

PROPHECY CLASS WORKBOOK

GRACE AND GLORY BIBLE COLLEGE
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PROPHECY COURSE

GRACE & GLORY BIBLE COLLEGE

KEY VERSES

"God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom He hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also He made the world (or, "framed the ages") - Hebrews 1:1-2.

"Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost" - II Peter 1:20-21.

"Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual" - I Corinthians 2:13.

"That in the dispensation of the fulness of times He might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in Him" - Ephesians 1: 10.

"Howbeit when He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all Truth: for He shall not speak of Himself; but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak: and He will show you things to come" - John 16:13.

SUBJECTS AND BOOKS COVERED IN THIS COURSE

I. THE SEVEN DISPENSATIONS

II. MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF PROPHECY

III. DANIEL (With background in II Kings 24-25)

IV. EZRA AND NEHEMIAH (with Haggai and Zechariah)

V. MATTHEW 24-25, Connecting link between Old and New Testament.

VI. REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST

VII. OUTLINES OF MINOR PROPHETS

VIII. OUTLINES OF ISAIAH-JEREMIAH-EZEKIEL

THE SEVEN DISPENSATIONS

The Bible is not only a book of history but is primarily the story of redemption. The word "dispensation" may either mean a stewardship, or a period of time, in which man is tested as to his obedience to God because of a special revelation. In each dispensation man failed, and judgment came as a result. The word "dispensation" is found in the following citations:

I Corinthians 9:17

Ephesians 1:10

Ephesians 3:2

Colossians 1:25

The Seven Dispensations, or Ages are:

1. Age of Innocence also called "Paradise".
It began in the Garden of Eden and ended with the fall of man-- Genesis 2 and 3.
2. Age of Conscience, or "Ante-diluvian"
Began after the fall and ended with the flood--Genesis 4 to 7.
3. Age of Human Government, or "Post-diluvian"
From the flood to the dispersion of the people at the tower of Babel--Genesis 8 to 11.
4. Age of Promise, or "Abrahamic Covenant"

- From Calling of Abraham to Sinai--Genesis 12 to Exodus 20.
5. Age of Law, or "Mosaic Covenant"
From Sinai to Calvary--Exodus 20 to the Gospels.
 6. Age of Grace, or "Church Age"
From the Cross to the Second Coming of Christ.
 7. Kingdom Age, or "The Millennium"
From the Second Coming of Christ until Eternity.

FIRST DISPENSATION

1. How many times does the word "dispensation" occur in the King James Version?
2. What does it signify in each of these citations?
3. How has time been divided?
4. Name them.
5. In which dispensation are we now?
6. How else could you name this first era?
7. What prominent themes are connected with this period?
8. What great prophecy was given at its closing?
9. What sort of consciousness had man in this age?
10. What was man's responsibility?
11. How long did this age continue?
12. What Bible characters were connected with it?
13. How did it end?
14. Who were judged and what were those judgments

SECOND DISPENSATION

1. What is its name?
2. By what other name is it called?
3. What consciousness had man in this dispensation?
4. What was man's responsibility?
5. How long did it continue?
6. What prominent events are connected with it?
7. How long was life in this period of time?
8. How did it end?

THIRD DISPENSATION

1. What is its name?
2. Give another name.
3. When did it begin?
4. What noted characters are named?
5. What prominent events are connected with it?
6. What was its crowning sin?
7. What was the judgment?

FOURTH DISPENSATION

1. What is it called?
2. What other name does it have?
3. Who were the chief characters?

4. What covenant was given?
5. When did this dispensation end?
6. Who walked with God in this period?
7. What great events was noted in this age?
8. What great test did Abraham have?
9. How did it end?

FIFTH DISPENSATION

1. What is it named?
2. What other name does it have?
3. When did it begin?
4. What important characters at its beginning?
5. What important people are seen at its end?
6. How long did it continue?
7. What is its special theme?
8. What was man's responsibility?
9. What is its crowning sin.
10. What great event is seen at the end?

SIXTH DISPENSATION

1. What is its name?
2. What other name is given to this age?
3. What is God's great purpose for this age?
4. What is its great theme?
5. What great events brought it into being?
6. What great event will mark its close?
7. How will it end?
8. What is its outstanding sin?

SEVENTH DISPENSATION

1. What is it called?
2. By what other name is it known?
3. When will it begin?
4. When will it end?
5. What important names will be known?
6. What great events will take place?
7. What will happen to the devil?
8. What judgment will befall the anti-Christ and false prophet?
9. What will life be like on earth during the millennium?
10. What will end this age?

MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF PROPHECY

Although sin had plunged the human family into darkness without hope and without help, yet God gave to our first parents a word of prophecy which was a light and a hope to them. By the slaying of the animals in order to clothe Adam and his wife with their skins, God typically clothed them

with the righteousness of faith, thus teaching them the way of redemption which should come through the Seed of the woman.

Many years passed after this prophecy, until the time of Abram who was called out of Ur of the Chaldees and from an idolatrous people into the land of promise.

Though he was childless, yet to him were given gracious promises, and that through his seed all the nations should be blessed. Isaac was not the particular seed meant; yet he was a most wonderful type of that future One, and of the chosen line through which Christ should come.

The people of Israel chose a king that they might be like the nations. Saul was rejected of God and David, God's chosen king for them was set on the throne. He was then given a great promise, which concerned a King whose throne would be established forever, and He should also be of David's seed. Though Solomon succeeded his father David on the throne, he was not that prophesied king, nor was his the chosen line; for Coniah (Jechoniah), was the last of his line to reign and this line was rejected forever.

Another son of David, Nathan, was the one through whom Christ came. Through the virgin birth of Jesus Christ, God brought forth the Redeemer who was the Seed of the woman, the Seed of David, whose Kingdom shall be established forever; and the Seed of Abraham through whom all the nations of the earth shall be blessed.

CHRIST, THE SEED OF THE WOMAN

1. What is prophecy?
2. Where does the prophecy of redemption begin?
3. What does Genesis 3:15 tell us concerning Christ?
4. With whom is the serpent identified?
5. Who are meant by the seed of the serpent? Give Scripture.
6. Who distinctly is the Seed of the woman?
7. What is meant by Satan bruising Christ's heel?
8. Of whom are the saints considered the seed? (Consider Gen. 15:5; Rom. 4:16; Isaiah 53:10; Gal. 3:29)
9. What minor prophecy is given in Genesis 6:7?
10. What was the next outstanding event after the flood?
11. What condition led to that judgment?
12. What was the result of this judgment?
13. Who tells us to take heed to the "sure Word of Prophecy"?

CHRIST, THE SEED OF ABRAHAM

1. What new stage in the history of redemption have we reached?
2. Name the purpose for which Abraham and his seed were chosen?
3. Was the choice of Abraham of debt or of grace? Give Scripture.
4. Name the three-fold blessing upon Abraham.
5. Describe the fulfillment of each blessing (Compare Deut. 7:7, I Kings 3:8; Gen. 17:5; Rom. 4:16-17; Galatians 3:8).
6. What were the boundaries of the land of promise?
7. Describe the land promised to Abraham (Deuteronomy 8)
8. Why did God take the land from other people to give to Israel?
9. Why does God curse those that curse Israel?

CHRIST, THE SEED OF DAVID

1. What is this mountain peak of prophecy?
2. About how much time elapsed between the great prophecy of Genesis 3:15 and Genesis 12:1-3? Between Genesis 12 and II Samuel 7?
3. What is the difference between a dispensation and a covenant?
4. How was the Abrahamic covenant confirmed? Was it conditional?
5. What did Israel lose when they went down to Egypt?
6. When did the dispensation of promise end?
7. Was the Abrahamic Covenant made void then?
8. Tell what you can of Israel's history between Abraham and David.
9. Who is the Son in mind in these promises to David?
10. What proof have you that it was not Solomon?
11. Give a brief outline of events from Solomon to the Babylonian captivity.
12. Give a brief account of their history after their return to Jerusalem until the birth of Christ.
13. What prophecies were given at Christ's birth?
14. What hindered their fulfillment at that time?
15. What is the promise of Acts 1:11?
16. What great purpose began after Christ's ascension?
17. What is God's program as outlined by James in Acts 15:15-18.
18. When will God again begin to fulfill His promises to David?

DANIEL PROPHET OF THE TIMES OF THE GENTILES

Genesis 3:15 is the basis of all prophecy. Daniel's prophecy lays the foundation of Gentile Times. God gave the nations ruler-ship for a specific period, called The Times of the Gentiles." Nebuchadnezzar was the first Gentile world emperor (Jeremiah 27:6-8). At that time, the Jews lost their independence, and came under Gentile dominion. After seventy years of captivity in Babylon, they were restored to their land, but were under the rule of governors appointed by Persian kings. The dominion of the Gentiles has been divided among four world empires: Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome successively. The nations will continue to have dominion until Jesus Christ takes His throne and rules as King of kings; then the "Gentile times" will end (Luke 21:24). These four world empires are figured by the dream image of Nebuchadnezzar (chapter two), and by Daniel's vision of the four beasts in chapter seven.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF DANIEL

| Chapter | Date |
|--|----------|
| 1. Jews taken to Babylon | 606 B.C. |
| Nebuchadnezzar takes the throne | 605 B.C. |
| 2. Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the great image | 603 B.C. |
| 3. Jehoiachin taken to Babylon | 598 B.C. |
| 4. Evil-Merodoch made king of Babylon | 562 B.C. |
| 5. Nabonadius and Belshazzar-Co-Regents | 556 B.C. |
| 6. Belshazzar's feast & handwriting on wall | 536 B.C. |
| Darius the Mede takes the throne | 536 B.C. |
| 7. Daniel's first vision of four beasts | 556 B.C. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 8. Daniel's second vision | 553 B.C. |
| 9. Daniel's third vision | 536B.C. |
| 10-12. Daniel s fourth vision | 533 B.C. |

CAPTIVITY OF THE JEWS

1. By what other name are Gentiles called?
2. Whom does it include?
3. What was God's original purpose for Israel?
4. Why do we not see her in this dominant position?
5. When was the rulership given to the Gentiles?
6. Who gave Nebuchadnezzar dominion?
7. What prophet tells us in advance of the captivity?
8. Who was king of Judah when Nebuchadnezzar first invaded that land?
9. What happened to Jehoiakim?
10. Who succeeded him on David's throne?
11. Was he submissive to Babylon?
12. What other king was given authority over the Jews by the king of Babylon?
13. What relation was he to the former rulers?
14. How long a time elapsed from the first deportation of captives until Nebuchadnezzar had full control?
15. How many stages to the complete captivity of Judah?
16. Why could we say that Zedekiah was a usurper?
17. Who was the last king of Judah in the will of God?
18. What does Jeremiah tell of the duration of Judah's captivity?
19. Did he also tell of their restoration? Give Scripture.

THE DREAM IMAGE (Chapter Two)

1. What can you tell of Daniel?
2. When was he taken captive to Babylon?
3. Describe Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
4. Of what is it figurative?
5. What do its four metals represent?
6. What empire is represented by its legs, feet, and toes?
7. How much of this typical prophecy has become history?
8. What does the stone figure?
9. How will it be set up?
10. What will happen to Gentile rule?
11. Does this mean that all nations will be cut off?
12. What is the name for this dispensation?
13. About how long have the Gentiles been in power?
14. What does "Gentile Times" signify?
15. Who coined this phrase?

THE VISION OF THE FOUR BEASTS

(Daniel Seven, Section one)

1. What began simultaneously with Gentile world rule?

2. What was this first vision of Daniel's?
3. What does the vision mean?
4. How does it differ from Nebuchadnezzar's vision of Gentile times?
5. What does the sea symbolize in Scripture?
6. How many beasts did Daniel see?
7. What did the lion figure?
8. What do the eagle's wings on the lion mean?
9. What was the second beast? Why the three ribs?
10. What was the third beast?
11. What do the four wings on its back and the four heads figure?
12. What was the fourth beast?
13. What phase of the metallic image was in power at Christ's first advent?
14. Did Gentile rule end at His first advent?
15. What phase of the image will be in evidence at Christ's Second Advent?
16. Of what are the ten horns representative? (7:24)
17. What happened while Daniel considered these horns? What does this figure?
18. How is Gentile world power to end?
19. What is to follow?
20. With what is the scene of the "casting down" of the thrones identical in the book of Revelation?
21. Compare the four beasts of Daniel's vision with the materials in Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
22. What striking visible figure began Gentile world power and will also end it?

THE LITTLE HORN

(Daniel Seven, Section two)

1. What did Daniel see while he considered the ten horns on the fourth beast?
2. What great feat is accomplished by the little horn?
3. What does this signify?
4. How many kings are left? (Compare Revelation 13:1)
5. Is the little horn referred to anywhere else in the book of Daniel?
6. What is he called in the different citations?
7. What New Testament writers refer to him? Give verses.
8. What is he called in each of the N.T. citations?
9. Does Daniel identify the beast of verse eleven and the little horn of verse eight as one?
10. What are the other horns of verse eight called?
11. Compare the dreadful and terrible beast of verse seven with the beast of verse eleven.
12. What is his end?
13. To what does this downfall of the "little horn" answer? in Nebuchadnezzar's vision?
14. With what scene in Revelation does it correspond?
15. Is Christ seated on His throne in heaven before He is revealed on earth?
16. How many years previously? What type of this do we have in II Samuel 5:5?
17. Will the nations deliver up their kingdoms to Christ when their tenure of office is over?
18. Did the Jews quietly yield to Nebuchadnezzar?
19. What is such an attitude declared to be?

DANIEL SEVEN (Section Three)

BABYLON AND MEDO-PERSIA

1. During what empires were Daniel's visions?

2. What was the real significance of all these visions?
3. Did Daniel expect this Ion period of Gentile times?
4. What did God show to Nebuchadnezzar by his experience recorded in chapter four?
5. How did he learn the lesson that the heavens do rule?
6. What was the edict of God at the end of the Babylonian kingdom?
7. What was the name of the last king?
8. What relation was he to Nebuchadnezzar?
9. Of what is Belshazzar's feast typical?
10. Will judgment fall upon the nations today?
11. What kingdom succeeded Babylon?
12. What king took the kingdom from Belshazzar?
13. Who was the first king of the Persian empire?
14. How was the fact that the Persian dynasty was greater than the Median signified in the prophecies?
15. What was one of the first acts of Cyrus? (Ezra 1:1-4)
16. Who prophesied of Cyrus almost 200 years before this command was given?
17. Were the Jews freed from Gentile domination then?
18. What was the proclamation of Cyrus?
19. When will the Jews' servitude be ended?

THE LITTLE HORN OF DANIEL EIGHT

1. What was Daniel's second vision?
2. Where was he when he received this vision?
3. Why was he transported in vision to another scene?
4. What does the ram with the two horns typify?
5. In the vision, how was the Medo-Persian domination shown to be greater than Lydia to the west, Babylon to the north, and Egypt to the south?
6. What does the goat with the great horn between his eyes represent?
7. What happened when the goat came against the ram?
8. What happened later to the great horn?
9. Of what is this a figure?
10. What came out of one of the four divisions of Alexander's empire? (1-Greece. 2-Asia Minor, including Syria. 3-Egypt. 4-The Eastern countries)
11. How do we know that the "little horn" is yet to appear in fulfillment of prophecy?
12. What is meant by the "pleasant land"?
13. Contrast the beasts of Daniel eight with those of chapter seven.
14. What does this difference signify?
15. To what do domestic animals refer?
16. What phase of Christ's sacrifice was figured by the goat?
17. What is the difference between the beginning of the "little horn" of Dan. 8 and that of Dan. 7?
18. From what beast did each one come?
19. From what kingdom does each come?
20. What are the chief characteristics of each "horn"?
21. Which "horn" represents religious conquests, and which figures national victories?
22. How did the "little horn" of chapter eight persecute the saints?
23. How did the "little horn" of chapter seven persecute the saints?

24. Do they continue for the same length of time? C h a p.8: 2 4 with 7:25
25. Where do we read of two beasts in conjunction with these horns?
26. Show by Scripture how the "little horn" of Daniel seven corresponds with the first beast of Revelation 13:1-10.
27. Show the similarities between the "little horn" of Daniel 8 and the second beast of Revelation 13:11-17.
28. What is the political ruler called in II Thess. 2:3-4?
29. What is the religious ruler called in II Thess. 2:8-12?
30. In John 10: 12 who does the wolf and the hireling represent as to these two beasts?
31. Who were deeply concerned about this vision--Daniel 8?
32. Who was sent to explain the vision to Daniel?
33. To what time does Daniel's vision refer?
34. To what does the "many days" refer?

SUPPLEMENT:

PROPHESED TIMES

God warned His people against departing from Him, saying, "They that hate you shall reign over you." Four times in Leviticus 26, He declared the duration of that chastisement and dominion to be "seven times" (or, 2520 years). Note verses 17, 18, 21, 24, 28. Gentile times began in 606 B.C. Jeremiah had prophesied of 70 years captivity of the Jews in Babylon. When this period ended, God showed Daniel that a period of time called "seventy weeks" (490 years) of blessing in their land was decreed for the Jews within Gentile times to rebuild the temple and the city, and to bring forth the Messiah who must die to redeem them and be "raised again for our justification."

All the blessings enumerated in Daniel 9:24 were fulfilled from Calvary to Pentecost. Through the Cross, the Lord finished transgression, made an end of sins, and made reconciliation for iniquity. By Christ's resurrection, He brought in everlasting righteousness, sealed up the vision and prophecy in Christ, and the most holy place was anointed by the sending forth of the Holy Spirit. In the seventh year after Pentecost, Stephen saw Jesus standing on God's right hand, as though ready to return as Israel's Messiah and King, if those Jews had accepted Him (Acts 7:55,56). But they rejected Jesus in stoning His servant Stephen; therefore, He "sat down" by His Father's right hand (Hebrews 1:3; Revelation 3:21). The prophecy of Daniel 9:24 was fulfilled and awaits Israel's acceptance thereof. Why was the Holy Spirit not poured out upon the Gentiles in Cornelius' house until after the stoning of Stephen? Because the Lord could not begin His dealings with the Church until He had fulfilled His promise to His chosen people Israel.

We repeat: Daniel 9:24 was fulfilled, and it will not be fulfilled again. The year of our Lord's crucifixion and Day of Pentecost was a "fiftieth year," a year of jubilee, in fulfillment of Leviticus 25. This is why the disciples had all things common. The blessings falling at that time were Millennial blessings. Those first seven years, beginning with Pentecost would have been the beginning of the one-thousand-year reign if the Jews had accepted Christ. His triumphant entry into Jerusalem and His authoritative actions in the temple indicate this fact-- Matthew 21.

The Church Age was a hidden mystery which was revealed to the Apostle Paul (Ephesians 3:1-7). This is a period of time within "Gentile times", in which God is visiting the Gentiles to "take out of them a people for His Name," as James declared (Acts 15:14-18). After the Church is completed, God will restore Israel to their land and set His Son upon His throne in the heavens as declared in Psalm two.

The Jews will have made a covenant with the nations and the anti-Christ; and for seven years, the week (seven years) of Daniel 9:27, and will result in judgment. The seven prophetic times of Gentile rule will end when Christ takes His throne in heaven. The continued rule of Gentile kings will be in usurpation, for two opposing rulers cannot occupy the throne at the same time, in God's ordained will.

YEAR-DAY COUNTING

The Bible frequently gives prophetic value to a year. Examples: In Revelation 3:10, the "hour" will be about seven years. "The Lord's Day" (Revelation 1: 10) will be one thousand years. II Peter declares with emphasis that "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." This explains Hosea 6:2: "After two days will He revive us (Israel): in the third day (Millennial period) He will raise us up, and we (Israel) shall live in His sight."

The "Seventy Weeks" of Daniel 9:24,26, must be reckoned the same way. Each day is a yearlong; therefore, each week means seven years. "Seventy weeks", or seventy times seven days mean 490 years. From "the going forth of the commandment (9:25) by Artaxerxes in 444 B.C. (Nehemiah 2:6) to Christ's kingly entrance into Jerusalem were 69 prophetic weeks, or 483 years. That left one week, or seven years, yet unfulfilled at that moment.

The week of Daniel 9:27 is generally supposed to be the same as the 70th week, but that cannot be. The 70th week, or seven years, had to begin after the cutting off of Messiah and ended about 40 A.D when Jesus was seen "standing" by Stephen, ready to return if the Jews had received Him (Acts 7:55,56).

There are other citations of prophetic value. Jacob bowed himself to the ground "seven times" as Esau approached him (Genesis 33:3). In doing this he foreshadowed Israel's 2520 years. Numbers 13:34 is a striking citation in support of the year-day reckoning. "After the number of the days in which ye searched the land, even forty days, each day for a year, shall ye bear your iniquities, even forty years ye shall know my breach of promise." In Ezekiel 4:4-6, we find the same sort of counting. The prophet was bidden to bear the iniquity of the nation--"the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days." Hence, the Lord said to him, "I have appointed thee each day for a year." It is recorded in history that the "ten days of tribulation" of Revelation 2:10 were ten years (303-313 A.D.) of bitterest persecution under the emperor Diocletian.

THE BIBLE CALENDAR

The number "1260" is very important in Daniel and Revelation. It is written as "a time, times, and half a time (or, dividing of times); forty-two months; a thousand, two hundred and threescore days." The meaning is simple. The Bible month has exactly 30 days, and the Bible year has exactly 360 days. In Genesis 7 and 8, we see that 150 days are counted from the 17th day of the second month to the 17th day of the seventh month, requiring exactly 30 days to a month. A "season" would be three months, or 90 days. A "time" is 12 months, or 360 days.

"Times" (dual number in Hebrew and Greek) is twice 360 days. Half a time," therefore, is 180 days. Hence, "a time, times, and half a time" is 1260 days. "Seven times" in Daniel four is exactly seven years, or 2520 days. (Study Daniel 12:6-7).

Questions arise--"Why is our year 365 days long? Why do we have a leap year every four years? It is considered that the length of our year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds;

therefore, an extra day must be added every fourth year. It was added to February the shortest month.

The Gentile times began with Nebuchadnezzar, king of the Babylonian Empire, about 606 B.C. Judah was taken captive about that time, and the People continue to be subject to the nations until the Lord comes from heaven and delivers them as a nation, when He will inaugurate His own government. The four beasts of Daniel seven symbolize this whole period of Gentile dominion. The lion represents Babylon; the bear, Medo-Persia; the leopard, Greece; and the dreadful terrible beast, the Roman Empire. During this time of Gentile rule, the earth has seemed to travel at a slower rate than it did under Divine supremacy over Israel. The repeated occurrence of the seasons has compelled us to divide our year into 365 days. When God begins again to deal with His people Israel, the earth will again make its journey around the sun in exactly 360 days. The week of Daniel 9:27, the period covered by the events of Revelation, chapters 4 to 19, will be seven years, or 2520 days. Likewise, during the Millennium, a month will be precisely 30 days; and a year will be 360 days. We, who travel with Jehovah, move on Divinely scheduled time. Praise God!

--A. S. Copley.

VISION OF THE 70 WEEKS

Daniel 9

1. What is Daniel's third vision?
2. Who was ruling over Israel at that time?
3. What had Daniel learned from the prophecy of Jeremiah?
4. When Daniel understood that the 70 years captivity were over, what did he do?
5. If God is certain to fulfill His Word, why did Daniel pray?
6. For whom and what did Daniel pray?
7. How did God answer Daniel's supplication?
8. Why was Daniel so disturbed?
9. Why is this prophecy so important concerning God's dealings with the Jews?
10. Is the time given for the coming of Israel's Messiah?
11. What does "week" in Hebrew mean?
12. How many weeks are given in verse 24?
13. In reference to these weeks, what period of time is meant by "a week"?
14. How are the weeks divided to the coming of Messiah the Prince?
15. When did this period of 70 weeks begin?
16. Who was sent to Jerusalem to rebuild the city?
17. Before the commandment was given to rebuild the city and walls, who was sent to build the temple and to establish sacrificial worship?
18. What was to happen within the 70 weeks of verse 24?
19. How many "sevens" (or weeks) in this first division? How many years?
20. When did this period end?
21. What is the next detailed division of time?
22. How many "sevens" or weeks in this division? How many years?
23. Where did they end?
24. What is the objective of the whole prophecy?
25. Was this prophecy fulfilled?
26. When did Christ appear as Messiah the Prince?
27. What other prophecy of this time was also fulfilled?

28. How many "weeks" had been fulfilled up this point? How many years?
29. Were the Jews given every opportunity to accept their Messiah?
30. What was prophesied to happen after "threescore and weeks"?
31. What did occur four days after Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem?
32. How many of these prophesied blessings of verse 24 were fulfilled when Christ died? Name them.
33. How many were fulfilled as a result of His resurrection and ascension? Name them.
34. When did the last "seven" of the 70 weeks of blessings to Israel begin to be fulfilled?
35. When was this "week" consummated?
36. Were the prophesied blessings in evidence during those first seven years after the day of Pentecost?
37. Name some of these evidences.
38. What great year, prophesied in Leviticus 25, apparently began at Pentecost?
39. What dispensation was foreshadowed by these wonders and mighty miracles, and communal living?
40. About how many years were there between the "cutting off" of Messiah to the death of Stephen?
41. What vision did Stephen have while he was dying?
42. What does it probably signify at this point that Jesus was seen "standing" when afterwards it is written that He is "seated" at God's right hand?
43. Did Israel (as a nation) receive Christ then?
44. What conversion followed the stoning of Stephen?
45. Of whom is Paul a type in his conversion?
46. What purpose of God was beginning with His sovereign choice of Paul?
47. When did the Church Age actually begin?
48. What do we call this period between Pentecost and the calling of Paul as the apostle to the Gentiles?
49. In what way were the 12 apostles related to the Kingdom Age, though they were also a part of the Church?
50. What prophecy is found in the middle of Daniel 9:26?
51. What people destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A.D.?
52. What brought this destruction upon the Jews?
53. What do we find at the close of verse 26?
54. Were any of these judgments found in verse 24?
55. What dispensation has come between verses 26 and 27?

THE UNFULFILLED WEEK OF DANIEL

(Daniel 9:27)

1. When will Daniel 9:27 be fulfilled?
2. Will it be a "week" of blessing?
3. What "times" end when verse 27 begins?
4. Whose captivity will be ended at that point?
5. When "Gentile times" end, who will take authority over all the dominions of this world?
6. Will national rulers acknowledge His authority?
7. Where will Christ's throne be located? See Psalm Two.
8. With what does the "week" of verse 27 begin?

9. How long will this prophetic week be?
10. To whom does this "he" of this verse refer?
11. Of what empire does he come?
12. Could this covenant be made with the Jews unless their captivity was over?
13. What does the signing of this covenant bring?
14. Where else are we told of this unparalleled "week" of mighty events?
15. What is this covenant called in Isaiah 28:18?
16. Though this covenant will be for the entire "week," when will it be broken?
17. Compare the "little horn" of Daniel 7 with this prince of 9:27.
18. Against whom does the "little horn" especially wage war?
19. In the midst of the week, what does the "prince" do?
20. What will the time which follows be called? (Read Matthew 24:21)
21. What are other Scripture citations tell us of this "abomination"?
22. What is the full measure of iniquity?
23. What people are the most guilty before God?
24. What did Jesus prophesy of them? (John 5:43).
25. What is the culmination of this dreadful time?

VISION OF THE GREAT WARFARE

(Part One - Chapter Ten)

1. When was Daniel's last vision?
2. In how many chapters is it declared?
3. Who was Cyrus?
4. How was he associated with Darius?
5. Did Daniel understand the substance of this vision?
6. What had he learned from the previous visions?
7. What preceded these last disclosures?
8. What did Daniel observe first?
9. Where had he seen this Personage before?
10. Does he see Him again? Where?
11. Who had a similar vision in the New Testament?
12. Who is this Person in both visions?
13. What was His salutation to Daniel?
14. Of whom is Daniel representative in viewing Messiah?
15. What happened to the others who were with Daniel?
16. Into what mystery was Daniel now initiated?
17. Who withstood the heavenly Visitor from coming?
18. What does it signify that this powerful opposing spirit in the heavens was called the "Prince of the king of Persia"?
19. Do evil spirits rule over nations today? (Eph. 2:2).
20. How are evil spirits withstanding God now?
21. Why did the "prince" withstand Christ at that time?
22. Why will the devil withstand Christ in the end time?
23. To what period of time do all these visions point?
24. In what official capacity is Christ seen in both the visions of Daniel and John?
25. When will Christ take His own throne?
26. To whom will He appear on earth?

27. What is this period called? (Matthew 24:30).
28. Was Cyrus mentioned in prophecy before he appeared? Where?
29. Who rules over all the kingdoms of the earth?
30. To whom will God give the throne of universal rule?
31. What was the real purpose of this vision to Daniel?
32. Does the Lord want us to know His purposes concerning the earth?

NOTES ON DANIEL ELEVEN

This chapter falls easily into three parts. The first section includes verses 1-20, and pertains to the Persian Kingdom, followed by the Grecian Empire.

The king of the South represents Egypt, while the king of the North speaks of Syria. The conflict between these two powers is recorded up to verse 21. This first division is history and has no further prophetic fulfillment.

The "vile person" of verse 21 refers to Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria. He is foreshadowed in Daniel 8:23. His history occupies verses 21-35 of chapter eleven. He is a type of the future anti-Christ, in both phases as "false prophet" and "king." This portion of the chapter is history, but points to a later time prophetically.

Verse 36 begins the third section and is a direct prophecy of the anti-Christ, the "little horn" of Daniel Seven. This division has not been fulfilled yet.

The warfare described in verses 36-45 pertains to the final conflict between the nations, ending in the battle of Armageddon. This eleventh chapter takes us from the time of Darius to the destruction of the anti-Christ.

Between verses 35 and 36 lies hidden this present Church Age. This prophecy to Daniel leaps over this period of time, to show things pertaining to the Jews only.

THE VISION OF THE GREAT WARFARE

(Part Two - Chapters Eleven & Twelve)

1. What is shown to Daniel--11:1?
2. Has this chapter been fulfilled completely?
3. What portion of chapter 11 has been fulfilled?
4. Whom does the "willful king" of verse 36 typify?
5. Where does the type of the anti-Christ first appear in our chapter?
6. Where does the history of Antiochus Epiphanes cease, and where does the vision proper begin?
7. To what point of time is Daniel's interest focused?
8. What part of the warfare is described in 11:36-45?
9. To what specific time does this part of the vision point?
10. In what verses is the character of anti-Christ described?
11. How many types of armaments are given in verse 40?
12. How does Daniel describe this time?
13. Who will fight for the people of God?
14. What do we read of Michael in Revelation 12:7?

VISION OF THE GREAT WARFARE

(Part Two, continued)

15. What great day is emphasized in Daniel 12?
16. What disappointing revelation did Daniel receive from this vision?

17. What further truth was revealed to him?
18. How many others appeared in the vision?
19. Who was the man seen over the waters?
20. Where had Daniel seen Him before?
21. What indicates that this was the Lord?
22. When shall all these things be finished?
23. How long a time is given? How many years?
24. Was Daniel insistent about understanding the end of all these things?
25. Although Daniel was not given a full revelation of these things, what verses give us assurance that we may know them?
26. To what period of the seven years do the "time, times, and half a time" especially refer?
27. What will happen in the middle of the "week"?
28. What terrible time begins at that point?
29. What have other prophets written concerning this same time? (Consider Jeremiah 30:7; Isaiah 26:20; Matthew 24:21; Revelation 13:14-17).
30. What is the cause of the great tribulation?
31. How many days are in the week of Daniel 9:27?
32. Explain the period of "1290 days" - Daniel 12:11.
33. Who will take away the daily sacrifice?
34. How long is this before the seven-year period begins?
35. What will happen at the end of the "2300 days"?
36. What will defile the sanctuary?
37. When will this image be set up?
38. What will stop the prophesied desolations?
39. What definite date is mentioned last?
40. What is the hope of Israel and all the world?
41. What has impressed you in the study of Daniel?

NOTE: The next section considered is Matthew 24 & 25, which serves as a bridge between Daniel and Revelation.

THE GREAT TRIBUIATION

POLITICAL & NATIONAL ASPECT - Matthew 24

1. What Scripture in Daniel foretells events in this chapter?
2. What was the Jews' attitude toward Jesus at the time of this chapter? How had they shown that they would not accept Him?
3. How did Jesus show His attitude toward them in the latter part of chapter 23 and in 24:1?
4. What called forth the prophecy of verse two?
5. With what future event is the Mount Olivet connected?
6. Why could we say that Mount Moriah is connected with His first advent?
7. What three questions did Jesus' disciples ask Him?
8. When was the first of these prophecies fulfilled?
9. With what significant words did Jesus begin this discourse?
10. Why were the disciples to "take heed" concerning these future events?
11. What two devilish men will be prominent in those days?
12. How could you sum up the events of those seven years?

13. What Message shall be preached in those days?
14. What is the "end" emphasized in this chapter?
15. What is the "abomination of desolation"?
16. What are people urged to do when this hour comes?
17. What great promise to those who endure to the end of these terrible events?
18. What country is singled out? Why?
19. What one word, used many times in this chapter, focuses our attention on the time of these events?
20. Of what great prophesied time is Jesus speaking - v.21?
21. What would happen if these days were not shortened?
22. From whence shall Jesus appear?
23. How will He appear?
24. What does this display signify?
25. With what result?
26. When Israel sees Jesus in the heavens, what will be one of His first acts?
27. Who are these angels?
28. How can we know when this time is near?
29. What is meaning of verse 32?
30. What does "generation" signify ?
31. To what former days are later ones likened?
32. What will be the general atmosphere among nations?

TEST FOR BELIEVERS AND THE NATIONS

Matthew 25

1. What phase of last-day conditions is shown in verses 1-13?
2. Whom do the ten virgins portray?
3. Of what do the wise virgins tell us?
4. What do the unwise virgins figure?
5. What seems to be one requirement for entrance into heaven at that time?
6. What phase of Christian experience is found in the parable of the talents?
7. What one characteristic is desired above all others?
8. What is the test for nations at that time of judgment?
9. Is this judgment of the nations the "great white throne" judgment? Why?
10. When does this judgment take place?
11. Are these nations existing now?
12. What will be the result of this judgment on them?

THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST

Outline of the Book of Revelation

| | |
|--|---------------|
| I. Description of Christ as Judge | Chapter 1 |
| II. Christendom reviewed and judged | Chapter 2-3 |
| III. Things yet future | Chapters 4-22 |
| Christ's Coronation | Chapter 4 |
| The Lamb found worthy | Chapter 5 |
| The Seals Opened | Chapter 6 |
| Sealing of the 144,000 and The Innumerable Company | Chapter 7 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| The Judgment Period Begins | Chapters 8-9 |
| Christ Assuming Authority | Chapter 10 |
| The Two Witnesses | Chapter 11 |
| Two Wonders in Heaven | Chapter 12 |
| The Great World Empire - Anti-Christ | Chapter 13 |
| The 144,000 in heaven | Chapter 14 |
| The Seven Last Plagues | Chapters 15-16 |
| Judgment of Babylon the Great | Chapters 17-18 |
| Final Triumph for Christ | Chapter 19 |
| The Millennial Reign of Christ | Chapter 20 |
| The Eternal State | Chapters 21-22 |

MEANINGS OF THE NAMES OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

(Chapters 2 - 3)

Ephesus - "Full Purposed"

Smyrna - "Myrrh"

Pergamos - "Much Married"

Thyatira - "Sacrifice of labor, odor of affliction"

Sardis - "Escaping, that which remains".

Philadelphia - "Brotherly Love"

Laodicea - "Just people, rights of the people"

PERSONAL ASPECT OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

The full-purposed condition - we must hold.

The persecuted condition - we must endure.

The worldly condition - we must separate from.

The lordly, domineering condition - We must withstand.

The halfhearted condition - we must resist.

The expectant condition - we must pursue.

The lukewarm condition - we must overcome.

GROUPS OF THREES - Chapter One

RECORD OF THREE THINGS - verse 2

The Word of God

The Testimony of Jesus Christ

All things that John saw

THREE BLESSINGS - verse 3

He that readeth -

They that hear -

They that keep -

TRINITY OF THE GODHEAD (Salutation) - verses 4-5

Him (the Father) which is, which was, which is to come.

The seven Spirits (fulness of) the Holy Spirit

Jesus Christ - the Son - "Who is-

Faithful witness - Prophet - Past

First Begotten from the dead - Priest - Present

Prince of the kings of the earth - King - Future

PRAISES FOR THREEFOLD PROVISION OF GRACE - Verses 5-6

Unto Him that loved us (as Jehovah)
Hath washed us from our sins in His blood (Redeemer)
Hath made us kings and priests unto God (our Lord)

THREE GROUPS ON EARTH SHALL SEE HIS GLORY - Verse 7

Every eye shall see Him (saints on earth)
They also which pierced Him (Jewish nation)
All kindreds of the earth (Nations)

FULNESS OF THE GODHEAD DWELLS IN CHRIST - Verse 8

Alpha and Omega (beginning and ending) Omniscient
Which is, which was, which is to come - Omnipresent
The Almighty God – Omnipotent

JOHN'S SUFFERINGS Verse 9

Companion in tribulation - suffering
And in the kingdom - service
In the patience of Jesus Christ – waiting

THE MAN CHRIST JESUS (Judge) - Verses 17-18

The first and the last - Deity
He that liveth and was dead - Humanity.
Hath the keys of hell and death - Resurrected Man

REVELATION -- JOHN'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Division I, Chapter 1

1. What is the subject of this book?
2. Who gave us another revelation of Jesus Christ? What is the difference?
3. Who gave this revelation of Jesus Christ?
4. Is this a sealed book?
5. Was Daniel's prophecy sealed? Is it open now? What does that prove?
6. To whom was this revelation given?
7. What does the word "revelation" mean?
8. To whom was He to show these things?
9. Who was the messenger of this revelation?
10. Tell what you can about John.
11. What is John's witness of himself?
12. What is the meaning that "these things must shortly to pass"?
13. What does the word "signified" in verse one mean?
14. In what other books of the Bible do we have similar symbols relating to this same time?
15. What threefold blessing is declared?
16. What is meant by the "seven spirits"? (Isaiah 11:2-3)
17. What titles are given to Christ?

18. What is John's delighted exclamation?
19. What is the key verse as to the purpose of the book?
20. Who are the clouds in verse 7? Acts 1:9), I Thess.4:17
21. Who are termed "clouds" in Hebrews 12: 1; Jude 12?
22. How many companies will see Him when He comes?
23. What is the Lord's answer to John's acclaim?
24. Where else does Christ so announce Himself in this book? How does that prove His deity?
25. What does the "Lord's Days" mean?
26. What is the meaning that John was "in spirit" on that day?
27. What else is important about verse 10?
28. What does he hear in the first scene of this vision?
29. From what position does the voice come?
30. What is John instructed to do?
31. Why were only seven churches addressed?

DESCRIPTION OF THE JUDGE

Revelation 1:12-20

1. What do we understand about John turning around?
2. What age does the vision of the churches cover?
3. How could John stand at the end of this age?
4. What does John see first when he looks back?
5. What do the seven golden candlesticks represent?
6. Who is seen in the midst of them? In what guise?
7. When does the Lord judge the Church? Give Scriptures, II Cor. 5:10; I Peter 4:17
8. How can this be reconciled with John 5:24?
9. For what purpose shall believers stand before the judgment seat of Christ (II Cor. 5:10)?
10. How many chapters are included in the first vision viewpoint?
11. What is the first item of the description of the Judge?
12. In what way was Aaron typical Of Christ in this place?
13. What results from the present judgment of believers?
14. What does the "girding up His paps" signify?
15. What does it mean that saints are so girded?
16. How are believers to judge?
17. What does the white hair signify? The flaming eyes? The feet as burning brass? The voice of many waters?
18. What did the Judge hold in His right hand?
19. What is the meaning? What place does this give Christ?
20. Of what are the "stars" symbolic?
21. Are all "ministers" true lights?
22. What went out of the Judge's mouth?
23. What is the meaning? Will that Word judge us now?
24. What is the Word called in Amos 7:7-8, Zech. 4:10?
25. How was the Judge's countenance?
26. What happened to John when he looked upon Him?
27. Who have we read about who had a similar experience?

28. What is the meaning that Christ is the "First and the Last"?
29. What words show His humanity?
30. What does having the "keys" suggest?
31. What is the inspired outline of this book?
32. Why is this vision called a "mystery"?
33. Who is our enabling to understand these mysteries?

CHRISTENDOM JUDGED

Division II - Chapters two and three

1. Was John viewing the Church Age as past or future?
2. What is the proof this fact?
3. How much of Revelation is history? How much future?
4. In what three aspects may we view these messages to the churches?
5. To what local churches was this letter sent?
6. Were these errors and failures existing in those churches at that early day?
7. To whom is each letter addressed? By whom?
8. Who is the "angel" of each church?
9. What is the meaning of the word "angel"?
10. In what capacity does the Judge address each church?
11. Where is He seen previously with all these titles?

LOCAL ASPECT OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

EPHESUS

1. With what title does Christ address this church?
2. What is the meaning of the word "Ephesus"?
3. What would this mean concerning this church?
4. How did Ephesus prove to be active and orthodox?
5. Name the items of commendation.
6. What sad departure is noted?
7. What does it mean that they had "left their first love"?
8. What does it mean to remove their "candlestick"?
9. What condition in our midst today proves this?
10. What did these Ephesian believers hate?
11. What does the word "Nicolaitans" mean?
12. Is this evil in full development in Christendom now?
13. What one admonition does the Judge give to this church?
14. What one member of the body is specified?
15. What reward is promised to the one who overcomes?

SMYRNA

1. In what character does the Lord speak to Smyrna?
2. Why was this suitable for this church?
3. What is the searching salutation to each church?
4. What else does He know of this church?
5. In what did their riches consist?

6. What does the statement mean: "some say they are Jews and are not"?
7. What does God call them? Who is the author of all evil?
8. What does the word "Smyrna" signify?
9. Of what does Myrrh speak?
10. Did the Judge find any fault with the Smyrna church?
11. What encouraging words are given to these believers?
12. Did these people have cause to fear?
13. When did fear enter man's heart?
14. What dreadful prospect faced the Smyrna believers?
15. To what do the "ten days" refer? Did this come?
16. What does the number "10" mean in the Scriptures?
17. What was appointed to these believers?
18. What was their gain? (Consider Philippians 3:8)
19. What is the promised reward to the overcomer?
20. Was there any judgment pronounced upon them?
21. What does the "second death" mean?
22. Where else do we read of it?
23. What were these believers urged to do?

PERGAMOS

1. What is the meaning of Pergamos?
2. With what title does the Judge address this church?
3. What were the first words of the Judge?
4. Where were the Pergamos believers dwelling?
5. From whence had they fallen?
6. Whose seat was in their midst?
7. For what was Pergamos commended?
8. Who was Antipas? What does his name mean?
9. Of what did the Judge complain?
10. Why were these serious charges?
11. What declension do you see from the first two churches?
12. Who was Balaam? Whom does he figure?
13. What is the doctrine of Balaam?
14. What was the stumbling block he cast before Israel?
15. What was the error of Balaam? (Jude 11)
16. What attitude does the Lord hold toward the doctrine of Balaam?
17. How did Paul repudiate the way and doctrine of Balaam?
18. What other gross error was found in Pergamos?
19. Where was this heresy noted previously? Was it condoned in that church?
20. What did the Judge say of the deeds of the Nicolaitans? What is this evil doctrine?
21. With what sharp words does the Candlestick Examiner threaten this church?
22. Whom is He addressing?
23. What will repentance cause these people to do?
24. What do these believers become?
25. What does it mean to be an overcomer?
26. What reward is promised to this overcomer in this church?

THYATIRA

1. What is the meaning of the name of this church?
2. What guise does the Judge use in speaking to them? Why is this so fitting?
3. What indicates that this judgment is more severe than that of Pergamos?
4. For what is this church commended?
5. What has the Judge against them?
6. Who was Jezebel and what did she do?
7. Why is her name connected with this church?
8. What is the threat against her?
9. Was everyone in that church guilty?
10. To what depths had some fallen?
11. Were these religious people? Are these religious evils?
12. Are these things in evidence in Christendom today?
13. Was the evil worse in Thyatira than in Pergamos?
14. What constitutes an overcomer in this church?
15. What is the promise to the overcomer?

SARDIS

1. What is the meaning of Sardis?
2. How does the Judge appear to this church?
3. What sad state is emphasized?
4. What fivefold exhortation is given to them?
5. What were they forgetting?
6. What was to follow if they did not repent?
7. Who are the overcomers in Sardis?
8. What is the promised reward to the overcomer?
9. Do these warnings and admonitions apply to the "state" or "standing" of believers?
10. What does it signify that their names would not be "blotted out" of the Book of Life?
11. Will the names of those who only profess Christianity be found in the Book of Life?
12. What is the Book of Life?

PHILADELPHIA

1. What is the meaning of the name of this church?
2. Is it possible to be sectarian and yet have sincere brotherly love?
3. With what title does the Judge appear to them?
4. What profound truth is implied by the fact that He does not announce any judgment against them?
5. What do the keys symbolize?
6. Is any blame attached to this church? What other church was also blameless?
7. What same group persecuted them as they did Smyrna? To whom do they refer?
8. What encouragement is given to Philadelphia believers?
9. For what were they complimented?
10. To what had they been faithful?
11. What does it mean "Keeping the Word of His patience"?
12. From what are they promised to be kept?
13. What is the "hour of temptation"?

14. To what are they admonished to hold fast?
15. How can we hold fast to that which is yet future?
16. What other promises were made to the overcomers?
17. What do these promises to the overcomers in Philadelphia suggest?
18. When will these promises be fulfilled?
19. Was His promise of "I come quickly" fulfilled to that local church?
20. What does this prove concerning the time of its fulfillment?

LAODICEA

1. What is the meaning of the seventh church addressed?
2. What character of the Judge is emphasized?
3. Why does He thus address Laodicea?
4. What statement does He make regarding them? V. 15
5. What is His warning?
6. What opinion did they hold of themselves?
7. What is the verdict of the righteous Judge?
8. What counsel does He give to them?
9. What do the gold, white raiment, and salve symbolize?
10. Whom does the Lord chasten?
11. Where is the Lord standing as He speaks to them?
12. What is He doing? What are His words?
13. What is their spiritual condition in view of these things?
14. What great promise to the one who overcomes these conditions?
15. Is there any hope of this church, as a whole, repenting?
16. Considering the time of which these conditions point, would it take great power to overcome?
17. What did Paul write to this church? (Colossians 2:1)
18. Who else had a great zeal for them? (Colossians 4:12)

DISPENSATIONAL ASPECT OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

EPHESUS

1. How many ways may these letters be studied?
2. What did the seven local churches symbolize?
3. What does Ephesus express dispensationally?
4. What was the character of the whole Church in the beginning?
5. When Jesus addressed these letters to the churches, how many years had passed since the Church began?
6. What digression had already appeared in this time?
7. To what areas had the Gospel been preached by this time?
8. Who were some of people mentioned in this church?
9. Where do we first read of Ephesus in Scripture?
10. What unique teaching is contained only in Paul's letter to Ephesus?
11. Was the whole Church still orthodox at this writing?
12. What heresy made its appearance, but was not accepted?
13. What marked the first downward step of the Church?
14. Whose love is expressed here?

15. What was the threat to the church of that period?
16. Were there some overcomers over these conditions?
17. What churches perpetuated the Ephesian period?

SMYRNA

1. What does the name Smyrna imply?
2. What does its message portray dispensationally?
3. Who was the nucleus of this church as viewed dispensationally?
4. Was this period in history a time of overcoming?
5. What does the "ten days tribulation" signify concerning the whole Church?
6. What empire began these terrible persecutions?
7. Was Rome successful in her endeavor to annihilate the infant Church?
8. Who is meant by the "synagogue of Satan"?
9. What does the Apostle Paul say about it? (II Cor. 4:4)
10. Although this was a religious government, was it Christian?

PERGAMOS

1. What does this church represent in connection with Ephesus, dispensationally?
2. What began in the Roman Empire at this time?
3. Although Constantine befriended the Church, and persecution ceased, what effect did this have on believers?
4. The Church was glad to accept the blessing of Rome, yet to what did she continue to hold?
5. From what heights had the Church fallen by now?
6. Whom do Antipas and other faithful Christians of that time represent?
7. What two false doctrines were prevalent at that time?
8. Is Balaam's character seen in religious circles now?
9. How has Satan transformed himself in these last days?
10. What New Testament writers warn against Balaamism?
11. How does Nicolitanism express itself today?

THYATIRA

1. What can this era of the Church be called?
2. How did this condition develop?
3. What church in Christendom corresponds with Thyatira?
4. To what does "that woman Jezebel" refer?
5. What does the Judge name her wrong fellowship and doctrine?
6. Is there idolatry found in Roman Catholicism?
7. Of what is she the development?
8. To whom does she turn her devotees instead of to Christ?
9. What does she substitute for the one offering of Jesus on the Cross?
10. When did apostasy begin?
11. What sentence does the Judge pronounce?
12. Has she repented? What is her attitude today?
13. Where is her judgment recorded in this book?

SARDIS

1. What does Sardis represent today?

2. What is the significance of the name Sardis?
3. From what did Sardis escape?
4. What is the meaning of "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead"?
5. Has Protestantism heeded the admonitions of the Judge any more than Catholicism?
6. What is the treasure Christ will take when He comes upon Christendom unawares?
7. What is the only commendation to the people of this era?
8. Explain: "I will not blot out his name out of the book of life."

PHILADELPHIA

1. What characteristic of this church is expressed in its name?
2. How many points of resemblance are there between this church and Smyrna? Name them.
3. What is one difference between them dispensationally?
4. Why is this church free from any condemnation?
5. What is set before the Church as seen here?
6. What does that imply? Are Philadelphia believers assured of rapture? What proof do we have?
7. What is the "hour of temptation"?
8. Does Jesus promise that He will come "quickly" to any other company? Explain any differences.
9. What admonition does He give to the Philadelphia believers?
10. what rewards are promised?
11. What is the meaning that the name of God and the city will be engraved upon the overcomer?
12. Though the Church as a whole left her preeminent love for Christ, to what high standard have these people attained?
13. Will Paul's supreme desire for the Church be realized in this company? (II Cor. 11:2)

LAODICEA

1. What is the last condition of Protestantism resulting from the Church leaving her "first love"?
2. What is implied by the Judge saying, "These things saith the Amen, the Faithful and true Witness"?
3. What is the character of the Church in this era?
4. Why will the Lord spue them out of His mouth?
5. When will the Laodicean condition end?
6. Will there be any overcomers in this period?
7. What is the promised reward?
8. What indicates that this reward will be lesser than that of Philadelphia overcomers?

THE CORRELATION OF THE PARABLES OF MATTHEW 13 WITH THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF REVELATION 2 – 3

During this Church Age "the kingdom of the heavens" is in mystery form, as set forth in these seven parables, which represent seven distinct epochs in the beginning, development, and culmination of the Church. These parables correspond to the seven churches in Revelation two and three, from a dispensational aspect.

*The parable of THE SOWER corresponds to the EPHESIAN period when "they went everywhere preaching the Word" - "a sower went forth to sow."

*The WHEAT AND TARES answer to the SMYRNA epoch, in which the wheat represents believers true to Christ under the most extreme tests of faith, even unto death, while the false (tares) is called "the synagogue of Satan."

*PERGAMOS is seen in the parable of the MUSTARD SEED, when Christianity became the state religion through Constantine.

Quality of truth was sacrificed for quantity of members.

*The woman who LEAVENED THREE MEASURES OF MEAL refers to "that woman Jezebel," Roman Catholicism, which began in the THYATIRA period, and began to teach false doctrines, leavening the truth with her unholy teachings-a mixture of professed Christianity, paganism, and Judaism.

*The TREASURE IN THE FIELD speaks of SARDIS, the Protestant era, from which the real Church, the Body of Christ, will be called out by translation.

*The PEARL OF GREAT PRICE represents the PHILADELPHIA phase of the Church, the company, along with Smyrna, which will constitute the Bride of Christ, this special company will be a goodly pearl taken from among other pearls.

*The parable of THE NET represents the last period of the Church, the LAODICEAN, when the Gospel will go forth and attract "every kind" both good and bad. This speaks of Christendom with its multitude of religious people in various groups, including the few who are really saved, and they will eventually be separated from those who have a profession only.

PERSONAL ASPECTS OF THE SEVEN CHURCH PERIODS

1. What was the spiritual condition of the Church in the beginning of this age?
2. How does that correspond to our own spiritual birth?
3. What was the reward to the overcomer of Ephesus?
4. Who is the tree of life? How does that relate to us?
5. What is promised to Smyrna saints?
6. What does this message teach us?
7. What was the reward to Pergamos overcomers?
8. What is the significance of this reward?
9. What happens in our Christian experience if we fail to heed the Lord's warning about leaving our first love?
10. Do we ever stop in our Christian experience?
11. To what depths had the believers in Pergamos and Thyatira sunk?
12. Can we also fail and lose our place in the heavenlies?
13. How can we regain the high place we once had and begin to love Christ with preeminent love?
14. Although Sardis represents those who came out of religious darkness, did they overcome fully?
15. Why is there such a vast difference among believers, as to spirituality and faithfulness?
16. To whom is promised the greatest reward?
17. What is unique about the reward to Philadelphia saints?
18. What eulogy is spoken of these believers?
19. What do these overcomers guard so zealously?
20. How can we become a part of this Philadelphia company?
21. What has the Lord set before the eyes of this group?
22. What does the "open door" and "being kept from, or out of the hour of temptation" mean to us?
23. What will happen to us if we do not overcome and keep the Word of His patience?
24. What is the "antidote" for "lukewarmness"?
25. What are the attitudes of Laodicean believers from which we are to flee?

26. Compare the rewards of each church and explain how each one can relate to us?
27. What will the FULL overcomer receive?
28. Will all the Church reign with Christ in some capacity?
29. What does it mean to be a "full overcomer"?
30. Are all the conditions in the seven churches seen in Christendom today?
31. What do you consider as the main reason for apostasy?

DIVISION III - REVELATION FOUR

HEAVEN OPENED

1. Approximately how many years are figured in the first three chapters of Revelation?
2. Which part of the inspired outline of 1:19 are we beginning now?
3. What does John mean by "after this" ("after these things," R.V.)
4. Into what age are introduced in chapter four?
5. Whom does John figure by being taken up to heaven?
6. What does he behold?
7. Whose voice did he hear? What did the voice sound like?
8. Who is sitting on the throne?
9. Is He view as God or as Man?
10. When was the throne placed there?
11. Where else have we read of such a scene?
12. Will the overcoming company of the Church see this majestic scene as it is happening?
13. How does John describe what he saw?
14. Who else had a similar vision of the Lord in glory?
15. What does the rainbow around the throne figure?
16. What else does John behold?
17. What is heard sounding forth from the throne?
18. What does this refer to?
19. What is figured by the "seven lamps"?
20. What else was before the throne? What does it picture?
21. Describe the living creatures around the throne?
22. Whom do they portray?
23. What do the eyes figure?
24. What is the difference between the 24 elders and the four living ones?
25. Are these numbers literal or figurative?
26. Where do we find a correspondence to Christ in His characteristics as a lion, calf, man, and an eagle?
27. What seems to be the occupation of these living ones?
28. What characteristic of a Christian is seen?
29. What is their song?
30. When they praise the Lord what happens'?
31. Who then seem to be the choir leaders in heavenly worship?
32. Who receives all the worship in heaven?
33. How is the Lord Jesus Christ viewed in chapter four?

REVELATION - CHAPTER FIVE

THE LAMB FOUND WORTHY

1. How is Christ viewed in Chapter five?
2. What is the "One on the throne" holding?
3. What is important about this document?
4. What does the "sealed book" contain?
5. What is the thought regarding the cry of the angel?
6. How far reaching was the search made for one able to open the book?
7. Why did John weep?
8. Who answered John's weeping?
9. What was the message of the elder?
10. What did John behold in the midst of the throne?
11. Will there be a real lamb and lion in heaven?
12. What do the lion and lamb symbolize?
13. What is meant by the seven horns?
14. What do the "seven eyes" represent?
15. What happened when the Lamb took the book?
16. Whom do these elders and living ones represent?
17. Why must some believers be present to witness this official coronation of Christ and His worthiness to fulfill God's purpose on the earth?
18. How does the lion figure Christ? The lamb?
19. Where is Christ seen as God in this chapter?
20. Where is He seen as Man?
21. What does it mean that the Lamb took the book from the hand of the One sitting on the throne?
22. Whose throne is this?
23. Could humanity be seen reigning on the throne of God the Father?
24. What song did the elders and living ones sing?
25. What does this new song teach us?
26. What three things do they say of themselves?
27. Are these two separate companies? What twofold characteristic and, ministry do they portray?
28. Do the angels join in this adoration of the Lamb?
29. What does every creature voice?

THE SEALS OPENED

Chapter Six

1. What great events will have taken place in Heaven when this chapter begins to be fulfilled?
2. What will be manifested from the throne of Heaven?
3. Who is opening the seals?
4. Could the seals be opened until the divine government is established?
5. Why are there seven seals?
6. Who is co-operating with the Lamb?
7. What does the command "Come" indicate?
8. What answers this command?
9. What do these horses and their riders symbolize?

10. What does the white horse symbolize?
11. What did the rider on the white horse have? What was given to him?
12. What do these symbols mean?
13. Will peace be manifested on earth at that time? Of what is this peace an imitation?
14. Is the white horse rider of this chapter the same as the one of Revelation 19:11-16? What is the difference in their mission?
15. What happens when the second seal is removed?
16. What does this prove concerning man's "peace and safety" proclamation?
17. What is signified by the third broken seal?
18. What is weighed? What is not hurt?
19. What do these things symbolize?
20. What does the pale horse signify?
21. What were the names of this rider and his companions?
22. What is the full import of these two riders?
23. How far over the earth will the fourth judgment reach?
24. Who holds the reins of absolute authority.
25. What is the result of the opening of the fifth seal?
26. Are these souls' part of the Church? Who are they?
27. How far do the results of the opening of the fifth seal reach in point of time?
28. What does the phrase "under the altar" figure?
29. For what do these saints cry?
30. What can we learn from the fact that the souls of these believers were conscious?
31. What are the instructions to them?
32. Who are their fellow servants and brethren?
33. What happened on earth when the sixth seal was opened?
34. What happened in the heavens?
35. What is this time of judgment called here?

SEALING OF THE 144,000

Revelation 7:1-8

1. Of what does this period of mercy inverted between the opening of the six and seventh seals remind us?
2. What two great events are recorded in chapter seven?
3. What is the first scene of chapter seven?
4. Of what are these angels symbolic?
5. What do the four winds represent?
6. What two great mysteries are involved here?
7. What other prophet had a vision of the four winds?
8. What happened as Daniel looked at his vision?
9. What did those beasts of Daniel represent?
10. Where do we read of these wicked forces in the New Testament?
11. Does there seem to be a correspondence between the national map of the earth and the map in heavens?
12. What has hindered Satan from bringing the anti-Christ on the scene before now?
13. Who are the 144,000 that are sealed?

14. What is meant by the sealing?
15. To whom do these sealed servants correspond? (Matthew 25:4; Revelation 12:5)
16. Are these a part of the Church? (Revelation 21:12-17)
17. What appears to be one requirement for admission to the wedding feast?
18. Of whom was the beginning of the Church composed?
19. What is a transition Time?
20. Will these seven years be a transition?

THE NUMBERLESS COMPANY (7:9-17)

1. Where is this scene displayed?
2. What did John behold?
3. What was their cry?
4. Mention seven points of difference between these saints and the 24 elders and four living ones as to: (1) number. (2) time of arrival. (3) position in heaven. (4) activity. (5) utterance. (6) symbols of victory. (7) ministry.
5. What was the reaction of the angels of heaven?
6. Who converses with John concerning these new arrivals?
7. Did John know who they were? Who are they?
8. What do the palms in their hands signify?
9. What is their chief occupation? What are they called in Revelation 19:5-5?
10. What happy prospect awaits this company?
11. Who will be their sustainer?
12. Why will they need His close attention?

THE TRUMPET ANGELS

Chapter Eight

1. What is the general subject of the book of Revelation?
2. How many seals have been opened up to this time?
3. What is coming from the throne of Christ?
4. Of what else is there a glimpse?
5. Which seal is opened in this chapter?
6. How is the atmosphere of heaven described here?
7. What does this silence mean?
8. Who are the seven angels?
9. What proof do we have that they are not created angels?
10. Are angels ever said to be judges of mankind?
11. What is the ministry of angels? (Hebrews 1:14; 2:5)
12. Who is the "other angel" of verse three?
13. What does the incense signify?
14. What manner of prayers are these? Why is it not proper to pray for judgment now?
15. With what are our prayers to be in harmony?
16. What will be the divine program for the Kingdom Age?
17. In which dispensation will the seven years of Daniel 9:27 take place?
18. What does the fire of the altar signify?

19. Are the sounding of these trumpets the same as the "trump of God" in I Cor. 15:52; I Thess. 4:16?
20. Why these trumpet sounds not the same?
21. How many trumpet sounds do we have in chapter eight?
22. What happened with the first angel sounding?
23. Is the burning of grass, etc., more than literal?
24. What is the meaning of the "earth as distinguished from the "sea"? (Compare Rev. 13:1 with 13:11)
25. What is the result of the second trumpet?
26. What do mountains refer to in prophecy?
27. How would you explain this disaster?
28. What happened when the third angel sounded?
29. Who is this star? What is its appearance?
30. With whom is he in contrast?
31. What will this "star" do?
32. To what do the rivers and fountains refer?
33. What results from the fourth trumpet sound?
34. What was the extent of the damage from this one?
35. Who does the flying angel represent?

THREE AWFUL WOES

Revelation Nine

1. What did John see when the fifth angel sounded?
2. Who is the star that John sees fallen from heaven?
3. Where did we see this "star" previously?
4. What was given to him? What does this imply?
5. Who gave him the key? What key is this?
6. What does Satan open with the key given to him?
7. What is the abyss? The pit of the abyss?
8. When did Jesus ascend into the abyss? (I Peter 3:19)
9. Where did Jesus take the spirits of believers when He ascended out of the abyss? (Ephesians 4:8-10)
10. What was the result when the pit was opened?
11. For what purpose were those demons loosed?
12. What is the locust army called in Joel 2:25?
13. What was reserved from their destruction?
14. Whom may these growing things represent?
15. How long were the "locusts" allowed to torment men?
16. How is this suffering described?
17. What did Jesus say of this time in Matthew 24:21?
18. What does John's description of the locusts signify?
19. Who is the king of these demon hordes?
20. What is the meaning of his name?
21. At what point of time in these seven years of judgment does this vision of the opened pit take place?

22. How long does the first woe last?
23. What is accomplished under the first woe?
24. What did the six-trumpet sound bring forth?
25. Whose voice gave this command?
26. What authority is given to the trumpet angel?
27. Who are these angels? (Compare Daniel 10:20-21)
28. Are national power demon controlled?
29. Who restrains them?
30. For what specific time were these prepared?
31. What will happen when they are loosed?
32. How large an army will be gathered?
33. What destruction will they do?
34. Will these terrible plagues awaken men?
35. For what great conflict is this army prepared?
36. At what point of time is this second woe past?

CHRIST TAKING AUTHORITY ON EARTH

Revelation Ten

1. Where did we first see this mighty angel before?
2. In what guise was He seen?
3. Where is He seen standing? What does this mean?
4. With what is He clothed?
5. What does His raiment signify?
6. Who else will the saints adorn?
7. What does the rainbow on His head mean?
8. What great purpose is ended as symbolized by this position of authority?
9. Could God justly judge the Gentiles for their continued dominance if their times had not ended?
10. What does the phrase "times of the Gentiles" mean?
11. When Jesus takes His throne in heaven, of what is this the sign?
12. What will the Gentiles be doing by continuing their rulership after Christ takes His throne?
13. Who is behind this defiance?
14. If the Jews' captivity is over at this time, why do their troubles continue?
15. Whom do they receive instead of their Messiah Jesus?
16. How is this wicked one identified with the usurping kingdoms?
17. What will be the sign of their rejection of Christ this time?
18. What important Scripture of Daniel's prophecy begins at this moment?
19. What does the cry of a lion denote? (Amos 3:4)
20. What is the Lion of the tribe of Judah going to take?
21. What do the seven thunders signify?
22. What is John told to do?
23. What is the attitude of this mighty Angel at this point with His hand lifted up to heaven?
24. What was given to John?
25. What does eating the little book mean?
26. Though looking at the vision was sweet, what happened after John ate the book?
27. Of whom is John typical in eating the book and in his preaching?

28. What will the Jews suffer when these things are fulfilled?

THE TWO WITNESSES

Revelation Eleven

1. Who is the speaker in verse one?
2. What is his message to John?
3. What does it mean to "measure the temple"?
4. Who are the two witnesses?
5. When do they begin their testimony?
6. In whose spirit and power will they come?
7. From whom will they take orders?
8. What does Zechariah call them? (4:11-14)
9. Why does God choose "two" witnesses?
10. How did Jesus send out His witnesses - Mark 6:7?
11. Why would the "other two" of Daniel 12:5 be the same two witnesses?
12. What authority is given to them?
13. How long did they prophesy?
14. What is their end? What is finished before they are slain?
15. What happens to their dead bodies?
16. What specific time does this mark?
17. How do people manifest their enmity toward God?
18. How does God show His approval of His servants?
19. How does their resurrection affect the people?
20. To what does the "cloud" probably refer?
21. What mighty sign of God's displeasure is shown?
22. What part of the city fell?
23. Who is the "remnant"?
24. What event of judgment closes with this earthquake?
25. What do these "woes" express?
26. Which angel sounds his trumpet at this point?
27. What purposes of God are included in this final blast?
28. What great triumph is declared in heaven?
29. Why is this a most important time in history?

TWO WONDERS IN HEAVEN

Revelation Twelve

1. What are the two wonders which appeared in heaven?
2. Is the woman viewed here, literal or symbolic?
3. Whom does this woman represent?
4. To what has God likened His people? Give Scripture.
5. How is she adorned?
6. What does this signify?
7. What special group is represented by the sun?
8. What are such saints called by Paul?

9. Who is represented by the "moon under her feet"?
10. Who is represented by the stars?
11. To what were Joseph and his relatives likened? (Genesis 37:9)
12. What would Amos 9:6 suggest?
13. What happens while this woman is in heaven?
14. What does the fact that she gives birth to the child in heaven prove?
15. What does it mean that the woman is later seen on earth?
16. What is said of the "manly son" who is born?
17. Out of what nation does this child come?
18. What company in the Church does he represent?
19. Why could this man child not refer to Christ?
20. How many groups have we seen already in heaven?
21. What great purpose of God is finished in the catching up of this "child"?
22. What people in the beginning of this age correspond with the 144,000 of the end?
23. Where do we have a hint of this man child in the Old Testament? What proof there do we have that this son is born to Israel before the tribulation?
24. Did Isaiah write of Israel or of the Church?
25. How long a time was the woman protected on the earth?
26. What part of the week of judgment does this period cover?
27. What other wonder is seen in heaven? Who is he?
28. How many stars does he cast to the earth?
29. What did he endeavor to do?
30. What scene do we see in heaven? Who fought? Who won?
31. Why do Michael and his angels fight Satan instead of the saints who are there?
32. Who beheld a vision of Satan being cast out?
33. What was heard in heaven after this great event?
34. Who is speaking? For whom are they rejoicing?
35. What is Satan called in verse ten?
36. How did these "brethren" overcome?
37. After this victory in heaven, what will occur on earth?
38. What does Satan do now? Why does God allow him such power? (Compare II Thessalonians 2:11-12)
39. Whom does this woman represent now?
40. What do the wings of an eagle represent?
41. What does "wilderness" mean? How long is she protected?
42. What does Satan do? What is the flood? Who helped her?
43. Who are meant by the "remnant of her seed"?

THE GREAT WORLD POWERS

Revelation Thirteen

1. Where is John standing in this scene?
2. What vision viewpoint is this?
3. What did John behold? Where have we seen something similar in this book? What relation of the two?
4. What is the meaning of the seven heads and ten crowns?

5. Give a full description of the beast? Where have we seen similar wild beasts before?
6. What does this description signify?
7. Who gave the beast his power and authority?
8. What happened to one of the heads?
9. What is the world's attitude toward the beast and the dragon?
10. What was given to the beast? What does he utter?
11. Whom does he blaspheme? Whom does he overcome?
12. To what extent will the beast be worshiped?
13. What does it signify to have an ear?
14. What is the meaning of verse ten?
15. To what part of the seven years do verses 1-2 refer?
16. To which part do verses 3-10 refer?
17. What else does John behold?
18. Of whom is he a counterfeit?
19. How many horns are on this lamb? What do they figure?
20. How much power did he exercise? Who is the source?
21. How does he deceive men?
22. What does the false prophet cause the people to make?
23. What apparent miracle is wrought by the image?
24. Why does God allow this delusion?
25. What else does the false prophet command?
26. Where are people to be marked? Will any escape?
27. What is his number? What does it signify?
28. What did Jesus say of this time? (Matt. 24:21-26)
29. What is the image of the beast called? What does Jesus advise believing Jews to do at this time?
30. Where only will there be safety in those days?
31. Where else are these two beasts mentioned in Scripture? (John 10; Job 40 & 41)

THE 144,000

Revelation Fourteen

1. Where have we read previously of the 144,000?
2. With whom are they associated here?
3. Is this Mount Zion on earth or in heaven? Where else do we read of Mount Zion above?
4. What symbolic figure of the 144,000 have we seen?
5. What is written on their foreheads? With whom are they contrasted?
6. What did the 144,000 sing?
7. Are they the Bride of Christ? Why?
8. Who will be in heaven when Christ's throne is placed?
9. Are the 144,000 seen sitting on thrones? Have they crowns on their heads?
10. From what nation comes the 144,000?
11. Where are the elders and living ones gathered from?
12. What does the clause "not defiled with women" mean?
13. What does "virgin" in Scripture signify?
14. Explain: "these are the first fruits unto God and to the Lamb."

15. What beautiful eulogy is given of them?
16. How will God send forth the everlasting Gospel in those days of tribulation?
17. Whom does the angel foreshadow?
18. What phase of the Gospel will be preached at that time?
19. What company on earth at that time corresponds to them?
20. How will they directed and kept? How may they be moved from place to place?
21. What part of chapter fourteen speaks of blessing, and of judgment?
22. What are the items of judgment?
23. Where are these judgments seen carried out?
24. What was the second angel's message?
25. What did the third angel announce?
26. How would verses 12-13 be called a "test of faith"?
27. What is symbolized by the "white cloud"?
28. What do the golden crown and sharp sickle mean?
29. What does it mean "thrust in thy sickle and reap"?
30. What is meant by "harvest of the earth"?
31. What do "clusters of the vine" mean?
32. What is similar between Israel and the false church?
33. What is the meaning of "the winepress"?
34. What does Armageddon express?
35. Why will God allow Satan to gather the armies for this momentous battle?
36. What does "the great winepress of God's wrath mean?"
37. How high will the "river of blood" be?
38. Who Will come and stop this slaughter?

THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES

Revelation Fifteen and Sixteen

Part One:

1. In what chapter have we seen a sip woman and a sign dragon?
2. What do these plagues indicate?
3. What do "last plagues" infer?
4. What is the next scene shown to John?
5. Who are these standing on the sea of glass?
6. What song do they sing? What nationality is expressed in this song?
7. Of what does the "mingling with fire" indicate?
8. What did John see after that? Who came out?
9. What character do they portray?
10. What is meant by their garments of linen?
11. What does it signify that their breasts are girded?
12. Whom have we seen girded before?
13. With what company in heaven are these angels identified?
14. Where did they become qualified for this place?
15. With what do they fill heaven? What is the meaning?
16. What does it mean that "no man was able to enter into the temple until the seven plagues" had been poured out?

Part Two:

17. What significant word is found in chapter sixteen?
18. What command is given at the beginning of the chapter?
19. What is a better word for "vials"?
20. What is contained in these bowls?
21. Where did the first angel pour out the contents of his bowl?
22. To what does "earth" refer in this place?
23. Of what do these plagues remind us?
24. Why will Israel not be protected from these envisioned plagues as they were in Moses' time?
25. Where was the second bowl poured out?
26. What was the result?
27. Contrast the judgment in Noah's time with the judgment seen in verse three.

THE BOWLS OF WRATH

Revelation Sixteen, Continued

28. What may the rivers and fountains symbolize?
29. What does the angel of the waters say?
30. What is the response to this declaration?
31. Over which part of creation does the fourth angel have power? With what result?
32. Do these judgments bring a great repentance among men?
33. Where and how is the terror of the fifth plague manifested? Will this darkness be literal?
34. Where else do we read of such darkness?
35. What does this darkness foreshadow?
36. Although men blame God for their miseries, what is actually the cause of these terrible calamities?
37. What happened when the sixth angel poured out his bowl?
38. What peculiar and devilish scene did John behold?
39. By what power will the nations be gathered at that day?
40. Who is the master of nations and ungodly men?
41. What is the meaning of the "great day of God Almighty"?
42. What will be the lord's appearance when He comes to the world?
43. What comfort is given to the one who watches for Jesus?
44. Where will the armies be gathered?
45. Where does the seventh angel pour out his bowl?
46. What did the great voice out of the temple proclaim?
47. What terrific manifestations of God's wrath followed?
48. What great city was divided?
49. How will God show His final fury?
50. How large are the hailstones said to be?
51. What was the result of this last plague?
52. Are the judgment angels all of the same company?
By what different names are they called?
53. Are the judgments contained in these "bowls of wrath"
God's final judgment of the tribulation?

JUDGMENT OF BABYLON

Revelation Seventeen

1. Who shows John the judgment of Babylon?
2. What are the charges against Babylon?
3. What vision viewpoint is this?
4. Where was John carried "in spirit"?
5. What does the wilderness represent?
6. Who is the woman viewed here? Who is the beast?
7. What does it mean that the woman sat upon the beast?
8. What do the items of her wealth symbolize spiritually?
9. What is written upon her forehead?
10. How does the world see this visible church now?
11. Whose view is this?
12. What does it mean that she was "drunken with the blood of the saints"?
13. What does it mean that she is "Mystery" Babylon?
14. What was John's reaction when he saw her?
15. What is the meaning of "mother of harlots and abominations of the earth"?
16. Why is she called Babylon "the great"?
17. From whence is the beast said to have risen?
18. What are the two definite stages in this great empire, both called "the beast"?
19. What are the seven mountains?
20. What is the connection between the seven heads on the beast and the seven mountains?
21. How are these nations signified in verse ten?
22. At the point of time in verse ten, what change has taken place in the status of these kings?
23. Who is the one who "is to come"?
24. How long do the ten kings reign with the "Beast"?
25. Explain verse 13.
26. Why has man not yet been able to achieve unity among nations?
27. With whom will the beast make war? Who will win?
28. What is the Conqueror called? What are those called who are joined to Him?
29. Who are the waters where the whore sits?
30. What does verse 15 prove concerning the identity of the seven mountains of verse nine?
31. How far will anti-Christ's rule extend?
32. What action do the "ten horns" take against the woman?
33. Will absolute justice be meted out to all?
34. What is the woman called in verse 18?
35. What is said of her?

BABYLON IS FALLEN

Revelation Eighteen

1. Who is the great angel of verse one?
2. What does He announce in verse two? Why does He have the authority to judge the "great whore"?
3. What does "Babylon" represent in this chapter?

4. What terrible creatures are housed within her walls, and what do they figure?
5. How do we know this Babylon is not the ancient city of Babylon rebuilt?
6. Who are called to come out of her?
7. Of which church in Revelation two is this system the full development?
8. Does the Lord recognize and have fellowship with this "Babylon"?
9. Does He acknowledge any organization as His Church?
10. Who composes His Church?
11. How high have the sins of Babylon reached?
12. Why must the Lord judge her before His own marriage?
13. Who are the lovers of this false woman?
14. Who are the "merchants"?
15. What are the wares by which she enriches herself and others?
16. Of what are these goods a counterfeit?
17. What is said of the bodies and souls of men?
18. Of whom is she an imitation?
19. Why do the merchants and shipmasters weep so at her destruction?
20. Who are urged to rejoice over her downfall? Why should anyone rejoice over such judgment?
21. To what is the end of this great ecclesiastical system likened?
22. Whom does God use to bring about her destruction?
23. Though she deceived all nations with her sorceries, what is God's final expose of her guilt?

FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH

Revelation Nineteen

1. What tremendous change have we in this chapter?
2. Who are the "much people" of verse one?
3. What is the nature of their heavenly anthem?
4. What sentiment is expressed by the 24 elders and four living creatures?
5. Whose voice is heard out of the throne?
6. What do they urge others to do?
7. What response is heard?
8. What is the special theme of their praise?
9. What great event is about to be celebrated?
10. What is said of the wife of the Lamb?
11. How does she make herself ready?
12. Are all in the Church today making themselves ready?
13. What is the clothing of this choice one?
14. What does the word "righteousness" of verse eight signify?
15. In what way does this righteousness differ from the robe of righteousness with which all saints are clothed?
16. Though the Bride makes her own wedding garments, what is the basis of all her deeds?
17. How many groups of saints will be at that wedding?
18. Who inspired these sayings?
19. Who was speaking to John?
20. Why did John fall down to worship him?
21. What does a true servant of Jesus always faithfully witness?

THE COMING OF CHRIST THE KING

Revelation Nineteen, part two

1. What does John see after this?
2. What is the Leader of the heavenly armies called?
3. Where did we see another white horse and rider? Is that one the same as this one in chapter 19?
4. How does He judge and make war?
5. Describe this great Leader. What is His Name?
6. What are some of the Lord's titles in this chapter?
7. By what title is Jesus usually called in the book? Why?
8. Who are the armies in heaven?
9. What do the horses symbolize?
10. What is the sharp Sword in the mouth of the King?
11. How will He rule?
12. What is this judgment of the nations likened to?
13. What official title is written upon His vesture?
14. How will Christ be manifested to His enemies as seen in Daniel 2:35; Matthew 24:27.
15. What does the coming of Christ in judgment precipitate in national affairs?
16. Where do we see this prefigured? (See Matthew 21:1-11)
17. What is the great difference between the two events?
18. What other loud cry of invitation was heard?
19. What is the meaning of this invitation?
20. What does Matthew say concerning this time?
21. What judgment will befall the anti-Christ and false prophet?

THE MILLENNIAL REIGN OF CHRIST

Revelation Twenty

1. With what does chapter 20 begin?
2. Who has the keys of hell and death?
3. Is the bottomless pit the same as the lake of fire?
4. Whom does the Angel bind? How long will he be bound?
5. How many times is "thousand years" found in chapter 20?
6. By what other names is this period called?
7. Who are these believers in verse four?
8. Where have we seen saints on thrones previously?
9. Who are the ones raised up--verse four?
10. Will there be saints who will reign on earth as well as in heaven?
11. Where will the center of government be during the Kingdom Age?
12. What city on earth will be associated with it?
13. Where will Christ dwell and reign?
14. From where will the law proceed for the earth?
15. By whom will the Lord rule the earthly kingdom?
16. What Will this reign be called?

17. What does Ezekiel tell us about the temple?
18. Which nation will be chief among the others?
19. What kind of government will there be?
20. What about public safety and crime?
21. What changes will be seen in wild animals?
22. What does Isaiah say about sickness and old age?
23. Why will the Millennium not yet be absolute perfection?
24. How long has God given man to prove that he is a capable ruler? Has man been faithful in ruling?
25. Will mankind still be on trial in this seventh age?
26. How far will the reign of the righteous Ruler extend?
27. Will every man in the earth sincerely yield to Him?
28. What will Christ be called during His millennial reign?
29. From whence shall nations come to worship Him?
30. What physical changes will be seen in the earth?
31. What will happen when the thousand years have expired?
32. Will this long confinement of Satan have reformed him?
33. While Satan is bound, is there any organized opposition to Christ? What does this prove concerning the devil?
34. Will man have a sinful nature as long as he lives?
35. Who does "Gog and Magog" represent here?
36. What is the eternal doom of Satan?

THE GREAT WHITE THRONE

Revelation Twenty, Part Two

1. What is the next scene before John?
2. What happened to heaven and earth?
3. Is man tried before this throne to determine his guilt?
4. Is it the absence of good works which send him to the lake of fire?
5. Do his evil works send him to the lake of fire?
6. Will any believers in Christ stand before the throne?
7. Who only will stand before the Great White Throne?
8. Is this an impartial judgment?
9. What will be opened?
10. What one inquiry is made?
11. When are the names of the saved written in the book of life?
12. What will decide their extent of judgment?
13. What does it signify that it is a "great white throne"?
14. Who will sit upon this throne? (John 5:22-29)
15. What is the reason that these "dead" will be found before this throne?
16. What did redemption provide for humanity?
17. Why are not all men saved?
18. What does it mean that the "sea gave up the dead ...death and hell" also?
19. Where were the wicked dead cast?
20. What is this judgment called?

21. For whom was the lake of fire prepared?
22. Will this be the last judgment?

THE ETERNAL STATE

Revelation Twenty-one and Twenty-two

1. On what is our attention focused at the outset?
2. Will the present heaven and earth be utterly destroyed?
3. Is this a reconstruction of the former things? Will corruption be present in eternity?
4. What does it signify that there will be no more sea?
5. May this also be literal?
6. What are the two divisions of chapter 21?
7. From whence does the new Jerusalem descend?
8. What is its appearance?
9. What constitutes the adornment of the Bride of the Lamb?
10. Are all the saints in heaven a part of this city?
11. What glorious announcement is found in 21:3?
12. What wonderful prospect is given in 21:4?
13. What is the final result of redemption? (21:5)
14. What offer of grace does "Alpha and Omega!" extend to man even to the end of time?
15. What eternal inheritance is offered to the overcomer?
16. Contrast this with the eternal destiny of the wicked.

Division Two -- The Bride of the Lamb

17. Where does the fifth vision viewpoint begin?
18. In Division One, how far did John's spiritual telescope permit him to look?
19. With what section of Revelation does this division connect?
20. What does Division Two describe?
21. Where is John standing in point of time at 21:9?
22. Who is still showing John these things? Where was he mentioned last?
23. If all the record between 19:9 and 21:9 were omitted, would the sense yet be perfect?
24. Which Person of the Godhead is prominent in the Millennial scene?
25. Is there any mention of the "Lamb" in the first section of this chapter? What would you infer from this?
26. How long will Jesus reign as God Almighty?
27. Who then will take charge of all things? Scripture?
28. What did John behold when he looked to see the Lamb's wife? What was the appearance of the city?
29. What part of the city is given first?
30. How many gates? Whose names are on them?
31. How many foundations? Whose names are in them?
32. How large is the city? What is its shape?
33. How large is the wall? Of whom is it suggestive?
34. Of what is the wall composed?
35. Of what element will the city be built?
36. With what were the foundations garnished? What does this all signify?

37. Of what precious stones were the gates?
38. Who will be the temple of the heavenly city?
39. What will lighten the city? Who will walk in its light?
40. What will the kings of the earth do?
41. Will the gates ever be shut? Who only shall enter in?
42. Where is the source of the water? What kind of water?
43. Describe the food supply.
44. For whom are the leaves of the tree of life?
45. Will there be an earthly city patterned after this one?
46. Where will it be situated? Will they be in harmony?
47. Though man was cursed, what do we see in 22:3?
48. What does it mean that His Name will be in their foreheads?
49. Is this the city for which Abraham looked? Scripture?
50. Describe the lighting system of this city.

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS

Revelation 22:6-21

1. Which verse ends the vision of the holy city?
2. What verse in chapter one does 22:6 connect?
3. Where else do we find "words of this book are faithful and true"?
4. What does it signify that Jesus said, "I come quickly"?
5. Where has the blessing of 22:7 been written before?
6. What did John do at this point? Did he do this before?
7. What do the words of the angel prove?
8. Is Revelation a sealed book?
9. Though all men will not repent when they hear of these judgments, should we cease telling them?
10. What is the title of the author of this book?
11. How does verse 14 read in the Revised Version? What alone is our basis for entering heaven?
12. What earlier "paradise" typified this eternal one?
13. Of whom were the first Adam and his wife typical?
14. What is seen completely fulfilled in Revelation 22?
15. What are some of the contrasts between the first and the last "Eden's"?
16. By what personal Name does the Lord announce Himself?
17. How will all men acknowledge Him? (Phil. 2:10-11)
18. What other title does He claim here? Why is He entitled to this Name?
19. How are His Deity and His humanity declared by Paul?
20. What would "bright and morning star" indicate?
21. How do the three titles in 22:16 fulfill the three mountain peaks of prophecy?
22. To whom will Christ appear as the "morning Star"? How will He appear to the world?
23. What is the call of the Spirit and the Bride?
24. Who else will call for Him to come?
25. What does the last invitation of 22:17 prove?
26. What does the word "freely" mean?
27. What solemn warning is given in 22:18-19?

28. What does verse 20 declare?
29. How many times does Jesus declare His coming?
30. With what does each declaration connect?
31. What is the essence of the whole book?
32. With what does the Old Testament end?
33. What is the contrast to the ending of the New Testament?
34. What makes the difference?

NOTES ON THE MINOR PROPHETS

The Speaking Prophets (Prior to the writing prophets)

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abraham | Genesis 17:7,17 |
| Isaac and Jacob | Psalm 105:15 |
| Moses | Deut. 18:15-18; 34:10; Hosea 12:13 |
| Miriam | Exodus 15:2 |
| Deborah "prophetess-judge" | Judges 4:4 |
| Samuel - "prophet-judge" | Acts 3:24 |
| Sons of the prophets | I Samuel 10:5-13; 19: 18-24 |
| Elijah | I Kings 17 to II Kings 2 |
| Elisha | II Kings |
| Nathan - Time of David | II Sam. 7: 12: 1. Anointed Solomon |
| Ahijab | I Kings 11:29 |
| Shemaiah | I Kings 12:21-24 |
| Jehu | I Kings 16:1-7; II Chronicles 19:1-3 |
| Eliezer | II Chronicles 20:37 Micaiah |
| Micaiah | I Kings 22: 1-36 |

The Writing Prophets in chronological order:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Jonah | 810-790 B.C. |
| Joel | 790-760 B.C. |
| Amos | 780- 760 B.C. |
| Hosea | 785- 725 B.C. |
| Micah | 745- 725 B.C. |
| Nahum | 660- 630 B.C. |
| Zephaniah | 630-620 B.C. |
| Habakkuk | 620- 610 B.C. |
| Obadiah | 587 B.C. |
| Haggai | 520- 518 B.C. |
| Zechariah | 520- 510 B.C. |
| Malachi | 420- 397 B.C. |

The Writing Prophets in relation to Judah's Captivity

Before: Jonah, Joel, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah
 Near: Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Jeremiah (Lamentations)
 During: Daniel, Obadiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah
 After: Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi

JONAH ("A Dove")

He was used of God during the reign of Jeroboam II (II Kings 14:23-25).

He was the son of Amittai - "My faithfulness."

He was of the city of Gath-hepher, located about four miles northeast from what was later Nazareth in Galilee.

OUTLINE

1. Jonah's call and flight to Tarshish 1:1-16
 "running away from God"
2. Jonah's miraculous preservation 1:17-2:10
 "running to God"
3. Jehovah's second call 3:1-10
 "running with God"
4. Jonah's complaints 4:1-11
 "running ahead of God"

JOEL ("Jehovah is God", or "might")

Joel's prophecy is difficult to place in time because of the general message he brings, and of the definite implications to the end-time.

He could have been contemporary with Elisha. He was the son of Pethuel - "Be persuaded."

OUTLINE

1. The Day of the Lord 1:2-2:17
 The judgment of God and the prophet's call to repentance.
 - A. Devastation described.
 - B. Call to mourn and repent.
2. The Day of the Lord 2:18-3:21
 A day of blessing to Israel and a terror to her enemies
 - A. Blessings promised to Israel - 2:18-32
 - B. Judgment on the nations - 3:1-16a

AMOS ("Burden-bearer")

A homespun preacher from the shepherd's role

1. The approaching judgment 1:3-2:16
 - A. Punishment of nations bordering Judah and Israel - 1:3 - 2:3.
 - B. Punishment of Judah - 2:4-5.
 - C. Punishment of Israel - 2:6-16.
2. Israel's crimes and her judgment 3:1-6:14
3. Five visions 7:1-9:10
 (locusts-devouring fire-plumbline-basket-sanctuary)
4. Messianic hope 9: 11-15
 (compare Acts 15:14-18)

HOSEA ("Salvation")

Hosea ministered during the reigns of the kings named in 1:1. He was probably of the priestly order because of his emphasis upon this office.

1. Israel's adultery Chapters 1-3
 - A. Hosea and Gomer (Jehovah and Israel)
 - B. Chastisement of idolatrous Israel

- C. Hosea's second symbolic marriage
- 2. Prophetic discourses Chapters 4-13
 - A. Jehovah's controversy with Israel - 4-6
 - B. Israel's corrupt political condition - 7-8
 - C. Israel's religious and moral apostasy - 9-11
 - D. Israel's apostasy and God's faithfulness - 12-13
- 3. Israel's conversion Chapter 14
 God's grace always given to them who turn to Him.

MICAH ("Who is like Jehovah")

Micah was of Moresheth-gath, about 22 miles southwest of Jerusalem. He may have been a farmer; but he was close to the soil.

- 1. Judgment on Samaria and Judah - salvation of remnant Chapters 1 and 2
- 2. Contrast between present devastation and future exaltation. Chapters 3 to 5
- 3. Jehovah and Israel in controversy Chapters 6 and 7
 - A. Case against Israel - Chapter 6
 - B. Prayer of repentance and divine promise - Chapter 7

NAHUM ("Comforted")

Nahum was an Elkoshite. No one seems to know where Elkosh was located. His occupation is also unknown. His message was sent to comfort the oppressed and afflicted of Judah.

- 1. Nineveh's doom Chapter 1
 - A. Goodness and severity of Jehovah - 1:2-8
 - B. Complete overthrow of Nineveh - 1:9-15
- 2. Siege and destruction of Nineveh. Chapter 2
- 3. Nineveh's sin and inevitable doom. Chapter 3

ZEPHANIAH ("Jehovah hides" "treasure of Jehovah")

He was the son of Cushi ("black"), the son of Gedaliah ("magnified of Jehovah") the son of Amariah ("the saying of Jehovah"), the son of Hizkiak ("strengthened of Jehovah"). Zephaniah was born during the reign of wicked Manasseh, and was probably hidden by God. It is assumed that Jerusalem was his home.

- 1. Judgment upon the whole world 1:2-18
- 2. Exhortation to repentance 2:1 - 3:8
- 3. After judgment, salvation to remnant 3:9-20

HABAKKUK ("Ardently embraced")

He was one who took his nation to his heart and comforted it and held it close. His home was evidently Jerusalem, because of the content of his message. Nothing is known of his occupation.

- 1. God's judgment upon wicked Judah 1:2 - 2:3
 Chaldeans were God's instruments of judgment.
 Habakkuk lived prior to the Babylonian invasion probably during the reign of Jehoahaz.
- 2. God's judgment upon the Chaldeans 2:4-20
- 3. Prayer for compassion 3:1-19

OBADLAH ("Servant of Jehovah")

1. Utter destruction of Edom decreed 1-16
2. Exaltation of Israel 17-21
The Kingdom of Jehovah to be established upon Mount Zion.

HAGGAI ("Festival")

He is mentioned in Ezra 5:1-2 and 6:14-16. His home was probably Jerusalem, and he returned from the captivity with the remnant, under Zerubbabel. Nothing is said of his occupation except that he was a prophet.

1. His first message 1:1-15
Rebuke for religious indifference,
Admonition to build the temple
2. His second message. 2:1-9
Consolation to those in despair
The glory of the new temple
3. His third message. 2:10-19
Completion of the temple a guarantee of blessings
4. His fourth message. 2:20-23
Renewal of the promise of salvation
Exaltation of Zerubbabel

ZECHARIAH ("Whom Jehovah Remembers")

He was the son of Berechiah ("Blessed of Jehovah") Berechiah was the son of Iddo "I will praise Him")

1. Visions and messages 1-6
Call to repentance 1:1-6
Eight visions and interpretations 1:7 - 6:8
2. The question of fasting 7 and 8
Jehovah's answer
3. World powers and the Kingdom of God. 9-14

MALACHI ("My Messenger")

Malachi must have been confronted by many who disputed his message. He presents the people as interrupting him ten times:

"Yet ye say" - four times

"Ye say" - two times

"But ye say" - two times

"in that ye say" - one time

"Ye say also" - one time

They were indifferent to the moral ceremonial aspects of God's law. The exiles had been in Babylon over 100 years.

Instead of becoming better for the experience, they became worse.

1. Condemnation of the priests' infidelity 1:2 - 2:9
2. Condemnation of divorce, mixed marriage 2:10-16
3. The Day of the Lord 2:17 - 4:6

JEREMIAH ("Jehovah will cast forth")

TWO MAIN DIVISIONS

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Prophecies prior and up to the captivity | 1-29 |
| 2. Prophecies and messages of judgment due to the nation's rejection | 30-52 |
| Title of the Book | 1:1-3 |

The meaning of Jeremiah's name is significant. His ministry began about 629 B.C., and continued forty years under the kings, Josiah, Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah. According to tradition, he was taken to Egypt and stoned by his own people.

Jeremiah's call 1:4-10

Jeremiah's signs 1:11-16

A. The almond rod speaks of punishment and means "I will hasten my Word to perform it."

B. The seething pot: an emblem of the judgment that was coming from the north.

God strengthened Jeremiah and made him to be: 1:17-19

A. A defended city

An iron pillar

Brazen walls

Jeremiah was not allowed to marry Chapter 16

Theme of His Prophecies:

1. The Jews captivity in Babylon
2. Their restoration after seventy years
3. Their dispersion among the nations
4. Their regathering to the homeland
5. The judgment upon the nations
6. Preservation of the remnant
7. The Kingdom Age

EZEKIEL ("Strengthened by Jehovah")

He was contemporary with Jeremiah and Daniel. Ezekiel and John tell of the same events, and they both see heaven opened. Daniel was taken captive at the first invasion of Babylon. Ezekiel was taken captive eight years later (II Kings 24:14).

Ezekiel, Jeremiah, and Daniel had contrasting personalities, and yet each was effective in his own ministry.

"The heavens were opened" (1:1), the only time recorded in the Old Testament. Ezekiel was thirty years old at his call. Jesus was also thirty when He saw heaven opened.

"The hand of the Lord was there upon him" written seven times: 1:3; 3:14, 22; 8:1; 33:24; 37:1; 40:1.

TWO MAIN DIVISIONS

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| I. Predictions BEFORE the destruction of Jerusalem | 1-33 |
| 1. Ezekiel's vision of Glory | 1:1-28 |
| 2. Ezekiel's Commission | 2:1 - 3:14 |
| 3. Ezekiel's first prophecy | 3:15 - 7:27 |
| 4. Visions concerning Jerusalem | 8:1-11:25 |
| 5. Symbolic messages and parables | 12:1-19:14 |
| 6. Final messages to Jerusalem | 20:1- 24:27 |
| 7. Judgment of the nations | 25:1- 32:32 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Chapter 33 is the Introduction to Division Two | |
| II. Predictions AFTER the destruction of Jerusalem | 34-48 |
| 1. Shepherds - false and true | 34:1-31 |
| 2. Israel's Resurrection | 36:1 - 37:28 |
| 3. Gog and Magog | 38:1 - 39:29 |
| 4. Description of the city and temple | 40:1 - 48:35 |