

Jesus Our Saviour Revealed



THE GREATEST BATTLE OF ALL TIMES

The book of Revelation is the most exciting and rewarding book of the Bible to study with a special blessing to those that read it (Rev 1:3). It is about Jesus Christ and His message for us (Rev 1:1). It includes the everlasting gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Thes 1:8; Rev 14:6), the second coming of Christ with His reward for all (Rev 22:12), and the restoration of heaven and earth with all the curse of sin, death, sorrow, crying and pain being removed (Rev 21:1-4). In this Seminar we will study every chapter in the book of Revelation and also cross reference to many other parts of the Bible to discover Jesus, and His wonderful message to every person in every country on earth (Rev 14:6-12). The greatest battle of all time, is between Christ and Satan. That battle began in heaven and came down to this earth and is portrayed in graphic and amazing detail in the book of Revelation (Rev 12). We will discover how we can gain the victory over Satan, and sin, and sit with Jesus on His throne reigning for ever and ever (Rev 3:21; 22:5).

HOW TO UNDERSTAND REVELATION

1. Can the book of Revelation be understood or is it really too difficult for the average person to study? Rev 1:1 first part. What does the word revelation mean?

Ans: a. The _____ of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him,

Ans: b. Be revealed, manifestation, to _____, _____ what has been veiled or covered up, to make _____, _____ what before was unknown.

The word revelation used by John in verse one is the Greek word ἀποκαλύψις (ap-ok-al'-oop-sis); that has the meaning: *be revealed*, and *manifestation* and comes from the word ἀποκαλύπτω (ap-ok-al-oopt'-to) which means: *to uncover, lay open what has been veiled or covered up, to make known, disclose what before was unknown*. The revelation of Jesus makes known unto us the mystery of Christ which in other ages was not known as it is now revealed unto us by the apostles and prophets by the Holy Spirit (Eph 3:3-5, Rom 16:25,26.) It comes through a knowledge of God and Jesus Christ (Eph 1:17,18), and as the apostle Peter writes: "Wherefore gird up the loins of your

mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ;” 1 Pet 1:13.

2. What seven steps were necessary to bring the Revelation of Jesus Christ to us? Jn 3:35; Rev 1:1,10,11; 1 Pet 1:21; Rev 2:7; 22:17 first part. See appendix 1A

Step 1. God the Father gave Revelation unto _____ Rev 1:1.

Step 2. Who sent and signified it by His _____ Rev 1:1.

Step 3. Unto His servant _____ Rev 1:1.

Step 4. Who was in the _____ Rev 1:10.

Step 5. And what he saw in vision he was to _____ Rev 1:11.

Step 6. And send it unto the _____ Rev 1:11.

Step 7. Which is then spoken to us by the _____ Rev 2:7; 22:17.



The Holy Spirit is the special teacher who guides us into all truth and shows us things to come in the future (Jn 14:26;16:13). It is the Spirit that we pray through, in the name of Jesus, to the Father (Jude 20; Rom 8:26,27; Jn 16:23; Mt 6:9). The Revelation that comes to us from the Father through Jesus and the other seven steps, would not be complete without the Holy Spirit’s guidance, but would only be our own private interpretation (2 Pet 1:19-21). The term *in the spirit* is a Bible term for being in vision or under the direction of the Holy Spirit (Ezek 37:1; Mt 22:43; Lk 4:1; Rom 8:9; Rev 17:3; 21:1).

3. What was the main purpose of God giving the Revelation of Jesus Christ? Rev 1:1; 22:6 What does this mean?

Ans a. to shew unto his servants things which must shortly _____ Rev 1:1;
to shew unto his servants the things which must shortly _____ Rev 22:6.

Ans b. begin to be, to arise, appear in _____, come upon the stage.

The greek word translated here *come to pass* in Rev 1:1 and *be done* in Rev 22:6 is *ginomai* (ghin’-om-ahee) which has a very interesting meaning that will help us to understand what God wants to show us. It could be translated: *begin to be, to arise, appear in history, come upon the stage*. The Revelation of Jesus Christ as we study it will unveil some very important history of the great controversy on this earth as it involves God’s people from John’s day (about 100 A.D.) until after the coming of Christ (Rev 22:12).

4. Is Revelation a conditional prophecy that might come to pass or is it something definite and absolute? Rev 1:1; 22:6 Does God really know the end from the beginning? Isa 46:9,10

Ans. a. to shew unto his servants things which _____ shortly come to pass; Rev 1:1.
to shew unto his servants the things which _____ shortly be done. Rev 22:6.

Ans. b. Remember the former things of old: for I *am* God, and *there is* none else; I *am* God, and *there is* none like me,
Declaring the _____ from the _____, and from ancient times *the things* that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure: Isa 46:9,10.

Ans: c. The word must here used in verse one the Greek word $\delta\epsilon\iota$ (die); has the meaning *it is or was* _____ (as binding). There is no _____ about Revelation.

The word must here used in verse one the Greek word $\delta\epsilon\iota$ '(die); has the meaning *it is or was necessary (as binding)*. There is no uncertainty about Revelation. The book is a prophecy that has and will come to pass because God has declared it according to His ability to know the end from the beginning. The things predicted in Revelation are a necessity established by the counsel and decree of God, especially by that purpose of His which relates to the salvation of men by the intervention of Christ and which is disclosed in the Old Testament prophecies.



5. Does Revelation speak about the future exclusively or does it sometimes refer to things in the past to explain the future? Rev 1:19; 13:8.

Ans: a. Write the things which thou _____, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter; Rev 1:19.

Ans: b. And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the _____ of the world. Rev 13:8.

Although the book of Revelation was written to show the future it also reveals the things of the past and present to the time when John wrote it. Jesus as the lamb that was slain is referred to specifically 4 times (Rev 5:6,9,12; 13:8). This obviously happened before the time that John wrote the book of Revelation.



Revelation is a prophetic book that especially reveals the future from the time of John (100AD)

6. What type of a book is Revelation? Rev 1:3, 22:7,10,18,19.

Ans: a. and they that hear the words of this _____ Rev 1:3.

Ans: b. blessed *is* he that keepeth the sayings of the _____ of this book. Rev 22:7.

Ans: c. Seal not the sayings of the _____ of this book: for the time is at hand. Rev 22:10.

Prophecy is a discourse emanating from divine inspiration and declaring the purposes of God, whether by reproving and admonishing the wicked, or comforting the afflicted, or revealing things hidden; especially by foretelling future events. Revelation reveals the future in a way that no other book in the Bible does, and has information that is not to be sealed because it involves our salvation.

THE CONDITIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING REVELATION

7. The book of Revelation is not shown to every one. What do we need to be willing to do to have it revealed to us? Rev 1:1; 22:6; Rom 6:16; Rev 12:11.

Ans: a. to shew unto his _____ things which must shortly come to pass; Rev 1:1.

Ans: b. to shew unto his _____ the things which must shortly be done. Rev 22:6.

Ans: c. Know ye not, that to whom ye _____ yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness? Rom 6:16.

Ans: d. And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their _____; and they _____ their lives unto the death. Rev 12:11.

The Greek used here by John in Rev 1:1; 22:6 is *doulo* (doo'-los) meaning servant. The servant of Christ is one who yields himself up to God's will in obedience and whose service is used by Christ in extending (Rom 1:1) and advancing His cause among men (Rom 16:1,27; 1 Cor 9:19) by the word of their testimony. He is a follower of Jesus (Jn 12:26). They are devoted to the work of Christ to the disregard of their own interests even to the loss of their own lives if needs be (Rev 2:13; 12:11; 20:4). They are the ones who receive a special seal (Rev 7:3). The prophets are included as God's servants (Rev 10:7). God's servants receive a reward in the judgement (Rev 11:18). They will praise God in heaven (Rev 19:1,2,5 where they will serve Him without any more curse (Rev 22:3).



8. What are we asked to do when reading Revelation, so that God can give us a special blessing? Rev 1:3; 22:7 See note below.

Ans: a. Blessed *is* he that _____, and they that _____ the words of this prophecy, and _____ those things which are written therein: for the time *is* at hand. Rev 1:3.

Ans: b. Behold, I come quickly: blessed *is* he that _____ the sayings of the prophecy of this book. Rev 22:7.

Ans: c. *Readeth* in the original Greek *anaginwskw* (an-ag-in-occe'-ko); means *to know again* implying to know it _____ so as to distinguish between true and false interpretations. To *keep* in the Greek *threw* (tay-reh'-o) tells us *to watch, guard, to take care of, to _____, to attend to _____, to hold fast, or to preserve.* See note below.

The blessing God wants for us in Revelation is obtained only through reading, hearing and keeping those things written therein. *Readeth* in the original Greek *anaginwskw* (an-ag-in-occe'-ko); means *to know again* implying to know it accurately so as to distinguish between true and false interpretations. To *keep* in the Greek *threw* (tay-reh'-o) tells us to watch, guard, to take care of, to observe, to attend to carefully, to hold fast, or to preserve. Revelation is not just a book of

interesting reading but directions and guidelines to protect us from deception and prepare us for the second coming of Christ (Rev 22:7,12).



Jesus the Lamb of Revelation

9. What word does Paul use to say how to attend to carefully the things written in the Bible? 2 Tim 2:15.

Ans: _____ to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

10. What word in verse one describes how to read revelation? Rev 1:1. What does this word indicate in our study of Revelation?

Ans: a. to _____ unto his servants things which must

shortly come to pass; Rev 1:1.

Ans: b. to _____ to the eyes, to give evidence or proof of a thing, to show by words or teach.

To *shew* which is *deiknumi* (dike-noo'-o) in the Greek tells us to expose to the eyes, to give evidence or proof of a thing, to show by words or teach the things found in the book of Revelation. During this seminar this will be our aim.

THE LAMB, REVELATION'S GREATEST SYMBOL

11. When Jesus sent the message of Revelation by His Angel what did He do to it? Rev 1:1 What does this tell us about Revelation?

Ans: a. and he sent and _____ it by his angel unto his servant John: Rev 1:1.

Ans: b. to make known or to indicate by a _____ or symbol.

The Greek word for *signify* used by John was *shmainw* (say-mah'-ee-no) meaning to make known, to indicate, to give a sign or symbol. The word sign in Rev 15:1 is a derivative of the word signify which means miracle, wonder or token used of signs portending remarkable events soon to happen. There are quite a number of symbols in Revelation which cover the message against God's enemies that would have destroyed the Bible if they understood the messages clearly. This is why Jesus taught in parables so that His enemies would not kill Him before His appointed time (Lk 8:10).

12. How do we decode the Symbols of Revelation? Luke 24:44. How did Jesus Interpret prophecy? Luke 24:45.

Ans: a. And he said unto them, These *are* the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the _____ of Moses, and *in* the _____, and *in* the _____, concerning me.



Ans: b. Then _____ he their understanding, that they might _____ the Scriptures. 68%

Soon after Jesus rose from the tomb, He explained the prophecy of His death, burial, and resurrection to two of His followers (Lk 24:1-27). Jesus went from the beginning of the Bible to the end to explain the subject, establishing each point from the Old Testament (Lk 24:27,44). This is how the symbols of Revelation and the Bible can be understood (Lk 24:45). The Bible explaining itself will be the way we study the book of Revelation because it is Jesus' way of interpreting prophecy. The Greek word for opened *diánoiōw* (dee-an-oy'-go) has the meaning to open thoroughly what had been closed. So Jesus' method of interpretation is thorough, and the only way to understand Revelation.

13. Who is signified as the Lamb in Revelation and what does His name mean to us? Rev 5:12; Jn 1:29, Rev 1:1.

Ans: a. Saying with a loud voice, Worthy is the _____ that was _____ to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing Rev 5:12.

Ans: b. The next day John seeth _____ coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. Jn 1:29.

Ans: c. The Revelation of _____, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified *it* by his angel unto his servant John: Rev 1:1.

The most exciting symbol in Revelation is the Lamb who is Jesus Christ. Jesus as the Lamb is mentioned 26 times in 24 different verses of Revelation (Rev 5:6,8,12,13; 6:1,16; 7:9,10,14,17; 12:11; 13:8; 14:1,4,10; 15:3; 17:14; 19:7,9; 21:14,22,23; 22:1,3.) Jesus as the Lamb takes away all our sins. Revelation therefore is a most important book for all of us because all have sinned (Rom 3:23).

JESUS OUR SAVIOUR IN REVELATION

14. How does the name Jesus relate to us as sinners? Rev 1:1; Mt 1:21. What does the Hebrew word Joshua of which the name Jesus is the Greek equivalent teach us?



Ans: a. The Revelation of _____ Christ, Rev 1:1.

Ans: b. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their _____. Mt 1:21.

Ans: c. Jesus = Jehovah the _____

What a privilege to have Jesus our wonderful Saviour revealed to us in the book of Revelation!

The phrase *Revelation of Jesus Christ* tells us that the central theme and message of Revelation is the Salvation of sinners. The name Jesus is found 972 times in the New Testament. The Greek word for Jesus is *Ἰησοῦς* ('ee-ay-sooce') from the Hebrew word Joshua or Jehoshua = “Jehovah is Salvation” or “*Jehovah the Saviour.*” Jesus is found 14 times in Revelation showing how important Salvation is in the message of Revelation. Jesus is referred to as the Saviour 24 times in the New Testament. In the Old Testament the Saviour is mentioned 13 times. This is not only the main theme of Revelation but also of the whole Bible. Jesus is earnestly interested in the Salvation of all because God is not willing that any should perish but would have all men to be saved (2 Pet 3:9; 1 Tim 2:3,4).

15. Would you like Jesus the Lamb who was slain for all your sins (Isa 53:6) to be your personal Saviour? _____

Our Three Greatest Friends



THE ORIGIN OF THE CONTROVERSY

Last lesson we learned that the book of Revelation goes back into the past to show us the future (Rev 1:19, 13:8). This lesson we will look at our three greatest friends (Rev 1:4-6). They were attacked by the greatest of all enemies Lucifer (Satan's name before he sinned Isa 14:12-14). Jesus, who calls us His friends if we do what He commands us (Jn 15:14), was the person among the three friends most severely attacked by Satan (also called the Devil). This was clearly demonstrated on the cross, when the Devil, who was a murderer from the beginning (Jn 8:44), inspired men to kill Christ as prophesied in Gen 3:15. But Christ conquered death and hell (Rev 1:18), and will cast the devil into the lake of fire (Rev 20:10). The controversy, therefore, began in heaven (Rev 12:7-9), and the Devil called also *the old serpent* tempted Eve after being thrown out of his heavenly home. The only hope for overcoming this great enemy (Satan) is by asking for help from these three great friends (Mt 7:7,8; Lk 11:13).

THE THREE GROUPS OF PEOPLE TO WHOM REVELATION WAS WRITTEN

1. Who did John write the message of Revelation to? Rev 1:4 first part.

Ans: John to the seven _____ which are in Asia:

The book of Revelation was written for the members of the seven churches mentioned in Rev 1:11.

2. Who else were included in receiving the message of Revelation? Rev 1:1; Rev 22:18 first part, Rev 14: 6 last part