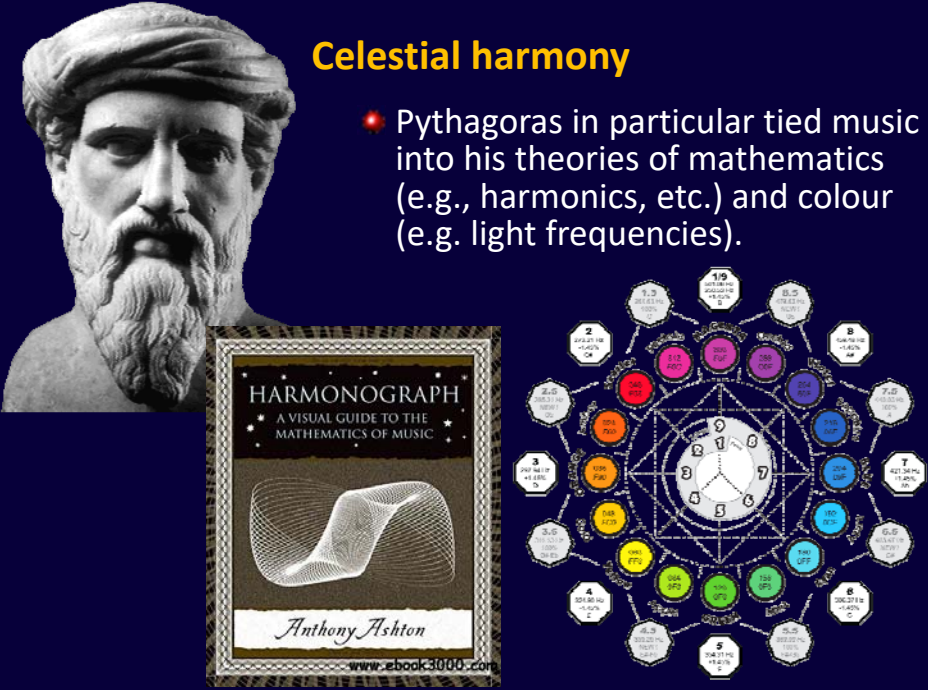


Celestial harmony

- Pythagoras in particular tied music into his theories of mathematics (e.g., harmonics, etc.) and colour (e.g. light frequencies).



Mathematical bottom line

- A colour is a light wave of a specific frequency (Hz) within the visible spectrum.
- A musical note is a sound wave of a specific frequency (Hz) within the audible spectrum.

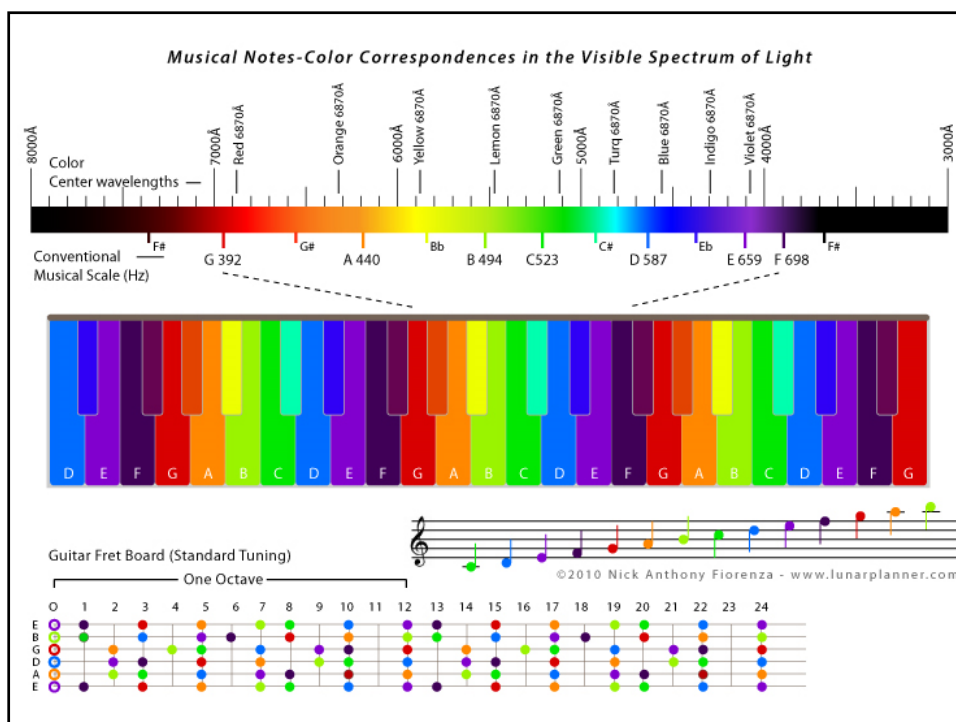
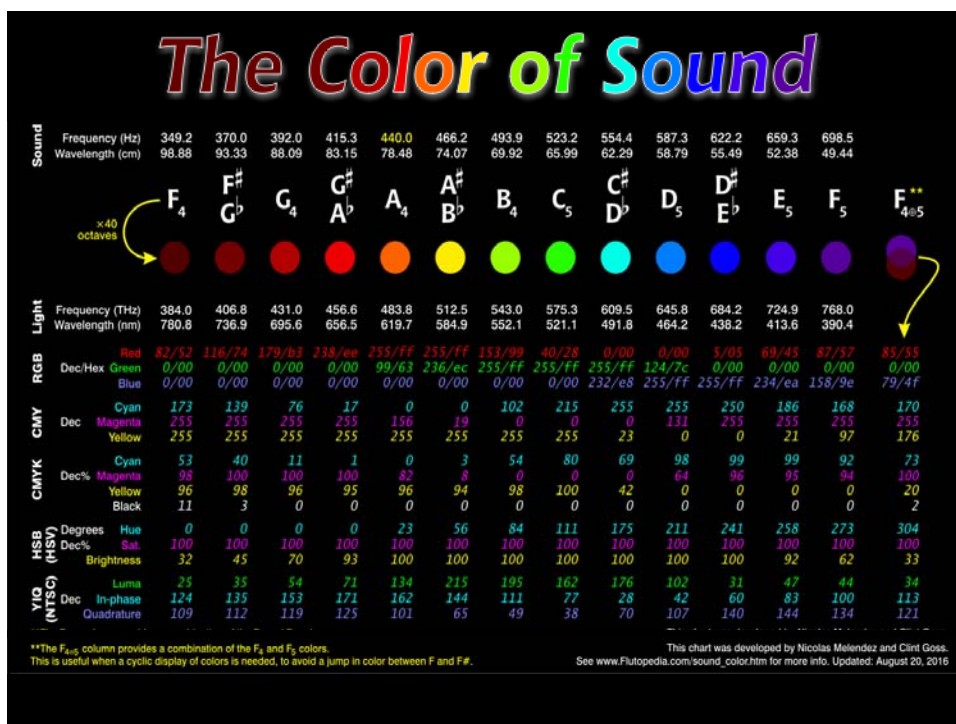
EXAMPLE

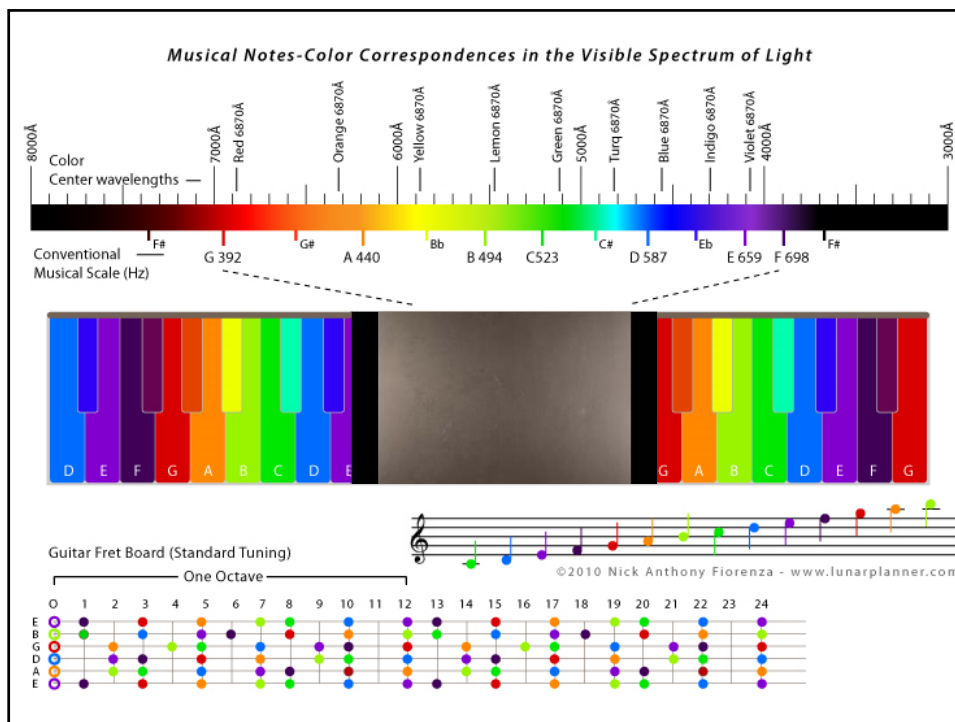
A light wave of 440 Hz is seen as orange.

A sound wave of 440 Hz is heard as A. 

The musical note "A" is orange. 

(Highly simplified)



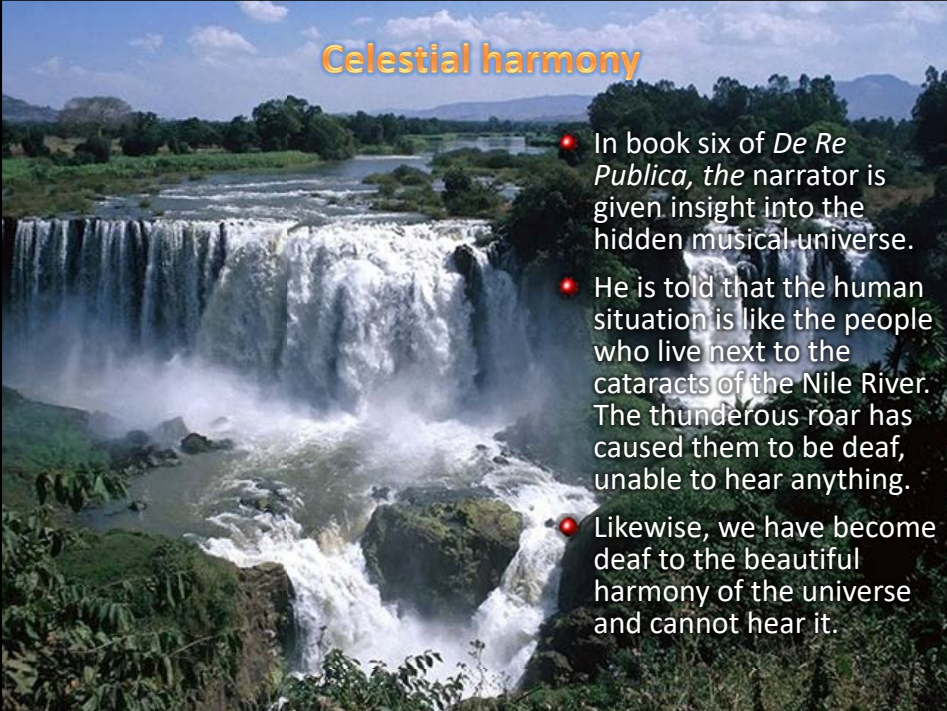


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PARISIIS
APUD ANTONIUM AUGUSTINUM RENOUARD.
M. DCCC. XXIII.

Celestial harmony

- Like the Greeks before them, the Romans believed that the created universe was filled with music.
- *De re publica* discusses Archimedes' two celestial spheres, and Cicero asks Africanus (death), "What is this loud, sweet harmony that fills my ears?"



Celestial harmony

- In book six of *De Re Publica*, the narrator is given insight into the hidden musical universe.
- He is told that the human situation is like the people who live next to the cataracts of the Nile River. The thunderous roar has caused them to be deaf, unable to hear anything.
- Likewise, we have become deaf to the beautiful harmony of the universe and cannot hear it.

The Music From God Project

- According to rabbis, all of creation reflects the divine order which in turn is represented by the divine language and its symbols - the Hebrew alphabet.
- The Music From God project is a collaborative effort to produce a new kind of Biblical translation.
- Hebrew letters of the Torah are decoded into discrete musical notes, translating the power of the original Hebrew text into the universal language of music.
- Professional musicians then play and record the musically translated Bible.

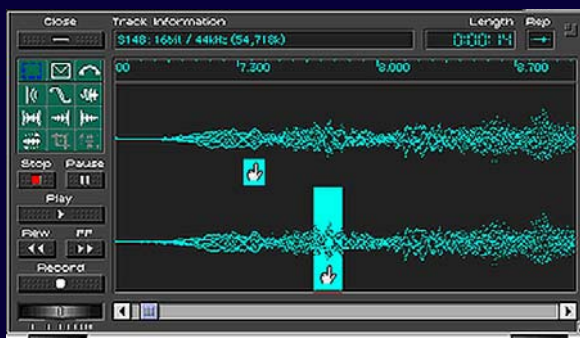


Psalm 23

The amazing graphic representation of the soundtrack of Psalm 148

- The *Music From God* project often encounters unexpected, unexplainable phenomena.

- While recording Psalm 148 they were amazed to find a graphic representation of the Star of David in the visual graph of the sound of the word "Hallelujah" around the fourth syllable "jah," which sounds as "Yah."



Post-script: the Physics of Smell

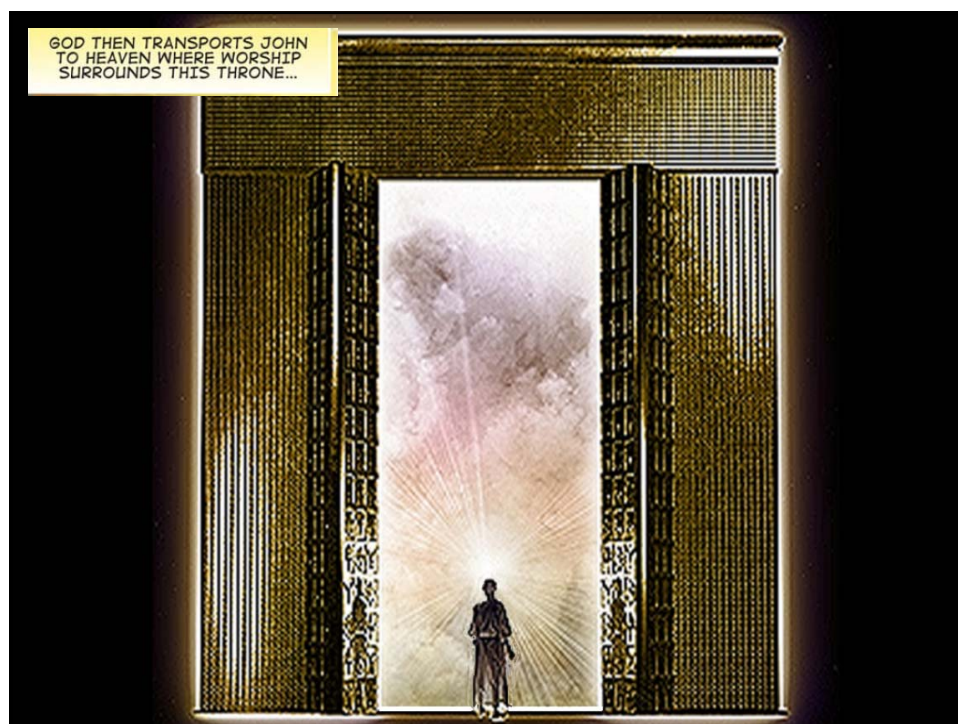
- Odour is not a **wave** in classic physics. It is a **particle**. Somehow an "odor" particle reaches and locks into an olfactory sensor which notifies the brain. QED.
- However, there is a problem in identifying how a select few of the many available odor particles lock into a sensor (just ask your dog about smells).
- A recent theory suggests that each particle has a unique frequency or set of frequencies associated with its chemical bond(s). Of course, some different "smells" share the same frequency.

Frequency = wave ; lock and key sensor = particle
(who says science has all the answers?)

WHAT THE
BIBLE
Is ABOUT

The Throne Room of Heaven

Revelation Chapters 4-5

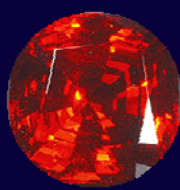
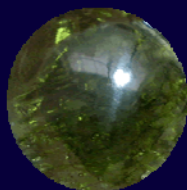




The Throne Room of Heaven

Revelation 4:1-11

1. After these things I looked, and behold, a door standing open in heaven. "Come up here, and I will show you things which must take place after this."
2. Immediately I was in the Spirit; and behold, a throne set in heaven, and One sat on the throne.
3. And He who sat there was like a jasper and a sardius stone in appearance; and there was a rainbow around the throne, in appearance like an emerald.



The Throne Room of Heaven

4. Around the throne were twenty-four thrones, and on the thrones I saw twenty-four elders sitting, clothed in white robes; and they had crowns of gold on their heads.
5. And from the throne proceeded lightnings, thunderings, and voices. Seven lamps of fire were burning before the throne, which are the seven Spirits of God. Before the throne there was a sea of glass, like crystal.
6. And in the midst of the throne, and around the throne, were four living creatures full of eyes in front and in back.
7. The first living creature was like a lion, the second living creature like a calf, the third living creature had a face like a man, and the fourth living creature was like a flying eagle.

Living Creatures Reflect the Character of Christ

Creature Number	Appearance	Tribe	Characteristics	References
1	Lion	Judah	King or defender	Rev. 5:5
2	Calf (Ox)	Ephraim	Sacrifice	Lev. 4
3	Face of man	Reuben	Substitute or humanity	Phil. 2:5-8 Gen. 4:1
4	Flying eagle	Dan	Sustained	Ex. 19:4

Four faces referenced in Isaiah 6; Ezekiel 1, 10; Gospels; Numbers 2

God's Design of the Gospels

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Presents as	Messiah	Servant	Son of Man	Son of God
Genealogy	Abraham (Legal line)	-	Adam (Blood line)	Eternal (Pre-existent)
What Jesus	Said	Did	Felt	Was
Written to the	Jew	Roman	Greek	Church
First Miracle	Leper (sin) cleansed	Demon expelled	Demon expelled	Water to Wine
Ends with	Resurrection	Ascension	Promise of Spirit (Acts)	Promise of Return (Revelation)
Camp Side Ensign Face	East Judah Lion	West Ephraim Ox	South Reuben Man	North Dan Eagle

They worship the Creator

8. The four living creatures, each having six wings, were full of eyes around and within. And they do not rest day or night, saying: "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, Who was and is and is to come!"
9. Whenever the living creatures give glory and honour and thanks to Him who sits on the throne, who lives forever and ever,
10. The twenty-four elders fall down before Him who sits on the throne and worship Him who lives forever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying:
11. *"You are worthy, O Lord,
To receive glory and honour and power;
For You created all things,
And by Your will they exist and were created."*

New Testament Greek for "Crowns"

English (KJV)	Strong's	Greek Root	Biblical usage
crowns	G4735	στέφανος <i>stephanos</i>	1) A Badge of Victory; like the Latin "corona" is the crown in the sense of a chaplet, wreath or garland for the games, civic worth, military valour, nuptial joy or festive gladness 2) A Crown as a mark of royal or exalted rank a) a wreath or garland given to victors in public games b) Metaphorically: the eternal blessedness which will be given as a prize to the genuine servants of God and Christ: the crown (wreath) which is the reward of the righteousness c) that which is an ornament and honour to one
crowns	G1238	διάδημα <i>diadēma</i>	1) Always a symbol of kingly or imperial dignity; a badge of royalty 2) A diadem: a) a blue band marked with white which Persian kings used to bind on the turban or tiara b) the kingly ornament for the head, the crown

Crowns Available (in General)

The Badge of Victory	Criteria	Reference	Verses (KJV)
Crown of Life	For those who have suffered for His sake	James 1:12; (also Revelation 2:10)	<i>Blessed the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.</i>
Crown of Righteousness	For those who loved His appearing	2 Timothy 4:8	<i>Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.</i>
Crown of Glory	For those who fed the flock	1 Peter 5:4	<i>And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.</i>
Crown Incorruptible	For those who press on steadfastly	1 Corinthians 9:25	<i>And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.</i>
Crown of Rejoicing	For those who win souls	1 Thessalonians 2:19	<i>For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?</i>

Reserved Crowns

The Badge of Victory	Criteria	Reference	Verses (KJV)
Crown of Thorns (Jesus Christ)	Blasphemous masquerade of royalty by Roman soldiers made of <i>juncus marinus</i> or <i>lycium spinosum</i>	Mark 15:7 (also Matthew 27:29; John 19:2)	<i>And they clothed him with purple, and platted a crown of thorns, and put it about his head,</i>
A Golden Crown (Jesus Christ) (<i>diadēma</i>)	The Son of Man at the time of God's Wrath;	Revelation 14:14	<i>And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle.</i>
	KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS	Revelation 19:12-21	
Crowns of Gold	The 24 Elders	Revelation 4:4	<i>And round about the throne four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold.</i>

Parallels

Earthly Temple	Heavenly Sanctuary
• Holy of Holies	■ Throne of God
• Seven-branched candlestick	■ Seven lamps of fire before the Throne
• Bronze Laver	■ Sea of glass
• Cherubim over the mercy seat	■ Four living creatures
• Priests	■ Elders (kings and priests)
• Bronze Altar	■ Altar (Rev. 6:9-11)
• Incense Altar	■ Incense altar (Rev. 8:3-5)
• Ark of the Covenant	■ Ark of the Covenant (Rev 11:10)

Revelation 5

1. And I saw in the right hand of him that sat on the throne a book written within and on the backside, sealed with seven seals.
2. And I saw a strong angel proclaiming with a loud voice, Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof?
3. And no man in heaven, nor in earth, neither under the earth, was able to open the book, neither to look thereon.
4. And I wept much, because no man was found worthy to open and to read the book, neither to look thereon.
5. And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not: behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof.

Revelation 5

6. And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth.
7. And he came and took the book out of the right hand of him that sat upon the throne.
8. And when he had taken the book, the four beasts and four [and] twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints.
9. And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;

Revelation 5

10. And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth.
11. And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands;
12. Saying with a loud voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.
13. And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, [be] unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever.

Revelation 5:14



**And the four beasts said, Amen.
And the four and twenty elders fell
down and worshipped him that
liveth for ever and ever.**

They worship the Redeemer

Because of
who He is
(verses 5-7)

1

Because of
where He is
(verse 6)

2

Because of
what He does
(verses 8-10)

3

Because of
what He has
(verses 11-14)

4






Hymns of Praise in Revelation 4 and 5

Revelation 4 and 5 include five praise hymns that rise to a magnificent crescendo throughout the universe for the One on the throne and for the One in the midst of the throne!

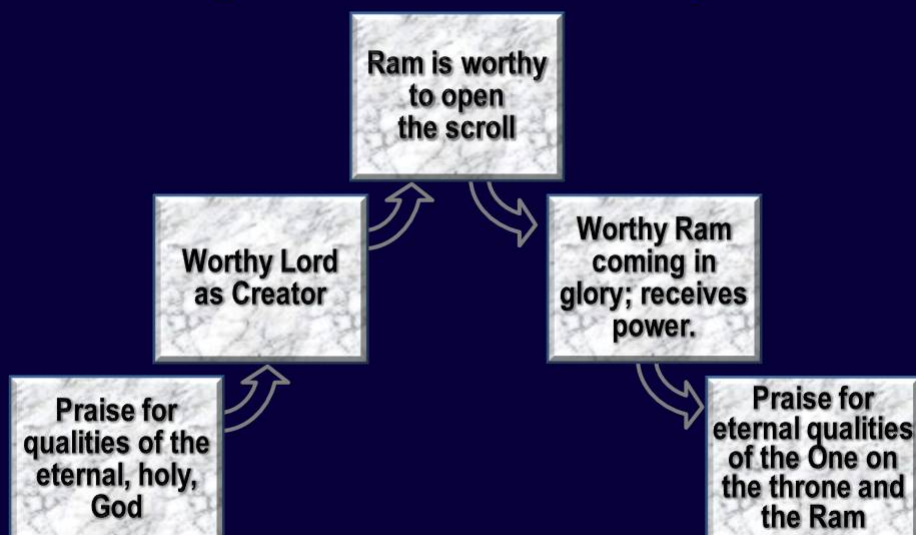
♪ There is a progression in the praise.

♪ ♪ More and more beings join in as the praise is given.

♪ ♪ ♪ They progress in time from creation to the end of the world.

-  **Hymn 1:** The eternal existence and holiness of God is seen (from eternity past) (4:8).
-  **Hymn 2:** Creation is reason for praise (4:11).
-  **Hymn 3:** Ascribes merits from the cross. He then empowers us with the gift of the Spirit (at Pentecost) (5:9).
-  **Hymn 4:** He has Power. According to Rev 7, this He receives in the judgment (5:10-12).
-  **Hymn 5:** The whole universe is involved in the praise. Every knee will bow around the Great White Throne at the end of the Millennium (5:13).

Each hymn also follows a chiastic pattern



God's Plan of Salvation Seen in Hymns 1-5				
Praise	Voices	Actions	Divine Qualifications	Event or Time
Prelude	... out of the throne ... lightnings and thunderings and voices (4:5)	-	-	The fall - By choosing sin, man is without hope. The divine law has been broken.
Hymn 1	... Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. (4:8)	The 4 living creatures praise the One on the throne day and night.	Righteousness of God in all ages	Looking back to eternity past, and considering creation, through to the time of the cross.
Hymn 2	Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created. (4:11)	The 24 elders bow, casting their crowns before the throne.	God is worthy as creator and sustainer of all.	After creation. Genesis 2:1
Hymn 3 , chiasmic center	Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; (5:9)	When the Lamb took the scroll, creatures and elders with harps and prayers sang this new song.	Jesus, the divine substitute is worthy to open the scroll (book) is worthy as priest and judge	Inauguration of Christ after His death, resurrection and ascension. He begins the <u>preadvent judgment</u> in the end times Rev 14:6. It is described as breaking the seals in chapter 6. See Daniel's description in Daniel 7:8.
Hymn 4	And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on [over] the earth. ... Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing. (5:10,12)	The angels along with the living creatures and the elders have seen the records of the opened scroll.	Jesus is found worthy to reign as king (See Daniel 7:14)	The pre-advent judgment ends and the <u>millennial judgment</u> begins at the coming of Christ. Those found righteous reign with Christ as kings and priests per Rev 20:4.
Hymn 5	... Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. (Rev. 5:13)	These words are from "every creature" which would include the wicked. (Romans 14:10-12)	The one on the throne and the lamb are both worthy.	The millennial judgment is followed by the <u>Great White Throne Judgement</u> . All the universe including the wicked see God's divine justice. The wicked are destroyed. Rev 20:11-13.
Postlude	... Amen. ... (5:14)	The living creatures said, amen, and the elders worshiped	-	Life of the redeemed forever at peace in a universe living God's love

Hymn 1: Revelation 4:8

- This hymn recognizes God's holiness, omnipotence, and eternalness. This is the opening hymn, the "Call to Worship" for what follows.

And the **four living creatures**, each of them with six wings, are full of eyes all around and inside. **Day and night without ceasing** they sing;

***"Holy, holy, holy,
the Lord God the Almighty,
who was and is and is to come. "***

Hymn 1: Revelation 4:8

- The four living creatures have the function of ceaseless litany concerning the one seated on the throne. The three-fold "holy" is also found in Isaiah 6.3, and is a highly emphatic way of emphasizing God's unique holiness. John was allowed to view the centre of all holiness. The words of the living creatures tie this to John's initial description of God as the ageless one (Rev 1.4).
- In 4.9 we begin to see the function of the four living creatures more clearly. They serve as leaders of worship for the heavenly throng. There are four aspects to their words of worship:
 1. They ascribe *glory* to God. God's greatness and power must be recognized.
 2. They *honor* God. This can be construed as royal language. To honor God admits God's kingship.
 3. They *give thanks* to God. John is shown that the need to give thanks to God will never end, even extending to heaven.
 4. They recognize God's *eternity*. God is the one who "lives forever and ever."

Hymn 2: Revelation 4:10-11

- God's is worthy to be worshiped because he is the Creator of all.

The twenty-four elders fall before **the one** who is seated on the throne and **worship the one** who lives forever and ever; they **cast their crowns before the throne**, singing ,
"You are worthy, 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. "

Hymn 2: Revelation 4:10-11

- This is the baseline hymn. It can be described as a "doxology" in light of its ascription of worthiness and glory to God.
- The elders follow the lead of the living creatures and offer their own worship. They do this by bowing before the throne and offering their crowns to God, releasing any claim to their own separate authority and autonomy. They are utterly, completely devoted to the service of God.
- This is first place in Revelation that anyone is said to "worship." The main New Testament word for "worship" (*proskuneo*) implies giving obeisance, to bow down. Thus "worshiping" can be a physical position (see Matt 4.9). Our English word "worship" has the connotation of "giving worth to someone," or "counting someone to be ultimately worthy."
- Worship here is not an emotion. It is an acknowledgement and a full commitment. We worship that which is superior and worthy of our honor. To say "You are *worthy*" is the very heart of worship: acknowledging the Worthy One. In an absolute sense, God is the only one "worthy to be praised" (Psalm 18.3). When we understand worship as spiritual submission to God and count God as worthy of any possible praise, he is then our King and Master, and we are his blessed servants.

Hymn 3: Revelation 5:8, 9

- The Lamb's worthiness to open the scroll is revealed in light of his sacrifice on the cross and his formation of a new people of God on earth.

When he had taken the scroll, the four living creatures and the twenty-four elders fell before the Lamb, each holding a harp and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints. They sing a new song, singing:

"You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seals,
for you were slaughtered and **by your blood you**
ransomed for God saints
from every tribe and language and people and nation;
you have made them to be **kings and priests serving**
our God, and they will reign on earth."

Hymn 3: Revelation 5:8, 9

- In Revelation 5 the heavenly worship ceases temporarily to get the judgement underway and to introduce the Lamb. Worship resumes when He appears and the Lamb joins Father God as the object of worship.
- The harps and bowls of incense add new elements to the worship and to John's spiritual experience of it.
- The earlier image of the elders as being white robed and wearing crowns signifies their dual role as kings and priests. In this hymn, the king/priest motif re-emerges, recognized as made possible by the Lamb's victory.
- Further evidence of the level of worship given the Lamb is found in the singing of a "new song."
- This worship celebration for the Lamb is motivated by two things:
 1. Jesus appears in heaven as the Redeemer for the people of God. He has been slain as an atoning sacrificial victim, and His blood bought redemption to both Jews and Gentiles. Jesus' death is not a defeat, but a victory (per Rev 5.5, he has "prevailed").
 2. Second, he is acclaimed because his sacrifice has made him worthy to solve the current crisis: break the seals and open the book.

Hymn 4: Revelation 5:11, 12

- The Lamb's worthiness to be worshiped is on a par with God.

Then I **looked**, and I **heard** the **voice of many angels** surrounding the throne and the **living creatures** and the **elders**; they numbered myriads of myriads and thousands of thousands, **singing** with full voice,

*"Worthy is the **Lamb** that was slaughtered to receive power and wealth and wisdom and might and honor and glory and blessing!"*

Hymn 4: Revelation 5:11, 12

- This is the hymn most full of attributes, all pointed to the Lamb.
- The song of the elders is now joined by the infinite host of heavenly angels. They are innumerable. John's witness to this glorious scene is beyond our imaginations.
- The worship from the angels is seven-fold, the perfect combination. It encompasses every possible qualification for worthiness:
 1. *power* (authority),
 2. *wealth* (riches),
 3. *wisdom* (intellect),
 4. *might* (empowerment),
 5. *honor* (esteem),
 6. *glory* (personal splendor) and
 7. *blessing* (praise).

Hymn 5: Revelation 5:13, 14

- Universal and eternal worship is both for God and for the Lamb.

Then I **heard every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth and in the sea,** and all that is in them, singing

"To **the one** seated on the throne **and to the Lamb**

be blessing and honor and glory and might forever and ever!"

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

Hymn 5: Revelation 5:13, 14

- Universal and eternal worship is both for God and for the Lamb.
- The worship chorus is now joined by all creatures. The celebration is so great that even heaven cannot contain it for it has spread to earth. The acclamation of the creatures is four-fold, symbolic of the entire world, repeating four of the items from the angelic song.
- Human beings are assumed to be present among the creatures, but they are not the centre of the worship exercise. They are on the outer ring.
- This song is similar to the original song of God's worthiness in Revelation 4.11, except worship now includes the Lamb. The Redeemer of Humankind is worthy of worship, and no human king is similarly deserving.
- The scene ends on a high note with the worship of the four beasts and the twenty-four elders. They worship unreservedly, counting the Lamb as worthy as the One who sits on the throne.

Revelation 6

1. And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals, and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see.
2. And I saw, and behold a **white horse**; and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.



Revelation 6

3. And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come and see.
4. And there went out another **horse that was red:** and [power] was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto him a great sword.



Revelation 6

5. And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo a **black horse;** and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand.
6. And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and [see] thou hurt not the oil and the wine.



Revelation 6

7. And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, Come and see.
8. And I looked, and behold a **pale horse:** and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.



Revelation 6

9. And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held:
10. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?
11. And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they *were*, should be fulfilled.
12. And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood;

Revelation 6

13. And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.
14. And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places.
15. And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains;
16. And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb:
17. For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?

Revelation 7

1. And after these things I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, nor on the sea, nor on any tree.
2. And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living God: and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels, to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea,
3. Saying, Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads.
4. And I heard the number of them which were sealed: *and there were* sealed an hundred *and* forty *and* four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel:

Revelation 7

5. Of the tribe of Judah *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Reuben *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Gad *were* sealed twelve thousand.
6. Of the tribe of Asher *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Naphtali *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Manasseh *were* sealed twelve thousand.
7. Of the tribe of Simeon *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Levi *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Issachar *were* sealed twelve thousand.
8. Of the tribe of Zebulon *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Joseph *were* sealed twelve thousand.
Of the tribe of Benjamin *were* sealed twelve thousand.

Revelation 7

9. After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands;
10. And cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.
11. And all the angels stood round about the throne, and *about* the elders and the four beasts, and fell before the throne on their faces, and worshipped God,
12. Saying,
Amen: Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, [be] unto our God for ever and ever. Amen.

Revelation 7

13. And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they?
14. And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest.
- And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.
13. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple: and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them.
16. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.
17. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Hymn 6: Revelation 7:9, 10

- Recognition of great salvation has been given to God's people, and this should be attributed to both God and the Lamb.

After this I **looked**, and there was a great multitude that no one could count, from every nation, from all tribes and peoples and languages, **standing before the throne and before the Lamb, robed in white, with palm branches in their hands.** They cried out in a loud voice, saying,

"Salvation belongs to our God who is seated on the throne, and to the Lamb!"

Hymn 6: Revelation 7:9, 10

- Chapter 6 has the breaking of the first six seals. This serves as a prophetic vehicle for the things that were to take place in the future. The opening of the seventh seal is delayed for the resumed worship scene of chapter 7.
- This hymn has been called a "Proclamation of Victory."
- "Salvation," then, may not just be a spiritual deliverance but could be military conquest. The conquest is celebrated by the saved from all the nations of the earth.
- This great multitude reminds us of the immense throng of the fifth hymn. As in that hymn, the celebration includes both God on the throne and the Lamb.
- No Worship is now complete without inclusion of the Lamb.

Hymn 7: Revelation 7:11, 12

- Now a final, unified song of all the cast of heavenly characters attributes to God a seven-fold blessing.

And all the angels stood around the throne and around the elders and the four living creatures, **and they fell on their faces before the throne and worshiped God**, singing,

"Amen!

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

Hymn 7: Revelation 7:11, 12

- The "Amen" brings a sense of finality, and appropriately is used to begin and end the last hymn of this section.
- This final hymn of the section also has a seven-fold ascription of attributes to God in a doxological fashion. The seven are identical to those of the third hymn with the exception that "wealth" has been replaced by "thanksgiving."
- The singers of this hymn retrace the progression of the earlier hymns. Worship began with the four living creatures, passed to the twenty-four elders, expanded to the combined creatures and elders, progressed to the angel throngs, and climaxed with the chorus of all creation. Chapter 7 narrows to an uncountable human multitude for the sixth hymn. The final hymn has the angels, elders and living creatures represented. This is almost like a rough chiasmus, walking into the content then walking out to the original position. This indicates that the music of this section of Revelation is now complete.

What is our message from Revelation 4-7?

- Having witnessed **true worship**, we **must not tolerate** or sanction **false worship** in any way.
- Singing is a form of worship (but not the only one). **Doctrine in songs is important!** Doctrine cannot be separated from worship. We must **sing what we believe**, and **believe what we sing**.
- The ultimate test is **who do we worship?** Is who we worship worthy? Is he/she worthy by a **heavenly** reality, not an earthly standard?
- The **Lamb is worthy** of our worship!

Worship songs inspired by Rev 4-5

- 4-5 "How Great Is Our God" ("the Lion and the Lamb"... "beginning and the end"), by Christ Tomlin, Ed Cash, Jesse Reeves (2004, worshiptogether.com)
- 4:8 "Holy, Holy, Holy," words: Reginald Heber (1826); music: "Nicaea, John B. Dykes (1861)
- 4:8; 5:12 "Revelation Song" ("Holy, holy, holy ... Worthy is the Lamb") by Jennie Lee Riddle (2004, Gateway Create)
- 4:11 "Thou Art Worthy," by Pauline Michael Mills (1963, 1975, Fred Bock Music Co.)
- 5:5 "It's Rising Up," by Martin Smith and Matt Redman (1995, Thankyou Music)
- 5:6-10 "You are Worthy" by Esther Mui (2014, Scripture Songs for Worship)
- 5:11 "O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," words: Charles Wesley (1739), music: "Azmon," Carl G. Gläser (1828)
- 5:12 "Worthy," by Rich Cook (© 1977, John T. Benson Publ Co.)

Worship songs inspired by Rev 4-7

- 5:12 "Worthy Is the Lamb," by Robert C. Clatterbuck (1988, Hope Publishing Company)
- 5:12 "Worthy Is the Lamb," by Don Wyrzten (1973, Singspiration Music / ASCAP)
- 5:12 "Worthy Is the Lamb," by Darlene Zschech (2000, Hillsong Publishing)
- 5:13 "Agnus Dei," by Michael W. Smith (1990, Sony / ATV Milene Music)
- 5:12 "I Will Praise Him" ("praise the Lamb for sinners slain"), words and music by Margaret J. Harris (1898)
- 5:13 "Lamb of Glory," by Greg Nelson and Phill McHugh (1982 River Oaks Music / Shepherd's Fold Music)
- 7:9 "Behold a Host," by Hans Adolph Brorson (1760) translated by Gracia Grindal, traditional Norwegian folk melody, ca. 1600)
- 7:14 "Are You Washed in the Blood," words and music: Elisha A. Hoffman (1878)
- 7:14 "There's Power in the Blood," words and music: Lewis E. Jones (1899)