

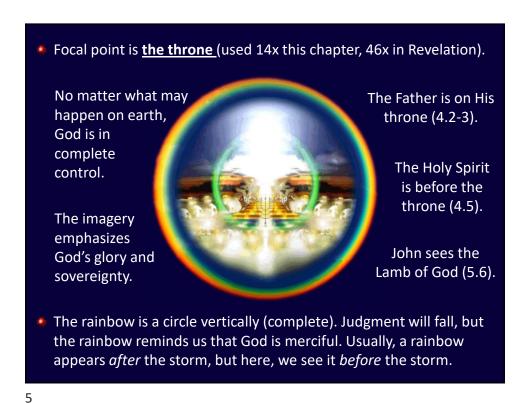




- But first He gives us a glimpse into glory and permits us to witness worship in heaven.
- Two aspects of worship are presented for our instruction and imitation:





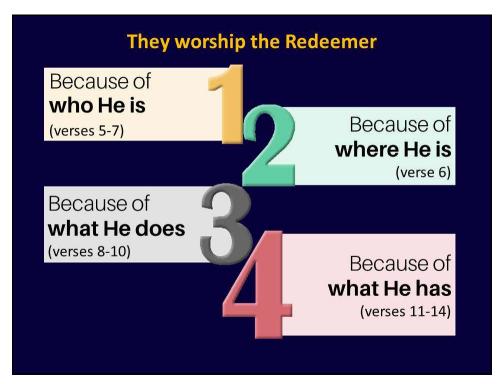


Parallels						
Earthly Temple	Heavenly Sanctuary					
Holy of Holies	Throne of God					
Seven-branched candlestick	Seven lamps of fire before the Throne					
Bronze Laver	Sea of glass					
Cherubim over the mercy seat	Four living creatures					
Priests	Elders (kings and priests)					
Bronze Altar	Altar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

Worship

- God's people Worship the Creator (Chapter 4)
 - On the throne—Almighty God (vv. 2–3a).
 - Around the throne—a rainbow (v. 3b).
 - Around the throne—elders and living creatures (vv. 3–4, 6–7).
 - Out of the throne—storm signals (v. 5a).
 - Before the throne—lamps and a sea (vv. 5b–6a).
 - Praise to the throne (vv. 9–11).
- **God's people Worship the Redeemer** (Chapter 5)
 - Because of who He is (vv. 5–7).
 - Because of where He is (v. 6).
 - Because of what He does (vv. 8–10).
 - Because of what He has (vv. 11–14).

7



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.

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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).



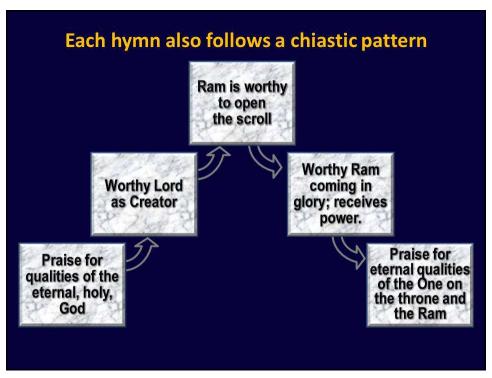
Hymn 3: Ascribes merits from the cross. He then empowers us with the gift of the Spirit (at Pentecost) (5:9).



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)



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			
chiastic	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.	the scroll (book)	inauguration of Christ after His death, resurrection and ascension. He begins the preadvent judgment 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 lover! 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 millennial judgment 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 Great White Throne Judgement. 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	2	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."

13

Hymn 1: Revelation 4:8

- The four living creatures ceaselessly worship the one seated on the throne. The three-fold "holy" (see Isaiah 6.3) 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 *honour* God. This can be construed as royal language. To honour 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."

15

Hymn 2: Revelation 4:10-11

- This is the baseline hymn. It is 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 by bowing before the throne and offering their crowns to God. They release any claim to their own authority and autonomy. They are utterly devoted to the service of God.
- This is first place in Revelation that anyone "worships." The main New Testament word for "worship" (proskuneo) implies giving obeisance, to bow down. Thus "worshiping" can be a physical position. In English "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 honour. 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 understand that and see worship as spiritual submission to God, 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.**"

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Hymn 3: Revelation 5:8, 9

- Heavenly worship ceases temporarily to (1) get the judgement underway and (2) introduce the Lamb. Worship resumes when He appears and joins Father God as the object of worship.
- Harps and bowls of incense add to John's spiritual experience.
- 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 (he has "prevailed").
 - 2. Jesus 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!"

19

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. honour (esteem),
- 6. glory (personal splendour) 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.**

21

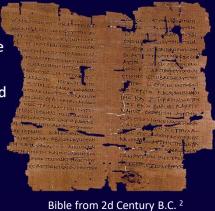
Hymn 5: Revelation 5:13, 14

- 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, 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.



The Septuagint (LXX)

- The Book of Daniel, as part of the Old Testament, was translated into Greek prior to 270 B.C. (almost three centuries before Christ was born).¹
- Seventy scholars were commissioned under the sponsorship of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285–246 B.C.) to translate the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. Their result is known as the "Septuagint" ("70") translation. (This is often abbreviated "LXX".) ²



- The prophet Daniel ("God is my judge") lived in the 6th Century B.C.3
- 1. Encyclopedia Britannica , Volume 10, p. 642.
- 2. Manuscript 2648. Book of Joshua. Late 2d century BC.
- 3. Modern scholars dispute everything in the Bible. Daniel is alluded to in Ezekiel, Ezra and 1 Chronicles and is attested to by Jesus in Matthew 24:15. Yusuf Ali claims 620–538 B.C.

The Seventy-Weeks Prophecy

Now while I was speaking, praying, and confessing my sin and the sin of my people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the LORD my God for the holy mountain of my God, ²¹ yes, while I was speaking in prayer, the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning, being caused to fly swiftly, reached me about the time of the evening offering.



- ²² And he informed *me,* and talked with me, and said, "O Daniel, I have now come forth to give you skill to understand.
- ²³ "At the beginning of your supplications the command went out, and I have come to tell *you*, for you *are* greatly beloved; therefore consider the matter, and understand the vision:

25

Daniel 9:24 - Seventy Weeks are decreed

"Seventy weeks are determined
 For your people and for your holy city,
 To finish the transgression,
 To make an end of sins,
 To make reconciliation for iniquity,
 To bring in everlasting righteousness,
 To seal up vision and prophecy,
 And to anoint the Most Holy.

Israel, Jerusalem Israel, Jerusalem

The idiom of a "week" of years was common in Israel as a "sabbath for the land," in which the land was to lie fallow every seventh year. It was their failure to obey these laws that led to God sending them into captivity under the Babylonians.

Note that this passage Focuses on Israel, not on the Christian Church.

Many items in this list have yet to be completed.

Daniel 9:25 - The Messiah the King will come

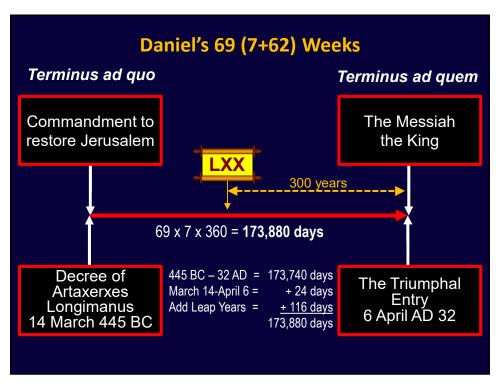
"Know therefore and understand,
That from the going forth of the command
To restore and build Jerusalem
Until Messiah the Prince, Meshiach Nagid, "The Messiah the King."
There shall be seven weeks and sixty-two weeks;
The street shall be built again, and the wall,
Even in troublesome times.

This includes a mathematical prophecy. The ancient Jewish (and Babylonian) calendars used a 360-day year; 69 weeks of 360-day years totals 173,880 days.

In effect, Gabriel told Daniel that the interval between the commandment to rebuild Jerusalem until the presentation of the Messiah as King would be 173,880 days. The emphasis in the verse on "the street" and "the wall" was to avoid confusion with earlier mandates confined to rebuilding the Temple.

Artaxerxes Longimanus gave the commandment to restore and build Jerusalem on 14 March 445 B.C. (Sir Robert Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, 1894.)

27



Rome AD 70

Daniel 9:26 - An Interval in the Timetable

²⁶ "And after the sixty-two weeks Messiah shall be cut off, but not for Himself; AD 32, Crucifixion And the people of the prince who is to come Shall destroy the city and the sanctuary. The end of it shall be with a flood, And till the end of the war desolations are determined.

Jesus presented Himself to Israel as Messiah the King by entering Jerusalem riding on a donkey (fulfilling Zechariah 9:9) 173,880 days later on 6 April AD 32.1 This was the day Passover sacrifices were inspected for disqualifying blemishes. The Pharisees protested that it was blasphemy to proclaim Jesus as the Messiah the King (Luke 19:39), but Jesus endorsed it by saying, "I tell you that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." (Luke 19:40) Jesus became the sacrificed Lamb at Passover in AD 32.

Roman legions under Titus Vespasian destroyed the Temple and city in AD 70.

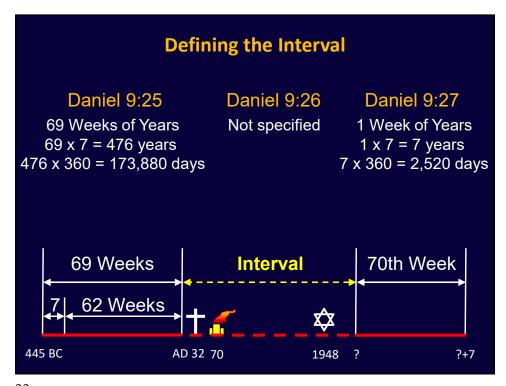
1. Luke 3:1: Tiberias appointed in AD 14; 15th year, AD 29; 4th Passover occurred in AD 32.

29



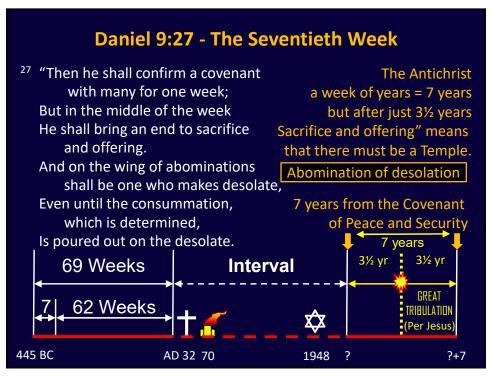


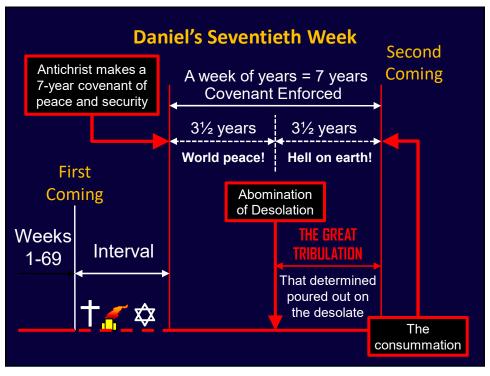


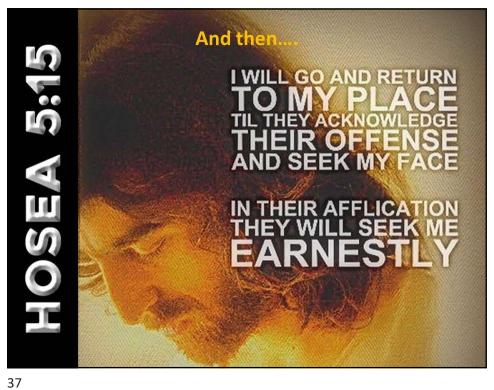


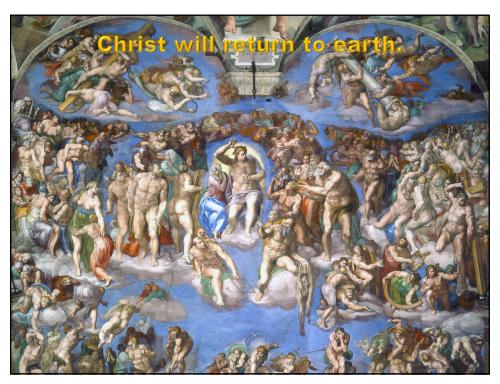
Daniel 9:27 - The Seventieth Week

"Then he shall confirm a covenant with many for one week;
But in the middle of the week
He shall bring an end to sacrifice and offering.
And on the wing of abominations shall be one who makes desolate,
Even until the consummation, which is determined,
Is poured out on the desolate.



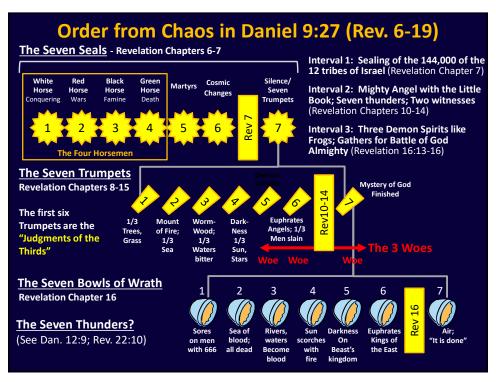




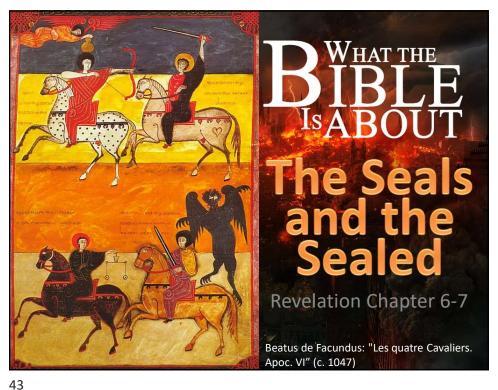




Summary / Preview						
Daniel's 70 Weeks	Revelation (General)	Revelation (Specific)				
Dan. 24-25Weeks 1-69	Rev. 1 (things you have seen)	• Rev. 1				
 Dan. 26 Interval Dan. 27 Week 70 	Rev. 2-3 (things which are)	Rev. 2-3 (Seven churches)				
		Rev. 4-5 (Throne room)				
	Rev. 4-5 (which shall be hereafter)	Rev. 6-9 – 1 st 3½ yr Peace & security				
		Rev. 10-14-Middle Abomination				
		Rev. 15-19–2 nd 3½ Great Tribulation				
		Rev. 19-20 The King and His Kingdom				
		Rev. 21-22 All things new				



Structure of the book of Revelation Chapter Chapter										
i	ż	3	4	Ė	Ġ	7	8	ġ	10	11
Patmos, Vision of Christ in Glory	7 Church Ephesus Smyrna Pergamos Thyatira	Philadel- phia Laodicea	the throne room of God	Seven Seal Book opened by the Slain Lamb	God (preview)	Sealing of the 144,000 Great multitude of Tribulation Saints	7th Seal 4 Trumps; 1/3 Grass, Sea, Waters Wormwood Sun, moon, stars	2 Trumps; 2 Woes, Locusts, 200 million man army; 1/3 people killed	Mighty Angel with the Little Book 7 Thunders	Two Tribulation Witnesses, 42 months, 1260 days (3 rd Woe) 7 th trump
		Chapter								
Woman with Child; Red Dragon; Woman in Wilderness Time, Times and half a Time	AC govt.	3 Angels Christ reaps the Harvest	angels Victorious saints	7 vials of wrath (Full judgements): Sores Seas Rivers Sun Darkness Armageddon Earthquake and Hail		Babylon the Great is Fallen, is Fallen!	Marriage Supper of the Lamb War Armageddor	Millennium Satan bound 1000 years Battle of Gog and Magog Lake of Fire White Throne Judgement	New Je New Heaven and New Earth	New Jerusalem Ctennity Eternity with Chris



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

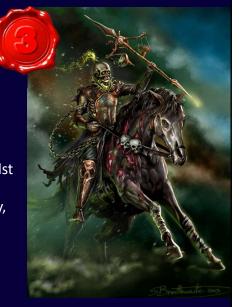
- And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come and see.
- 4. And there went out another horse that was red: and [power] was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto him a great sword.



45

Revelation 6

- 5. And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and Io 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.



47

Revelation 6



- 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;

- 13. And the stars of heaven fell to the earth, as a fig tree drops its late figs when it is shaken by a mighty wind.
- 14. Then the sky receded as a scroll when it is rolled up, and every mountain and island was moved out of its place.
- 15. And the kings of the earth, the great men, the rich men, the commanders, the mighty men, every slave and every free man, hid themselves in the caves and in the rocks of the mountains, ¹⁶ and said to the mountains and rocks,
- 16. "Fall on us and hide us from the face of Him who sits on the the throne and from the wrath of the Lamb!

 17 For the great day of His wrath has come, and who is able to stand?"