

REVELATION -- Chapter 1

1. The word "Apocalypse", a transliteration of the Greek word APOKALUPSIS (Gal. 1:12; 1 Pet. 1:7), means _____. Is it of John, or of Jesus (as to author)? The message of this book is presented under signs. It is not a mystery, but a _____.
2. According to ver. 3, a blessing is pronounced upon the reader, but also upon the _____ and the _____ of the message of this book.
3. The number ___ signifies perfection, or completeness. There were more churches of Christ in Asia at the time of the writing of this book than those mentioned in ver 11. Name at least three more (Col. 1:2; 4:13; Acts 20:6,7).
4. When Christ _____ us and loosed us from our sins, he made us to be a _____ and to be _____. This proves that the kingdom _____ now, and that Christians are now priests.
5. _____ is the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and _____ is the last one (ver. 8). This symbolizes the beginning and the _____; the _____ and the last.
6. In ver. 4, the verbs "is", "was" and "is to come" refer to the eternity of God. If ver. 8 refers to God the Father, and not to Christ, without debate ver. 17, with the same symbolic description, refers to _____. Jesus Christ, then, is as _____ as God the Father.
7. With which of these expressions does John the apostle refer himself to his readers (Saint, brother, the Theologian)?
8. According to ver. 9, he was a participant in ___ things, among them "the kingdom ". This proves that in his time the _____ already existed. It is not something yet future.
9. Who commanded John to write what he saw? The ___ churches to which he wrote were located in _____.
10. What did John see that symbolizes the presence of Christ among his churches?
11. Between verses 14 and 16 the word "_____" appears six times. This emphasizes the symbolic and figurative nature of this book.
12. Which part of the figurative description of Christ points to his readiness to make war against his enemies?
13. Which phrase in this figurative description signifies the eternal nature of deity?
14. What is symbolized by the fact that the seven stars (messengers of the seven churches) are in the right hand of Christ?
15. Which word in the symbolic description points to the power of Christ over Hades and death?
16. In ver. 19, the phrase "things which thou sawest" refers to verses ____ to _____.
17. On what is Christ's commandment to John, not to fear, based?
18. What follows death (the separation of the spirit from the body)?
19. Of the seven churches mentioned we know that two of them received apostolic letters. Which two are they?
20. Where was John when he received this revelation?
On what day did he receive it?

REVELATION -- Chapter 2

1. In ver. 1, who is the "he" that walks in the midst, and what do the "seven golden candlesticks" represent?
2. To which churches are the letters of this chapter directed?
3. After each of the following, identifying phrases concerning the seven churches, write the name of the **city** in which the corresponding church was located.
 - a. They tried those who claimed to be apostles: _____.
 - b. Their last works were more than the first works: _____.
 - c. There was "fornication" in these two churches: _____ and _____.
 - d. A church poor in material goods: _____.
 - e. It hated the deeds of the Nicolaitans: _____.
 - f. It had not fainted: _____.
 - g. A white stone was promised it: _____.
 - h. To it was promised the eating of the tree of life: _____.
 - i. It had left its first love: _____.
 - j. It was commanded to do the first works: _____.
 - k. They were commanded to repent: _____, _____, _____.
 - l. It held fast the name of Christ: _____.
 - m. They ate things sacrificed to idols: _____ and _____.
 - n. It was promised the crown of life: _____.
 - o. To these two there was no denunciation given, and so there was no correction mandated: _____ and _____ (see chapters 2 and 3).
4. In the seven letters, Christ directs himself to *each individual* in the churches, saying all seven times: "He that hath an _____, let him _____ what the Spirit saith to the _____."
5. The Holy Spirit speaks to the churches distributively; that is, by speaking to each _____ in the different churches (congregations).
6. Seven times in these letters to the churches Christ says that his promises are for those who _____.
7. In the introduction of the letters of this chapter (2), _____ is identified as the one who _____ of the churches; as the one who was _____ and is _____ again; as the one who has _____; and as the one who has _____ of fire.
8. What is the significance of these introductions?
9. Who was commanded to write these letters to the seven churches of Asia?

REVELATION -- Chapter 3

1. Which phrase indicates that the church in Sardis had a good reputation but a bad character?
2. Although that church had a good reputation in general, yet the actual members who had not "defiled their garments" were _____ in number.
3. How many promises are made to the overcoming-ones in Sardis?
4. Which word in ver. 7 signifies authority?
5. Although the power of the church in Philadelphia was considered _____, it was sufficient to accomplish its work for Christ.
6. According to ver. 10, those that " _____ " would be " _____ ".
7. In order to not lose the crown, it is necessary that we _____ that which we have of faithful service to God.
8. In this chapter, to the church in _____, and in _____, it is commanded that they repent, but not to the church in _____.
9. Which figure in ver. 12 is employed to indicate permanency in the house of God?
10. He that writes to the church in Laodicea is identified with the terms " _____ ", " _____ ", and " _____ ".
11. This church, instead of being _____ or _____, was _____. What in a word does being thus signify?
12. Lukewarmness provokes disgust. What phrase does Christ use to indicate this?
13. This church claimed to have independence and self-sufficiency, but in spiritual values it was really p_____, having been b_____, or deceived, by materialism.
14. Its correction consisted of be " _____ and _____ " (ver. 19).
15. In ver. 20, is the reference of "door" to the heart of the Christian, or to the heart of the alien sinner?
16. According to ver. 21, Christ enthrones _____.
17. Which of the seven churches of Asia received from Christ no praise at all?
18. Concerning which two did he not denounce anything?
19. To which did he promise to give the tree of life?
20. To which did he promise to give the morning star?
21. To which did he command to be watchful, to establish things, to remember, to keep, and to repent?
22. In chapter 3, which church was praised for not denying Christ's name?
23. Which church had left its first love?

REVELATION -- Chapter 4

Chapter 1 presents the victorious Christ among his churches;. Chapters 2 and 3 present the virtues and faults of the churches for which this revelation was given. Now begins the principal part of the Revelation, with a series of visions and scenes which represent the destiny of the church of Christ while it participates with Christ in the complete and final victory over Satan and his allies.

The visions of this section (chapters 4 and 5) represent the authority and power of God: his authority to determine the destinies of all, and his power to execute all his decrees. So here is presented the picture of a kingdom that exercises royal power with the glory and praise which it merits.

This chapter presents the throne scene. This vision of the universe governed by the Throne precedes the symbolic description of the trials through which the church will have to pass (chapter 6). Since everything on earth is under the control of God, let come what must come. God is on his throne, and the earth is the footstool of his feet.

1. John saw the throne of God surrounded by _____ other thrones occupied by twenty-four _____.
2. In addition to these there were _____ before and round about the throne.
3. In what activity were these occupied?
4. And while these were doing that, the _____ fell down before God to _____ him, casting their crowns before the throne.
5. In 4:11 the _____ is worshipped, but in idolatry it is rather the _____ that is worshipped (Rom. 1:25).
6. According to ver. 1, to what place was John invited?
7. The number "24" probably represents the people of God of the Old Testament (12 _____) and of the New Testament (12 _____). See 21:12-14. The twenty-four _____, therefore, represent the people of God who reign with him.
8. What in ver. 5 symbolizes the power of God to carry out his judgments?
9. Lamps give _____. _____ is the number of perfection. Here in ver. 5 is symbolized the light of complete (revelation, viewing, clarity, sight).
10. The four _____ (ver. 6), according to Ezek. 10:20, are _____; they are angels (Gen. 3:24; Exod. 25:18). The _____ (Isa. 6:2) are another order of angels.
11. Human emperors have a limited life span, but he that sits on the throne liveth _____. This is consoling!
12. In ver. 10, what is signified by the phrase: "cast their crowns before the throne"?
13. The fact of having _____ the universe is what makes God worthy of glory, _____ and power.

Note: This description of power, majesty and eternal existence proves that God will carry out the matters which are to be mentioned in the following chapters (6 to 22).

REVELATION -- Chapter 5

In this chapter we see that only Christ is worthy, and has the authority, to reveal the destiny of the church and of his enemies.

1. What figure is used to indicate that the message of the book was not being revealed prior to this time?
2. No one was found anywhere _____ to receive the book nor to loose its _____ in order to look thereon.
3. Therefore, _____ wept much.
4. In reference to Christ, one of the elders used the double symbolism of _____ and _____.
5. What had Christ done that he should be worthy to open the book?
6. He that is called a "Lion" in ver. 5, in ver. 6 is called a " _____".
7. What is the symbolic significance of the number "7" ?
8. Which figure in ver. 6 symbolizes that Christ has complete power to execute his purposes?
9. Who was seated on the throne (verses 1 and 7)?
10. The four living creatures and the twenty-four elders had two things in their possession, a _____ and _____.
11. If the reference here in Revelation, of harps in heaven, justifies the use of instrumental music in the worship of the church today, then by the same reasoning the use of _____ is also justified.
12. The _____ of Christ to open the sealed book was due to the fact that he had been sacrificed, and with his _____ had redeemed the sinner.
13. The song that they sang was _____, because up until then there had been no redemption for the sinner. In 4:11 the song that is sung is the song of _____, whereas in 5:9 it is the song of recreation; that is, the song of rebirth, or new birth.
14. According to ver. 10, Christians are at the same time a _____ and _____.
15. According to this, if the kingdom has not yet been set up (as per the premillennialists), neither are Christians _____ as this time. On the other hand, if the Christian today offers up spiritual sacrifices to God, also today he _____ with Christ.
16. The entire family of heaven attributes praise to the _____, because his work of redemption made him worthy of it (ver. 12). Of how many things is he said to be worthy?
17. Great homage is paid by the entire creation to the one seated on the throne, and to the Lamb, attributing _____, _____, _____, and _____ to them.

The homage to God and to Christ is complete and universal; heaven is in absolute control, so now the seals can be opened.

REVELATION -- Chapter 6

The power of God (chap. 4) and the love of God in Christ (chap. 5) were supplying the needs of the persecuted Christian of the first century so that he could take courage in his fight against sin and evil. Now, in chapter 6 we see that six of the seven seals are opened. Destiny is revealed.

By opening the seals the contents of the book are revealed, not in words, but in symbols. These revelations are of things to shortly come to pass; that is, during the period of the church's beginning (1:1). In God's work of redemption, he is in control and will be victorious over all enemies, as will be those who are his (17:14).

1. Who opens the seals of the book?
2. Between verses 1 and 8, _____ times we see that first the seal was _____, then a _____ said, "_____", and finally there was seen a _____ of a certain color. (Most likely the command to come was given to the riders of the horses).
3. The color white represents (activity, purity, rapidity). The _____ and the bow are symbols of war. Ver. 2, then, represents _____ as he goes forth in his work of conquest through the gospel (1 Cor. 15:25,26).
4. The saving work of Christ in this world is always followed by (persecution, peace, confusion). This is what ver. 4 symbolizes. See 1 Peter ____:9; and ____ Tim. 3:12.
5. Which phrase in ver. 4 gives to understand that the Throne controls events on this earth?
6. The color _____ symbolizes pain and grief (Jer. 4:28). A balance in the hand and eating by measure symbolizes _____. Prejudice against Christians would cause hardship (little food for day's wages -- shilling, penny, a day's wages, Matt. 20:2).
7. The opening of the (second, third, fourth) seal, verses 7 and 8, reveals that death, as a consequence of wars, famines, pestilence, and wild beasts, comes upon a society which rejects the gospel. (The church at times suffers along with worldly people because it, too, is in the world).
8. Note that, as in ver. 8 here, throughout Revelation _____ always follows death. Death knocks down (the body), and _____ gathers up (the spirit). It is the abode (until the day of resurrection) of the spirits of the dead, be they good or bad in their lifetime.
9. What is the significance of the phrase in ver. 8, "there was given unto them"? This gives consolation to Christians. Ezek. 14:21 presents a similar case of judgment against _____.
10. John saw beneath the altar _____ of them that had been slain, and he heard them cry out with a _____. Were these souls conscious? To each one was given a _____, and they were told to _____ for a little time because there were yet other Christians who would be _____ for the Cause of Christ.
11. _____ is the Christian's "altar" (Heb. 13:10). We have to be disposed to be sacrificed for his Cause.
12. The _____ seal reveals the certainty of summary judgment upon the _____ Empire, the great cause of the suffering which early century Christians underwent.
13. The symbols of great commotion of verses 12-14 denote judgments of God against certain nations, and not the Final Judgment. Compare Isa. 13:10 (Babylon) and Mat. 24:29 (Jerusalem). The symbolism of Isa. 34:4 and Ezek. 26:15,18, which describes the fall of powerful nations judged by God, is the same as is described here in ver. ____.
14. From the _____ of pagan Rome to the slaves everyone would try to escape this judgment, but without success. Compare Nahum 1:6.

The descriptions of verse 12-17 add terror to the general picture. The fear, terror and horror of the "great day of their wrath", in which God would destroy the pagan Roman Empire, is presented under the double symbolism of the upheaval of the universe and a frightened humanity. The picture signifies the terribleness of the wrath of God against the world which persecuted the church of the Lord and would not obey the Lamb.

REVELATION -- Chapter 7

Chapter seven presents the sealing of the servants of God for protection, and their felicity throughout eternity. There are two visions (but of the same people): verses 1-8 present the sealing of the redeemed; after this John sees another picture under consideration (verses 9-17): their happiness throughout eternity. Notice: he did not see two distinct groups in one vision only!

The Jehovah's Witnesses, basing their doctrine on this chapter, teach that the "144,000" are going to be in heaven, and that the "great multitude" are going to be on this "renovated" earth. But note that the "great multitude" is presented as in heaven!

1. In ver. 1, the phrase "after this" refers to the things of the _____ in chap. _____.
2. According to 14:1 and 22:4, to what does the seal of the living God (verses 2, 3) refer?
3. In the midst of the judgments of God, his _____ are sealed (protected). The judgments of God do not fall indiscriminately nor haphazardly.
4. Verses 4-8 emphasize the Jewish aspect of the c_____ of Christ.
5. The number _____ is the product of multiplying 12 times 12 times _____, the symbolic number to represent indefiniteness; that is, a great multitude.
6. The church of God, his p_____, is called in the New Testament spiritual Israel (Rom. 2:28,29; 9:6,7,27; Gal. 3:7-9,26-29; 6:16; Jas 1:1).
7. Israel of the Old Testament, the Jews, was a type of the c_____ (Christians of all nations).
8. Which phrase in ver. 9 indicates that John saw another vision distinct from the one mentioned in ver. 1?
9. The Jehovah's Witnesses affirm that this chapter presents one vision about two distinct groups, the _____, and the great _____, but in reality John saw _____ visions about the same people.
10. As the first vision (verses 1-____) presents the people of God, emphasizing the Jewish aspect of the church, the second one (verses ____-17) emphasizes the Gentile aspect.
11. In the first vision John saw the _____ (protecting) of the redeemed on earth; in the second one he sees the blessedness of them in _____.
12. The triumphant church is the point of emphasis in this section, verses ____-____. It has to suffer in this _____ (2 Tim. 3:12), but finally it will come out of the great tribulation.
13. The redeemed are not going to be for an eternity on a supposed, renovated, earth, but are going to be before the _____ of God and will be provided for by the _____.
14. In ver. 10, the redeemed praise God and the Lamb for their _____.
15. Then the _____ praise them for what they have done (verses 11, 12).
16. Who asked John a question concerning those arrayed in white robes? According to 4:4, how many of them were there?
17. In ver. 14, to whom does the pronoun "These" refer?
18. To come out victorious from the tribulation of an ungodly world, it is necessary to _____ our robes in the _____ of the Lamb. This signifies to _____.
19. The word "for", at the beginning of ver. ____ gives the reason why that which is said in ver. 16 is true. They will certainly enjoy God's fellowship and protection.
20. Ver. 17 employs a double symbolism: Christ is at the same time a _____ and a _____.

REVELATION -- Chapter 8

Chapter 6 presents six of the seven seals. Then chapter 7 presents an interlude (the sealing of the 144,000; a great multitude in heaven). Now follows the seventh seal which introduces the seven trumpets.

The action symbolized by these trumpets does not follow in chronological order the action symbolized by the seals, but rather is synchronous with it. The trumpets represent a distinct idea, revealing a completely different truth. The persecuted church prays to God, and God responds to the prayers with partial judgments upon the persecuting world, with the goal of causing the unbeliever to repent. However, the persecutors (for the most part) do not repent (9:21).

1. Various times in the prophets, the going forth of Jehovah in acts of punishment is introduced with a reference to _____ (Zeph. 1:7; Zech. 2:13; Hab. 2:20).
2. There were ____ seals. Six of them are presented in chapter _____. Chapter 8 presents the _____ one, which introduces the seven _____.
3. The number seven signifies (wrath, perfection, happiness, royalty).
4. A trumpet symbolizes (warning, music, noise, arrival). See Ezek. 33:1-15.
5. These trumpets do not represent complete and final judgment of God against man, but rather partial judgments, designed to bring man to _____ (9:21).
6. That these judgments were partial is indicated by the phrase "the _____ part".
7. The first four trumpets affect the natural creation (the earth, the _____, the rivers and _____ of water, and the bodies of the atmosphere).
8. In 5:8, the _____ symbolizes the prayers of the saints. Here it is _____ to the prayers of the saints.
9. According to ver. 5, what produced on the earth the thunders, voices, lightnings, and the earthquake? _____ God responds to the prayers of his saints! This unfolding of power introduces the trumpets of warning.
10. Connect with a continuous line the following, corresponding phrases:

hail and fire	mountain burning with fire
the second angel	the third trumpet
rivers and fountains	the first trumpet
sun, moon, stars	the fourth angel
11. Natural calamities on the earth (ver. 7), and on the sea (verses____, ____) were used by God to bring to repentance those who were p_____ the church of God.
12. Partial judgments imply that complete judgments can follow if there is no r_____.
13. Were all of the events, represented symbolically in this chapter, under God's control?
14. What was the name of the star that burned as a torch? _____ The life of rebellion against God carries in itself the seed of calamity, bitterness and sadness.
15. The celestial bodies (sun, _____, stars) are symbols of light, direction, and well-being. The limitation of their function symbolizes or represents the lack of these things.
16. The trumpets signify that God is warning evil man, bringing upon him in different forms and manners the fruit _____ (Jer. 6:19).

REVELATION -- Chapter 9

1. This chapter presents the sounding of the _____ and _____ trumpets.
2. The fifth trumpet is also the _____ woe (ver. 12).
3. John sees a star which is fallen (not falling) from heaven. Considering Luke 10:17-20, very likely this star represents _____. His evil work serves God's purpose of limited punishment and warning toward the wicked.
4. Which phrase in ver. 1 signifies that the devil's (the star's) power is limited?
5. From where did the smoke arise? The god of this world blinds the eyes of the _____ (2 Cor. 4:4). This _____, then, symbolizes deceit and moral corruption and obscurity.
6. Which words are used repeatedly in this account that underscores the symbolic nature of these passages?
7. What came forth out of the smoke? _____ They did not damage the (greenery, water sources, atmosphere), but only the (saints, Gentiles, wicked).
8. Their work was not to _____, but to _____ for the space of _____ months.
9. In this section, which verse in particular symbolizes the fact that the tormented wicked are in an intolerable condition that has no escape?
10. Which verses give a symbolic description of the locusts?
11. Which word and/or phrase in these verses are repeated over and over?
This trumpet of partial judgment upon the wicked seems to symbolize the putrefaction and internal decadence in the Roman empire (or in any such world power at the time). These things, by means of the empire's leaders, lead to the fall of the empire.
12. In ver. 11, the name _____ (Heb.), or _____ (Gr.), means Destroyer. The king of the locusts is probably Satan himself, the liar and deceiver (Jn. 8:44; Rev. 12:9).
13. Of the seven trumpets, the last three announce three _____.
The fifth trumpet brought torment to the wicked of the earth; the sixth brings death to a third part of them. Here is symbolized the calamities of war, uprisings, seditions, and such acts of public violence, in all places and at any time. The fourth seal (6:7,8) indicated (in part) a trial for the saint; the sixth trumpet indicates a punitive warning for the wicked.
God made use of the wars of the Assyrians to punish Israel, of those of the Babylonians to punish Judah, that of the Medo-Persians to punish the Babylonians, and that of the Romans to punish the 1st century Jewish nation. The sixth trumpet represents the warnings of God by means of wars in general.
14. When the sixth angel sounded, a voice was heard from the _____ of the _____.
15. As God's answer to the prayers of his saints, the sixth angel was told to _____ the four angels that are bound at the great river Euphrates.
16. The river Euphrates is mainly to the (north, south, east, west) of Palestine, and symbolizes the land of the enemy of God's people.
17. The work of the four angels was to _____ the _____ part of men.
18. What number is employed in this picture to symbolize an indefinite multitude?
19. Their three plagues consisted of _____, _____, and _____.
20. Did the survivors take heed to this trumpet warning?

REVELATION -- Chapter 10

1. The description of the angel of ver. 1 indicates the gravity of importance of his mission. Which word in the description signifies his power to carry out the mission?
2. In chapter 5 we read about a "book", but here we read about a "_____". They are symbolic of different aspects of truth.

Some understand that here reference is made to the message of the gospel, and that the seventh trumpet symbolizes the destruction of the world at the end of time. But since the trumpets are warnings of God, in partial judgments, it is better to interpret this section (chapters 10,11) accordingly. The message here, then, is principally for that time of the first centuries.

3. What was there in the posture of this angel that indicated that his message involved everyone?
4. The warnings of God are powerful and clear. That is symbolized by the angel's voice being like the _____ of a _____.
5. _____ uttered their voices (of warning). T_____ is associated with the powerful judgments of God (8:5; 11:19; 16:18).
6. Instead of _____ the things that the thunders said, John was commanded to _____ them. (This symbolizes that God has powerful means and methods at his disposal apart from those which the trumpets symbolized, which are at work in the destiny of his church, and in that of the wicked, persecuting world).
7. What did the angel do as a gesture of appealing to God as a witness?
8. Verse 6 records a very solemn (question, oath, indignation, quote) on the part of the angel. This is seen in the word _____.
9. He swore that **time**, or **delay**, (according to the English version used; also, see any footnotes in your version) would be _____. I understand that **delay** is the proper word here, and that the angel is saying that there was to be no longer delay in consummating the mystery of God (ver. 7) respecting the fortunes of the primitive church in its sufferings and persecution.
10. This mystery had been announced by the _____. Daniel (particularly in chap. 7) was one of them. Probably the reference here in Rev. 10:7 is concerning the fulfillment of that part of the mystery of God that had to do with the destruction of the pagan Roman Empire, which thing would leave the Kingdom of God well established on earth.
11. The voice mentioned in ver. 8 is the same one mentioned in ver. _____. There John was told to _____ not; here he is told to _____.
12. The angel who told John to take the little book and eat it is the same angel mentioned in ver. _____. (See ver. 2).
13. The reference to the angel's having one foot on the sea and the other on the earth is made _____ times in this chapter.
14. This little book would at the same time be to John in his mouth _____, and in his belly _____.
15. This little book symbolizes the (sweetness, bitterness) of that part of the message concerning the victory of the saints over their persecutors, and the (sweetness, bitterness) of that part of the message concerning the suffering of the persecuted saints and concerning the punitive judgments of God against the persecutors.
16. Did John obey the angel's command? On which verse do you base your answer?
17. In ver. 11, which expression, or phrase, represents the unbelieving, persecuting world from which the saints had been redeemed?

REVELATION -- Chapter 11

1. As in chapter 7 the sealing of God's people symbolizes the protection which God gives his own, in this chapter, ver. 1, the _____ of them symbolizes the same thing.
2. Ver. 2 symbolizes the persecution of the people of God on the part of the _____.
3. What is the symbolic length of time that this persecution was to last?
4. Three years and a half (12:14; time = one year; times = 2 years) equals _____ months and also _____ days (verses 2, 3).
5. Since the number 7 symbolizes completion, or perfection, then three and a half, which is half of seven, symbolizes _____.
6. The preaching of the gospel, during the time of the persecution by the Roman empire, symbolically is done by _____.
7. Which word in ver. 3 symbolizes their lamentation and suffering?
8. In ver. 4, the light of the gospel is symbolized by the _____ and the _____.
9. The symbolism of ver. 6 alludes to the case of _____ (1 Kings 17:1; chap. 18; Jas. 5:16,17), and to that of _____ (Exod. 7:20).
10. Which phrase in ver. 7 proves that nothing could detain the sowing of the truth throughout all parts?
11. The _____ succeeded in getting the two witnesses killed, but the truth had already been sown!
12. Verses _____ and _____ show the disdain and contempt which the unbelievers showed the two witnesses. (Error despises truth!).
13. Pagan, persecuting, Rome is symbolized by the phrases "the _____", Sodom (immorality), and Egypt (the slavery of sin). It is also symbolized by the city, _____ (persecution--where Jesus was crucified).
14. (Truth, sin, conscience) _____ torments those who live on the earth in wickedness, and such people _____ when they see that it has been "put to death"; that is, has had its "mouth" stopped.
15. For what symbolic length of time were the two witnesses dead? _____ This symbolizes that the "victory" of Satan is more apparent than real. It doesn't last!
16. In ver. 12, the phrase "went up into _____ in the _____" shows that truth came out victorious over the persecution. Indeed, this book, _____, is a book of great consolation for persecuted Christians of all times.
17. In ver. 13, which phrase indicates that the unbelievers of persecuting Rome admitted the great power of God in the affairs of man.
18. The _____ trumpet introduces the picture (verses 15-19) of the fulfillment of the _____ of God (10:7); that is, of the destruction of the Roman empire, which thing would leave God's kingdom well established on the earth.
19. The "_____ of his _____" symbolizes the perfect fellowship between God and his people (Exod. 25:22).

REVELATION -- Chapter 12

The first part of the book, chapters 1--11, presents the conflict between the people of God (the church) and their persecutors. It is revealed to the church that God assures final victory over their enemies.

Now, in the second division of the book, the principal characters in the battle, between Christ and Satan, between the forces of good and evil, are identified, as well as the destiny of these opponents of Christ and his church.

In chapters 12, 13, and 14 the following are introduced: the beast from the sea, the beast from the earth, Babylon, and the men with the mark of the beast.

The visions which follow show what will happen to them: to those who have the mark of the beast, chap. 15,16; to the harlot, Babylon, and to the beasts, chap. 17 -- 19; and finally to the dragon, chap. 20. Then in chapters 21 and 22 there is presented the eternal glory of the redeemed after the Final Judgment.

1. As revealed in this chapter, how many signs were seen in heaven?
2. The _____ of ver. 1 does not represent the virgin, Mary, but rather the remnant of the people of God, from which came _____ (Gen. 3:15; Mic. 5:2; Rom. 9:5).
3. The _____, _____, and _____ represent the sum total of light; that is, the totality of light in which this remnant walks.
4. In verses 3,4, Satan is represented as a _____. What did he seek to do?
5. Which verse in this chapter makes reference to Psalms 2:9? Christ, therefore, is stronger than _____.
6. What symbolism is employed to show the protection that God has guaranteed for his people?
7. The 1260 _____ correspond to the 42 _____ and to the 3 and a half _____.
8. In the great figurative battle in heaven, _____ and his _____ fought against the _____ and his _____. Who won the war?
9. The dragon, the old serpent, is also called the _____ (accuser) and _____ (adversary).
10. According to ver. 9, what is his principal work? He is the father of _____ (Jn. 8:44).
11. Name the four things which came as a result of the defeat of Satan.
12. In ver. 11, to whom does the pronoun, "they", refer?
13. The "short time" of ver. 12 corresponds to the "little time" of 6:____, with reference to the rest of the martyrs.
14. Since Satan could not conquer _____ in his work of redemption, he dedicates himself to the persecution of the _____ (the "woman").
15. In ver. 14, which word represents the place of protection for the church?
16. In ver. 15, what represents the deceit and the lies of the Devil?
17. The "earth" (that is, the world of unbelievers) "_____ the river". So, it is the _____ that goes after the deceit and lies of the Devil, and not the _____.
18. In ver. 17, which phrase represents individual Christians?

REVELATION -- Chapter 13

This chapter presents the two beasts (of the sea, and of the earth). The first is the "hand" of Satan, the second one is his "mind". The first is the persecuting power of worldly governments, the second is the false religion and philosophies of this world. They are Satan's allies.

In the time of John the persecuting political power was the Roman empire, under the Caesars, Nero and Domitian in particular. In John's time the religions and philosophies were those of paganism (polytheism, and idolatry, including emperor worship), of Judaism, and of Gnosticism, in particular. (There were false teachers, and something of apostasy, in the church, but Catholicism was still in its embryonic form).

1. This chapter presents the first _____ which came up out of the _____ (ver. 1), and the second one which came up out of the _____ (ver. ____).
2. The _____ symbolizes the nations and peoples (Ps. 65:7; Isa. 17:12; Rev. 17:15).
3. To which animals is this beast likened? _____ (This represents the horror of his persecution).
4. What did the dragon give him?
The Devil incites the nations to "make war" against (persecute) the _____.
5. In the time of John, the persecuting empire was that of _____.
6. Verse ____ symbolizes the great durability of the beast.
7. The unregenerate world _____ Satan, and his ally, the _____, believing that nobody can _____ against him and win.
8. Which phrases in ver. 5 and in ver. 7 indicate that there is a power even greater than that of the beast?
9. For what symbolic length of time did the persecution on the part of Rome last?
10. The true nature of the beast is seen in that he _____ the name of God.
11. Which verse in this chapter corresponds to Daniel 7:21? (Read from 7:1 to ver. 21)
12. Those who fellowship the beast ("_____ him") do not have their names written in the Lamb's _____ of _____.
13. In what sense was the Lamb "slain (from the foundation of the world)"?
14. We have already seen the admonition of ver. 9 in chapters _____ and _____. Everyone has an _____, so everyone is responsible for his destiny.
15. Verse ____ teaches that God will avenge the just of all the persecution that they have suffered. For this the saint has to have _____ and _____.
16. The _____ beast came up out of the earth. He represents the false teacher/prophet of all human religions and philosophies. By speaking like a _____ he showed his true character, although he appeared to be like a _____.
17. In the time of John there was true accord and cooperation between the _____.
18. According to ver. 14, the principal work of the second beast was that of _____.
19. What did the second beast command that the dwellers on earth make? (Reference is here made to Caesar-worship).
20. The phrase, "it was given unto him" (ver. 15) indicates that _____ cannot do anything beyond that which _____ permits (the blanks represent *persons*).
21. The "mark" is as much a symbol as is the "beast". The key idea of "mark" is that of _____.
22. Christians suffered persecution and privation because they did not (identify with, know, preach to) the pagan and persecuting world.
23. The number ____ signifies perfection. Therefore, the number ____ symbolizes that which lacks perfection; that is, it signifies failure or defeat. The number _____, then, should signify pure failure. _____ is the King, not Caesar!

REVELATION -- Chapter 14

The phrase "I saw" (verses 1, 6, 14) introduces the three sections which divide this chapter into three parts. The principal point in these visions is victory for God's people, and judgment against their enemies.

1. Which phrase in ver. 1 indicates for the Lamb a posture of victory?
2. Zion, literally, is the city, _____ (Ps. 125:1,2). According to Heb. 12:22, "mount Zion" is the city _____, and the heavenly _____.
3. That Zion (ver. 1) represents (a city of Palestine, a particular mountain, heaven) is made evident by verse 2, for the 144,000 in Zion with the Lamb are singing a song (ver. 3) which was heard from _____ (ver. 2).
4. It is a symbolic picture of the victory of _____, together with the (beasts, redeemed, angels, world) who are seen as now in the City of God.
5. Which number is used to symbolize the saved of all time?
6. In which previous chapter, and verse, was the same symbolic number presented?
7. John heard (harps, thunder, harpers, a voice, the voice of many waters).
8. Who were singing the "new song"?
9. Why couldn't others learn that song?
10. The four phrases which describe the 144,000 are these: 1. they symbolically are _____; 2. they _____ the Lamb; 3. they were a p_____ people; 4. they are without _____.
11. The Jehovah's Witnesses literalize the number 144,000. But if the number is to be taken literally, so must the *rest* of the description of these persons. In this case, the 144,000 all have to be _____ (7:4), all have to be (males, females), and all have to be (married men, bachelors). The list of the Jehovah's Witnesses is not of such!
12. Which verse introduces the second vision of this chapter? This vision presents warnings from heaven.
13. In the second vision, how many angels presented messages?
14. Of the three messages, which one had to do with the fall and destruction of "Babylon" (pagan Rome)?
15. Which message had to do with warnings against worldly people?
16. Which message had to do with the gospel?
17. That which in ver. 12 is called "the faith _____" in 2:13 is called "_____ faith".
18. Which word in ver. 12 means perseverance, or steadfastness, under affliction?
19. The blessing of ver. 13 is pronounced upon those who _____.
20. The vision of verses 14-20 presents a double h_____ (ver. 15).
21. This vision, does not treat of events at the end of the world, but treats of: (1) the "harvest" of faithful Christians, by means of the _____, and this in spite of persecutions which they endured (verses 14-16), and of (2) the "harvest" of the _____ who rejected the gospel, as these are lost (17-20).
22. The "_____ _____" of ver. 14 symbolizes a coming judgment characterized by righteousness.
23. Which phrase in ver. 14 identifies Christ?
24. Which phrase in ver. 18 expresses the fact that in the judgment of God it was the time of harvest?
25. Where was the winepress of the wrath of God trodden? There Jesus was _____ (Jn. 19:17; Heb 13:12), and there they _____ Stephen (Acts 7:58).
26. Verse 20 gives a lot of trouble to those (premillennialists) who literalize the book of Revelation. Palestine, where according to them there is going to be a great battle between Christ and the forces of Satan, does not have enough territorial space for a river of _____ which measures about 200 miles in length (1600 furlongs, or stadia)! Furthermore, the depth of the blood reaches even to the _____ of the _____!

REVELATION -- Chapter 15

While the trumpets (of them we read in chapters ____, ____, and 11:15) symbolized strong warnings from God, by means of partial judgments (a third part), the bowls of wrath symbolize final and complete punishment. Those who do not hear the gospel, nor the warnings of the trumpets, are destined to suffer the consequences in definitive and final destruction.

1. Of all the chapters in this book, this one is the (clearest, shortest, profoundest, most peculiar).

2. Which two words in ver. 1 symbolize that which the phrase "is finished" expresses?

3. As God sent (seven, ten, twelve) plagues upon Egypt, so it is that God will finally punish sinners, as well as Satan.

4. John saw those who come off _____ from the beast. They took a posture of victory, standing by, or upon, the _____.

5. In ver. 2, there are two (ASV) or three (KJV) other terms that have reference to the beast. What are they?

6. What is there in ver. 2 that symbolizes "praise"? If they are literal (according to some who advocate instrumental music in the worship of the church today), which other terms in ver. 2 must be taken literally?

We already have seen the symbolic use of the word "harp" in 5:____ and in 14:_____.

7. The Song of Moses is recorded in Exodus, chapter _____. The victory of God's people over the Egyptians at the _____ Sea is a figure of the victory of the saints over the b_____.

8. The song of praise recorded in verses 3 and 4 is called not only the song of Moses but also of the _____, who is _____. It combines praise for the power of God, for the redemption that he gives, and for his ways which are _____ and _____.

9. Because God is the _____ of the nations (or ages), surely the persecuting Roman Empire was not going to gain the victory.

10. The holiness of God ("only thou art _____") and his great power ("thy righteous _____ have been made manifest") demand that every person _____ (or respect) and _____ his name. Upon seeing the victory of the saints over the beast, all the _____ come and _____ before the Lord God Almighty.

11. Which phrase in ver. 5 symbolizes the presence of God; that is, where his law or testimony is?

12. According to ver. 6, how many angels came out of there? _____ So is symbolized the completeness and adequacy of their work.

13. What does the description of their attire symbolize?

14. What was given to the seven angels?

15. Who gave them to them?

16. The bowls being of _____ symbolizes that the wrath was of the _____ (ver. 3); that is, of God.

17. What filled the temple?

18. When it is time for a final judgment of God, no one can intercede for the objects of that wrath of God. This is indicated in ver. 8 by the phrase: "_____".

REVELATION -- Chapter 16

This chapter gives a summary declaration of a succession of judgments in general against the wicked. The plagues of Egypt (Exodus chapters 7 to 10) are a figure of the manifestations of the wrath of God upon the wicked. Compare chapter 28 of Deuteronomy, where these same judgments (bowls of wrath) of Revelation 16 are promised as a consequence of disobedience. The text says, Deut. 28:60, "And he will bring upon thee again all the diseases of Egypt"

As the trumpets (chapter 8), these bowls represent woes upon nature and upon man. But there is a difference: the trumpets represent partial, punitive judgments, touching a third part, while the bowls emphasize the finality of the judgment, touching the entire object.

These definitive, conclusive, judgments of God can be poured out upon different political powers, throughout man's history, but the principle application has to do with the Roman empire of the Caesars. The final judgment is left for the final part of the book (20:11 ff).

1. In ver. 1, which phrase indicates the divine source of the voice that was heard?
2. When the first bowl was poured out, what was produced on certain people?
3. We have already read, in ___:16,17, about those who had the mark of the beast.
4. As the _____ (check lesson #13) represents society, or humanity, the second bowl produced death as a complete punishment for the wicked.
5. Which angel declared the righteousness of God in punishing those who were worthy of the bowls of wrath?
6. Those that were persecuting the primitive church were now to drink _____.
7. Now that God recompensed the persecutors, the _____ (personified) declared that his judgments are _____ and _____.
8. Which of the plagues used the sun as an instrument of punishment?
9. Even in destruction disobedient man did not _____ to give _____ to God.
10. The fifth bowl had to do with _____, representing lack of wisdom and comprehension.
11. In the time of John, in which world government was the throne of the beast?
12. We already read in ___:___ about the Euphrates river, a barrier against invasion from the east.
13. Now the effect of the _____ bowl is that the water of this river is _____.
14. In verse 12, what represents the evil forces that are opposed to God and to his church?
15. Unto what did they gather themselves?
16. And for this, what was seen to come out of the mouth of the dragon, of the beast, and of the false prophet?
17. In the midst of this revelation, Jesus reminds his churches that he will come in judgments when least _____, like the coming of a _____.
18. In verse 16, to whom does the pronoun "they" refer?
The battle of Har-Magedon represents the complete destruction in the first centuries of the _____ empire.
19. When the _____ bowl was poured out, a great voice from heaven said: " _____".
20. Verse 19 treats of pagan Rome and of all the empire under its control. What was given to her to drink?
21. Which verse emphasizes the completeness of the desolation of Rome?
22. A talent weighed about 100 pounds. The phrase, " _____", indicates that this judgment, against persecuting Rome, was of God.

REVELATION -- Chapter 17

In the revelation of this chapter there is employed a double symbolism of a woman and a city. In 12:1ff and 21:2 reference is made to a holy woman and to a holy city. See also 19:9; 20:9. Now reference is made to a woman and a city: to Babylon, the great city (14:8; 18:10), and to the harlot (17:5,18). This book contains the final destiny of the two women, the two cities. This chapter directs itself more to the description and the nature of Babylon, and the following one (along with 19:1-10) to her final fall.

The great harlot, Babylon, symbolizes that which seduces, tempts, and attracts man so that he will leave the way of God. Ancient Babylon was a worldly city in extreme. It was the center of carnal pleasures and luxury. It was the center of pagan iniquity, as was Tyre. (Note the similarity between Rev. 17-19 and Ezek. 27,28). Babylon, in Rev. 17-19, represents the concentration of luxury, vice, and worldly vanity. It is the world viewed as the incorporation of "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the vainglory of life" (1 John 2:16). The harlot can represent the world as the center of anti-Christian seduction in any time of history, but in the time of John, no doubt it was the city of Rome (17:9,18). When in the history of the world a great concentration of worldliness falls, "Babylon" falls.

In the following texts one can read of the destruction of ancient Babylon, a thing on which the symbolism of this section of Revelation is based: Isaiah 13, 14, 21, 46, 47, 48; Jeremiah 25, 50, 51.

1. According to verse 15, what do the "waters" symbolize?
2. Which phrase in verse 3 symbolizes the close relationship between the harlot and the beast?
3. Which verse describes the harlot's appearance of royalty and luxury?
4. The cup in her hand was of _____ (that is, of great value and attraction), but it contained (corruption, refreshment, nutrients).
5. With what was the woman drunken?
6. The seducing world (B_____, the harlot) delights in the persecution of Christians on the part of the b_____ (anti-Christian governments; in this case, Rome). The two personages, the _____ and the _____ are inseparable.
7. Who revealed to John, although by symbolism, the identity of the harlot?
8. John's readers saw in "Babylon" the _____ empire of their time.
9. In verse 8, the wonderment of the earth-dwellers reminds us of 13:_____.
10. The seven heads were seven mountains. _____ was built on seven mountains, or hills.
11. According to verse 11, what is the end of all political powers that oppose the people of God?
12. In verse 12, which phrase indicates fullness of power?
13. Why is it that the Lamb is to win in his battle against the beast and his allies?
14. In verse 14, to whom does the phrase, "called and chosen and faithful", refer?
15. Which verse points to the fact that the Roman empire was being made up of many different countries?
16. Worldly people are attracted, by their greed and lusts, to the " _____", but when they recognize that they have been deceived, they _____ that which before they thought they loved.
17. Verse _____ well teaches that God makes use of nations and individuals to carry out his will as respects man.
18. Upon reading verse 18, which city was the one deduced by the readers of John?
19. Worldly people were united with her, the harlot, in (literal, figurative, probable) fornication.

REVELATION -- Chapter 18

In this chapter we see the complete and irrevocable character of the fall of Babylon. Rome, the world of John's time, in which the unbeliever trusted, suddenly perishes.

The fashion (mode, present phase or form) of things is passing (1 Cor. 7:31). In the Greek text the word for "fashion" is SKEMA (scheme). When the scheme of this world passes, the wicked pass with it.

Much of what is said in this chapter is described in the language of the Old Testament concerning the destruction of Babylon (Isa. chap. 13; Jer. chap. 50,51).

1. The greatness of the mission of the angel (ver. 1) was manifested in that the _____

2. The angel did not say, "Babylon will fall", but rather that "Babylon is fallen". So certain are the events directed by God that the future is presented in the (present perfect, past, future) tense.

3. According to ver. 3, which two groups of people had united with Rome for their own personal aggrandizement?

But such "fornication" (illicit alliance) brings with it "w_____".

4. The exhortation to "come out of her" is directed to the _____ of _____ (ver. 4) because God does not forget the _____ (ver. 5) of "Rome". Those that participate in worldliness shall also participate in her "_____" (ver. 8).

5. Any great center of worldliness considers itself a _____, and not a _____ that sees no mourning. But when God destroys it, the destruction happens "_____" (ver. 8).

6. In verses 9-19, which three groups are mentioned as now lamenting the fall of "Babylon"?

7. The intensity of the destruction is emphasized by means of the phrase, "_____" (verses 10, 15, 17).

8. The (speculation, rejoicing, lamentation) of these three groups is a selfish one, because in reality they are bemoaning, or strongly regretting, their own personal losses.

9. Which verse of these mentions items particularly of luxury? _____ The world of pure materialism cannot endure; God (destroys, maintains, endures) it.

10. According to ver. 14, worldly people _____ things of material wealth, which things in this verse are called "_____" and "_____".

11. Riches, or "_____" (Matt. 6:24; Luke 16:11-13) is the god of the one who is "minded to be rich" (1 Tim. 6:9), considering riches as an end within itself.

12. Which verse shows that the lamentation of the mariners was selfish?

13. By contrast, which three groups, along with heaven, now rejoice over Babylon?

14. The punishment of Babylon is an act of justice on the part of _____ (ver. ____), and is his answer to the prayers of the saints (6:9,10).

15. The size of the stone which the angel cast into the sea indicated that the fall of Babylon would be a _____ fall.

16. The world promises riches and pleasures as an end within themselves, and thus tempts man, but according to ver. 23, it _____ man.

17. Persecuting Rome, in the time of John, symbolizes every "world city" of materialism, because John says that in her was found the _____ of _____ that had been slain upon the earth.

REVELATION -- Chapter 19

In this chapter there are presented: 1, the praises in heaven because of the fall of Babylon; 2, the marriage supper of the Lamb; 3, Christ, the victorious Warrior; 4, the great supper of God; and 5, the end of the two beasts.

1. Which word in ver. 1 means "praise ye Jehovah"? In which other verses does it appear? (Only here does it appear in the New Testament).
2. In heaven God was praised because he had _____ (that is, punished) the great harlot, and he had _____ the blood of his persecuted saints.
3. We read of the twenty-four elders and of the four living creatures in chapter _____. Here they worship God, employing these two words: _____ and _____.
4. According to ver. 6 that which John heard were/was (mighty thunders, a voice, many waters).
5. Which word in ver. 7 symbolizes the church of Christ?
6. The joy of entering heaven is symbolized by the joy of a _____. According to ver. 7, in order to enter eternal life the church must make herself _____.
7. Contrast the garments of the saints (19:____) with that of the harlot (17:____; 18:____).
8. Which phrase in ver. 8 proves that salvation is conditional?
9. The "marriage supper of the Lamb" is not to be confused with the "great _____" (ver. 17).
10. If the _____ (ver. 10) are not worthy of our worship, much less are _____. The Bible says: "Worship _____".
11. According to ver. _____, the truth of Christ is behind all prophecy; that is, is the life or soul of all prophecy.
12. Verses 11 to 21 present a great battle between _____, and the two _____ and their allies.
13. The figure of a great _____ of God is found in Ezekiel 39:17-20.
14. Which names does the rider of the white horse wear?
15. Who followed him into the battle?
16. Who gathered themselves together to battle against them?
17. Verses 11 to 21 do not describe the battle itself, but only present the fact of the battle and the result of it, which was the destruction of the two _____, and of "_____".
18. Chapter _____ introduced the two beasts; now in this chapter is presented their _____. The first one represented the _____ government, and the _____ one the falsity of human philosophies and religions. Here in 19:20 the latter one is called the _____.
19. How great is the consolation of this book upon prophesying the destruction of pagan, persecuting, _____!
20. Of the two "suppers" symbolized in this chapter, in which one do you want to participate?

REVELATION -- Chapter 20

So far, we have seen treated the final and complete destruction of the harlot, symbolic Babylon (chapters 18,19), and that of the two beasts (chapter 19). (The Roman empire, and the worldly forces of materialism and false knowledge, are destroyed forever). Now in chapter 20 is to be presented the final and complete destruction of Satan.

In this chapter Satan is bound and imprisoned for a "thousand years". During this symbolic time the martyrs and the rest of the saints reign with Christ. At the end of the thousand years, Satan is loosed for a little time, and together with the unconverted of the nations he prepares an attack against the people of God, but a fire from God descends upon them and devours them.

1. In verses 1, 2, these things are mentioned: key, abyss, chain, dragon, serpent, binding, thousand years. Which ones of these, if any, are literal?
2. Of these things, the premillennialist makes literal only the _____.
3. Satan being a spirit, what is the only thing that symbolically can bind him?
4. The spiritual **reign** of victory, for an indeterminate but definite period of time, symbolized by the _____, which is presented in _____, is not of persons on earth, but of _____.
5. Which phrase in ver. 5 represents the persecutors of the church?
6. The _____ resurrection (ver. 6) is not the literal one at the end of the world, but is one of a righteous cause. According to 2:11, to participate in this symbolical resurrection is equal to _____. (Remember that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other).
7. According to such texts as Col. 1:13, the _____ of Christ has existed since the first century. So, every faithful Christian reigns with Christ _____ (Rev. 1:6; 5:10--should be **present** tense, as in **ASV**), and should not be expecting some literal, **future** reign on earth.
8. This book was written to console Christians persecuted by Rome in the first centuries. For them Satan was _____ (ver. 2). Of course, for the unconverted he is loose (1 Pet. 5:8), but for the converted who _____ him, he is powerless to hurt (Jas. 4:7; 1 Pet. 5:9).
9. The unrestrained preaching of the gospel "binds" Satan (as respects the _____), but at the end of the "thousand years" there will be a _____ (verses 3, 7) in which the devil will be _____. This symbolizes a time in which the _____ will not be having much effect in the world.
10. As in 16:14-16 the so-called "Battle of A _____" is not described, neither is such a battle described here in 20:____-____; only there is revealed the **fact** of the battle and its **consequences**: the eternal destruction of the devil.
11. Now the Final Judgment is described in 20:____-_____.
12. God is going to judge all men by means of _____ (Acts 17:31). In ver. 12, which phrase refers to the memory of God?
13. Which other book is going to be opened in the Final Judgment?
14. According to verses 13, 14, what always follows death?
15. Each person will be judged on the basis of his _____ on the earth.
16. The _____ of _____ will be the eternal destiny of all who are not found written in the _____ of _____.

REVELATION -- Chapter 21

As Isaiah spoke by inspiration concerning the Messianic era under the figure of the new heavens and the new earth (Isa. 65:17-25; 66:22-24), so now the same figure is employed to refer to the glorious and final estate of the people of God throughout eternity. Rev. 21:1 does *not* teach, nor does the Bible in other passages, that this very same earth is to be renovated in order to be inhabited for a thousand years (according to some), or for an eternity (according to others). This expression of new heavens and a new earth indicates a place, state or condition, in which the redeemed will live eternally, wherein dwelleth righteousness (2 Pet. 3:13).

The land of Canaan, possessed by the Jews according to the promise of God for them, is a figure of the land of possession for the redeemed (Heb. 3, 4, 11:8-10). The terrestrial is a figure of the celestial (Heb. 11:13-16).

Many are the clear Bible texts which teach that eternal life will not be on this earth (not even renovated!), but rather in heaven (1 Pet. 1:4. See also Mat. 6:19,20; Luc. 6:23; Jn. 14:2,3; 2 Cor. 5:1; Phil. 3:20; Col. 1:5; 1 Thess. 4:17; Heb. 10:34; 11:16; Rev. 7:15; 14:1,2; 11:12). This earth with its heavens, our present habitation, is a type or figure of the habitation of the redeemed throughout eternity. Therefore, it is called the "new heavens and the new earth".

1. In Old Testament times Jerusalem was the capital city of God's people. In the New Testament the people of God are called the _____ that is above (see Gal. 4:21-31; Heb. 12:22; 11:10).

2. Which phrase in ver. 2 points to the place of origin of the church of God?

3. In ver. 3, which word serves as a symbol of the eternal dwelling place of God with his redeemed people?

4. The present order of things, when it is passed (ver. 1) (the earth, the heavens, and the physical sea) is called in ver. 4 the _____. In this life these things are caused by sin: tears, _____, mourning, crying, and _____.

5. Every promise of God, in reference to the eternal inheritance, is made only to _____ (see ver. 7; 1 John 5:4).

6. Verses ____ and 8 constitute a terrible contrast (see the word "but"). For those who do not _____ there awaits the _____ death.

7. In verses 9 and 10 the redeemed people of God are presented under the double figure of a _____ and a _____.

8. In ver. 12, which phrase emphasizes the part of the people of God of the Old Testament?

9. In ver. 14, which phrase emphasizes the part of the people of God of the New Testament?

10. Which word in ver. 12 symbolizes protection?

11. Which verse describes the holy city as a perfect cube?

12. The glory of the city merited that it be measured with a reed of _____.

13. The _____ tribes of Israel are represented in the twelve gates of the city, and the twelve _____ are represented in the twelve _____ of the city.

14. The street of this glorious city of was pure _____.

15. In heaven there will be no literal _____ (ver. 22), because God and his people will always be united together in fellowship.

16. The sun and the moon give literal light. In heaven there will be no need for them, because the holy city will not be a _____ one, but a spiritual one. The "lamp" of that city shall be the _____.

17. According to ver. 24, among the saved in eternity there shall be even _____.

18. The figure of gates which are never shut symbolizes the complete lack of _____ in heaven, because in heaven there shall be no _____.

19. Who are the only ones who shall enter into heaven?

REVELATION -- Chapter 22

John, in verses 1-5 continues the description of the holy city begun in the previous chapter, although in reality it is another vision. Here are emphasized the great blessings of eternal life with God in heaven. Then John terminates the Revelation, speaking of Jesus' coming soon to punish (2:5), to respond to the petitions of his saints (3:11; 8:3-5), to warn in partial judgments, and to give the final victory to his saints.

1. As the garden of _____ had its river (Gen. 2:____), heaven will have its river, but it will be of water of _____.
2. Which phrase in ver. 1 indicates the origin of all spiritual blessing in the salvation of man?
3. The garden of _____ also had its tree of life; heaven also will have its. It will give fruit (food), and its _____ shall be for healing.
4. For physical life, the three things mentioned here in verses 1, 2 are necessary. They are _____, _____, and health. In spiritual application, there will be abundance of these things in heaven.
5. According to ver. 3, and 7:15, in what will the redeemed be eternally occupied?
6. There will be no _____ there, so there will be no need of light, neither physical nor artificial.
7. The saints of God reign with Christ now (1:6; 5:10), they reign in death (20:4), and in heaven they shall reign _____ (22:5). To be a faithful Christian is to participate in a k_____ that exists now and will exist for _____. *** Note: With 22:5, the "words of the prophecy" (ver. 10) are over, and there remain now only the final testimony, invitation, warning, promise and benediction, verses 6 to 21.
8. The angel of ver. 6 is probably the one of 1:1. The phrase, " _____ " (ver. 6) refers to the entire revelation, from beginning to end. The phrase, "shortly come to pass" refers to the same thing as in 1:1,3; that is, to the things contemporary with John that refer to the persecution of Christians and to the subsequent fall of the Roman empire.
9. The "coming" of verses 7, 12, 20, was going to happen soon (2:16; 3:11); that is, in the first centuries. It does not refer to the _____ (Heb. 9:28) coming of Christ at the end of the world. This latter coming was not at hand (2 Thess. 2:2).
10. According to ver. 7, the blessing of God is upon the Christian who _____ what this revelation teaches. This statement is reminiscent of 1:_____.
11. This book was not to be one sealed, but to be a revelation. Verse 10 gives the reason: _____ (for the Christians of that era).
12. Man is responsible for his character and for the destiny that will come to him. The gospel is for all, but if the ungodly wants to continue in his sins, _____ . He will be lost. But to be saved, the righteous and holy must do _____ and _____ still.
13. This letter was directed to the _____ churches of _____ (1:4). The "coming" of 22:12, then, is one directed to them of the first centuries, but the principles treated are applicable also to all churches of Christ throughout _____.
14. The Jehovah's Witnesses affirm that Jesus Christ was created. Of the verses from 10 to 15, which one puts the lie to such a blasphemous claim?
15. In verses 14 and 15 the contrast is between those who _____ in (or _____ through, NIV), and those who are _____.
16. People who make lies do so because they _____ lies. (Our walk of life is determined by (what we love, what we inherit, the stars, luck).
17. According to ver. 16, who is the star that announces the arrival of the new day (here, the eternal day)?
18. Who invite the sinner to take of the water of life freely?
19. Verses 18, 19 condemn the practice of _____ the word of God.
20. In ver. 20, to whom does the pronoun "he" refer? _____ To the statement he makes, John replies: " _____ ".