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NT377 The Revelation: 'Heavy Revy'

Spring 2014

Class #6-March 27 chapters 3:14 thru chapter 5

14 "And to the angel of the church of the (origins, out of the) Laodiceans

Laodicea means: 'People Ruling' as opposed to the Scriptures ruling, God Ruling

-Only here and Ephesus are addressed as being of their cities. The other churches are addressed as being in their cities, not of them

Church age covered: Contemporary with Philadelphia church, Apostate Protestantism of the last days.

-Paul references Laodicea in **see** Col. 2:1, which was 40 miles from Colossae

Barclay on Laodicea: Laodicea has the grim distinction of being the only church of which the risen Christ has nothing good to say.

In the ancient world, there were at least six cities called Laodicea, and this one was called Laodicea on the Lycus to distinguish it from the others. It was founded in about 250 BC by Antiochus of Syria and was named after his wife Laodicē.

Its importance was due entirely to its position. The road from Ephesus to the east and to Syria was the most important in Asia. It began at the coast at Ephesus, and it had to find a way to climb to the central plateau 8,500 feet above. It set out along the valley of the River Maeander until it reached what were known as the Gates of Phrygia. Beyond this point lay a broad valley where Lydia, Phrygia and Caria met. The Maeander entered that valley by a narrow, precipitous gorge through which no road could pass. The road, therefore, made a detour through the Lycus valley. Laodicea stood in that valley. It was situated literally astride the great road to the east which went straight through Laodicea, entering by the Ephesian Gate and leaving by the Syrian Gate. That in itself would have been enough to make Laodicea one of the great commercial and strategic centers of the ancient world. Originally, Laodicea had been a fortress; but it had the serious handicap that all its water supply had to come by underground aqueduct from springs no less than six miles away, a perilous situation for a besieged town. Two other roads passed through the gates of Laodicea, that from Pergamum and the Hermus valley to Pisidia and Pamphylia and the coast at Perga, and that from eastern Caria to central and west Phrygia.

As Sir William Ramsay says: 'It only needed peace to make Laodicea a great commercial and financial centre.' That peace came with the dominion of Rome. When the Roman peace gave it its opportunity, it became, as Pliny, the governor of Bithynia, called it, 'a most distinguished city'.

Laodicea had certain characteristics which have left their mark on the letter written to it.

(1) It was a great banking and financial centre. When Cicero was travelling in Asia Minor, it was at Laodicea that he cashed his letters of credit. It was one of the wealthiest cities in the world. In AD 61, it

was devastated by an earthquake; but its citizens were so rich and independent that they refused any help from the Roman government and rebuilt their city out of their own resources. The Roman historian Tacitus writes: 'One of the most famous cities of Asia, Laodicea, was in that same year overthrown by an earthquake and without any relief from us recovered itself by its own resources' (*Annals*, 14:27). No wonder Laodicea could boast that it was rich and had amassed wealth and needed nothing. It was so wealthy that it did not even need God.

(2) It was a great centre for the manufacture of clothing. The sheep which grazed round Laodicea were famous for their soft, violet-black, glossy wool. The city mass-produced cheap outer garments. It was especially connected with a tunic called the *trimita*—so much so, indeed, that it was sometimes called Trimitaria. Laodicea was so proud of the garments it produced that it never realized it was naked in the sight of God.

(3) It was a very considerable medical centre. Thirteen miles to the west, between Laodicea and the Gate of Phrygia, stood the temple of the Carian god Men. At one time, that temple was the social, administrative and commercial centre of the whole area. Until the end of the nineteenth century, great markets were regularly held on its site. In particular, the temple was the centre of a medical school which was transferred to Laodicea itself. Its doctors were so famous that the names of some appear on the coins of Laodicea. Two of them were called Zeuxis and Alexander Philalethes.

This medical school was famous throughout the world for two things—ointment for the ear and ointment for the eyes. The Authorized and Revised Standard Versions speak of eye-*salve*. The word for *salve* is *kollurion*, which literally means *a little roll of bread*. The derivation of this word is the famous *tephra Phrygia*—Phrygian powder which was exported all over the world in solidified tablet form in the shape of little rolls. Laodicea was so conscious of its medical skill in the care of the eyes that it never realized that it was spiritually blind.

The words of the risen Christ arise directly from the prosperity and the skill in which Laodicea took so much pride and which had in the minds of its citizens, and even of its church, eliminated the need for God.

(4) We add a final fact about Laodicea. It was in an area where there was a very large Jewish population. So many Jews emigrated here that the Rabbis spoke out strongly against the Jews who sought the wines and baths of Phrygia. In 62 BC, Flaccus, the governor of the province, became alarmed at the amount of currency that the Jews were exporting in payment of the Temple tax which every male Jew paid, and put an embargo on the export of currency. The result was that twenty pounds' weight of gold was seized as contraband in Laodicea and 100 pounds' weight in Apameia in Phrygia. That amount of gold would be equal to 15,000 silver drachmae. The Jewish Temple tax amounted to half a shekel, which was equal to two drachmae. This means that in the district there were at least 7,500 male Jews. In Hierapolis, six miles away from Laodicea, there was a 'Congregation of Jews' which had power to levy and to retain fines, and an archive office where Jewish legal documents were specially kept. There can have been few areas where the Jews were wealthier and more influential.

write, 'These things says the Amen, the Faithful and True Witness, the Beginning of the creation of God:

-The Truth, faithful, true witness, and creator

-**MacArthur**: Christ did not identify Himself using any of the phrases from the vision recorded in 1:12–17. Instead, He identified Himself using three divine titles.

First, the Lord Jesus Christ described Himself as **the Amen**. That unique title, used only here in Scripture to describe Christ, is reminiscent of Isaiah 65:16, where God is twice called the "God of truth

[Heb. amen].” **Amen** is a transliteration of a Hebrew word meaning “truth,” “affirmation,” or “certainty.” It refers to that which is firm, fixed, and unchangeable.

Second, Christ also identified Himself as **the faithful and true Witness**. That title further elucidates the thought expressed in the first title. Not only is Jesus the Amen because of His work, but also because everything He speaks is the truth. He is completely trustworthy, perfectly accurate, and His testimony is always reliable. Jesus Christ is “the way, *and the truth*, and the life” (John 14:6

Third, Finally, Christ referred to Himself as **the Beginning of the creation of God**. The English translation is somewhat ambiguous and misleading. As a result, false teachers seeking to deny Christ’s deity have attempted to use this verse to prove He is a created being. There is no ambiguity in the Greek text, however. *Archē* (**Beginning**) does not mean that Christ was the first person God created, but rather that Christ Himself is the source or origin of creation (cf. Rev. 22:13). Through His power everything was created (John 1:3; Heb. 1:2).

John 1:1 expandedly reads: *‘Before there was a beginning (Arche), there was the Word.’*

MacArthur again: This letter to the Laodiceans has much in common with Paul’s letter to the Colossian church. Colossae was not far from Laodicea, so it is likely that the same heresy plaguing the Colossians had made its way to Laodicea (cf. Col. 4:16). That heresy, a form of incipient Gnosticism (from the Greek word *gnōsis*, “knowledge”), taught that Christ was a created being, one of a series of emanations from God. Its proponents also claimed that they possessed a secret, higher spiritual knowledge above and beyond the simple words of Scripture (*and so it is with many Seminaries*).

Combating that heresy Paul wrote of Christ, *He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation. For by Him all things were created, both in the heavens and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things have been created through Him and for Him. He is before all things, and in Him all things are held together.* (Col. 1:15–17)

No Commendation (only church with no commendation)

15 “I know your works, that you are neither cold nor hot. I could wish you were cold or hot. **16** So then, because you are lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will vomit you out of My mouth.

-Cold is good. Hot is good. Lukewarm is vomitable!

17 Because you say, ‘I am rich, have become wealthy, and have need of nothing’

-So wealthy had Laodicea become that it paid for its own reconstruction after a devastating earthquake in A. D. 60, rejecting offers of financial aid from Rome.

—**and do not know** (*you are deceived*) **that you are** (*these are Christ’s descriptors of them, which they do not see or know! This what they truly are*):

the wretched (*only other use see Rom. 7:24*), **and miserable** (*only other use see 1Cor. 15:19*), **and poor** (*in contrast see 2Cor. 6:10*), **and blind** (*see John 9:41*), **and naked** (*see Rev. 16:15*)—

-Worldly rich, spiritually in poverty

-Thus spiritually deceived, apostate: Once held to truth and now have departed from it

-**see** 1 Tim. 4:1-4, **see** 2 Tim. 3:5. Form of Godliness, or characterized by lies in hypocrisy as stated in **see** 1 Tim. 4:2. **See** 2Pet. 2:1

How do we tell or label an Apostate teacher and or Apostate Church

Apostasy means: “To fall from a truth that you profess to have”.

1-**see** 1 John 2:22-23, denying of equality of Father and Son

2-**see** 1John 4:2-3, **See** 2 John 7, denying the hypostatic union, that Jesus came in the flesh

3-**see** 2 Peter. 3:3-4. Mockers walking after their flesh. Denial of the literal second coming.

(Underlying these basic denials, is a denial of the inerrancy and supremacy of the Scriptures)

History of Public Apostasy in America: January 20, 1891

Charles Augustus Briggs gave his inaugural address in NY at Union Theological Seminary:

“Three great foundations of truth: the Bible, the Church and Reason; in its rejection of inerrancy; and in proposing a biblical and church doctrine of progressive sanctification after death for those died in unbelief.”

-“Moses did not author the Torah”

-“2 Isaiah’s”

First public affirmation of liberalism or modernism in a Seminary School in the U.S.

NY Presbytery tried him, but did not want to, but wanted to maintain unity of the church at all costs.

Found him not guilty.

General Assembly of Presbyterians ordered a retrial

Second time the charges were thrown out.

The General Assembly then tried him again and suspended him.

He resigned from UTS and UTS withdrew from the Presbyterians

But they continued to produce ministers for Presbyterians pulpit.

1908 Federal council of Churches Formed, who’s stated goal was the unity of all churches.

1910

The NY Presbytery ordained 3 ministers who did not believe in the virgin birth

The general assembly they issued 5 points or 5 ‘fundamentals’ of the faith

1-Inspiration of Scripture

2 The Virgin birth

3-The substitutionary atonement of Christ

4-The resurrection of Christ

5-The miracles of Christ

Wanted all Presbyterian ministers to adhere to these five points.

They were called ‘fundamentalists’. To reject you were called a ‘modernist’

Added to fundamentalism were dos and don’ts not from the Scriptures. No movies, no smoking, no wine, no cards etc.

The five points plus were reaffirmed in 1916 and for the last time 1923 by the General Presbytery

In the mean time another modernist: Harry Emerson Fosdick

Shall the fundamentalists Win? Modernistic Christian, termed Modernists

1922 2 Point battle:

1-Virgin birth cannot be accepted by the modern mind

2-The resurrection of Jesus is to seen as the rise of churches, schools etc., not an actual resurrection of His body.

J. Gresham Meacham fought liberalism and modernism from within the Presbyterian Church

“Liberalism is a separate religion and not Christian”

1920s In all four of the major denominations
Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists
All went thru this battle.

The conservatives fought with the denominations, not the seminaries per se.
The conservatives lost in all four denominations

1930s was the decade of 'separatists' from these denominations, forming new denominations

1948 Ecumenical movement. Unity of all churches and then unity of all religions, which will culminate
successfully in Rev. 17.

The southern Baptists are the only ones holding out, but their seminaries are becoming more and more
liberal.

18 I counsel you to buy (*by faith, our only 'coin of acquisition'*) **from Me gold refined** (*proven, purified by*)
in the fire, that you may be rich;

and (*and buy from me*) **white garments, that you may be clothed** (*and no longer be naked*),
-The city was also famous for the soft, black wool it produced. The black wool was made into clothes and
woven into carpets, both much sought after.

that the shame (*see 2Cor. 4:2 and see Phil 3:19*) **of your nakedness may not be revealed;**
-how does Jesus see their precious black wool garments?

and anoint your eyes with eye salve (*to see spiritually, for you are blind*), **that you may see.**
-Laodicea was also an important center of ancient medicine. The nearby temple of the Phrygian god Man
Karou had an important medical school associated with it. That school was most famous for an eye
salve that it had developed, which was exported all over the Greco-Roman world.

19 As many (*pl.*) **as I love, I rebuke and chasten** (*see Heb. 12:5-9*).
-indicates that there are 'children of God' but these need to be zealous and repent
-Chasten is not used of unbelievers in the church age, only of believers.
-Rebuke is used for both believers and unbelievers within the church age.
-So there are believers in this church, but the messenger of the church at best is fallen or even apostate

Therefore be zealous and repent. (*both singular, thus first directed at the messenger.*)
-be zealous, why is this added to repentance? **See** 2cor. 7:9-12.

20 Behold, I stand at the door (*on the outside*) **and knock. If anyone** (*not just the Messenger or just from*
Laodicea) **hears My voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and dine with him, and he with Me.**
-The Jesus of the Bible is outside, not included, not a part

21 To him who overcomes (*again by: Word, 1John 2:14, Spirit 1John 4:4, and then our faith 1John 5:5*) **I will**
grant to sit with Me on My throne, as I also overcame 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." ' ' "

4:1 After these things

-The phrase **after these things** is used throughout Revelation to mark the beginning of a new vision (7:9; 15:5; 18:1; 19:1).

MacArthur: The second occurrence of **after these things** relates to God's chronology. Its use marks an important transition in the book of Revelation from the church age (the "things which are"; 1:19), described in chapters 2–3, to the third great division of the book (the "things which will take place"; 1:19), found in chapters 4–22.

-Some event following the church age triggers what is happening in Heaven during chapters 4 & 5

-It is not the Rapture of the church, though that certainly will happen before this critical event.

-**See** Daniel 9:24-27 (let us all turn there)

-**See** Ps. 11:4-7 The throne in Rev. 4 & 5 is being prepared for judgment

-**See** Dan. 7:9-10. This throne is a throne of judgment

I looked, and behold (*a word of great astonishment and amazement*), **a door standing open in heaven. And the first voice which I heard was like a trumpet speaking with me** (*see 1:10*), **saying, "Come up here, and I will show you things which must take place after this."**

-the emphasis is on what will take place after the age of the church

-A great trumpeting is in the words spoken. Something great is going on.

2 Immediately I was in the Spirit; and behold, a throne set in heaven, and One sat on the throne.

-So if we ask about John, (did John come up in body or in the spirit?) we reference Paul:

-recall Paul's words in 2Cor. 12:2-4a: **2** I know a man in Christ who fourteen years ago—whether in the body I do not know, or whether out of the body I do not know, God knows—such a one was caught up to the third heaven. **3** And I know such a man—whether in the body or out of the body I do not know, God knows—**4** how he was caught up into Paradise and heard inexpressible words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter.

-So for you we do not know: in body or out.

-Unlike John though Paul was forbidden from writing about what he heard there

-John in chapters 4 & 5 records the second vision that he sees.

Vision of the Father

3 And He who sat there (*reigning*) **was like** (*a visual figure of speech is coming*) **a jasper and a sardius stone in appearance;**

MacArthur: Revelation 21:11 describes **jasper** as "crystal-clear"; therefore, it is best to identify this stone as a diamond. All the shining, flashing facets of the glory of God are compared to a diamond, brilliantly refracting all the colors of the spectrum. A sardius, from which the city of Sardis got its name, is a fiery, blood-red ruby. It too expresses the shining beauty of God's glory, and may also symbolize God's blazing wrath, about to be poured out on the sinful, rebellious world (chaps. 6–19).

-John's vision of God's throne is not one of peace and comfort. Its flashing, glorious, splendid magnificence reveals the terrors of God's judgment. Truly, "our God is a consuming fire" (Heb. 12:29; Deut. 4:24).

-Light emanating from He who sat, light like that which comes thru a diamond and red colored jewels.

A Rainbow around the Throne

and there was a rainbow around the throne, in appearance like an emerald.

-a green cast to this rainbow

-only other NT use is **see** 10:1.

- The rainbow of **see** Gen. 9:12-17 has perhaps moved from 'in the clouds' to surrounding the throne of God.
- The rainbow symbolized a covenant between God and the earth and every living creature of all flesh.
- Could it be in Heaven now in John's vision because God is now going to complete the redemption process for the creation, **see** Rom. 8:18-22?

Twenty four Elders

4 Around the throne *were twenty-four thrones (sub ruling thrones), and on the thrones I saw twenty-four elders sitting, clothed in white robes (not angelic for angels do not wear white robes); and they had crowns (victors or overcomers crowns) of gold on their heads.*

- Presbuteroi (elders)* is never used in Scripture to refer to angels, but always to men. It is used to speak of older men in general, and the rulers of both Israel and the Church.
- 24: Representatives of the people of God, redeemed by Christ and present in Heaven due to death or the Rapture: Old Covenant and New Covenant. **See** Eph. 2:19-22. Represented by 12 Tribes and 12 apostles

Storms and Fire From and Before the Throne

5 *And from the throne proceeded lightnings, thunderings, and voices.*

- The throne is getting ready if you will for the Great Tribulation. **See** also Ex. 19:16 and **See** Ezek. 1:13

Seven lamps of fire were burning before the throne (seven fold 'fire' manifestation of the Holy Spirit), which are the seven Spirits of God.

- In order for the Spirit to be visible He manifests Himself as a dove, or tongue of fire or seven lamps burning

Sea of Glass

6 *Before the throne there was a sea of glass, like crystal. And in the midst of the throne,*

- The Earthly Tabernacle was the pattern of the True Tabernacle in Heaven. What in the earthly tabernacle represented by 'the sea of Glass' we see here?
- See** Ex. 30:18, **see** 38:8, and **see** 40:11 (note no dimensions are given of the laver)
- So here in Heaven the sea is glass. We do not wash as in (*see* Eph. 5:26) in it in heaven, we stand on it!

Four Living Creatures Around 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.*

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, (why 3 times?)

Lord God Almighty,

Who was and is and is to come!" (self existent, always)

- see** Is. 6:2-3

Walvoord: The fact that the living creatures have six wings as do the seraphim of Isaiah 6:2-3 adds weight to the interpretation that they are angels. The living creatures in Revelation 4 and the seraphim of Isaiah 6 have a similar function in that both ascribe holiness to the Lord of hosts

- We see these same four faces with four angelic beings in **see** Ezek. 1:10
- The four Manifestations of Christ in the four Gospels

Twenty Four Elders Respond to the Sayings of the Four Living Creatures

9 Whenever the living creatures give glory and honor 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 (*victor crowns*) before the throne, saying: -see 5:9 for further information on the 24 elders
-cast their crowns because the victory, overcoming was all about Him and not themselves. Even their faith which overcomes was given to them. There is no boasting!

What the Twenty Four Elders Say

11 "You are worthy, O Lord,
To receive glory and honor and power;
For You created all things,
And by Your will they exist and were created."

Two Sided Seven Sealed Scroll

5:1 And I saw in the right *hand* of Him (*the Father*) who sat on the throne a scroll written inside and on the back, sealed with seven seals (*he saw the 7 seals*).

Who is worthy to Open the Scroll and Loose its Seals

2 Then I saw a strong angel proclaiming with a loud voice, "Who is worthy to open the scroll and to loose its seals?"



No One Is Worthy Thus Far

3 And no one in heaven or on the earth or under the earth was able to open the scroll (*described in see 6:14*), or to look at it (*its contents written inside and outside*).

4 So I wept much, because no one was found worthy to open and read the scroll, or to look at it.

-So what is the sealed scroll?

-**Walvoord**: The scroll represents Christ's "title deed" to all that the Father promised Him because of His sacrifice on the cross. "Ask of Me, and I shall give Thee the heathen [nations] for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession" (Ps. 2:8). Jesus Christ is the "Heir of all things" (Heb. 1:2). He is our beloved "Kinsman-Redeemer" who was willing to give His life to set us free from bondage and to restore our lost inheritance (Lev. 25:23-46; the Book of Ruth; Jer. 32:6-15).... A title deed or will can be opened only by the appointed heir, and this is Jesus Christ. No one in all the universe could be found worthy enough to break the seals. No wonder John wept, for he realized that God's glorious redemption plan for mankind could never be completed until

the scroll was opened. The redeemer had to be near of kin, willing to redeem, and able to redeem. Jesus Christ meets all of the qualifications. He became flesh, so He is our Kinsman. He loves us and is willing to redeem; and He paid the price, so He is able to redeem.

-MacArthur: This kind of contract was known all over the Middle East in ancient times and was used by the Romans from the time of Nero on. The full contract would be written on the inner pages and sealed with seven seals. Then the content of the contract would be described briefly on the outside. All kinds of transactions were consummated this way, including marriage-contracts, rental and lease agreements, release of slaves, contract-bills, and bonds. Support also comes from Hebrew practices. The Hebrew document most closely resembling this scroll was a title-deed that was folded and signed, requiring at least three witnesses. A portion of text would be written, folded over and sealed, with a different witness signing at each fold. A larger number of witnesses meant that more importance was assigned to the document.

-The work of the Redeemer is not complete until He completes His work as the Avenger of Blood.
-see Deut. 32:39-43, see Jer. 46:10, see Rom. 12:19, and see Rev. 6:10

The Lion is Worthy

5 But one of the elders said to me, "Do not weep. Behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, has prevailed to open the scroll and to loose its seven seals."

-the reality of this title becomes a physical reality instead of a prophetic surety when He sits on the throne of David. See Is. 9:7 and see Luke 1:32

-The seven seals contain the judgments that happens from chapters 6-19 to His return to the earth to possess what He paid for..

-The seven trumpets are in the seventh seal, 8:1, the seven bowls are in the place of seventh trumpet, 15:1

The Lion is the Lamb as though it had been Slain

6 And I looked, and behold, in the midst of the throne and of the four living creatures, and in the midst of the elders, stood *(no longer sitting, He is going to Act)* a Lamb as though it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent out into all the earth.

-As at His baptism He the Lamb had the Spirit without measure. The complete full measure of the as measure by the complete number 7. (John 3:34)

The Lion Lamb Takes the Scroll

7 Then He came and took the scroll out of the right hand of Him who sat on the throne.

-In chapters 6-19 the emphasis is on the contents and actions of the seals, not the content of the scroll

The Four Living Creatures and the Twenty Four Elders Respond

8 Now when He had taken the scroll, the four living creatures and the twenty-four elders fell down before the Lamb, each having a harp, and golden bowls full of incense (priestly work of intercession), which are the prayers of the saints *(which are about to be answered)*.

-What prayers? 'Thy Kingdom Come'!, see also Luke 18:8

The Twenty Four Elders Sing!

9 And they sang a new song, saying:

"You are worthy to take the scroll,

And to open its seals; *(again the emphasis is on opening the seals, not reading the scroll)*

Chapters 6 thru 19 are about the content of the Seals, Here is how they flow...

- each seal is opened one at a time and certain events follow which are contained in the seal. 6:1 says the lamb opened one of the seals and I heard....V. 3 says He opened the second seal and so on.
- 8:1-2 says when He opened the seventh seal....and I saw seven angels...to them were given seven trumpets.
- So the seven trumpets come out of the seventh seal. Then in v.7 the first angel sounded and so on.
- Then in 11:15 we read, then the seventh angel sounded....and a lot happens 'til we come to 15:7 and it reads then one of the four living creatures gave to the seven angels seven golden bowls. Then each bowl is poured out separately and so on.
- So we see that the 7 trumpets are in the seventh seal and the seven bowls come forth from the seventh trumpet.
- Thus chapters 6-19 are about the seals and what they contain and not about the scroll itself per se.

For You were slain,
And have redeemed us to God by Your blood
Out of every tribe (*ethnic descent*) and tongue (*language*) and people (*race*) and nation (*culture*),
10 And have made us kings and priests to our God; (*the royal priesthood of the believer*)
And we shall reign (*with Jesus*) on the earth." (*the completion of the Redemption process*)

All of the Heavenly Host Respond

11 Then I looked, and I heard the voice of many angels around the throne, the living creatures, and the elders; and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands (*myriads, innumerable*), **12** saying with a loud voice:
"Worthy is the Lamb who was slain
To receive: 1-*the power* and 2-*riches* and 3-*wisdom*,
and 4-*strength* and 5-*honor* and 6-*glory* and 7-*blessing!*"
(from whom does He receive these 7 things?)

Earth Joins in with Heaven

13 And every creature (*see 1Tim. 4:4*) 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, I heard (*he heard the creatures speak*) saying:
"Blessing and honor and glory and power
Be to Him who sits on the throne,
And to the Lamb, forever and ever!"

14 Then the four living creatures said, "Amen!" And the twenty-four elders fell down and worshiped Him who lives forever and ever.

No written Homework, But do all reading for chapters 6-9 and read carefully the redemption story of the Book of Ruth