

6/12/04

### Revelation 19

The seven years of Tribulation and Great Tribulation are over and the system of Babylon has been judged by God, both religious and commercial. Rev. 17-18

Now chapter nineteen focuses on the marriage and supper of the Lamb and His return to the earth.

\* Then the seventh angel sounded: And there were loud voices in heaven, saying, "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever!" Rev. 11:15

The third "woe" is completed!

#### 19:1-5 Heaven rejoices over the judgment of Babylon.

19:1-2 Scene is heaven and a great multitude.

- 1) The time of the event is marked specifically, "After these things". vs. 1a
  - a) The things of the two previous chapters.
  - b) In chapter seventeen, the judgment of religious Babylon took place.

c) In chapter eighteen, the judgment of commercial and political Babylon took place.

d) The phrase is "meta tauta" appears seventeen times in Revelation. Rev. 4:1; 15:5; 22:8

2) The proclamation John heard was clear. vs. 1a-d

a) He heard a loud voice of a great multitude.

b) He heard it coming from heaven. Rev. 18:20

c) He heard that great multitude saying, "Alleluia!, without doubt angels.

1) Alleluia means praise the Lord or Jehovah.

2) It is a common word in the Old Testament term, "Hallelujah Psalms". Ps 146-150

\* The Hallel Psalms sung at the Passover. Ps. 113-118

3) This is the only place it appears in the New Testament.

4) It appears four times in this chapter in a form of doxologies. Rev. 19:1, 3, 4, 6

d) He heard them proclaim the end of salvation history, "Salvation and glory and honor and power belong to the Lord our God!"

- 3) The reason for the proclamation is revealed. vs. 2
- a) The nature of His judgments is said to be true “alethinos” valid and fair and righteous “dikaios” right and faultless.
  - b) The relation is tied to the judgment of Religious and Commercial Babylon.
    - 1)) Because He has judged the great harlot who corrupted the earth with her fornication. Rev. 17:1-2; 18:3, 9
    - 2)) And He has avenged on her the blood of His servants shed by her. Rev. 16:6; 17:6; 18:24

**19:3-4** The awesome sight before the throne.

- 1) The great multitude again said, “Alleluia! Her smoke rises up forever and ever!” vs. 3
  - a) The smoke perhaps as a gratifying acknowledgment of her due judgment.
  - b) The gratification is to be eternal, indicative of the mighty angel, who took up a stone like a great millstone and threw it into the sea, saying, “Thus with violence the great city Babylon shall be thrown down, and shall not be found anymore.” Rev. 18:21
- 2) The representatives before the throne join in the praise. vs. 4

- a) The twenty-four elders and the four living creatures fell down and worshiped God who sat on the throne. vs. 4a
  - 1)) Five other times we see this same scenario. Rev. 4:10-11; 5:2-9, 14; 7:11-12; 11:16
  - 2)) This is the last time we see them.
- b) Their words were, “Amen! Alleluia!” vs. 4b-c
  - 1)) Amen, means so be it, in the affirmation of the just judgments.
  - 2)) Alleluia, in praise of His perfect works, what and how He executes them.
  - 3) Both of these words are universal words, being pronounced the same in every language.

**19:5** The command for the antiphonal praise.

- 1) Then a voice came from the throne. vs. 5a
  - a) We are not told if it is an angel.
  - b) The voice has authority, coming from the throne of God.
- 2) The command is to praise God in response to the first four verses. vs. 5b-c
  - a) “Praise our God”, the plural pronoun “our” could indicate one of the twenty-four elders, identifying them with salvation.

- b) The command is three-fold.
- 1)) It is a command to family, “All you His servant”.
  - 2)) It is a command to those of a reverent attitude, “Those who fear Him”.
  - 3)) It is a command to those see themselves as nothing, “Both small and great!”
    - \* The entire church is present before God!

### **19:6-10 The Marriage of the Lamb.**

**19:6** The prelude to the marriage.

- 1) John heard, as it were, the voice of a great multitude, as the sound of many waters and as the sound of mighty thunderings. vs. 6a-d
  - a) The figurative language does not make it simply symbolic.
  - b) Figurative language is used to describe literal things in order to communicate the vividness or greatness of something.
  - c) In this case “many water” and “mighty thunderings”, communicates the numerous individuals and the mighty thunderings, the loudness and attention grabbing sound of a unified oneness in heaven.

- 2) John heard them saying, “Alleluia! For the Lord God Omnipotent reigns!”
  - a) Praise the Lord or Yahweh, due to the fact that the all powerful Lord God reigns.
    - 1)) Omnipotent appears nine times in Revelation but only once in the rest of the New Testament.
    - 2)) This is the fourth halleluia. vs. 1, 3, 4
  - b) Literally, “has begun to reign”, the god of this world has been defeated. 2Cor. 4:4; Eph. 2:2
  - c) This is the answer to the prayer of the church, “Your Kingdom come”.

**19:7-8** The proclamation of the marriage.

- 1) The focus is the Lamb and His bride. vs. 7a-b
  - a) Though Israel is called the wife of Yahweh in the Old Testament, the context regards the church, she has entered her intimate relation with Christ having been raptured and now accompanies Him back to the earth.
  - b) The scene is in heaven, this is where the marriage takes place, while Israel is on the earth.
  - c) It is a festive occasion, “Let us be glad and rejoice, for the marriage of the Lamb has come”.

- 2) Two things are said about the bride.
- a) His wife has made herself ready. vs. 7c
    - 1)) By repenting from her sins by grace through faith. Eph. 2:8-9
    - 2)) By repeatedly confessing her sins and repenting throughout her life on earth. Eph. 5:26-27; 1Jn. 2:1  
\* All based on the atoning work of Christ by His blood. 2Cor. 5:21; 1Jn. 2:2
  - b) To His wife was granted to be arrayed in fine linen. vs. 8
    - 1)) Clean “katharos” pure and bright “lampros” radiant and glorified, describing the quality of her state, the idea being spotless and glorious.  
\* She stand in direct contrast to the prostitute of Babylon. Rev. 17:4
    - 2)) The righteous acts of the saints, identifies the deeds and works they have been rewarded for, having been tested by fire. 1Cor 3:12-15; 4:5
    - 3) The seven churches were promised reward.

**19:9** The proclamation of privilege.

- 1) The privilege is marked by the fourth beatitude. vs. 9a-c

- a) The voice said to John, “Write: `Blessed are those who are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb!”
  - b) There are seven beatitudes. Rev. 1:3; 14:13; 16:15; 19:9; 20:6; 22:7, 14
- 2) The personal authority is ascribed to God. vs. 9d-e  
\* “And he said to me, "These are the true sayings of God.” Rev. 21:5; 22:6
- a) The marriage is in heaven, the marriage supper is believed to be on earth.
  - b) Those called to the supper are distinct from the bride, they are those who enter the kingdom.
  - c) Jesus gave parables of a marriage to those who refused to come and those who were not ready. Matt. 22, 25  
\* The focus being the appropriate garment and readiness!
- 3) Again there is a distinction between the wife (Israel) and the bride, the church.
- a) The Old Testament wife was put away for unfaithfulness. Is. 54:6; Jer. 3:1-20; Ezk. 16; Hos. 2; 3:1-5
  - b) The New Testament bride is a chaste virgin. 2Cor 11:2; Eph. 5:26-27

**19:10** The personal rebuke of John.

- 1) John fell at his feet to worship him. But he said to me, "See that you do not do

that! I am your fellow servant, and of your brethren who have the testimony of Jesus.

- a) We are not to worship angel.
  - b) Angels are the servants of God to the believers. Heb. 1:14
  - c) Fellow servant “sundoulos” means one who serves the same master.
- 2) John is told to worship God!
- a) The word worship “proskuneo” means to kiss the hand, a token of reverence.
  - b) The word appears in the book of Revelation more than any other book, used for the true worship of God and the false worship of anti-christ.
- 3) John is admonished, “For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.”
- a) All of the Scriptures speaks and are related to Him, the One to come.
  - b) He is the One, the promised Messiah. Gen. 3:15; Is. 7:14; Ps. 22; Lk. 24:32, 44-45; Rev. 1:1

### **19:11-21 The return of Christ with His bride to the earth.**

**19:11-16** The coming of Jesus is described.

**19:11** The coming of Jesus is from heaven.

- 1) John saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse. vs. 11a-c

- a) John has experience this before. Rev. 4:1; 11:19
  - b) He is the Prince of Peace, contrary to the white horse of the anti-christ, at the opening of the first seal. Rev. 6:2
  - c) False peace came upon the earth as he deceived the world.
- 2) John leaves no room for personal opinion, “He who sat on him was called Faithful and True. Vs. 11d
- a) True, the One who is reliable.
  - b) The One who is the real and genuine Messiah.
    - 1)) Both of these in contrast to the false Messiah and prophet.
    - 2)) He identifies Himself to Laodicea in this manner. Rev. 1:5; 3:7, 14
- 3) John states the purpose of His coming, “And in righteousness He judges and makes war.” vs. 11d
- a) He comes to judge the ungodly who oppose Him to set up the Millennial Kingdom.
    - \* His actions are just and merited, pure from any injustice. Rev. 6:10; 7:10
  - b) He makes war, describing the manner of his very first way of judgment.
    - 1)) Therefore it is said in the Book of the Wars of the LORD”. Num. 21:14

- 2)) The title “The LORD of host”, means the captain of the armies of heaven. Josh 5:14  
\* Fifty-eight times in Jeremiah.
  - 3)) To carry out vengeance. 2Thess. 1:7-10; Rev. 16:12-16
  - 4)) Jesus is the Captain of our salvation. Heb. 2:10
  - c) The church having been removed prior to the tribulation, returns with Him.
- 19:12-13** The appearance of Jesus is described.
- 1) His eyes were like a flame of fire. vs. 12a
    - a) His vision if penetrating and total.
    - b) He knows everything, nothing escapes, He know both deed and motives.  
\* Rev. 1:14; 2:18; Heb. 4:13
  - 2) And on His head were many crowns. vs. 12b
    - a) He has full and complete authority to act.
    - b) He displays the many crowns “diadema”, kingly royal crowns on his head, superior to those of the dragon.
  - 3) He had a name written that no one knew except Himself. vs. 12c
    - a) In all that is know and revealed about Him, it is in part, perhaps even to the sacred tetragrammaton YHWH.

- b) A name implies character and recognition of a person.
  - 4) He was clothed with a robe dipped in blood. vs. 13a
    - a) He certainly died for the sins of the world and we are saved and forgiven on the basis of His pure blood but the context is the battle of Armageddon.
    - b) The blood is that of His enemies at Armageddon, even as Isaiah prophesied. Is. 63:1-3
  - 5) His name is called The Word of God. vs. 13b
    - a) The Word of God “Logos”, means the thought and expression of the thought in word. Rev. 1:2, 9; 6:9; 19:13; 20:4
    - b) Jesus “the Word”, God Himself became flesh in the incarnation. Jn. 1:1-2, 14
    - c) Jesus is God’s full expression and final word to man. Heb. 1:1-2; 1Jn. 1:1
- 19:14** The particulars about armies of Jesus.
- 1) Their origin is also heaven, “And the armies in heaven.” vs. 14a
  - 2) Their identity is intricately one with Jesus, “Clothed in fine linen, white and clean, followed Him on white horses.” vs. 14b-d  
\* John tells us they are the church. Rev. 17:14

- 3) Though there will certainly be angels also. Matt, 13:41; 24:30-31; 25:31

**19:15-16** The power and authority of Jesus to reign.

- 1) Now out of His mouth goes a sharp sword, that with it He should strike the nations. vs. 15a-b
- a) He will speak forth their judgment and destruction. Ps. 2:6-9; Is. 11:4  
\* This is one of His identities. Rev. 1:16; 2:12, 27
- b) The nations are the focus, being one with the anti-christ. Joel 3:14; Zech. 12:9
- c) The word for sword “rhomphaia” is the judgment sword. Is. 11:4
- 2) He Himself will rule them with a rod of iron. vs. 15c  
\* The rod of iron refers to an absolute and complete governing control. Rev. 2:26-27
- 3) He Himself treads the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. vs. 15d
- a) He alone judges these and destroys them.
- b) The winepress is an descriptive expression of the blood that will run under His righteous wrath.

\* These two words appear about thirteen times in Revelation to indicate God’s coming judgment.

- c) Being Almighty God, He can not be stopped at Armageddon.
- 4) He has on His robe and on His thigh a name written: KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS. vs. 16
- a) Both on His vesture and person, on His thigh, symbolic of power, displaying the recognition of who He is.
- b) King of Kings, there is no one above Him, He is sovereign over all.
- c) Lord of Lords, all are beneath and subject to Him. Dan. 2:47; 1Tim. 6:15; Rev. 17:14

**19:17-21** The supper of the great God is described,

**19:17-19** The details of Armageddon.

**19:17** John heard a proclamation.

- 1) He saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice. vs. 17a-b
- a) Angels are quite amazing creatures, this one is standing in the Sun, whose temperature near the core is 13 million degrees Centigrade.

- b) The angel bids the vultures and birds of prey to feast on the carnage, not to be confused with Ezekiel's battle of God and Magog. Ezk. 39:17
- 2) The angel spoke to all the birds that fly in the midst of heaven, "Come and gather together for the supper of the great God." vs. 17c-d
  - a) Remember there will be 184-200 miles of blood. Rev. 14:20
  - b) This is in direct contrast to the Marriage Supper of the Lamb.

**19:18** John understood the purpose of the proclamation.

- 1) "That you may eat the flesh of kings, the flesh of captains, the flesh of mighty men. vs. 18a-c
- 2) The flesh of horses and of those who sit on them, and the flesh of all people, free and slave, both small and great." vs. 18d-g
  - \* God calls on the birds to feast on the carnage. Matt. 24:27-28; Ezk. 39:17-20

**19:19** John saw the opposing armies.

- 1) He saw the beast, the kings of the earth, and their armies. vs. 19a-b
  - a) The anti-christ as the head.

- b) The ten nation confederacy as the kings over the world rulers.
- 2) He saw them gathered together to make war against Him who sat on the horse and against His army." vs. 19c
  - a) The mobilization will be with oneness.
  - b) The oneness will be with serious determination.
  - c) These will be led by demons. Rev. 16:13-16
    - \* Jer. 25:32-33; Joel 3:2; Zeph. 3:8; Zech. 14:2, 3; Rev. 11:15; 12:12, 16

**19:20-21** The details about the false prophet and anti-christ.

**19:20** The destiny of False prophet and the Antichrist.

- 1) The beast was captured, and with him the false prophet. vs. 20a
  - a) They do not escape.
  - b) They will receive a severe judgment according to the deeds.
- 2) The false prophet worked signs in his presence of the anti-christ. vs. 20b
- 3) The false prophet, by these very signs, deceived those who received the mark of the beast and those who worshiped his image. vs. 20c
  - \* Rev. 11:7-10; 13:1-18

- 4) These two were cast alive into the lake of fire burning with brimstone, proceeding Satan by 1,000 years. vs. 20d
- a) Satan, who it was made for and his angels. Rev. 20:10; Matt. 25:41
- b) Death and Hades or Sheol in Hebrew. Rev. 20:14  
 \* Hades is a mere waiting place in torment prior to the Lake of Fire. There is the abizz, abuzzo, the bottomless pit, the shaft in the earth, tartarus where angels are bound permanently. 2Pet. 2:4
- c) All unbelievers. Rev. 20:15  
 \* Who have been given over to the lied. 2Thess. 2:11-12
- d) It is the second death. Rev. 21:8

**19:21** The summary and destiny of all who follow them.

- 1) And the rest were killed with the sword which proceeded from the mouth of Him who sat on the horse. vs. 21a
- 2) And all the birds were filled with their flesh. vs. 21b
- a) Gehenna is the place of future punishment, it was the Valley of Hinnom or Tophet was outside the city of Jerusalem where Baal and Molech worship was practiced. 2Chron. 22, 2 Kings 23; Jer 7

- b) Josiah in his reform burned all idols there and later becomes the dump site of the city where fire never ceased.
- c) Jesus said where the fire is never quenched and the worm never dies.
- 1) But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire. Matt. 5:22
- 2) And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast [it] from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not [that] thy whole body should be cast into hell. Matt. 5:29
- 3) And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast [it] from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not [that] thy whole body should be cast into hell. Matt. 5:30
- 4) And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is

able to destroy both soul and body  
in hell. Matt. 10:28