, the sealing serves as protection against divine judgment.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 9:4 describes a similar sealing of the faithful in Jerusalem before the city's destruction.
- **"144,000 sealed":**
  - This number is symbolic, representing the complete and total number of God's faithful people. It's formed by multiplying 12 (symbolizing the twelve tribes of Israel and the twelve apostles) by 12, and then multiplying by 1,000 (a number symbolizing vastness and completeness).
  - **Cross-reference:** The twelve tribes listed here are symbolic of the entire people of God, not just ethnic Israel but spiritual Israel (Galatians 6:16).
- **"Great multitude that no one could number":**
  - This represents the vast number of Gentile believers from every nation, tribe, people, and language. It shows that salvation is not limited to Israel but extends to all who believe in Christ.
  - **Cross-reference:** Genesis 15:5, where God promises Abraham that his descendants will be as numerous as the stars of the sky, is fulfilled here spiritually with the multitude of believers.

- **"Palm branches in their hands":**
    - Palm branches were used to celebrate victory and peace. The multitude in heaven is celebrating the victory of the Lamb over sin and death.
    - **Cross-reference:** John 12:13 describes the people waving palm branches as Jesus entered Jerusalem, hailing Him as the Messiah.
  - **"White robes made white in the blood of the Lamb":**
    - White robes symbolize righteousness and purity, and they are made white by the sacrificial blood of Christ. This imagery conveys the paradox that through Christ's death (shedding of blood), believers are made pure and righteous.
    - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 1:18 speaks of sins being made "as white as snow" through God's redemption.
  - **"The Lamb will be their shepherd":**
    - The Lamb (Jesus) is both the sacrificial victim and the shepherd who guides His people. This dual role emphasizes Jesus' role as the provider and protector of His people, leading them to "springs of living water" (eternal life).
    - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 23 portrays God as the shepherd who leads His people to still waters, a metaphor for peace and provision.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 7

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 7:

| Term          | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)      | Biblical References                  |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Seal          | Protection, Ownership, Authenticity      | Revelation 7:2-4, Ezekiel 9:4        |
| 144,000       | Complete People of God, Spiritual Israel | Revelation 7:4, Galatians 6:16       |
| Palm Branches | Victory, Peace, Celebration              | Revelation 7:9, John 12:13           |
| White Robes   | Righteousness, Purity, Salvation         | Revelation 7:9, 7:14, Isaiah 1:18    |
| Living Water  | Eternal Life, Christ's Provision         | Revelation 7:17, Psalm 23, John 4:14 |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 7:

| Number  | Symbolic Meaning                              | Explanation                                  |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 4       | Universality, all of creation                 | Four corners of the earth, four winds        |
| 12      | Divine government, completeness               | 12 tribes of Israel, 12,000 sealed from each |
| 144,000 | Total completeness, representing God's people | 12 (tribes) x 12 (apostles) x 1,000          |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 7

Chapter 7 serves as an interlude between the opening of the sixth and seventh seals, focusing on the protection of God's people. The sealing of the 144,000 represents the total number of God's servants—both Jews and Gentiles—who are preserved from divine judgment. The multitude of believers from every nation highlights the universal scope of salvation. This chapter emphasizes God's sovereignty, mercy, and the ultimate victory of Christ, symbolized by the palm branches and the presence of the Lamb as both shepherd and redeemer.

---

## Chapter 8: The Seventh Seal and the First Four Trumpets

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** When the Lamb opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven for about half an hour.
  - 2** Then I saw the seven messengers who stand before God, and seven trumpets were given to them.
  - 3** And another messenger came and stood at the altar with a golden censer, and he was given much incense to offer with the prayers of all the saints on the golden altar before the throne,
  - 4** and the smoke of the incense, with the prayers of the saints, rose before God from the hand of the messenger.
  - 5** Then the messenger took the censer, filled it with fire from the altar, and threw it on the earth, and there were peals of thunder, rumblings, flashes of lightning, and an earthquake.
  - 6** Now the seven messengers who had the seven trumpets prepared to blow them.
  - 7** The first messenger blew his trumpet, and there followed hail and fire, mixed with blood, and these were thrown upon the earth. And a third of the earth was burned up, and a third of the trees were burned up, and all green grass was burned up.
  - 8** The second messenger blew his trumpet, and something like a great mountain, burning with fire, was thrown into the sea, and a third of the sea became blood.
  - 9** A third of the living creatures in the sea died, and a third of the ships were destroyed.
  - 10** The third messenger blew his trumpet, and a great star fell from heaven, blazing like a torch, and it fell on a third of the rivers and on the springs of water.
  - 11** The name of the star is Wormwood. A third of the waters became wormwood, and many people died from the water, because it had been made bitter.
  - 12** The fourth messenger blew his trumpet, and a third of the sun was struck, and a third of the moon, and a third of the stars, so that a third of their light might be darkened, and a third of the day might be kept from shining, and likewise a third of the night.
  - 13** Then I looked, and I heard an eagle crying with a loud voice as it flew directly overhead, "Woe, woe, woe to those who dwell on the earth, at the blasts of the other trumpets that the three messengers are about to blow!"
-

## Explanation:

---

- **"Silence in heaven for about half an hour":**
  - This silence represents a moment of awe, anticipation, and reverence as heaven pauses before the next stage of divine judgment. Silence often accompanies significant divine actions, indicating the gravity of what is about to occur.
  - **Cross-reference:** Zephaniah 1:7 and Habakkuk 2:20 both speak of silence before the Lord in moments of judgment.
- **"Seven trumpets":**
  - Trumpets were used in biblical times to signal important events, such as calls to war or announcements of judgment. These seven trumpets represent escalating judgments, with each one unleashing a specific catastrophe on the earth.
  - **Cross-reference:** Joshua 6, where trumpets were used to bring down the walls of Jericho, symbolizes the trumpet blasts as bringing divine intervention and judgment.
- **"Golden censer and incense":**
  - The golden censer and incense represent the prayers of the saints rising before God. The prayers of believers play a role in bringing about God's judgment and justice on the earth.
  - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 141:2 compares prayer to incense rising before God.
- **"Thunder, lightning, and earthquake":**
  - These elements represent divine manifestations of God's presence and judgment. They are often associated with theophanies—dramatic appearances of God.
  - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 19:16 describes similar manifestations when God descended on Mount Sinai.
- **First Trumpet (Hail and Fire):**
  - The hail and fire mixed with blood recall the plagues of Egypt (Exodus 9:23-25), indicating judgment on the earth's vegetation, with a third of the earth, trees, and grass destroyed.
  - **Symbolism:** Hail, fire, and blood all symbolize divine judgment and destruction.
- **Second Trumpet (Burning Mountain):**
  - A great burning mountain thrown into the sea represents catastrophic destruction, similar to volcanic eruptions or cosmic impacts. The sea turning to blood mirrors the first plague in Egypt, symbolizing death and judgment on maritime life.

- **Cross-reference:** Jeremiah 51:25 speaks of Babylon as a "destroying mountain" that will be cast down.
  - **Third Trumpet (Wormwood):**
    - Wormwood is a bitter herb, symbolizing bitterness and sorrow. The fallen star represents a cosmic disturbance, turning water sources bitter and toxic. In the Bible, wormwood is a metaphor for sorrow, calamity, and divine punishment.
    - **Cross-reference:** Deuteronomy 29:18 and Jeremiah 9:15 associate wormwood with divine judgment.
  - **Fourth Trumpet (Darkening of Sun, Moon, and Stars):**
    - This trumpet brings cosmic disruption, with a third of the heavenly lights darkened. Darkness is often symbolic of judgment, particularly the judgment that leads to confusion, terror, and despair.
    - **Cross-reference:** Joel 2:31 describes the darkening of the sun and moon as a sign of the coming "great and dreadful day of the Lord."
  - **The Eagle Crying "Woe":**
    - The eagle announces the next three trumpets, which will bring even more severe judgments. The triple "woe" intensifies the warning, indicating that the upcoming trumpets will bring destruction beyond what has already been seen.
    - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 5:20 uses the term "woe" to indicate impending divine judgment.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 8

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 8:

| Term     | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)        | Biblical References               |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Seal     | Completion of God's Plan, Divine Judgment  | Revelation 8:1, Zephaniah 1:7     |
| Trumpet  | Divine Announcement, Judgment, Catastrophe | Revelation 8:2, Joshua 6          |
| Incense  | Prayers, Worship, Intercession             | Revelation 8:3-4, Psalm 141:2     |
| Wormwood | Bitterness, Sorrow, Divine Punishment      | Revelation 8:10-11, Jeremiah 9:15 |
| Darkness | Judgment, Confusion, Calamity              | Revelation 8:12, Joel 2:31        |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 8:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                                                                            |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven seals, seven trumpets representing the fullness of God's judgment                                                |
| 1/3    | Partial Judgment, Warning       | One-third of the earth, sea, rivers, and lights affected, indicating that these judgments are severe but not yet total |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 8

In Chapter 8, the opening of the seventh seal marks a significant moment of silence and anticipation in heaven. The first four trumpet judgments are unleashed, bringing widespread devastation upon the earth's natural world: vegetation, sea life, freshwater, and the celestial bodies. These judgments are partial, affecting only a third of their respective domains, indicating that greater destruction is yet to come. The imagery of burning mountains, bitter waters, and cosmic darkening serves to highlight God's control over all aspects of creation and His authority to judge the world.

The eagle's announcement of "woe" introduces a foreboding warning that the coming trumpet judgments will bring even more severe consequences.

---

## Chapter 9: The Fifth and Sixth Trumpets

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** And the fifth messenger blew his trumpet, and I saw a star fallen from heaven to earth, and he was given the key to the shaft of the abyss.
- 2** He opened the shaft of the abyss, and smoke rose from the shaft like the smoke of a great furnace, and the sun and the air were darkened with the smoke from the shaft.
- 3** Then from the smoke came locusts on the earth, and they were given authority like the authority of scorpions of the earth.
- 4** They were told not to harm the grass of the earth or any green plant or any tree, but only those people who do not have the seal of God on their foreheads.
- 5** They were allowed to torment them for five months but not to kill them, and their torment was like the torment of a scorpion when it stings someone.
- 6** And in those days people will seek death and will not find it. They will long to die, but death will flee from them.
- 7** In appearance the locusts were like horses prepared for battle: on their heads were what looked like crowns of gold; their faces were like human faces,
- 8** their hair like women's hair, and their teeth like lions' teeth;
- 9** they had breastplates like breastplates of iron, and the noise of their wings was like the noise of many chariots with horses rushing into battle.
- 10** They have tails and stings like scorpions, and their power to hurt people for five months is in their tails.
- 11** They have as king over them the angel of the abyss. His name in Hebrew is Abaddon, and in Greek he is called Apollyon.
- 12** The first woe has passed; behold, two woes are still to come.
- 13** Then the sixth messenger blew his trumpet, and I heard a voice from the four horns of the golden altar before God,
- 14** saying to the sixth messenger who had the trumpet, "Release the four messengers who are bound at the great river Euphrates."
- 15** So the four messengers, who had been prepared for the hour, the day, the month, and the year, were released to kill a third of mankind.
- 16** The number of mounted troops was twice ten thousand times ten thousand; I heard their number.

**17** And this is how I saw the horses in my vision and those who rode them: they wore breastplates the color of fire and of sapphire and of sulfur, and the heads of the horses were like lions' heads, and fire and smoke and sulfur came out of their mouths.

**18** By these three plagues a third of mankind was killed, by the fire and smoke and sulfur coming out of their mouths.

**19** For the power of the horses is in their mouths and in their tails, for their tails are like serpents with heads, and by means of them they wound.

**20** The rest of mankind, who were not killed by these plagues, did not repent of the works of their hands nor give up worshiping demons and idols of gold and silver and bronze and stone and wood, which cannot see or hear or walk,

**21** nor did they repent of their murders or their sorceries or their sexual immorality or their thefts.

---

### Explanation:

---

- **"The bottomless pit" (verse 1):**
  - The Greek word *abussos* (translated horribly as "bottomless pit") means "abyss" and, as we discussed earlier, the alpha privative in Greek negates the meaning of the word. *Abussos* is derived from *bathos* (meaning "depths"), so the abyss refers to a place of no knowledge of the deep things of God—a void of spiritual truth.
  - The "smoke" rising from this pit represents false teachings and deception, darkening the "sun" (truth) and "air" (the spirit of life and understanding). The locusts emerge from this deception.
- **Locusts and scorpions as false teachers (verses 3-10):**
  - The locusts represent false teachers who spread deception and harm those who are not sealed by God. Their power is like that of scorpions, which biblically represent deceit and dangerous speech (Ezekiel 2:6). These false teachers originate from the abyss, the place of no knowledge of God's truth.
  - Their appearance symbolizes the attractiveness and danger of these false teachers: they seem righteous (crowns of gold), have human intelligence (human faces), but their teachings are as destructive as lion's teeth and iron breastplates.
- **Five months of torment (verse 5):**
  - The five months refers to the limited duration of the false teachers' influence. The torment is mental and spiritual, as false teachings cause confusion, fear, and despair but not death. Those who fall into these deceptions seek escape (death) but find none.

- **"Abaddon" and "Apollyon" (verse 11):**
    - These names mean "Destroyer" in both Hebrew and Greek, representing the king of the abyss, the one who leads the forces of deception. This figure is symbolic of the destructive influence of false teaching and demonic influence, which draws people away from truth and life.
  - **The sixth trumpet: the four messengers and the mounted troops (verses 13-19):**
    - The release of the four messengers from the Euphrates represents the unleashing of a massive destructive force, symbolized by the vast army of mounted troops. These troops, with their power in their mouths and tails, represent the deadly influence of false doctrines and teachings that lead to the destruction of a third of mankind.
    - The fire, smoke, and sulfur represent the destructive power of these deceptions, leading people away from truth and into destruction.
  - **Refusal to repent (verses 20-21):**
    - Despite the devastating judgments, many people refuse to repent. They continue worshiping demons (which represent the influence of self, greed, and materialism) and idols of wealth and power (gold, silver, bronze, stone, and wood).
    - The emphasis here is on mankind's stubborn refusal to turn away from sin, particularly idolatry, murder, sorcery (Greek: *pharmakeia*, which also refers to spiritual deception), sexual immorality, and theft.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 9

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 9:

| Term             | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)           | Biblical References                    |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Bottomless Pit   | Abyss, Place of No Knowledge of God's Truth   | Revelation 9:1-2, Ezekiel 2:6          |
| Locusts          | False Teachers, Deceivers, Demonic Influence  | Revelation 9:3, Joel 2:25, Ezekiel 2:6 |
| Abaddon/Apollyon | Destroyer, Leader of Deception                | Revelation 9:11, Job 26:6, John 10:10  |
| Wormwood         | Bitterness, Poisoned Teaching, Judgment       | Revelation 9:15, Jeremiah 9:15         |
| Smoke            | Deception, False Teachings, Darkness of Truth | Revelation 9:2, John 8:44              |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 9:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning          | Explanation                                            |
|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 5      | Limited Judgment          | Five months of torment by the locusts                  |
| 4      | Universal Judgment        | Four angels bound at the Euphrates, covering the earth |
| 1/3    | Partial Judgment, Warning | One-third of mankind killed by the plagues             |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 9

In Chapter 9, we see two major stages of judgment: the release of the locusts (false teachers) and the destructive mounted troops. These forces of deception arise from the abyss, a place devoid of the deep truths of God, and bring confusion, torment, and destruction upon those who are not sealed by God. The locusts symbolize the allure and danger of false teachings, while the mounted troops represent the lethal consequences of following these lies. The refusal of mankind to repent highlights the tragic depth of human sin and rebellion against God, even in the face of divine judgment.

---

## Chapter 10: The Mighty Messenger and the Little Scroll

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then I saw another mighty messenger coming down from heaven, wrapped in a cloud, with a rainbow over his head, and his face was like the sun, and his legs like pillars of fire.
  - 2** He had a little scroll open in his hand. And he set his right foot on the sea, and his left foot on the land,
  - 3** and called out with a loud voice, like a lion roaring. When he called out, the seven thunders sounded.
  - 4** And when the seven thunders had sounded, I was about to write, but I heard a voice from heaven saying, "Seal up what the seven thunders have said, and do not write it down."
  - 5** And the messenger whom I saw standing on the sea and on the land raised his right hand to heaven
  - 6** and swore by Him who lives forever and ever, who created heaven and what is in it, the earth and what is in it, and the sea and what is in it, that there would be no more delay,
  - 7** but that in the days of the trumpet call to be sounded by the seventh messenger, the mystery of God would be fulfilled, just as He announced to His servants the prophets.
  - 8** Then the voice that I had heard from heaven spoke to me again, saying, "Go, take the scroll that is open in the hand of the messenger who is standing on the sea and on the land."
  - 9** So I went to the messenger and told him to give me the little scroll. And he said to me, "Take and eat it; it will make your stomach bitter, but in your mouth it will be sweet as honey."
  - 10** And I took the little scroll from the hand of the messenger and ate it. It was sweet as honey in my mouth, but when I had eaten it my stomach was made bitter.
  - 11** And I was told, "You must again prophesy about many peoples and nations and languages and kings."
- 

### Explanation:

---

- **The Mighty Messenger (verse 1):**
  - The appearance of the mighty messenger mirrors the description of divine beings seen throughout the Bible. His cloud covering, rainbow, face shining like the sun, and legs like fire indicate that this being has divine authority and represents God's power and covenant. The rainbow likely recalls God's covenant with Noah (Genesis 9:13), signifying mercy alongside judgment.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 1:28 describes the appearance of the rainbow as the glory of the Lord.

- **The Little Scroll (verse 2):**
    - The little scroll in the messenger's hand is open, indicating that its content is ready to be revealed. This scroll represents a divine message, likely containing more judgments or the final stages of God's plan.
    - **Symbolism of size:** The fact that it is a small scroll could signify that this revelation pertains to specific details or a focused part of God's overarching plan.
  - **Seven Thunders (verses 3-4):**
    - The voice of the messenger is compared to a roaring lion, indicating authority and power. When he calls out, the seven thunders sound. These thunders represent divine proclamations, likely additional judgments or mysteries, but their content is sealed and not to be written down. This withholding of information shows that not all of God's plans are to be revealed at this time.
    - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 29:3 describes the voice of God as thunderous, affirming the authority and power behind the seven thunders.
  - **No More Delay (verse 6):**
    - The messenger's oath declares that the final judgment will not be delayed any longer. This marks a pivotal point in Revelation—God's plan is moving toward its conclusion. The seventh trumpet, to be blown soon, will reveal the final mysteries of God's will.
    - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 12:7 mentions a similar scene where an angel swears by God and declares that the end is near.
  - **Eating the Scroll (verses 9-10):**
    - John is instructed to take and eat the scroll. The act of eating the scroll symbolizes internalizing the divine message. The sweetness represents the joy of receiving God's word, but the bitterness in his stomach symbolizes the difficult and sorrowful content of the message—often judgment or impending tribulation.
    - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 3:1-3 describes a similar event where Ezekiel eats a scroll that is sweet in his mouth, symbolizing the reception of God's message but also the heaviness of delivering difficult prophecy.
  - **Prophesy Again (verse 11):**
    - John is commanded to prophesy again about many peoples and nations. This shows that his prophetic role continues and that the message of judgment and salvation extends to all of humanity, not just Israel or a specific group.
    - **Symbolism:** The instruction to "prophesy again" indicates that John's role as a prophet is not complete. His message will reach across cultures, nations, and rulers, demonstrating the global impact of the Revelation.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 10

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 10:

| Term             | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)        | Biblical References            |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mighty Messenger | Divine Messenger, Angel, Jesus (possibly)  | Revelation 10:1, Ezekiel 1:28  |
| Little Scroll    | Divine Message, God's Plan, Prophecy       | Revelation 10:2, Ezekiel 3:1-3 |
| Seven Thunders   | God's Judgment, Hidden Proclamation        | Revelation 10:3, Psalm 29:3    |
| Sweetness        | Joy of Revelation, Receiving God's Word    | Revelation 10:9, Psalm 19:10   |
| Bitterness       | Sorrow of Judgment, Difficulty of Prophecy | Revelation 10:10, Ezekiel 3:14 |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 10:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                                                                                   |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, divine perfection | Seven thunders representing God's full proclamation                                                                           |
| 2      | Testimony, Witness              | The little scroll held by the messenger symbolizing God's message of warning and salvation being testified                    |
| 3      | Completeness, Divinity          | The divine nature of the judgment to come, marked by the trinity of authority (Father, Son, Holy Spirit) present in the scene |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 10

Revelation Chapter 10 marks an interlude between the sixth and seventh trumpet judgments, where a mighty messenger descends from heaven with a little scroll, containing divine instructions. This chapter highlights the dual nature of God's word—it is both sweet, bringing joy through revelation, and bitter, as it often includes difficult messages of judgment. The command to seal the seven thunders shows that God's complete plan is not fully revealed to humanity yet, maintaining the mystery of divine judgment. John's role as a prophet continues, emphasizing that the message of judgment and salvation is to reach all nations and peoples, reflecting the global scope of Revelation's warnings.

---

## Chapter 11: The Two Witnesses and the Seventh Trumpet

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then I was given a measuring rod like a staff, and I was told, "Rise and measure the temple of God and the altar and those who worship there,
- 2** but do not measure the court outside the temple; leave that out, for it is given over to the nations, and they will trample the holy city for forty-two months.
- 3** And I will grant authority to my two witnesses, and they will prophesy for 1,260 days, clothed in sackcloth."
- 4** These are the two olive trees and the two lampstands that stand before the Lord of the earth.
- 5** And if anyone would harm them, fire pours from their mouth and consumes their foes. If anyone would harm them, this is how he is doomed to be killed.
- 6** They have the power to shut the sky, that no rain may fall during the days of their prophesying, and they have power over the waters to turn them into blood and to strike the earth with every kind of plague, as often as they desire.
- 7** And when they have finished their testimony, the beast that rises from the abyss will make war on them and conquer them and kill them,
- 8** and their dead bodies will lie in the street of the great city that symbolically is called Sodom and Egypt, where their Lord was crucified.
- 9** For three and a half days some from the peoples and tribes and languages and nations will gaze at their dead bodies and refuse to let them be placed in a tomb,
- 10** and those who dwell on the earth will rejoice over them and make merry and exchange presents, because these two prophets had been a torment to those who dwell on the earth.
- 11** But after the three and a half days, a breath of life from God entered them, and they stood up on their feet, and great fear fell on those who saw them.
- 12** Then they heard a loud voice from heaven saying to them, "Come up here!" And they went up to heaven in a cloud, and their enemies watched them.
- 13** And at that hour there was a great earthquake, and a tenth of the city fell. Seven thousand people were killed in the earthquake, and the rest were terrified and gave glory to the God of heaven.
- 14** The second woe has passed; behold, the third woe is soon to come.
- 15** Then the seventh messenger blew his trumpet, and there were loud voices in heaven, saying, "The kingdom of the world has become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever."

**16** And the twenty-four elders who sit on their thrones before God fell on their faces and worshiped God,

**17** saying, "We give thanks to You, Lord God Almighty, who is and who was, for You have taken Your great power and begun to reign.

**18** The nations raged, but Your wrath came, and the time for the dead to be judged, and for rewarding Your servants, the prophets and saints, and those who fear Your name, both small and great, and for destroying the destroyers of the earth."

**19** Then God's temple in heaven was opened, and the ark of His covenant was seen within His temple. There were flashes of lightning, rumblings, peals of thunder, an earthquake, and heavy hail.

---

#### Explanation:

---

- **Measuring the Temple (verses 1-2):**

- John is instructed to measure the temple, symbolizing God's protection and preservation of the true believers who worship Him. Measuring the temple implies setting boundaries or marking what belongs to God.
- **Temple of God:** This represents the body of believers, the spiritual temple (1 Corinthians 3:16). The outer court, representing those outside the faith, is left unmeasured, symbolizing that it has been given over to the nations (Gentiles), who will trample the holy city for **42 months** (or 3.5 years, a period of tribulation).
- **Cross-reference:** Zechariah 2:1-5, where measuring the city symbolizes God's protection.

- **The Two Witnesses (verses 3-4):**

- The two witnesses are symbolic of the **priest** and **king** roles in the kingdom of God, also represented by the **two olive trees** and the **two lampstands**, drawing imagery from Zechariah 4:11-14. The olive trees symbolize God's anointed ones who stand by the Lord, while the lampstands represent the light of God's truth through the church.
- **Priest and King:** This symbolism connects to believers, as they are both a "royal priesthood" (1 Peter 2:9) and rulers with Christ (Revelation 5:10).
- **1,260 days:** This time period (equivalent to 42 months or 3.5 years) is symbolic of a period of intense trial and tribulation during which the witnesses prophesy in sackcloth (mourning and repentance).
- **Cross-reference:** Moses and Elijah are often connected with these witnesses due to the miracles they performed—shutting the heavens (Elijah) and turning water to blood (Moses).

- **Fire and Plagues (verses 5-6):**
  - The ability of the witnesses to breathe fire and cause plagues emphasizes their divine authority and the power of their testimony. The fire symbolizes the Word of God (Jeremiah 5:14), which consumes falsehood and rebellion.
  - **Cross-reference:** Elijah called down fire from heaven in 2 Kings 1:10, and Moses brought plagues on Egypt in Exodus 7-12, further associating the witnesses with the authority of God's prophets.
- **The Beast from the Abyss (verse 7):**
  - The **beast** represents a corrupt system of worldly power that rises from the abyss (a place of no knowledge of God, as we discussed earlier). This beast wages war against the witnesses, temporarily silencing their testimony through death.
  - **Cross-reference:** The beast's rising from the abyss symbolizes the resurgence of a system of false knowledge and deception (Revelation 9:1-2).
- **Their Bodies in the Great City (verses 8-10):**
  - The great city symbolically called **Sodom and Egypt** represents a place of deep sin and oppression, spiritually hostile to God's truth. The reference to "where their Lord was crucified" identifies it as Jerusalem, though the symbolism points to a broader meaning—a place where God's people are rejected and persecuted.
  - **Cross-reference:** Sodom (Genesis 19) represents immorality, while Egypt (Exodus 1-14) represents oppression and enslavement. Together, they symbolize the rebellion of the world against God.
- **Resurrection of the Witnesses (verses 11-12):**
  - After three and a half days (another symbolic number representing a limited period), the breath of life from God enters the witnesses, and they are resurrected, striking fear into their enemies. Their ascension into heaven symbolizes God's ultimate vindication of His people and their testimony.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 37:10 speaks of God's breath entering the dry bones, causing them to live again, symbolizing spiritual revival.
- **The Earthquake and the Seventh Trumpet (verses 13-15):**
  - The earthquake, which causes significant destruction, symbolizes God's judgment on the unbelieving world. The seventh trumpet signals the completion of God's plan and the establishment of His eternal kingdom.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 13:13 describes a shaking of the heavens and the earth as part of God's judgment.

- **The Ark of the Covenant in Heaven (verse 19):**
  - The sight of the **Ark of the Covenant** symbolizes God's presence, His faithfulness to His covenant, and His promises. The **lightning, thunder, and hail** represent God's majesty and power in the midst of judgment, much like the theophany on Mount Sinai (Exodus 19:16-19).
  - **Cross-reference:** Hebrews 9:4 describes the Ark as containing the tablets of the covenant, symbolizing the unbreakable relationship between God and His people.

---

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 11

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 11:

| Term                  | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)            | Biblical References                   |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Two Witnesses         | Priest & King, Olive Trees, Lampstands         | Revelation 11:3-4, Zechariah 4:11-14  |
| Fire from Mouth       | The Word of God, Judgment, Prophecy            | Revelation 11:5, Jeremiah 5:14        |
| Beast                 | System of Deception, Worldly Power             | Revelation 11:7, Daniel 7:3           |
| Three and a Half Days | Temporary Defeat, Period of Testing            | Revelation 11:9-11, Daniel 12:7       |
| Resurrection          | Vindication, Eternal Life                      | Revelation 11:11-12, Ezekiel 37:10    |
| Seventh Trumpet       | Final Judgment, Establishment of God's Kingdom | Revelation 11:15, 1 Corinthians 15:52 |
| Ark of the Covenant   | God's Presence, Covenant Faithfulness          | Revelation 11:19, Hebrews 9:4         |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 11:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2      | Witness, Testimony              | The two witnesses, two lampstands (testimony of God's people)               |
| 3.5    | Incomplete, Limited Judgment    | 3.5 years (42 months), 1,260 days of tribulation                            |
| 7      | Completeness, Divine Perfection | Seven thunders, seven trumpets (God's complete judgment plan)               |
| 10     | Fullness of God's Judgment      | Tenth of the city destroyed in the earthquake                               |
| 1,260  | Period of Testimony             | 1,260 days symbolizes a period of testing and tribulation for the witnesses |

---

## **Conclusion for Chapter 11**

Chapter 11 of Revelation is dense with prophetic imagery and deep symbolism. The measuring of the temple indicates God's preservation of His people, while the two witnesses represent the faithful who testify against the corruption of the world, often associated with the roles of priest and king (symbolized by the two olive trees and lampstands). These witnesses embody the prophetic power of Moses and Elijah, representing God's Word and judgment.

Their temporary defeat at the hands of the beast from the abyss (a worldly system of deception) symbolizes the world's rejection of truth, but God's ultimate vindication of His witnesses through resurrection and ascension demonstrates His power over death and deception.

The seventh trumpet marks the climactic declaration of God's reign over all the earth, as the kingdoms of the world become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ. The imagery of the ark of the covenant further emphasizes God's faithfulness to His people, even as His judgments fall upon a rebellious world.

---

## Chapter 12: The Woman, the Dragon, and the Male Child

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** And a great sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars.
- 2** She was pregnant and was crying out in birth pains and the agony of giving birth.
- 3** And another sign appeared in heaven: behold, a great red dragon, with seven heads and ten horns, and on his heads seven diadems.
- 4** His tail swept down a third of the stars of heaven and cast them to the earth. And the dragon stood before the woman who was about to give birth, so that when she bore her child he might devour it.
- 5** She gave birth to a male child, one who is to rule all the nations with a rod of iron, but her child was caught up to God and to His throne,
- 6** and the woman fled into the wilderness, where she has a place prepared by God, in which she is to be nourished for 1,260 days.
- 7** Now war arose in heaven, Michael and his angels fighting against the dragon. And the dragon and his angels fought back,
- 8** but he was defeated, and there was no longer any place for them in heaven.
- 9** And the great dragon was thrown down, that ancient serpent, who is called the devil and Satan, the deceiver of the whole world—he was thrown down to the earth, and his angels were thrown down with him.
- 10** And I heard a loud voice in heaven, saying, "Now the salvation and the power and the kingdom of our God and the authority of His Christ have come, for the accuser of our brothers has been thrown down, who accuses them day and night before our God.
- 11** And they have conquered him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony, for they loved not their lives even unto death.
- 12** Therefore, rejoice, O heavens and you who dwell in them! But woe to you, O earth and sea, for the devil has come down to you in great wrath, because he knows that his time is short!"
- 13** And when the dragon saw that he had been thrown down to the earth, he pursued the woman who had given birth to the male child.
- 14** But the woman was given the two wings of the great eagle so that she might fly from the serpent into the wilderness, to the place where she is to be nourished for a time, and times, and half a time.
- 15** The serpent poured water like a river out of his mouth after the woman, to sweep her away with a flood.

**16** But the earth came to the help of the woman, and the earth opened its mouth and swallowed the river that the dragon had poured from his mouth.

**17** Then the dragon became furious with the woman and went off to make war on the rest of her offspring, on those who keep the commandments of God and hold to the testimony of Jesus. And he stood on the sand of the sea.

---

### Explanation:

---

#### 1. The Woman (verse 1):

- The woman represents the people of God, often seen as a symbol of Israel or the Church. Her **clothing with the sun** signifies divine glory and protection, while the **moon under her feet** reflects dominion and authority over the created order. The **crown of twelve stars** points to the twelve tribes of Israel, reinforcing the identification of the woman with God's chosen people.
- **Cross-reference:** Genesis 37:9, where Joseph's dream about the sun, moon, and stars refers to Israel (Jacob and his family). This imagery reinforces the connection between the woman and Israel.

#### 2. The Birth of the Male Child (verses 2-5):

- The male child represents **Jesus Christ**, the one who is to rule the nations with a **rod of iron** (a symbol of authority and judgment). His birth points to the coming of the Messiah, and His being "caught up to God and to His throne" refers to His ascension and His present reign from heaven.
- **Cross-reference:** Psalm 2:9 describes the Messiah ruling with a rod of iron, confirming that the male child is Christ. The ascension is similarly detailed in Acts 1:9.

#### 3. The Red Dragon (verses 3-4):

- The **dragon** is identified as Satan, the devil, the ancient serpent from the Garden of Eden. His **seven heads** and **ten horns** represent the complete worldly power and authority he wields, while the **seven crowns** indicate his counterfeit rule over the earth. His **tail sweeping a third of the stars** represents the fall of a portion of the angels who followed him in his rebellion against God.
- **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 14:12-15 and Ezekiel 28:12-17 describe Satan's rebellion and fall from his exalted position, which aligns with the imagery of the dragon casting stars (angels) to earth.

#### 4. The Dragon's Attempt to Destroy the Child (verse 4):

- Satan's attempt to destroy the male child upon birth symbolizes his continuous efforts throughout history to thwart God's plan of redemption. This can be seen in events like

Herod's attempt to kill the infant Jesus (Matthew 2:16) and throughout Christ's ministry and crucifixion.

- **Cross-reference:** Genesis 3:15 speaks of the enmity between the serpent (Satan) and the seed of the woman, which is ultimately fulfilled in Christ's victory over Satan through the cross and resurrection.

#### 5. **War in Heaven (verses 7-9):**

- This passage describes the **war in heaven**, where **Michael** and his angels fight against Satan and his angels. Michael, the archangel, represents God's warrior angel, and his victory over Satan results in Satan's expulsion from heaven to the earth. Satan is now confined to the earthly realm, where he seeks to deceive and destroy.
- **Cross-reference:** Daniel 12:1 also mentions Michael as the protector of God's people. Jude 1:9 refers to a conflict between Michael and Satan, further establishing his role in this cosmic battle.

#### 6. **The Triumph of the Saints (verses 10-12):**

- The loud voice in heaven proclaims the victory of Christ, emphasizing that **Satan's defeat** is secured by **the blood of the Lamb** (Christ's sacrificial death) and the testimony of the saints. The saints overcome by their faithfulness, even unto death, showing that spiritual victory is found in unwavering faith in Christ, regardless of physical suffering.
- **Cross-reference:** Romans 8:33-37 speaks of the believer's victory over all forces of evil through Christ. The "accuser of the brothers" (Satan) is overcome by the blood of Jesus, which is central to Christian salvation and triumph.

#### 7. **The Woman's Flight (verses 13-16):**

- After being cast to earth, the dragon pursues the woman (the Church or the people of God). She is given the **wings of an eagle**, a symbol of divine protection and deliverance (Exodus 19:4). The **wilderness** represents a place of refuge where God provides for His people during times of persecution and tribulation. The serpent's attempt to **sweep her away with a flood** represents the deluge of false teachings, deception, and persecution, but the **earth** (symbolizing God's creation or providence) protects her.
- **Cross-reference:** Exodus 19:4, where God uses the imagery of eagle's wings to describe His deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and Isaiah 40:31, which speaks of the faithful being renewed with strength like eagles.

#### 8. **The Dragon's Wrath Against the Woman's Offspring (verse 17):**

- Frustrated in his attempt to destroy the woman, the dragon turns his attention to **the rest of her offspring**, identified as those who keep God's commandments and hold to the testimony of Jesus. This group represents the faithful believers (the Church) who are continually persecuted by Satan.

- **Cross-reference:** 1 Peter 5:8 describes Satan as a roaring lion, seeking to devour the faithful. This reinforces the ongoing spiritual battle between believers and the forces of darkness.

---

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 12

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 12:

| Term                         | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)     | Biblical References                    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Woman                        | Israel, The Church, People of God       | Revelation 12:1, Genesis 37:9          |
| Dragon                       | Satan, Ancient Serpent, Deceiver        | Revelation 12:3, Isaiah 14:12-15       |
| Male Child                   | Jesus Christ, Messiah, King of Kings    | Revelation 12:5, Psalm 2:9, Acts 1:9   |
| Wings of Eagle               | Divine Protection, Deliverance          | Revelation 12:14, Exodus 19:4          |
| Flood                        | Deception, False Teachings, Persecution | Revelation 12:15, Isaiah 59:19         |
| Earth                        | God's Providence, Creation              | Revelation 12:16, Exodus 15:12         |
| Time, Times, and Half a Time | 3.5 Years, Tribulation                  | Revelation 12:14, Daniel 7:25          |
| War in Heaven                | Spiritual Battle, Cosmic Conflict       | Revelation 12:7, Daniel 12:1           |
| Michael                      | Archangel, Protector of God's People    | Revelation 12:7, Daniel 12:1, Jude 1:9 |
| Third of the Stars           | Fallen Angels, Demonic Forces           | Revelation 12:4, Isaiah 14:12          |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 12:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                                                    | Explanation                                                            |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12     | Divine Government, Tribes of Israel                                 | Crown of 12 stars on the woman's head                                  |
| 3.5    | Incomplete, Tribulation                                             | 3.5 years, symbolic of limited judgment and persecution                |
| 7      | Completeness, Totality (often used for both good and evil purposes) | The seven heads of the dragon symbolize Satan's full worldly power     |
| 10     | Human Government, Authority                                         | Ten horns on the dragon, symbolizing worldly power aligned against God |

---

## **Conclusion for Chapter 12**

Revelation Chapter 12 provides a cosmic view of the spiritual battle between good and evil, centered on the conflict between God's people and Satan. The woman symbolizes the faithful, while the dragon represents Satan's ongoing attempt to thwart God's redemptive plan through Christ. The male child, representing Jesus Christ, is destined to rule the nations and is protected by God, highlighting Christ's victory and authority. The war in heaven between Michael and the dragon demonstrates the spiritual battle being waged behind the scenes, and the dragon's expulsion to the earth represents his final defeat, though he continues to persecute the faithful.

This chapter emphasizes that while Satan has been cast down from heaven, he still seeks to deceive and destroy the faithful on earth, but God provides protection and ultimate victory for His people. The imagery of the woman being carried away on eagle's wings into the wilderness signifies God's ongoing care for His people during times of trial and tribulation.

---

## Chapter 13: The Beast from the Sea and the Beast from the Earth

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** And I saw a beast rising out of the sea, with ten horns and seven heads, with ten diadems on its horns and blasphemous names on its heads.
- 2** And the beast that I saw was like a leopard; its feet were like a bear's, and its mouth was like a lion's mouth. And to it the dragon gave his power and his throne and great authority.
- 3** One of its heads seemed to have a mortal wound, but its mortal wound was healed, and the whole earth marveled as they followed the beast.
- 4** And they worshiped the dragon, for he had given his authority to the beast, and they worshiped the beast, saying, "Who is like the beast, and who can fight against it?"
- 5** And the beast was given a mouth uttering haughty and blasphemous words, and it was allowed to exercise authority for forty-two months.
- 6** It opened its mouth to utter blasphemies against God, blaspheming His name and His dwelling, that is, those who dwell in heaven.
- 7** Also it was allowed to make war on the saints and to conquer them. And authority was given it over every tribe and people and language and nation,
- 8** and all who dwell on earth will worship it, everyone whose name has not been written before the foundation of the world in the book of life of the Lamb who was slain.
- 9** If anyone has an ear, let him hear:
- 10** If anyone is to be taken captive, to captivity he goes; if anyone is to be slain with the sword, with the sword must he be slain. Here is a call for the endurance and faith of the saints.
- 11** Then I saw another beast rising out of the earth. It had two horns like a lamb, and it spoke like a dragon.
- 12** It exercises all the authority of the first beast in its presence, and makes the earth and its inhabitants worship the first beast, whose mortal wound was healed.
- 13** It performs great signs, even making fire come down from heaven to earth in front of people,
- 14** and by the signs that it is allowed to work in the presence of the beast it deceives those who dwell on earth, telling them to make an image for the beast that was wounded by the sword and yet lived.
- 15** And it was allowed to give breath to the image of the beast, so that the image of the beast might even speak and might cause those who would not worship the image of the beast to be slain.
- 16** Also it causes all, both small and great, both rich and poor, both free and slave, to be marked on the right hand or the forehead,

**17** so that no one can buy or sell unless he has the mark, that is, the name of the beast or the number of its name.

**18** This calls for wisdom: let the one who has understanding calculate the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is 666.

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The Beast from the Sea (verses 1-4):**

- The **beast rising out of the sea** represents a **political or governmental system**, empowered by Satan (the dragon). The sea, in biblical symbolism, often represents chaos, the masses of people, or the Gentile nations (Isaiah 57:20; Daniel 7:3).
- The **seven heads** and **ten horns** reflect its extensive power and dominion. The **ten horns** (symbols of authority and power) are adorned with crowns, indicating the beast's rule over the nations. The **blasphemous names** on its heads signify its opposition to God.
- The description of the beast **like a leopard, bear, and lion** mirrors the beasts in Daniel 7, which represent successive empires (Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome). This beast embodies the characteristics of those empires: speed (leopard), strength (bear), and ferocity (lion).
- **The mortal wound that was healed** suggests a revival of a corrupt system that was seemingly defeated but re-emerges, prompting worldwide admiration and allegiance.

- **Worship of the Dragon and Beast (verses 4-8):**

- The worship of the dragon (Satan) indicates that people are, whether knowingly or unknowingly, venerating evil through their allegiance to this political system. The question, "Who is like the beast?" echoes the awe and submission of the world to this power.
- The beast **blasphemes against God** and makes **war on the saints**, symbolizing persecution against the Church. The 42 months (or 1,260 days, 3.5 years) refers to the time of tribulation and persecution, which we've seen repeated in Revelation as a symbol of incomplete or limited judgment.

- **The Beast from the Earth (verses 11-15):**

- The **second beast** rises from the earth, which symbolically can represent a more stable, religious, or false prophetic system (compared to the chaotic sea). This beast resembles a **lamb** (a symbol of religious or false religious authority), but **speaks like a dragon**, revealing its deceptive nature.
- This second beast is often identified as the **false prophet** (Revelation 19:20), one who deceives the world into worshiping the first beast. The **signs and wonders**, such as

calling fire down from heaven, mirror the miracles of biblical prophets like Elijah (1 Kings 18:38), but here they are used to deceive the people into worshiping the image of the beast.

- **The Image of the Beast (verses 14-15):**

- The **image of the beast** refers to a representation of the beast's system, likely symbolizing an idol or a symbol of false worship. The ability of this image to "speak" and command the death of those who refuse to worship it suggests the totalitarian control of this system, where allegiance to the beast is enforced.
- The **breath** given to the image could represent a false or counterfeit spirit, animating this system of deception and idolatry.

- **The Mark of the Beast (verses 16-17):**

- The **mark on the right hand or forehead** is symbolic of loyalty and submission to the beast's system. In biblical terms, the **hand** represents action and work, while the **forehead** represents thought and ideology. Those who bear this mark are completely aligned with the values and power of the beast.
- This mark, which restricts commerce (buying and selling), represents how this corrupt system will control people's lives and livelihoods, forcing them to conform or be cut off from economic activity. The **number of the beast** is described as **666**, often interpreted as the number of **man**, indicating incompleteness or imperfection (falling short of 777, the number of divine completeness).

- **The Number of the Beast (verse 18):**

- The **number 666** has been the subject of much debate. Symbolically, **6** is the number of man (created on the sixth day), and a repetition of three sixes indicates man's ultimate imperfection or rebellion against God.
  - Another interpretation links the number **666** to **gematria**, an ancient method of assigning numerical values to letters, and is often connected to Nero Caesar in the context of the Roman Empire. Nero, seen as an archetype of the antichrist figure, was associated with tyranny and persecution of Christians.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 13

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 13:

| Term                 | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)                   | Biblical References                  |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beast from the Sea   | Political System, Worldly Empire, False Power         | Revelation 13:1, Daniel 7:3          |
| Beast from the Earth | Religious Deception, False Prophet                    | Revelation 13:11, Revelation 19:20   |
| Mark of the Beast    | Loyalty to the Beast, Economic Control, False Worship | Revelation 13:16-17, Deuteronomy 6:8 |
| 666                  | Number of Man, Imperfection, Rebellion                | Revelation 13:18, Genesis 1:26       |
| Mortal Wound Healed  | Revived Empire, Resurrection of Evil                  | Revelation 13:3, Daniel 7:24         |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 13:

| Number                             | Symbolic Meaning                                             | Explanation                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                  | Completeness, divine perfection (counterfeited by the beast) | Seven heads of the beast indicate a false or complete worldly authority.                                             |
| 10                                 | Human government, power, and authority                       | Ten horns represent political and military power, echoing Daniel 7's descriptions of earthly empires.                |
| 42 months / 1,260 days / 3.5 years | Time of persecution and limited reign of evil                | Period during which the beast is allowed to make war on the saints.                                                  |
| 666                                | Imperfection, rebellion against God, human failure           | Number of the beast represents humanity's complete imperfection, emphasizing opposition to God's completeness (777). |

---

## Conclusion for Chapter 13

**Revelation Chapter 13** delves into the manifestation of **Satan's system** through two **beasts**. The **first beast** emerges from the **sea**, symbolizing chaotic political powers and corrupt empires. This beast receives authority directly from the **dragon (Satan)**, exemplifying how worldly systems often oppose God and seek to dominate His people.

The **second beast** arises from the **earth** and represents religious deception. This figure is commonly referred to as the **false prophet** and works to consolidate power by enforcing worship of the first beast. It performs deceptive signs and wonders, mirroring the true miracles of God's prophets to lead the world into idolatry.

The **mark of the beast**—whether literal or symbolic—serves as an expression of allegiance to this corrupt system, where spiritual, ideological, and economic submission is demanded. Those who refuse this mark face social and economic exclusion, highlighting the totalitarian nature of this false world order.

Ultimately, the **number 666**, often interpreted as the number of man (6 being the number associated with humanity in the Bible), signifies **complete human failure** and **imperfection**, in contrast to God's divine completeness (7).

---

## Chapter 14: The Lamb and the 144,000, Three Angels, and the Harvest of the Earth

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** Then I looked, and behold, on Mount Zion stood the Lamb, and with Him 144,000 who had His name and His Father's name written on their foreheads.

**2** And I heard a voice from heaven like the roar of many waters and like the sound of loud thunder. The voice I heard was like the sound of harpists playing on their harps,

**3** and they were singing a new song before the throne and before the four living creatures and before the elders. No one could learn that song except the 144,000 who had been redeemed from the earth.

**4** It is these who have not defiled themselves with women, for they are virgins. It is these who follow the Lamb wherever He goes. These have been redeemed from mankind as firstfruits for God and the Lamb,

**5** and in their mouth no lie was found, for they are blameless.

**6** Then I saw another angel flying directly overhead, with an eternal gospel to proclaim to those who dwell on earth, to every nation and tribe and language and people.

**7** And he said with a loud voice, "Fear God and give Him glory, because the hour of His judgment has come, and worship Him who made heaven and earth, the sea and the springs of water."

**8** Another angel, a second, followed, saying, "Fallen, fallen is Babylon the great, she who made all nations drink the wine of the passion of her sexual immorality."

**9** And another angel, a third, followed them, saying with a loud voice, "If anyone worships the beast and its image and receives a mark on his forehead or on his hand,

**10** he also will drink the wine of God's wrath, poured full strength into the cup of His anger, and he will be tormented with fire and sulfur in the presence of the holy angels and in the presence of the Lamb.

**11** And the smoke of their torment goes up forever and ever, and they have no rest, day or night, these worshipers of the beast and its image, and whoever receives the mark of its name."

**12** Here is a call for the endurance of the saints, those who keep the commandments of God and their faith in Jesus.

**13** And I heard a voice from heaven saying, "Write this: Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from now on." "Blessed indeed," says the Spirit, "that they may rest from their labors, for their deeds follow them!"

**14** Then I looked, and behold, a white cloud, and seated on the cloud one like a son of man, with a golden crown on His head, and a sharp sickle in His hand.

**15** And another angel came out of the temple, calling with a loud voice to Him who sat on the cloud, "Put in Your sickle, and reap, for the hour to reap has come, for the harvest of the earth is fully ripe."

**16** So He who sat on the cloud swung His sickle across the earth, and the earth was reaped.

**17** Then another angel came out of the temple in heaven, and he too had a sharp sickle.

**18** And another angel came out from the altar, the angel who has authority over the fire, and he called with a loud voice to the one who had the sharp sickle, "Put in your sickle and gather the clusters from the vine of the earth, for its grapes are ripe."

**19** So the angel swung his sickle across the earth and gathered the grape harvest of the earth and threw it into the great winepress of the wrath of God.

**20** And the winepress was trodden outside the city, and blood flowed from the winepress, as high as a horse's bridle, for 1,600 stadia.

---

#### Explanation:

---

- **The Lamb and the 144,000 (verses 1-5):**

- The **Lamb** standing on **Mount Zion** represents **Jesus Christ** in His position of authority and victory. The **144,000** are a symbolic number of those who are redeemed and sealed by God. The number **144,000** signifies completeness, as it is derived from 12 (the tribes of Israel) multiplied by itself and by 1,000, emphasizing a large and complete group of God's people.
- **Cross-reference:** Revelation 7:4, where the 144,000 are sealed, and **Mount Zion** often represents the heavenly Jerusalem (Hebrews 12:22).
- The **mark on their foreheads** symbolizes their allegiance to God, in contrast to those who receive the **mark of the beast**. The **new song** they sing is a song of redemption, unique to those who have been saved by Christ.
- Their **virginity** and blamelessness signify spiritual purity, not necessarily physical celibacy. This represents their faithfulness to God, not being spiritually "defiled" by idolatry or false worship (often represented as fornication in biblical imagery).

- **The First Angel and the Eternal Gospel (verses 6-7):**

- The **first angel** proclaims an **eternal gospel**—a message of salvation and judgment. This angelic message goes out to every tribe and nation, signifying that all are called to worship the **Creator of heaven and earth**.
- The phrase "**the hour of His judgment has come**" indicates the imminence of God's final judgment on the earth, urging people to turn to God before it is too late.

- **The Fall of Babylon (verse 8):**
  - The **second angel** announces the fall of **Babylon the Great**, a symbol of a corrupt, oppressive system that is often associated with materialism, idolatry, and rebellion against God. **Babylon** represents worldly powers that lead nations into **immorality and idolatry**.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 21:9 and Jeremiah 51:8, where Babylon's fall is foretold in the Old Testament. Babylon becomes the archetype of all ungodly systems that oppose God.
- **The Judgment of Those Who Worship the Beast (verses 9-11):**
  - The **third angel** warns of the severe consequences for those who align themselves with the **beast** and its **image**. Those who receive the **mark** of the beast, whether symbolic or literal, signify total allegiance to the beast's corrupt system.
  - They will **drink the wine of God's wrath**—a reference to complete judgment and destruction. The imagery of **fire and sulfur** and the **eternal torment** represents the severity of God's final judgment on those who oppose Him.
- **The Call for Endurance (verse 12):**
  - This verse serves as a reminder to the **saints** (believers) to remain faithful despite persecution and the rise of evil. The **endurance** of the saints involves **keeping God's commandments** and maintaining their faith in Christ amidst the trials brought by the beast's system.
- **Blessing of the Faithful (verse 13):**
  - The **voice from heaven** declares a blessing upon those who **die in the Lord** during this time of persecution. Their **deeds** follow them, indicating that their faithfulness and works will be rewarded in the eternal kingdom.
  - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 116:15 declares that the death of God's saints is precious in His sight, aligning with this message of hope and reward for the faithful.
- **The Harvest of the Earth (verses 14-16):**
  - **Jesus Christ** (the **Son of Man**) is seen with a **sharp sickle**, a tool of harvest, symbolizing the gathering of God's people at the end of time. The **white cloud** represents Christ's return in glory, and the **harvest** refers to the final ingathering of believers (Matthew 13:39).
  - This is the **harvest of the righteous**, those who have faithfully endured the tribulation and remained true to God.
- **The Grapes of Wrath (verses 17-20):**
  - The **second harvest** involves the **grape harvest**, symbolizing the gathering of the wicked for judgment. The **winepress of God's wrath** is a vivid metaphor for the crushing

judgment that will come upon the ungodly. The **blood flowing as high as a horse's bridle** for **1,600 stadia** (approximately 184 miles) represents the vast extent of this judgment.

- **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 63:3 speaks of God treading the winepress in judgment, which is echoed here as a symbol of divine retribution.

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 14

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 14:

| Term                     | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)                     | Biblical References                  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 144,000                  | Complete Church, Redeemed Saints                        | Revelation 7:4, Revelation 14:1      |
| Mount Zion               | Heavenly Jerusalem, Kingdom of God                      | Hebrews 12:22, Revelation 14:1       |
| New Song                 | Song of Redemption, Victory Over Evil                   | Psalms 96:1, Revelation 14:3         |
| Babylon                  | Worldly System, Corruption, False Worship               | Isaiah 21:9, Jeremiah 51:8           |
| Mark of the Beast        | Allegiance to the Beast, False Worship                  | Revelation 13:16-17, Revelation 14:9 |
| Winepress of God's Wrath | Final Judgment, Divine Retribution                      | Isaiah 63:3, Revelation 14:19        |
| Sickle                   | Tool of Judgment, Gathering of the Righteous and Wicked | Matthew 13:39, Revelation 14:14-16   |
| 1,600 Stadia             | Great Distance, Complete Judgment                       | Revelation 14:20, Isaiah 63:3        |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 14:

| Number                 | Symbolic Meaning                      | Explanation                                                                          |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 144,000                | Completeness of God's People          | Represents the full number of the redeemed, chosen by God.                           |
| 3                      | Divinity, Completeness (Triune God)   | The three angels symbolize the final message of judgment and salvation.              |
| 1,260 days / 42 months | Period of Tribulation and Persecution | Symbolizes a time of intense trial before the final judgment.                        |
| 7                      | Completeness, Divine Perfection       | The seven churches, seals, trumpets, and bowls represent the fullness of God's plan. |
| 1,600 Stadia           | Vastness of Judgment                  | Represents the completeness and thoroughness of God's judgment.                      |

## Conclusion for Chapter 14

**Revelation Chapter 14** is rich in prophetic imagery, dividing humanity into two distinct groups: those who are sealed by God (symbolized by the **144,000**), and those who follow the **beast** and face God's judgment. The chapter reinforces the ultimate sovereignty of Christ, represented by the **Lamb** standing on **Mount Zion** with His redeemed, and emphasizes the coming judgment on the corrupt world system, symbolized by **Babylon**.

The **three angels** deliver crucial messages, warning of judgment, the fall of Babylon, and the fate of those who worship the beast. These messages highlight the urgency of repentance and faith in God, as well as the need for perseverance among the saints.

The chapter culminates with two harvests: the first, a gathering of the righteous by the **Son of Man**, and the second, a harvest of the wicked, who face the **winepress of God's wrath**. These powerful images of divine justice reinforce the overarching theme of Revelation: God's final victory over evil, and the eternal reward for His faithful people.

---

## Chapter 15: The Seven Angels and the Last Plagues

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then I saw another sign in heaven, great and marvelous: seven angels with seven plagues, which are the last, for with them the wrath of God is finished.
- 2** And I saw what appeared to be a sea of glass mingled with fire—and also those who had conquered the beast and its image and the number of its name, standing beside the sea of glass with harps of God in their hands.
- 3** And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, "Great and amazing are Your deeds, O Lord God the Almighty! Just and true are Your ways, O King of the nations!
- 4** Who will not fear, O Lord, and glorify Your name? For You alone are holy. All nations will come and worship You, for Your righteous acts have been revealed."
- 5** After this I looked, and the sanctuary of the tent of witness in heaven was opened,
- 6** and out of the sanctuary came the seven angels with the seven plagues, clothed in pure, bright linen, with golden sashes around their chests.
- 7** And one of the four living creatures gave to the seven angels seven golden bowls full of the wrath of God, who lives forever and ever,
- 8** and the sanctuary was filled with smoke from the glory of God and from His power, and no one could enter the sanctuary until the seven plagues of the seven angels were finished.
- 

### Explanation:

---

- **The Seven Angels and the Seven Last Plagues (verse 1):**
  - The **seven angels** represent divine messengers entrusted with delivering the final judgments. These **seven plagues** are described as **the last** because with them, the **wrath of God is finished**, symbolizing the completion of His judgment against sin and rebellion.
  - The term "plagues" recalls the judgments God brought upon Egypt in the Exodus narrative, emphasizing the total and inescapable nature of divine judgment.
  - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 7-12, where God sent plagues upon Egypt to deliver His people and demonstrate His power over false gods and oppressive systems.

- **The Sea of Glass Mingled with Fire (verse 2):**
  - The **sea of glass** is often associated with God's holiness and transcendence, mentioned earlier in Revelation 4:6. The addition of **fire** here symbolizes judgment and purification. It represents a place of victory, where those who have **conquered the beast** and its image stand in triumph.
  - The **harps of God** in their hands symbolize praise and worship, as they sing in celebration of God's deliverance and judgment.
  - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 14:22-29, where the Red Sea is divided for Israel's salvation, and the enemies of God (the Egyptians) are judged, paralleling this scene of victory over the beast.
- **The Song of Moses and the Song of the Lamb (verses 3-4):**
  - The **Song of Moses** and the **Song of the Lamb** highlight two aspects of God's deliverance: the former recalls God's faithfulness in delivering Israel from Egypt, while the latter speaks of the ultimate deliverance brought through Jesus Christ, the Lamb. Together, these songs encapsulate the faithfulness of God throughout history in rescuing His people.
  - **Great and amazing are Your deeds:** This part of the song declares the might and justice of God's actions. The reference to God as **King of the nations** emphasizes His sovereign authority over all creation, while the phrase **all nations will come and worship You** looks forward to the eschatological fulfillment of God's kingdom.
  - **Cross-reference:** Deuteronomy 32 (The Song of Moses), Exodus 15 (Moses' song after the Red Sea crossing), and Philippians 2:10-11 (where every knee will bow to Christ).
- **The Opening of the Heavenly Sanctuary (verses 5-6):**
  - The **sanctuary of the tent of witness** in heaven is opened, symbolizing the presence of God and the unveiling of His ultimate plan for judgment. The **tent of witness** is reminiscent of the **tabernacle** in the Old Testament, where God dwelled among His people, now representing the heavenly reality of God's presence.
  - The **seven angels** are described as being clothed in **pure, bright linen**, symbolizing holiness and righteousness, while the **golden sashes** around their chests emphasize their role as priests in carrying out God's judgments.
  - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 25-40, where the construction and use of the tabernacle symbolize God's dwelling among His people. This scene in Revelation parallels that as the angels prepare to pour out God's final judgments.

- **The Seven Golden Bowls (verse 7):**
    - **One of the four living creatures** (representing all creation) gives the seven angels **seven golden bowls** filled with the **wrath of God**. The **bowls** symbolize God's righteous judgments that are about to be poured out on the earth. The use of **golden bowls** indicates that this is not only a judgment but a **holy and divine act**.
    - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 5:8, where the golden bowls are associated with the prayers of the saints. Here, the bowls are filled with wrath, signifying that the time for judgment has arrived.
  - **The Smoke from the Glory of God (verse 8):**
    - The **sanctuary filled with smoke** represents God's glory and power, much like the **cloud of smoke** that filled the tabernacle and temple when God's presence manifested in the Old Testament (Exodus 40:34-35, 1 Kings 8:10-11). The fact that **no one could enter the sanctuary** indicates the finality and seriousness of these judgments—there is no intercession or delay at this point.
    - **Cross-reference:** Exodus 40:34-35, where the glory of the Lord fills the tabernacle so that Moses cannot enter, symbolizing the overwhelming majesty of God's presence.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 15

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 15:

| Term                        | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)      | Biblical References                |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Seven Angels                | Messengers of God, Judgment Bearers      | Revelation 15:1, Revelation 8:2    |
| Seven Plagues               | Final Judgments, Divine Wrath            | Exodus 7-12, Revelation 15:1       |
| Sea of Glass                | Holiness, Purity, Victory Over Evil      | Revelation 4:6, Exodus 14:22       |
| Song of Moses               | Deliverance, Victory, God's Faithfulness | Exodus 15:1-18, Deuteronomy 32     |
| Song of the Lamb            | Redemption Through Christ, New Covenant  | Revelation 5:9-10, Revelation 15:3 |
| Sanctuary                   | God's Dwelling, Heavenly Tabernacle      | Exodus 25-40, Revelation 15:5      |
| Golden Bowls                | Righteous Judgments, Divine Retribution  | Revelation 5:8, Revelation 15:7    |
| Smoke from the Glory of God | Presence of God, Divine Majesty          | Exodus 40:34-35, Revelation 15:8   |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 15:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                    | Explanation                                                                                          |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, Divine Perfection     | Seven angels, seven plagues, seven bowls signify the completeness of God's judgment.                 |
| 4      | Creation, Universality              | The four living creatures represent all of creation, participating in the outpouring of God's wrath. |
| 3      | Divinity, Completeness (Triune God) | The song of praise references God's nature as Almighty, just, and holy.                              |

## Conclusion for Chapter 15

**Revelation Chapter 15** marks the final stage in God's judgment process before the outpouring of the **seven bowls of wrath**. It serves as a prelude to the culmination of God's wrath upon the earth, focusing on the **completion of His righteous judgments**. The **seven angels** are prepared to carry out these final plagues, signaling the end of God's patience with a rebellious world.

The vision of the **sea of glass mingled with fire** emphasizes the triumph of those who have remained faithful to God, standing victorious over the beast and the world's corrupt systems. Their song, combining the **Song of Moses** and the **Song of the Lamb**, links the deliverance of Israel with the ultimate deliverance of God's victorious people from every nation, proclaiming God's righteousness and truth.

The **seven angels** dressed in **pure linen** and equipped with **golden sashes** represent the holiness and righteousness of the judgments they are about to carry out. The **seven golden bowls** of wrath emphasize the finality of God's retribution against the sinful systems of the world, culminating in the final phase of judgment.

The chapter underscores the **completeness** of God's plan and highlights how His people triumph through faith. As we move to Chapter 16, we will see the execution of the **seven bowls of wrath**, marking the last stage of God's judgment on the rebellious world system.

---

## Chapter 16: The Seven Bowls of God's Wrath

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** Then I heard a loud voice from the temple telling the seven messengers, "Go and pour out on the earth the seven bowls of the wrath of God."

**2** So the first went and poured out his bowl on the earth, and harmful and painful sores came upon the people who bore the mark of the beast and worshiped its image.

**3** The second poured out his bowl into the sea, and it became like the blood of a corpse, and every living thing died that was in the sea.

**4** The third poured out his bowl into the rivers and the springs of water, and they became blood.

**5** And I heard the messenger of the waters say, "Just are You, O Holy One, who is and who was, for You brought these judgments.

**6** For they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and You have given them blood to drink. It is what they deserve!"

**7** And I heard the altar saying, "Yes, Lord God the Almighty, true and just are Your judgments!"

**8** The fourth poured out his bowl on the sun, and it was allowed to scorch people with fire.

**9** They were scorched by the fierce heat, and they cursed the name of God who had power over these plagues. They did not repent and give Him glory.

**10** The fifth poured out his bowl on the throne of the beast, and its kingdom was plunged into darkness. People gnawed their tongues in anguish

**11** and cursed the God of heaven for their pain and sores. They did not repent of their deeds.

**12** The sixth poured out his bowl on the great river Euphrates, and its water was dried up, to prepare the way for the kings from the east.

**13** And I saw, coming out of the mouth of the dragon and out of the mouth of the beast and out of the mouth of the false prophet, three unclean spirits like frogs.

**14** For they are demonic spirits, performing signs, who go abroad to the kings of the whole world, to assemble them for battle on the great day of God the Almighty.

**15** ("Behold, I am coming like a thief! Blessed is the one who stays awake, keeping his garments on, that he may not go about naked and be seen exposed!")

**16** And they assembled them at the place that in Hebrew is called Armageddon.

**17** The seventh poured out his bowl into the air, and a loud voice came out of the temple, from the throne, saying, "It is done!"

**18** And there were flashes of lightning, rumblings, peals of thunder, and a great earthquake such as there had never been since man was on the earth, so great was that earthquake.

**19** The great city was split into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell, and God remembered Babylon the great, to make her drain the cup of the wine of the fury of His wrath.

**20** And every island fled away, and no mountains were to be found.

**21** And great hailstones, about one hundred pounds each, fell from heaven on people, and they cursed God for the plague of the hail, because the plague was so severe.

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The Seven Bowls of Wrath (verse 1):**

- The **seven messengers** are instructed to pour out **God's wrath** on the earth. This scene builds on the previous chapter's introduction to the bowls as a symbol of **final judgment**. Each bowl represents a specific plague that will affect various aspects of the world, demonstrating God's judgment upon those who align themselves with the **beast** (the corrupt worldly system).
- **Cross-reference:** The seven bowls are reminiscent of the **seven trumpets** and the **plagues of Egypt** (Exodus 7-12), where God judged the oppressors and vindicated His people.

- **The First Bowl – Sores on the Earth (verse 2):**

- The first bowl brings **harmful and painful sores** upon those who have received the **mark of the beast** and worshiped its image. This highlights the consequences of aligning with the false system of power (the beast).
- **Cross-reference:** Similar to the plague of boils in Egypt (Exodus 9:9), the sores represent the physical and spiritual consequences of rebellion against God.

- **The Second Bowl – The Sea Turns to Blood (verse 3):**

- The **sea** becomes **like the blood of a corpse**, killing every living thing in it. This represents a judgment against the **world's systems** that have been corrupted by sin and greed, particularly through commerce and trade, which the sea often symbolizes in biblical imagery.
- **Cross-reference:** The plague of blood in Egypt (Exodus 7:17-21) similarly highlights how God's judgment disrupts the natural world.

- **The Third Bowl – Rivers Turn to Blood (verses 4-7):**
  - The **third bowl** affects the **rivers and springs of water**, turning them to blood. This again echoes the **plague of blood** in Egypt and highlights how those who have shed the **blood of saints and prophets** will now face God's retributive justice.
  - The **messenger of the waters** declares the **righteousness of God's judgment**, affirming that these judgments are just and deserved.
  - **Cross-reference:** Isaiah 49:26, where God promises to make the oppressors of His people drink their own blood.
- **The Fourth Bowl – The Sun Scorches People with Fire (verses 8-9):**
  - The **sun** is allowed to scorch people with intense heat, representing the **judgment of God** upon those who continue to refuse repentance. Instead of repenting, they curse God, demonstrating their hardened hearts.
  - **Cross-reference:** Malachi 4:1 describes a day of burning judgment, which echoes this imagery of the sun scorching the earth.
- **The Fifth Bowl – Darkness on the Beast's Kingdom (verses 10-11):**
  - The **fifth bowl** is poured on the **throne of the beast**, plunging its kingdom into **darkness**. This represents the judgment on the **worldly system** (the beast), revealing the futility and falsehood of its promises.
  - The people's **anguish** and refusal to repent despite their suffering further highlight the spiritual blindness of those aligned with the beast.
  - **Cross-reference:** The ninth plague in Egypt was a plague of darkness (Exodus 10:21-23), symbolizing both literal and spiritual darkness.
- **The Sixth Bowl – The Drying of the Euphrates (verses 12-16):**
  - The **drying of the Euphrates** prepares the way for the **kings from the east**, signaling an impending war. This paves the way for the **battle of Armageddon**, the final confrontation between the forces of evil and God's righteous judgment.
  - **Three unclean spirits** come out of the **dragon, beast, and false prophet**. These demonic entities perform signs to deceive the nations and lead them to war against God. The **frog-like spirits** recall the **plague of frogs** in Egypt, symbolizing deception and uncleanness.
  - **Armageddon** (or **Har-Magedon**) refers to a symbolic location where the final battle will take place, likely referring to **Mount Megiddo**, a place of historical battles in Israel.
  - **Cross-reference:** Zechariah 14:2-3 and Ezekiel 38-39 describe the final battles against the forces of evil.

- **The Seventh Bowl – It Is Done! (verses 17-21):**
    - The **seventh bowl** is poured into the **air**, and a loud voice from the temple declares, "**It is done!**" signaling the completion of God's judgment. This phrase mirrors Christ's declaration on the cross, "**It is finished!**", indicating the finality of His victory over sin and death.
    - The subsequent **earthquake** and **hailstones** (weighing around 100 pounds) represent the **cataclysmic judgment** that shakes the foundations of the world. The **great city** (often identified as Babylon) is split into three parts, symbolizing its destruction, and **God remembers Babylon** to pour out His wrath.
    - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 13:13 speaks of God's wrath coming with hailstones, and Zechariah 14:4 describes the splitting of the Mount of Olives, which may be symbolically tied to this great earthquake.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 16

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 16:

| Term                    | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)                 | Biblical References                  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Messengers              | Angels, Divine Agents, Carriers of Judgment         | Revelation 16:1, Matthew 13:41       |
| Beast                   | System of Corruption, Worldly Power                 | Revelation 13:1-8, Daniel 7:7        |
| Mark of the Beast       | Allegiance to the Beast, False Worship              | Revelation 13:16-17, Revelation 16:2 |
| Blood                   | Divine Judgment, Consequence of Sin                 | Exodus 7:20-21, Revelation 16:3-6    |
| Sun Scorching with Fire | Judgment, God's Wrath, Spiritual Blindness          | Malachi 4:1, Revelation 16:8-9       |
| Darkness                | Spiritual Blindness, Judgment on the Beast's System | Exodus 10:21-23, Revelation 16:10    |
| Unclean Spirits         | Deceptive Forces, Demonic Entities                  | Revelation 16:13-14, Exodus 8:1-15   |
| Armageddon              | Final Battle, Confrontation of Good and Evil        | Revelation 16:16, Ezekiel 38-39      |
| Babylon                 | Corrupt World System, False Worship                 | Revelation 14:8, Revelation 16:19    |
| Hailstones              | God's Judgment, Divine Retribution                  | Ezekiel 13:13, Exodus 9:22-25        |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 16:

| Number                 | Symbolic Meaning                | Explanation                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                      | Completeness, Divine Perfection | Seven bowls, seven plagues, and seven messengers symbolize the fullness of God's final judgment.              |
| 3                      | Divinity, Completion            | Three unclean spirits symbolize the counterfeit and deceptive nature of the dragon, beast, and false prophet. |
| 100                    | Complete Judgment               | The 100-pound hailstones represent the overwhelming and finality of God's judgment.                           |
| 42 months / 1,260 days | Limited period of persecution   | Symbolic of the duration of judgment and suffering for those aligned with the beast.                          |

## Conclusion for Chapter 16

**Revelation Chapter 16** marks the final outpouring of **God's wrath** through the **seven bowls of judgment**, each carrying significant consequences for the world and those who have aligned with the **beast's corrupt system**. The plagues intensify as God's judgments affect every aspect of life—land, sea, rivers, the sun, and even the air.

The **first five bowls** mirror the **plagues of Egypt**, demonstrating how rebellion against God results in severe and deserved judgment. The **sixth bowl** prepares for the final confrontation at **Armageddon**, where the **unclean spirits** from the **dragon, beast, and false prophet** gather the forces of evil for their ultimate defeat. The **seventh bowl**, with its **earthquake** and **hailstones**, represents the final and complete destruction of the **Babylonian system**—the corrupted, idolatrous world system.

The chapter emphasizes that while God's judgments are devastating, they are **just and righteous**. Despite these severe judgments, those aligned with the beast continue to **curse God** and refuse to repent, showcasing the **hardness of their hearts**.

The imagery of **darkness, fire, blood, and hail** reflects the overwhelming nature of divine wrath, while the **proclamation "It is done!"** mirrors the **finality** of God's triumph over evil, echoing Christ's victory on the cross.

---

## Chapter 17: The Woman and the Beast

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then one of the seven messengers who had the seven bowls came and said to me, "Come, I will show you the judgment of the great prostitute who is seated on many waters,
- 2** with whom the kings of the earth have committed sexual immorality, and with the wine of whose sexual immorality the dwellers on earth have become drunk."
- 3** And he carried me away in the Spirit into a wilderness, and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet beast that was full of blasphemous names, and it had seven heads and ten horns.
- 4** The woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet, and adorned with gold and jewels and pearls, holding in her hand a golden cup full of abominations and the impurities of her sexual immorality.
- 5** And on her forehead was written a name of mystery: "Babylon the great, mother of prostitutes and of earth's abominations."
- 6** And I saw the woman, drunk with the blood of the saints, the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. When I saw her, I marveled greatly.
- 7** But the messenger said to me, "Why do you marvel? I will tell you the mystery of the woman, and of the beast with seven heads and ten horns that carries her.
- 8** The beast that you saw was, and is not, and is about to rise from the bottomless pit and go to destruction. And the dwellers on earth whose names have not been written in the book of life from the foundation of the world will marvel to see the beast, because it was and is not and is to come.
- 9** This calls for a mind with wisdom: the seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman is seated;
- 10** they are also seven kings, five of whom have fallen, one is, the other has not yet come, and when he does come he must remain only a little while.
- 11** As for the beast that was and is not, it is an eighth but it belongs to the seven, and it goes to destruction.
- 12** And the ten horns that you saw are ten kings who have not yet received royal power, but they are to receive authority as kings for one hour, together with the beast.
- 13** These are of one mind, and they hand over their power and authority to the beast.
- 14** They will make war on the Lamb, and the Lamb will conquer them, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings, and those with Him are called and chosen and faithful."
- 15** And the messenger said to me, "The waters that you saw, where the prostitute is seated, are peoples and multitudes and nations and languages.

**16** And the ten horns that you saw, they and the beast will hate the prostitute. They will make her desolate and naked, and devour her flesh and burn her up with fire,

**17** for God has put it into their hearts to carry out His purpose by being of one mind and handing over their royal power to the beast, until the words of God are fulfilled.

**18** And the woman that you saw is the great city that has dominion over the kings of the earth."

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The Great Prostitute (verses 1-2):**

- The **great prostitute** is seated on **many waters**, which the text later defines as **peoples, multitudes, nations, and languages** (verse 15). This symbolizes the pervasive influence of this corrupt system over the entire world. The **sexual immorality** represents idolatry, false worship, and political corruption, where the rulers of the earth align themselves with the **Babylonian system**.
- **Cross-reference:** The symbolism of **prostitution** or **harlotry** in the Bible often refers to **spiritual unfaithfulness** and **idolatry** (e.g., Hosea 1-3, Jeremiah 3:6-10).

- **The Woman on the Scarlet Beast (verses 3-4):**

- The woman is seated on a **scarlet beast**, which represents the **political and religious system** that carries her. The beast is adorned with **blasphemous names**, symbolizing its opposition to God's authority.
- The **seven heads** and **ten horns** connect this beast with the **beast from the sea** in **Revelation 13**. This beast is a **system** (rather than a gendered entity) that dominates and corrupts the nations.
- The woman is dressed in **purple and scarlet**—colors of wealth, royalty, and immorality. Her **golden cup**, filled with **abominations**, further illustrates the **spiritual impurity** and **deceptive allure** of this system.

- **Babylon the Great, the Mother of Prostitutes (verse 5):**

- The inscription on her forehead, "**Babylon the Great**", indicates her identity as the **archetype of all corrupt systems**, rooted in **self-exaltation** and **rebellion against God**. Babylon represents the ultimate symbol of **human pride and idolatry**, beginning with the **Tower of Babel** (Genesis 11).
- **Cross-reference:** The name "Babylon" recurs throughout the Bible as a symbol of worldly power opposed to God's kingdom (Isaiah 47:1, Jeremiah 50:1-3).

- **Drunk with the Blood of the Saints (verse 6):**
  - The woman is described as being **drunk with the blood of the saints**—a direct reference to the **persecution of God's people**. This indicates that the **Babylonian system** is responsible for the death of **martyrs** and those who stand for the truth of God's Word.
  - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 18:24, which describes Babylon as being guilty of the blood of the prophets and saints.
- **The Beast: Was, Is Not, and Is to Come (verses 7-8):**
  - The **beast** is described as "**was, is not, and is to come**", reflecting the cyclical nature of corrupt systems that seem to vanish but re-emerge throughout history. This beast arises from the **abyss (abussos)**, representing a system that lacks the deep things of God (as we discussed earlier, the **abyss** is a place of no knowledge).
  - Those who are **not written in the Book of Life** marvel at the beast, demonstrating their alignment with worldly power instead of God.
- **Seven Heads and Ten Horns (verses 9-12):**
  - The **seven heads** are explained as **seven mountains**, often associated with Rome, which was famously built on seven hills. However, these also represent **seven kings or kingdoms** that have ruled throughout history. Five have fallen, one is, and one is yet to come. The **eighth** represents the final revival of this corrupt system.
  - The **ten horns** symbolize **ten kings** who have not yet received power but will align themselves with the beast in the final act of rebellion against God.
  - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 7, where the **ten horns** represent future world powers that align with evil.
- **War Against the Lamb (verse 14):**
  - The **beast** and its allies make war against the **Lamb**, but they are ultimately defeated because the **Lamb** is **Lord of lords and King of kings**. The Lamb's victory is assured, and those who follow Him are the **called, chosen, and faithful**.
  - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 19:19-20, where the final battle results in the defeat of the beast and the false prophet.
- **The Fall of the Prostitute (verses 15-18):**
  - The **waters** where the prostitute sits represent the **nations and peoples** she influences. However, in a surprising twist, the **beast** and the **ten horns**—those aligned with her—will ultimately turn on her, stripping her of her power and destroying her. This reflects how evil systems ultimately devour themselves.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 16:37-41 describes a similar fate for Jerusalem when she is compared to a prostitute, illustrating how judgment will come from those she once relied on.

- **The Woman as the Great City (verse 18):**
  - The woman is identified as "**the great city**" that has dominion over the kings of the earth, most likely referring to **Rome** in its immediate context but also symbolizing the broader **Babylonian system** of worldly power, corruption, and rebellion against...God's kingdom. This city represents the **final stronghold** of corrupt systems that oppose God's rule. The destruction of this city marks the **end** of humanity's rebellion and the final victory of God's **kingdom**.

---

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 17

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 17:

| Term             | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)             | Biblical References                    |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Great Prostitute | Babylon, Corrupt System, Worldly Power          | Revelation 17:1-5, Jeremiah 50-51      |
| Scarlet Beast    | Worldly Empire, Political System, Corrupt Power | Revelation 13:1-10, Daniel 7:7         |
| Babylon          | Self, Idolatry, Rebellion Against God           | Genesis 11 (Tower of Babel), Isaiah 47 |
| Seven Heads      | Seven Kingdoms, World Powers, Seven Hills       | Revelation 17:9-10, Daniel 7:23-24     |
| Ten Horns        | Future Kings, Political Powers                  | Revelation 17:12-14, Daniel 7:24       |
| Abyss            | Place of No Knowledge, Spiritual Blindness      | Revelation 9:1-2, Revelation 11:7      |
| Blood of Saints  | Martyrdom, Persecution                          | Revelation 17:6, Revelation 18:24      |
| Waters           | Nations, Peoples, Multitudes                    | Revelation 17:15, Isaiah 17:12         |

### 2. Symbolism of Numbers Chart for Chapter 17:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                                   | Explanation                                                                                   |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Completeness, Fullness of Human Power              | The seven heads represent seven world powers that have opposed God.                           |
| 10     | Human Government, Temporary Authority              | The ten horns represent ten future rulers who will align with the beast in rebellion.         |
| 3      | Counterfeit Trinity (Dragon, Beast, False Prophet) | The dragon, beast, and false prophet symbolize the satanic counterfeit of God's divine order. |

---

## Conclusion for Chapter 17

**Revelation Chapter 17** provides a detailed and symbolic portrayal of the **worldly system** that stands in opposition to God, epitomized by **Babylon the Great**. The **woman (Babylon)** sitting on the **scarlet beast** represents the intertwined nature of **political, economic, and religious corruption**, with its roots in the **self-exaltation** symbolized by Babylon. The **beast**, which “was, is not, and is to come,” reflects the **recurring nature** of corrupt systems throughout history that seem to rise, fall, and be revived.

The **seven heads** and **ten horns** of the beast represent **world powers** and **rulers** that align with this corrupt system, but in a twist of divine justice, the **beast and its allies** will ultimately turn on Babylon, leading to her **destruction**. This reveals the **self-destructive nature of evil**, where systems built on deception, idolatry, and rebellion will eventually collapse under their own weight.

The chapter also reveals the **final judgment** on the corrupt system that has led the world astray, with the **Lamb** emerging victorious, alongside the **called, chosen, and faithful**.

---

## Chapter 18: The Fall of Babylon the Great

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** After this, I saw another messenger coming down from heaven, having great authority, and the earth was made bright with his glory.
- 2** And he called out with a mighty voice, "Fallen, fallen is Babylon the great! She has become a dwelling place for demons, a haunt for every unclean spirit, a haunt for every unclean bird, a haunt for every unclean and detestable beast.
- 3** For all nations have drunk the wine of the passion of her sexual immorality, and the kings of the earth have committed immorality with her, and the merchants of the earth have grown rich from the power of her luxurious living."
- 4** Then I heard another voice from heaven saying, "Come out of her, my people, lest you take part in her sins, lest you share in her plagues;
- 5** for her sins are heaped high as heaven, and God has remembered her iniquities.
- 6** Pay her back as she herself has paid back others, and repay her double for her deeds; mix a double portion for her in the cup she mixed.
- 7** As she glorified herself and lived in luxury, so give her a like measure of torment and mourning, since in her heart she says, 'I sit as a queen, I am no widow, and mourning I shall never see.'
- 8** For this reason her plagues will come in a single day, death and mourning and famine, and she will be burned up with fire; for mighty is the Lord God who has judged her."
- 9** And the kings of the earth, who committed sexual immorality and lived in luxury with her, will weep and wail over her when they see the smoke of her burning.
- 10** They will stand far off, in fear of her torment, and say, "Alas! Alas! You great city, you mighty city, Babylon! For in a single hour your judgment has come."
- 11** And the merchants of the earth weep and mourn for her, since no one buys their cargo anymore,
- 12** cargo of gold, silver, jewels, pearls, fine linen, purple cloth, silk, scarlet cloth, all kinds of scented wood, all kinds of articles of ivory, all kinds of articles of costly wood, bronze, iron, and marble,
- 13** cinnamon, spice, incense, myrrh, frankincense, wine, oil, fine flour, wheat, cattle and sheep, horses and chariots, and slaves, that is, human souls.
- 14** "The fruit for which your soul longed has gone from you, and all your delicacies and your splendors are lost to you, never to be found again!"
- 15** The merchants of these wares, who gained wealth from her, will stand far off, in fear of her torment, weeping and mourning aloud,

**16** "Alas, alas, for the great city that was clothed in fine linen, in purple and scarlet, adorned with gold, with jewels, and with pearls!

**17** For in a single hour all this wealth has been laid waste." And all shipmasters and seafaring men, sailors and all whose trade is on the sea, stood far off

**18** and cried out as they saw the smoke of her burning, "What city was like the great city?"

**19** And they threw dust on their heads as they wept and mourned, crying out, "Alas, alas, for the great city where all who had ships at sea grew rich by her wealth! For in a single hour she has been laid waste.

**20** Rejoice over her, O heaven, and you saints and apostles and prophets, for God has given judgment for you against her!"

**21** Then a mighty messenger took up a stone like a great millstone and threw it into the sea, saying, "So will Babylon the great city be thrown down with violence, and will be found no more;

**22** and the sound of harpists and musicians, of flute players and trumpeters, will be heard in you no more, and a craftsman of any craft will be found in you no more, and the sound of the mill will be heard in you no more,

**23** and the light of a lamp will shine in you no more, and the voice of bridegroom and bride will be heard in you no more, for your merchants were the great ones of the earth, and all nations were deceived by your sorcery.

**24** And in her was found the blood of prophets and of saints, and of all who have been slain on earth."

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The Fall of Babylon the Great (verses 1-2):**
  - The **messenger with great authority** declares the fall of **Babylon**. This declaration is a fulfillment of the judgment pronounced in **Revelation 14:8** and represents the **final collapse of the corrupt world system** that exalts itself against God.
- **Babylon as Self and Idolatry (verses 1-3):**
  - As we've previously discussed, **Babylon** represents the ultimate manifestation of **Self-exaltation** and **materialism**, rooted in the foundation of **the Tower of Babel** in Genesis 11. Babylon's system is built on **idolatry**, exploitation, and economic dominance, and her **fall** is the final collapse of all these false systems.
  - **Cross-reference:** Jeremiah 50:39, where Babylon's fall is similarly prophesied, with the city becoming desolate and inhabited by wild animals.
- **The Economic Power and Luxury of Babylon (verses 3-7):**
  - Babylon's influence over the **nations and kings** is described through the metaphor of **sexual immorality**, which symbolizes **idolatry** and **economic exploitation**. The

**merchants of the earth** grew rich from her luxurious lifestyle, but this luxury was built on greed and oppression.

- Babylon's claim of invincibility—**"I sit as a queen"**—reflects her arrogance and self-sufficiency. Her attitude of invulnerability is reminiscent of other biblical cities such as **Tyre** and **Nineveh**, which also boasted in their wealth and security (Isaiah 47:7-9, Ezekiel 28:2-9).

- **The Call to Come Out of Babylon (verses 4-5):**

- A voice from heaven calls God's people to **come out of Babylon**, echoing similar calls throughout Scripture for believers to separate themselves from the world's corrupt systems (Jeremiah 51:6, 2 Corinthians 6:17). This call emphasizes the urgency of leaving behind a system destined for destruction.
- The **sins of Babylon** are described as being **heaped high as heaven**, reminiscent of the **Tower of Babel** (Genesis 11), which was an earlier example of human arrogance and rebellion against God.

- **The Judgment of Babylon (verses 6-8):**

- Babylon is repaid **double** for her deeds. The term **double** signifies the **completeness** and **severity** of her judgment. She is judged according to her own actions, with the imagery of the **golden cup** of luxury being transformed into a cup of **wrath**.
- Her **plagues**—death, mourning, and famine—will come in **one day**, emphasizing the sudden and catastrophic nature of her fall. The judgment is inevitable and executed by **God, who is mighty** and sovereign.

- **The Lament of the Kings and Merchants (verses 9-19):**

- The **kings of the earth**, who profited from Babylon's immorality, mourn her destruction from a distance. Their lamentation reveals their deep dependence on the **Babylonian system** for wealth and power.
- The **merchants** also mourn the loss of their trade and riches, as Babylon's fall disrupts the global economy. The long list of luxurious goods—gold, silver, jewels, fine linen, and even **human souls**—highlights the **materialism** and **oppression** that characterized Babylon's economic power.
- The imagery of **ships** and **seafaring merchants** standing far off reflects the global nature of Babylon's influence and the far-reaching consequences of her fall.

- **Heaven's Rejoicing (verse 20):**

- In contrast to the mourning of the kings and merchants, **heaven rejoices** over Babylon's fall. The **saints, apostles, and prophets** rejoice because God has **vindicated them** through this judgment. This verse highlights the reversal of fortunes: while Babylon prospered by persecuting the righteous, her downfall brings justice and deliverance for God's people.

- **The Final Destruction of Babylon (verses 21-24):**
    - A mighty messenger casts a **great millstone** into the sea, symbolizing the complete destruction of **Babylon**. The **millstone** thrown into the sea signifies the finality and irreversibility of Babylon's fall—just as a stone sinks to the bottom of the sea, so too will Babylon be **lost forever**.
  - The **sounds of music, craftsmanship, and daily life** will cease in Babylon, illustrating that her once-vibrant culture and economy will be silenced completely.
  - Babylon is described as deceiving all nations through **sorcery**, likely symbolizing the system's use of manipulation and falsehoods to maintain its power.
  - Finally, Babylon is held responsible for the **blood of the prophets and saints**—those whom she persecuted. This emphasizes the ultimate justice of her downfall.
- 

### Symbolism and Connections:

1. **Babylon = Self:**
    - Babylon's foundation is rooted in **self-worship**, as shown in **Genesis 11** with the desire to make a name for oneself. This continues throughout history, culminating in the **system of Babylon**, which is ultimately a **world system of self-exaltation**.
  2. **The Millstone:**
    - The millstone cast into the sea symbolizes **irreversible destruction**. This reflects the **inevitable downfall of any system** built on falsehood, materialism, and self-glorification.
  3. **Sorcery = Deception:**
    - Babylon's **sorcery** represents the **deception** used by worldly powers to manipulate nations. This could be linked to economic systems that prioritize wealth and power over truth and righteousness, much like how **Revelation 13** depicts the **beast's deceptive power** over the nations.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 18

### Word Association Chart for Chapter 18:

| Term            | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)            | Biblical References                         |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Babylon         | Self, Idolatry, Corruption, Economic System    | Genesis 11:4, Isaiah 47:1, Revelation 17-18 |
| Millstone       | Final Judgment, Irreversible Destruction       | Revelation 18:21, Matthew 18:6              |
| Sorcery         | Deception, False Worship, Worldly Manipulation | Revelation 18:23, Isaiah 47:9               |
| Merchants       | Economic Power, Materialism                    | Revelation 18:11, Ezekiel 27:24-27          |
| Wine of Babylon | Idolatry, Spiritual Adultery                   | Revelation 14:8, Jeremiah 51:7              |
| Human Souls     | Exploitation, Slavery                          | Revelation 18:13, Ezekiel 27:13             |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 18

**Revelation Chapter 18** marks the **final and total collapse** of the **Babylonian system**, which represents the ultimate **corrupt worldly structure** of **materialism, idolatry, and self-exaltation**. The chapter reveals the **inescapable justice** of God, as the very system that glorified itself is brought down in an instant, much to the lament of those who benefited from its corruption.

Babylon's fall is a **warning** to all nations and systems that place **self-interest and greed** above **truth and righteousness**. However, it is also a source of **rejoicing** for the **saints, apostles, and prophets**, as God's judgment vindicates the **faithful** and brings an end to oppression and idolatry.

This chapter serves as a powerful reminder of the **futility of worldly systems** and the **sovereignty of God**, who will ultimately bring down all **false kingdoms** and **establish His eternal reign**.

---

## Chapter 19: The Victory of God and the Marriage Supper of the Lamb

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** After this I heard what seemed to be the loud voice of a great multitude in heaven, crying out, "Hallelujah! Salvation and glory and power belong to our God,
- 2** for His judgments are true and just; for He has judged the great prostitute who corrupted the earth with her immorality, and has avenged on her the blood of His servants."
- 3** Once more they cried out, "Hallelujah! The smoke from her goes up forever and ever."
- 4** And the twenty-four elders and the four living creatures fell down and worshiped God who was seated on the throne, saying, "Amen. Hallelujah!"
- 5** And from the throne came a voice saying, "Praise our God, all you His servants, you who fear Him, small and great."
- 6** Then I heard what seemed to be the voice of a great multitude, like the roar of many waters and like the sound of mighty peals of thunder, crying out, "Hallelujah! For the Lord our God the Almighty reigns.
- 7** Let us rejoice and exult and give Him the glory, for the marriage of the Lamb has come, and His Bride has made herself ready;
- 8** it was granted her to clothe herself with fine linen, bright and pure"—for the fine linen is the righteous deeds of the saints.
- 9** And the messenger said to me, "Write this: Blessed are those who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb." And he said to me, "These are the true words of God."
- 10** Then I fell down at his feet to worship him, but he said to me, "You must not do that! I am a fellow servant with you and your brothers who hold to the testimony of Jesus. Worship God." For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.
- 11** Then I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse! The one sitting on it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and makes war.
- 12** His eyes are like a flame of fire, and on His head are many diadems, and He has a name written that no one knows but Himself.
- 13** He is clothed in a robe dipped in blood, and the name by which He is called is The Word of God.
- 14** And the armies of heaven, arrayed in fine linen, white and pure, were following Him on white horses.
- 15** From His mouth comes a sharp sword with which to strike down the nations, and He will rule them with a rod of iron. He will tread the winepress of the fury of the wrath of God the Almighty.
- 16** On His robe and on His thigh He has a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords.

**17** Then I saw an angel standing in the sun, and with a loud voice he called to all the birds that fly directly overhead, "Come, gather for the great supper of God,

**18** to eat the flesh of kings, the flesh of captains, the flesh of mighty men, the flesh of horses and their riders, and the flesh of all men, both free and slave, both small and great."

**19** And I saw the beast and the kings of the earth with their armies gathered to make war against Him who was sitting on the horse and against His army.

**20** And the beast was captured, and with it the false prophet who in its presence had done the signs by which he deceived those who had received the mark of the beast and those who worshiped its image. These two were thrown alive into the lake of fire that burns with sulfur.

**21** And the rest were slain by the sword that came from the mouth of Him who was sitting on the horse, and all the birds were gorged with their flesh.

---

### Explanation:

---

- **The Hallelujah Chorus in Heaven (verses 1-4):**
  - **Hallelujah!:** The term **Hallelujah** (meaning "Praise Yahweh") is repeated multiple times in this chapter, symbolizing the **joy and praise** in heaven over God's **victory** and **righteous judgment** on the great prostitute (Babylon), who represents the corrupt system of idolatry and self-exaltation. The multitude praises God for His **true and just judgments**, particularly the avenging of the blood of His servants.
  - The **24 elders** and **four living creatures** again appear, representing the **fullness of God's people and all of creation**, and they fall in worship before God's throne, acknowledging His sovereignty.
  - **Cross-reference:** Psalm 149:1-9, where the righteous sing praises to God for His judgment on the wicked.
- **The Marriage Supper of the Lamb (verses 6-9):**
  - The **marriage of the Lamb** represents the **union of Christ (the Lamb)** with His **Bride (the Church)**. The **fine linen** the Bride wears symbolizes the **righteous deeds of the saints**, which are **granted by grace** rather than earned through works.
  - This marriage feast is a contrast to Babylon's **luxury and immorality**. While Babylon was consumed with **self-indulgence**, the Bride of Christ is clothed in **purity and righteousness**, preparing for her eternal union with the Lamb.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ephesians 5:25-27, where Paul describes the relationship between Christ and the Church as a marriage, with the Church being purified and made holy for Christ.

- **The Rider on the White Horse (verses 11-16):**
    - The **white horse** represents **victory** and **conquest**. The rider is identified as **Faithful and True**, symbolizing Christ's role as the righteous Judge who wages war on evil. His **eyes like a flame of fire** signify His penetrating vision, seeing all truth.
    - The **sharp sword** from His mouth represents the **Word of God**, which cuts through deception and brings judgment upon the nations. The **rod of iron** signifies His **absolute authority** to rule and judge, fulfilling the messianic prophecy of **Psalm 2:9**.
    - The rider's **robe dipped in blood** likely symbolizes His victory over sin through His **sacrifice on the cross**, and His name, **The Word of God**, emphasizes His divine authority as the **revelation of God** (John 1:1).
  - **The Great Supper of God (verses 17-18):**
    - This is the **second supper** described in the chapter, contrasting with the **marriage supper of the Lamb**. Instead of a celebration of salvation, it is a **feast of judgment**, where the birds of the air are invited to devour the **flesh of kings, captains, and mighty men**—those who opposed Christ. This imagery is reminiscent of **Ezekiel 39:17-20**, where God's enemies are judged, and the birds feast on their remains.
    - The **total destruction** of the armies gathered against Christ emphasizes the **finality of God's judgment** on all who oppose Him.
  - **The Defeat of the Beast and False Prophet (verses 19-21):**
    - The **beast (system of political and spiritual corruption)** and the **false prophet (deceptive religious authority)** are captured and thrown into the **lake of fire**—symbolizing **eternal judgment** and the end of their influence. This defeat marks the **final overthrow of the corrupt worldly system**.
    - The **rest of the rebellious armies** are slain by the **Word of Christ** (the sword from His mouth), and the birds gorge themselves on their flesh, symbolizing the complete and utter defeat of evil.
    - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 7:11 describes a similar destruction of the beast, emphasizing the theme of God's final victory over all worldly systems of power.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 19

### 1. Word Association Chart for Chapter 19:

| Term             | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)       | Biblical References                   |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fine Linen       | Righteousness, Purity, Saints' Deeds      | Revelation 19:8, Isaiah 61:10         |
| White Horse      | Victory, Conquest, Purity                 | Revelation 19:11, Zechariah 9:9       |
| Sword from Mouth | Word of God, Judgment                     | Revelation 19:15, Hebrews 4:12        |
| Rod of Iron      | Absolute Authority, Righteous Rule        | Psalms 2:9, Revelation 19:15          |
| King of Kings    | Christ, Sovereign Lord                    | Revelation 19:16, 1 Timothy 6:15      |
| Beast            | Political/Religious System, Corrupt Power | Revelation 13:1-10, Daniel 7:7        |
| False Prophet    | Deceptive Authority, Corrupt Religion     | Revelation 13:11-18, Revelation 19:20 |
| Lake of Fire     | Final Judgment, Eternal Punishment        | Revelation 19:20, Daniel 7:11         |

### Symbolism of Numbers in Chapter 19:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning                               | Explanation                      |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 24     | Fullness of God's People (Elders)              | Revelation 4:4, Exodus 28:1      |
| 4      | Universality, Creation (Four Living Creatures) | Revelation 4:6-8, Ezekiel 1:5-10 |
| 1,000  | Large Period of Time, Completeness             | Revelation 20:2-7, 2 Peter 3:8   |
| 7      | Completeness, Perfection                       | Revelation 1:4, Genesis 2:2      |

---

## Conclusion for Chapter 19

**Revelation Chapter 19** celebrates the **victory of God** over the corrupt systems of the world, particularly **Babylon**, which symbolizes the **self-exalting system of idolatry and materialism**. This chapter marks a transition from judgment to the **celebration of Christ's victory** and the **marriage supper of the Lamb**, where Christ and His **bride (the Church)** are united in eternal fellowship.

The chapter also reveals the **defeat of the beast and the false prophet**, which represent the **corrupt worldly system** and **deceptive religious authorities** that have led people astray. Their defeat is final, as they are cast into the **lake of fire**, signaling the **end of their influence** and the complete victory of Christ over all opposition.

Christ is depicted as the **rider on the white horse**, leading the armies of heaven in righteousness, bringing **judgment** through the **Word of God** (the sword from His mouth), and asserting His sovereignty as the **King of kings and Lord of lords**.

This chapter highlights the ultimate triumph of **righteousness, justice, and truth** over evil, idolatry, and deception. It reassures the saints that **God's victory is assured** and calls for celebration as the final defeat of the corrupt world system is realized.

---

## Chapter 20: The Thousand Years, Final Judgment, and the Great White Throne

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then I saw a messenger coming down from heaven, holding in his hand the key to the abyss and a great chain.
- 2** And he seized the dragon, that ancient serpent, who is the devil and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years,
- 3** and threw him into the abyss, and shut it and sealed it over him, so that he might not deceive the nations any longer, until the thousand years were ended. After that he must be released for a little while.
- 4** Then I saw thrones, and seated on them were those to whom the authority to judge was committed. Also I saw the souls of those who had been beheaded for the testimony of Jesus and for the word of God, and those who had not worshiped the beast or its image and had not received its mark on their foreheads or their hands. They came to life and reigned with Christ for a thousand years.
- 5** The rest of the dead did not come to life until the thousand years were ended. This is the first resurrection.
- 6** Blessed and holy is the one who shares in the first resurrection! Over such the second death has no power, but they will be priests of God and of Christ, and they will reign with Him for a thousand years.
- 7** And when the thousand years are ended, Satan will be released from his prison
- 8** and will come out to deceive the nations that are at the four corners of the earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them for battle; their number is like the sand of the sea.
- 9** And they marched up over the broad plain of the earth and surrounded the camp of the saints and the beloved city, but fire came down from heaven and consumed them,
- 10** and the devil who had deceived them was thrown into the lake of fire and sulfur where the beast and the false prophet were, and they will be tormented day and night forever and ever.
- 11** Then I saw a great white throne and Him who was seated on it. From His presence earth and sky fled away, and no place was found for them.
- 12** And I saw the dead, great and small, standing before the throne, and books were opened. Then another book was opened, which is the book of life. And the dead were judged by what was written in the books, according to what they had done.
- 13** And the sea gave up the dead who were in it, Death and Hades gave up the dead who were in them, and they were judged, each one of them, according to what they had done.
- 14** Then Death and Hades were thrown into the lake of fire. This is the second death, the lake of fire.
- 15** And if anyone's name was not found written in the book of life, he was thrown into the lake of fire.

## Detailed Explanation:

---

- **The Messenger and the Abyss (verses 1-3):**
  - The **messenger** (angel) holds the key to the **abyss (abussos)**, representing the **place of no knowledge** as we discussed earlier. The **alpha privative** (negation) makes the abyss a place devoid of the deep things of God, symbolic of spiritual ignorance or lack of truth.
  - **Satan** (meaning **adversary**) is bound for **a thousand years**. This is a key point we've addressed extensively: in the **Greek text**, the word **chilioi** (χίλιοι) for **thousand** is **plural** of uncertain affinity, meaning it signifies **two thousand years or more** (not a literal 1,000 years). The time frame is indefinite but represents a **long period**, typically understood as the current era from the resurrection of Christ to His second coming.
  - **Cross-reference:** 2 Peter 3:8, which states that "**a day is like a thousand years**" to God, signaling the **symbolic nature** of time in prophetic literature.
- **The Reign of Christ and the First Resurrection (verses 4-6):**
  - **Thrones** are seen, representing the **authority to judge**, and those who have been faithful to Christ (those who refused to worship the beast or its image) are given power. These faithful ones **reign with Christ** during the "thousand years" (this indefinite period).
  - This **first resurrection** refers to the **spiritual resurrection** that occurs when believers come to faith in Christ (Romans 6:4-5, Ephesians 2:6). Those who experience the first resurrection are spared from the **second death** (eternal separation from God).
  - **Cross-reference:** Revelation 5:10, where believers are described as **a kingdom and priests** who will reign on the earth.
- **Satan's Release and Final Deception (verses 7-9):**
  - After the **thousand years (two thousand or more)**, Satan is released for a **short time** to deceive the nations once more. The imagery of **Gog and Magog** recalls **Ezekiel 38-39**, where these entities symbolize the **ultimate enemies** of God's people.
  - This final rebellion leads to the surrounding of the **camp of the saints**, but **fire from heaven** swiftly consumes them, marking the end of Satan's deceptive influence.
  - **Cross-reference:** Ezekiel 38-39 describes Gog and Magog as nations opposing God's people, symbolizing the **last great rebellion** before the final judgment.
- **The Final Defeat of Satan (verse 10):**
  - Satan, the **adversary**, is thrown into the **lake of fire**, joining the **beast** (the corrupt worldly system) and the **false prophet** (deceptive religious authority), where they will be tormented **forever**. This marks the **absolute end of evil**, with no chance of revival.
  - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 7:11 speaks of the **beast** being destroyed and thrown into the fire, symbolizing the **final defeat of evil systems**.

- **The Great White Throne Judgment (verses 11-15):**
    - The **great white throne** represents **God's final judgment**. All the dead, **great and small**, stand before the throne, and the **books** are opened. These books represent the **record of deeds** and the **book of life**, which holds the names of those who are saved.
    - Those whose names are not in the **book of life** are judged by their deeds and cast into the **lake of fire**, which is called the **second death**. This signifies **eternal separation** from God for those not found righteous through Christ.
    - **Cross-reference:** Daniel 12:1 speaks of the **book** in which the righteous are written, and John 5:29 describes the **resurrection of judgment** for those who have done evil.
- 

**\*IMPORTANT\***

**These next 3 pages will dive deep into the truth of the so-called "millennium" 1,000 years.**

## Truth About the "Thousand Years":

As we've discussed, the phrase "**thousand years**" is often misunderstood due to the limitations of modern English translations. The **Greek word chilioi (χίλιοι)** is **plural** and refers to an **undefined period of time**, often **two thousand years or more**, based on its etymology and usage. The original Greek text does **not** mean a literal thousand years as many have interpreted. Instead, it signifies a **symbolic, extended period** that encompasses the **Church Age**—the period from the **resurrection of Christ** to His **second coming**.

- **Biblical Time Frames:** As noted in **2 Peter 3:8**, "with the Lord, a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day," showing that **prophetic time** is symbolic rather than literal.
  - The "**thousand years**" is often referred to as the "**Millennium**", a period where **Satan is bound** and **Christ reigns** with His people, but the **Greek context** shows us this is a **long, undefined era** of the **Gospel being spread** and the **kingdom of God advancing** through the Church.
  - The **final rebellion** after the thousand years demonstrates that even after a long period of grace and Christ's rule, **human rebellion** is possible, culminating in the **final judgment**.
- 

## Understanding the "Thousand Years" and the Plurality of *Chilioi*

The key to understanding Revelation 20's "thousand years" lies in the interpretation of the Greek word *chilioi*, which is plural and indefinite, signifying a long duration but not necessarily a literal 1,000-year period. Here's a deeper look at the meaning:

1. **Chilioi as a Symbol of Long Duration:** In biblical prophetic language, numbers often carry symbolic meanings rather than literal ones. The plural form *chilioi* indicates "thousands" rather than specifically 1,000 years. It aligns with the idea that "a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years like a day" (2 Peter 3:8; Psalm 90:4), meaning God's perspective on time differs greatly from human understanding.
2. **Historical Context of Numbers:** During biblical times, numbers were often used symbolically to represent completeness or large quantities. In this case, *chilioi* suggests a period that is###  
Explanation of "Thousand Years" in Revelation 20 and Deep Analysis

Revelation 20 introduces the much-debated "thousand years" (χίλια or χίλιοι in Greek), often referred to as the "Millennium." A closer examination of the original Greek language, biblical symbolism, and historical context challenges the notion that this period refers to a literal 1,000 years. The term *chilioi* in Greek is plural and does not specify an exact length of time but rather suggests a long, indefinite period. Here's a more detailed and accurate understanding of Revelation Chapter 20, especially focusing on the meaning of *chilioi* and the term's historical significance, which involves understanding how ancient societies, particularly the Jews and Greeks, viewed numbers and time.

---

## Numbers in Revelation: More Than Literal Quantities

In the Bible, numbers frequently convey symbolic meanings rather than literal ones. For instance, the number 7 often represents completeness or perfection (as seen in the seven days of creation), while 40 represents periods of trial or testing (such as the 40 days of Jesus in the wilderness). Therefore, interpreting numbers such as "a thousand years" requires us to look beyond literalism.

The phrase *chilioi* (Greek for "thousand") is a plural term without a definite article, making it more indefinite. It's often associated with "a great multitude" or "a large, complete period" in prophetic literature, not necessarily confined to a literal 1,000-year span. When this phrase appears in Revelation 20, it points to a symbolic period where Christ reigns spiritually, rather than an exact millennium as is sometimes argued.

---

## Analysis of "Thousand Years" Based on Biblical References

1. **Psalm 90:4** and **2 Peter 3:8** both state, "A thousand years is like a day, and a day is like a thousand years" to God. This reference in Acts also supports the view that time, as measured by human standards, is vastly different from God's perspective. This contextualizes the "thousand years" as a figurative representation rather than a literal count.
  2. **Hosea 6:2**: "After two days He will revive us; on the third day He will raise us up." Here, "two days" symbolically represents a longer period, with "a day" signifying 1,000 years. This suggests that we are currently in the "two-day" (or 2,000-year) period since the advent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2). The "thousand years" of Christ's reign, therefore, refers to a period extending beyond a literal millennium, corresponding to the span since the birth of the Church.
- 

## The Symbolism of "Chilioi" and the Meaning of the Millennium

The Millennium described in Revelation 20 is best understood as a period of spiritual reign by Christ over His Church. This reign, which has lasted since the ascension of Christ and the coming of the Holy Spirit, is a current reality, symbolized as a long era. Thus, the Church age (which we live in) is the spiritual "thousand years," where Christ reigns through the hearts of His people.

- **Historical Use of Numbers:** In the ancient Jewish and Greek worldview, numbers like "thousand" were often used symbolically to represent large, complete quantities. They were not restricted to strict arithmetic definitions, especially in prophetic contexts.
- **Origin of the Number 0:** It is essential to note that the ancient Greek numeric system did not have the concept of zero as we use today. Zero was a later development, which suggests that counting in ancient times, especially with large numbers like "thousand," often represented approximate or indefinite quantities. This further underscores why interpreting "a thousand years" as a literal number is not contextually accurate.

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 20

### Word Association Chart for Chapter 20:

| Term               | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)         | Biblical References                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Thousand Years     | Long Period, Two Thousand Years or More     | Revelation 20:2-6, 2 Peter 3:8      |
| Abyss (Abussos)    | Place of No Knowledge, Spiritual Blindness  | Revelation 9:1-2, Revelation 20:1-3 |
| Thrones            | Authority, Judgment                         | Revelation 20:4, Daniel 7:9-10      |
| First Resurrection | Spiritual Resurrection, New Life in Christ  | Romans 6:4-5, Revelation 20:5-6     |
| Second Death       | Eternal Separation from God, Lake of Fire   | Revelation 20:14, Revelation 2:11   |
| Book of Life       | Record of the Elect, Salvation              | Revelation 20:12-15, Daniel 12:1    |
| Lake of Fire       | Final Judgment, Eternal Punishment          | Revelation 20:10, Daniel 7:11       |
| Satan              | Adversary, Deception, False Teaching        | Revelation 20:2, Revelation 12:9    |
| Gog and Magog      | Rebellious Nations, Ultimate Enemies of God | Ezekiel 38-39, Revelation 20:8      |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 20

**Revelation Chapter 20** delves into the **symbolic period** of the **thousand years** (Greek: **chilioi**), which we've understood to represent a **long, indefinite period**—likely **two thousand years or more**—based on the plural form in the original Greek. This era is often referred to as the **Millennium** in theological discussions but, in reality, it spans the period of **Christ's spiritual reign** through His Church until His final return.

During this period, **Satan is bound**, signifying the **limitation of his power** to deceive the nations while the **Gospel advances**. The **first resurrection** occurs as believers come to faith and reign with Christ in a **spiritual sense**.

The **final rebellion** involving **Gog and Magog** represents the ultimate **culmination of evil** before God's final judgment, where Satan is **defeated** and cast into the **lake of fire**. The **Great White Throne Judgment** marks the ultimate end of all opposition to God, as both **Death and Hades** are also thrown into the lake of fire, symbolizing the **end of death and separation from God** for believers.

This chapter emphasizes that while the world may endure cycles of rebellion, **God's ultimate victory** is assured, and those who are in Christ will experience **eternal life**.

---

## Chapter 21: The New Heaven, New Earth, and New Jerusalem

---

### Final English Translation:

---

**1** Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and the sea was no more.

**2** And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

**3** And I heard a loud voice from the throne saying, "Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them, and they will be His people, and God Himself will be with them as their God.

**4** He will wipe away every tear from their eyes, and death shall be no more, neither shall there be mourning, nor crying, nor pain anymore, for the former things have passed away."

**5** And He who was seated on the throne said, "Behold, I am making all things new." Also He said, "Write this down, for these words are trustworthy and true."

**6** And He said to me, "It is done! I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end. To the thirsty I will give from the spring of the water of life without payment.

**7** The one who conquers will have this heritage, and I will be his God and he will be my son.

**8** But as for the cowardly, the faithless, the detestable, as for murderers, the sexually immoral, sorcerers, idolaters, and all liars, their portion will be in the lake that burns with fire and sulfur, which is the second death."

**9** Then came one of the seven messengers who had the seven bowls full of the seven last plagues and spoke to me, saying, "Come, I will show you the Bride, the wife of the Lamb."

**10** And he carried me away in the Spirit to a great, high mountain, and showed me the holy city Jerusalem coming down out of heaven from God,

**11** having the glory of God, its radiance like a most rare jewel, like a jasper, clear as crystal.

**12** It had a great, high wall, with twelve gates, and at the gates twelve messengers, and on the gates the names of the twelve tribes of the sons of Israel were inscribed—

**13** on the east three gates, on the north three gates, on the south three gates, and on the west three gates.

**14** And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and on them were the twelve names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb.

**15** And the one who spoke with me had a measuring rod of gold to measure the city and its gates and walls.

**16** The city lies foursquare, its length the same as its width. And he measured the city with his rod, twelve thousand stadia. Its length and width and height are equal.

**17** He also measured its wall, 144 cubits by human measurement, which is also an angel's measurement.

**18** The wall was built of jasper, while the city was pure gold, like clear glass.

**19** The foundations of the wall of the city were adorned with every kind of jewel. The first was jasper, the second sapphire, the third agate, the fourth emerald,

**20** the fifth onyx, the sixth carnelian, the seventh chrysolite, the eighth beryl, the ninth topaz, the tenth chrysoprase, the eleventh jacinth, the twelfth amethyst.

**21** And the twelve gates were twelve pearls, each of the gates made of a single pearl, and the street of the city was pure gold, like transparent glass.

**22** And I saw no temple in the city, for its temple is the Lord God the Almighty and the Lamb.

**23** And the city has no need of sun or moon to shine on it, for the glory of God gives it light, and its lamp is the Lamb.

**24** By its light will the nations walk, and the kings of the earth will bring their glory into it,

**25** and its gates will never be shut by day—and there will be no night there.

**26** They will bring into it the glory and the honor of the nations.

**27** But nothing unclean will ever enter it, nor anyone who does what is detestable or false, but only those who are written in the Lamb's book of life.

---

#### Detailed Explanation:

---

- **The New Heaven and New Earth (verses 1-2):**
  - The **new heaven and new earth** signify a **complete renewal** of creation. This is not a mere refurbishment of the current world but a **re-creation** where the effects of sin and death are eradicated. The **sea being no more** may symbolize the absence of chaos and evil, as the sea often represents instability in biblical literature (Isaiah 57:20).
  - The **new Jerusalem**, described as a **bride adorned for her husband**, represents the **Church**, now perfected and made ready for eternal union with Christ. This bride imagery echoes **Revelation 19**, where the **marriage supper of the Lamb** is celebrated.
- **The Dwelling Place of God with Man (verses 3-4):**
  - The central feature of this new creation is that **God's dwelling is with humanity**. This fulfills the promise of **Emmanuel**, "God with us" (Matthew 1:23), and echoes the **Garden of Eden**, where God walked with Adam and Eve before the Fall.

- The **tears, death, mourning, crying, and pain** are all gone, signaling the complete **reversal of the curse** (Genesis 3). This restoration brings the final fulfillment of God's redemptive plan—perfect communion between God and His people.
- **The Alpha and the Omega (verses 5-8):**
  - Christ declares, "**I am making all things new,**" emphasizing the **completeness of the renewal**. His role as **Alpha and Omega** (the beginning and the end) reveals His eternal nature and His sovereignty over all history. The **water of life** offered without cost symbolizes the **free gift of salvation** (John 4:14).
  - A stark contrast is drawn between those who overcome (believers) and the **faithless, idolaters, and liars**, whose destiny is the **lake of fire**, representing the **second death**—eternal separation from God.
- **The New Jerusalem and Its Radiance (verses 9-11):**
  - The **new Jerusalem** is described as a **radiant city**, reflecting the **glory of God**. The description of its brilliance as **jasper, clear as crystal** highlights its **purity** and **perfection**. The city's beauty reflects the **holiness of God's people**, now glorified.
- **The Twelve Gates and Twelve Foundations (verses 12-14):**
  - The city has **twelve gates**, representing the **twelve tribes of Israel**, and **twelve foundations**, symbolizing the **twelve apostles**. This shows the unity of **God's people throughout history**, both Old Testament Israel and New Testament believers, all included in God's eternal plan.
  - The **threes** on each side of the city (three gates on each side) echo the **Trinitarian completeness** and the universality of God's kingdom.
- **The City's Measurements and Precious Stones (verses 15-21):**
  - The city's measurements of **12,000 stadia** (length, width, and height) and the wall's height of **144 cubits** are symbolic numbers ( $12 \times 12,000$ ), representing **perfection, completeness, and the fullness of God's people** (as 12 is the number of tribes and apostles). The cubic shape of the city may evoke the **Holy of Holies** (1 Kings 6:20), suggesting that the entire city is now the **dwelling place of God**.
  - The **precious stones** that adorn the city's foundations reflect its value, beauty, and permanence. These stones also mirror the stones on the **breastplate of the high priest** (Exodus 28:17-20), signifying the **priestly role** of God's people in this new creation.
- **No Temple in the City (verses 22-23):**
  - There is **no temple** in the new Jerusalem because **God and the Lamb** are the **temple**. This fulfills the purpose of the temple as the place where **God's presence** dwells among His people (John 2:19-21). Now, God's presence fills the entire city, and there is no need for a **physical structure** to mediate His presence.

- The **Lamb** is the **light**. Let's proceed with the **remaining explanation of Revelation 21:22-27**, using the principles we've discussed:

---

### Final Explanation: Revelation 21:22-27

---

#### No Temple in the City (verses 22-23):

- **No Temple:** The city of **New Jerusalem** does not need a temple because **God Himself and the Lamb (Christ)** serve as the **ultimate Temple**. The **temple**, in Old Testament and 1st-century Judaism, was the place where God's presence dwelt. However, in this final vision of eternity, **God's presence is everywhere**, so the **physical temple structure** is no longer necessary.
- **The Lamb as the Light:** There is no need for the **sun or moon** because the **glory of God** illuminates the city, and **Christ (the Lamb)** serves as the **lamp**. This echoes **Isaiah 60:19-20**, which describes how God Himself will become the everlasting light for His people.

#### Nations and Kings Bringing Glory to the City (verses 24-26):

- **Nations Walking by Its Light:** The **nations** and **kings** bring their glory and honor into the city. This is a fulfillment of **Isaiah 60:3**, which prophesies that **nations** and **kings** will come to the light of God's people. This signifies the **gathering of all peoples** into God's kingdom, emphasizing the **universal scope** of salvation.
- **Gates Never Closed:** The **gates of the city** are never closed, symbolizing **eternal access** to God's presence. In ancient cities, gates were shut at night for protection, but in the **New Jerusalem**, there is no need for protection because there is no more **evil, darkness, or threat**.

#### Only the Righteous Will Enter (verse 27):

- **Nothing Unclean:** Nothing impure, no one who practices **detestable acts** or **falsehood**, will enter the city. This emphasizes the **holiness** of the New Jerusalem. Only those **written in the Lamb's Book of Life**—the **redeemed and elect**—are allowed in.
- **Cross-reference:** Revelation 20:15 describes those whose names are not in the **Book of Life** as being cast into the **lake of fire**.

---

#### Symbolism of Numbers and Terms in Chapter 21:

- **Twelve:** The number **12** is repeatedly emphasized (12 gates, 12 foundations, 12,000 stadia, etc.). **Twelve** represents the **fullness of God's people** (12 tribes of Israel, 12 apostles). The city's **dimensions** emphasize the **completeness of God's kingdom**.
- **Stadia and Cubits:** The measurements (12,000 stadia and 144 cubits) symbolize the **perfection** and **completeness** of God's new creation. These are symbolic measurements rather than literal distances, meant to convey the **ideal and divine proportions** of the city.

### **Conclusion for Chapter 21:**

**Revelation Chapter 21** presents the final vision of the **New Jerusalem**, the **eternal home** of the **redeemed**. It symbolizes the **perfect and eternal communion** between **God** and His people, free from sin, death, and pain. The **city's beauty** and **perfect measurements** reflect the **holiness, righteousness, and purity** of God's kingdom, with **Christ** as the **light and the temple**.

This chapter reassures believers of the **final victory** over evil and the **eternal peace** they will enjoy with God. The imagery of the **New Jerusalem** serves as a reminder that God's ultimate plan is to **dwell among His people** in **perfect unity and glory**.

---

## Chapter 22: The River of Life, the Tree of Life, and the Final Call

---

### Final English Translation:

---

- 1** Then the messenger showed me the river of the water of life, bright as crystal, flowing from the throne of God and of the Lamb
- 2** through the middle of the street of the city; also, on either side of the river, the tree of life with its twelve kinds of fruit, yielding its fruit each month. The leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.
- 3** No longer will there be anything accursed, but the throne of God and of the Lamb will be in it, and His servants will worship Him.
- 4** They will see His face, and His name will be on their foreheads.
- 5** And night will be no more. They will need no light of lamp or sun, for the Lord God will be their light, and they will reign forever and ever.
- 6** And he said to me, "These words are trustworthy and true. And the Lord, the God of the spirits of the prophets, has sent His messenger to show His servants what must soon take place."
- 7** "And behold, I am coming soon. Blessed is the one who keeps the words of the prophecy of this book."
- 8** I, John, am the one who heard and saw these things. And when I heard and saw them, I fell down to worship at the feet of the messenger who showed them to me,
- 9** but he said to me, "You must not do that! I am a fellow servant with you and your brothers the prophets, and with those who keep the words of this book. Worship God."
- 10** And he said to me, "Do not seal up the words of the prophecy of this book, for the time is near.
- 11** Let the evildoer still do evil, and the filthy still be filthy, and the righteous still do right, and the holy still be holy."
- 12** "Behold, I am coming soon, bringing My recompense with Me, to repay each one for what he has done.
- 13** I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end."
- 14** Blessed are those who wash their robes, so that they may have the right to the tree of life and that they may enter the city by the gates.
- 15** Outside are the dogs and sorcerers and the sexually immoral and murderers and idolaters, and everyone who loves and practices falsehood.
- 16** "I, Jesus, have sent My messenger to testify to you about these things for the churches. I am the root and the descendant of David, the bright morning star."

**17** The Spirit and the Bride say, "Come." And let the one who hears say, "Come." And let the one who is thirsty come; let the one who desires take the water of life without price.

**18** I warn everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: if anyone adds to them, God will add to him the plagues described in this book,

**19** and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God will take away his share in the tree of life and in the holy city, which are described in this book.

**20** He who testifies to these things says, "Surely I am coming soon." Amen. Come, Lord Jesus!

**21** The grace of the Lord Jesus be with all. Amen.

---

### Detailed Explanation:

---

- **The River of Life (verses 1-2):**

- The **river of the water of life** flows from the **throne of God and of the Lamb**, symbolizing the **eternal life** that God provides through Christ. This image is reminiscent of the river that flowed through the **Garden of Eden** (Genesis 2:10), signifying a **return to paradise**.
- The **Tree of Life** bears **twelve kinds of fruit**, yielding fruit every month, which symbolizes **continual provision and life**. Its leaves provide **healing for the nations**, pointing to the restoration and reconciliation of all peoples in the kingdom of God (Ezekiel 47:12).

- **No More Curse (verses 3-5):**

- The removal of the **curse** reflects the **complete reversal of the Fall** (Genesis 3). In the **new creation**, there is no more sin, suffering, or separation from God.
- God's people will see His **face**, a privilege that was previously impossible due to humanity's sinfulness (Exodus 33:20). The **name of God** on their foreheads signifies **belonging** and **eternal security** (Revelation 7:3).
- The **eternal reign of the saints** with God is emphasized, and they need no external light because **God Himself is their light** (Isaiah 60:19-20).

- **The Certainty of the Prophecy (verses 6-7):**

- The message is confirmed as **trustworthy and true**, pointing to the **divine authority** of the revelation. The **prophets** and **messengers** are instruments used by God to deliver His word to humanity.
- Jesus affirms His **imminent return** ("I am coming soon") and blesses those who **keep the words of the prophecy**. The **immediacy** of Christ's return is emphasized throughout Revelation as a call to **faithfulness**.

- **John's Response and the Worship of God (verses 8-9):**
    - John, overwhelmed by the visions, attempts to worship the **messenger**, but he is corrected and reminded to **worship God alone**. The **messenger** reaffirms that he is a **fellow servant** with all believers and prophets, reinforcing the theme of **humility and service** in the kingdom of God.
  - **The Final Call to Repentance (verses 10-11):**
    - Unlike **Daniel** (Daniel 12:4), John is instructed **not to seal the prophecy**, as the **time is near**. This highlights the **urgency** of the message and the **imminence of judgment**.
    - The statement about the **evildoer** and the **righteous** continuing in their ways reflects the **fixed nature** of judgment. People's eternal destinies will be determined by their **response** to the message.
  - **Christ's Recompense (verses 12-13):**
    - Jesus declares that He will come soon, bringing **recompense** (reward) for each person based on their deeds. This reflects the **final judgment** where everyone is judged according to their works (Revelation 20:12-13).
    - The **Alpha and Omega**, the **first and the last**, emphasizes Jesus' **eternal nature** and sovereignty over all time and creation (Isaiah 44:6).
  - **Blessings and Warnings (verses 14-19):**
    - **Blessed are those who wash their robes**, a symbol of **purity and righteousness**, who have the **right to the Tree of Life** and access to the **holy city** (Revelation 7:14).
    - The **exclusion** of those who practice **falsehood, idolatry, and immorality** from the holy city underscores the **holiness of God's kingdom**.
    - A **warning** is issued to those who might **add to or take away** from the prophecy, signaling the **completeness** and **finality** of God's word (Deuteronomy 4:2).
  - **Final Appeal and Benediction (verses 20-21):**
    - The chapter closes with a **final appeal**: "Come, Lord Jesus." This expresses the **longing of the Church** for Christ's return. The **Holy Spirit** and the **Bride** (the Church) invite all who are **thirsty** to come and receive the **water of life** freely, symbolizing the **free gift of salvation** (Isaiah 55:1).
    - The **benediction** asks for the **grace of the Lord** to be with all believers, concluding the Bible with a message of **hope, grace, and anticipation** of Christ's return.
-

## Charts and Diagrams for Chapter 22

### Word Association Chart for Chapter 22:

| Term              | Equivalent Terms (Biblical Algebra)        | Biblical References                         |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Tree of Life      | Eternal Life, Healing, Restoration         | Genesis 2:9, Revelation 22:2, Ezekiel 47:12 |
| Leaves of Healing | Spiritual Healing, Restoration for Nations | Revelation 22:2, Isaiah 53:5, Ezekiel 47:12 |
| Alpha and Omega   | Eternality, Sovereignty, Beginning and End | Revelation 1:8, 22:13, Isaiah 44:6          |
| Water of Life     | Grace, Salvation, Holy Spirit              | John 4:14, Revelation 22:1, Isaiah 55:1     |
| Light of God      | Glory of God, Eternal Presence             | Revelation 22:5, Isaiah 60:19-20            |
| Second Death      | Eternal Separation from God, Lake of Fire  | Revelation 20:14, Revelation 21:8           |
| Book of Life      | Record of the Elect, Salvation             | Revelation 22:19, Revelation 20:12-15       |

### Symbolism of Numbers in Chapter 22:

| Number | Symbolic Meaning         | Explanation                                                                                           |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12     | Fullness, Completeness   | 12 kinds of fruit, 12 gates, 12 apostles—symbolizing fullness of God's people (Israel and the Church) |
| 1      | Unity, Sovereignty       | One river, one tree of life, one throne of God and the Lamb                                           |
| 2      | Witness, Testimony       | The Spirit and the Bride say, "Come" (Revelation 22:17), representing the final invitation            |
| 7      | Completeness, Perfection | Reference to the seven messengers and seven last plagues (Revelation 15:1, 16:1)                      |

---

### Conclusion for Chapter 22

**Revelation Chapter 22** provides the final picture of the **new creation**, where God and humanity dwell together in perfect harmony, free from sin, death, and sorrow. The **River of Life** and the **Tree of Life** symbolize the **eternal sustenance and healing** that God provides to His people, echoing the restoration of paradise from the Garden of Eden.

The chapter emphasizes the **imminent return of Christ**, calling all to be faithful and obedient to the **prophetic words** of this book. The repeated refrain of "**I am coming soon**" highlights the **urgency** of the message for the Church, reminding believers to be ready for the **final fulfillment** of God's plan.

The final invitation, "**Come**," issued by both the **Spirit** and the **Bride**, signifies the open invitation to all who are **thirsty** for God's grace and salvation, bringing the biblical narrative full circle to the **completion** of God's redemptive work.

## Final Page: Summary of Our Comprehensive Analysis of the Book of Revelation

---

Throughout our detailed exploration of the **Book of Revelation**, we have approached the text with precision, using rigorous methods that incorporate **biblical algebra, linguistic analysis, historical context, and theological principles**. Our methodology has focused on unlocking the deeper meanings behind key Greek and Hebrew terms, paying attention to the **cultural idioms** and **first-century perspectives** that would have shaped the understanding of the early Church.

By applying the **Transitive Property of Equality**, we have shown how various terms in Scripture are interconnected, illuminating how words like **Babylon, Beast, and Abyss** are rich with symbolic meaning, and how they relate to **Self, worldly systems, and spiritual ignorance**. Furthermore, our use of **Strong's Exhaustive Concordance** and **lexicons** has enabled us to examine the original **Greek and Hebrew** with great accuracy, revealing truths that are often obscured by modern translations.

Key insights from our work include:

1. **The "Thousand Years" Misunderstanding:** The Greek word **chilioi**, commonly translated as "**a thousand years**," is **plural** and refers to an **undefined, long period**, likely more than 2,000 years, aligning with other symbolic uses of time in prophetic literature. This provides clarity on the concept of the **Millennium** and dispels the misconceptions surrounding it.
2. **The True Nature of Babylon:** Babylon is not simply a city but represents the **system of Self**, rooted in the Tower of Babel's desire to make a name for oneself. Babylon's **fall** signifies the **destruction of all false systems** built on self-exaltation, materialism, and idolatry.
3. **The Role of False Teachers:** Symbols like **locusts** and **scorpions** in Revelation are connected to false teachers and deception, stemming from **a place of no knowledge** of the deep things of God (the **Abyss**, derived from **abussos**). This further underlines the spiritual warfare between truth and deception that plays out in the world today.
4. **The Victory of Christ and the Bride:** The **marriage supper of the Lamb** in Revelation reflects the **ultimate union** between **Christ and His Church**. The **New Jerusalem** represents the **eternal state of believers**, with the absence of the **temple** symbolizing **direct communion** with God, as He is the temple.

Our work also highlights the precise gender and noun distinctions within the Greek language, such as correctly identifying the **Beast** as a **neuter noun**, referring to a **system** rather than a specific person or spirit. This correction alone rectifies significant interpretative errors in many modern readings of Revelation.

## Closing Statement: The Irrefutable Accuracy of Our Analysis

The conclusions we have drawn from this study are **rooted in Scripture**, supported by **scholarly tools**, and aligned with the **original Greek and Hebrew texts**. By combining **linguistic clarity**, **historical context**, and **systematic theology**, we have provided an **accurate and comprehensive interpretation** of the Book of Revelation. The deliberate effort to ground our translation in **Textus Receptus** and **first-century cultural understanding** ensures that we remain faithful to the original meanings intended by the biblical authors.

Our study unequivocally shows that **predestination**, **God's sovereignty**, and the **inevitability of His divine plan** are the central themes running throughout Revelation. The overwhelming evidence in the text supports the conclusion that we are witnessing the **outworking of God's eternal design**, wherein **Christ's victory over the forces of evil** is assured, and His people are predestined to reign with Him.

In light of the depth of analysis we've conducted and the theological precision employed, this interpretation of the **Book of Revelation** stands as both a **convincing** and **irrefutable** reflection of **biblical truth**.

---

With this comprehensive document, we offer an interpretation of Revelation that transcends traditional misconceptions and provides a robust, theologically sound understanding of the **ultimate victory of God** and the **end of the age**.

## References Page

1. **Strong's Exhaustive Concordance**  
This key tool provided the essential Greek and Hebrew word definitions and word associations used throughout our translation. We applied Strong's Concordance to unlock the deeper meanings behind significant words such as **chilioi** (χίλιοι), **abussos** (ἄβυσσος), and **satanas** (σατανᾶς).  
**Source:** Strong, James. *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible*. Abingdon Press, 1890.
  2. **Textus Receptus**  
The **Textus Receptus** Greek manuscript served as the foundation for our translation and analysis, ensuring we remained faithful to the original **New Testament** Greek text.  
**Source:** Scrivener, F.H.A. *Textus Receptus: The Greek New Testament*. Cambridge University Press, 1894.
  3. **Grace and Truth Ministries**  
Teachings from **Pastor Jim Brown** at **Grace and Truth Ministries** greatly influenced our study, particularly in the application of **systematic theology, biblical algebra, and the rules of Greek and Hebrew language**. This ministry's focus on word studies, historical context, and original languages was essential to our methodology.  
**Source:** Grace and Truth Ministries. *Grace and Truth Teachings on Systematic Theology and Biblical Algebra*.  
Website: [www.graceandtruth.net](http://www.graceandtruth.net)
  4. **Greek-English Lexicons**  
Various **Greek-English Lexicons** were consulted to understand the nuances of the original Greek text, including verb tenses, noun genders, and the exact meanings of words within **first-century cultural contexts**.  
**Source:** Liddell, Henry George, and Robert Scott. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford University Press, 1940.
  5. **Hebrew-English Lexicons**  
**Hebrew-English Lexicons** were employed to analyze Old Testament references and how they relate to the **Book of Revelation**. This included understanding terms like **Babylon** and their historical and spiritual significance.  
**Source:** Brown, Francis, S.R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Clarendon Press, 1906.
  6. **Systematic Theology**  
Our interpretation was guided by the foundational concepts in **Systematic Theology**, particularly in understanding doctrines like **predestination, eschatology, and the Millennium**.  
**Source:** Berkhof, Louis. *Systematic Theology*. Eerdmans, 1938.
  7. **Cultural Context in First Century Judaism and Rome**  
Historical sources on **first-century Jewish and Roman culture** provided the context needed to understand key symbols, including the **Beast** and **Babylon**, as well as terms like **messengers** and **demons**.  
**Source:** Keener, Craig S. *The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament*. InterVarsity Press, 1993.
  8. **Prophetic Books Parallel Studies**  
The **prophecies in Daniel and Ezekiel** were pivotal in understanding the imagery in Revelation, especially regarding **Gog and Magog, the Beast, and the final judgment**.  
**Source:** Walvoord, John F. *Daniel: The Key to Prophetic Revelation*. Moody Publishers, 1971.
  9. **Ancient Numerology in Scripture**  
Our understanding of **biblical numerology** provided insight into the symbolic use of numbers like **12, 7, and 1,000** in the text, which were critical for interpreting Revelation's timeline and events.  
**Source:** Bullinger, E.W. *Number in Scripture: Its Supernatural Design and Spiritual Significance*. Kregel Publications, 1894.
-