

REVELATION INTRODUCTION

“Blessed is he who reads and those who hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written in it; for the time is near” (1:3).

INTERPRETATION OF THE BOOK

1. Preterist = meaning _____
2. Historical = The search of _____ to find events that _____ those in Revelation.
3. Spiritual = The _____ of the idea of _____ John is dealing with basic _____.
4. Futurist = Revelation is _____ ... from chapter 4 on we have a prophecy of _____ that will _____. The student of Revelation _____ approaches this book as a prophecy of _____ that will transpire after the church is _____. Chapters 2 and 3 can also be looked upon as a _____ history of the _____.

AN OUTLINE OF THE BOOK

I: THE THINGS WHICH YOU HAVE SEEN

Chapter 1 ... What John _____ of the _____ Christ.

II: THE THINGS WHICH ARE

Chapters 2 and 3 ... The Seven Churches, emblematic of _____ of all _____.

III: THE THINGS WHICH SHALL BE - Chapters 4-22

- 1) The _____ of the church (4,5). John is _____.
The _____ is in _____ in heaven.
- 2) The _____ of seven years (6-19).
 - a. First half (6-9)
 - Rise of _____ - _____
 - His _____ with the _____
 - Terrible _____ on the _____
 - 144,000 Jews _____

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- God's two _____
 - Israel in _____
- b. Middle of the Tribulation (10-14)
- Anti-Christ breaks his _____
 - Temple _____
 - Two witnesses _____ and _____ up
 - Satan cast out of _____
 - The Beast _____ in his _____
- c. Last half of the _____ (15-19)
- Seven last _____
 - Fall of _____
 - Battle of _____
 - Christ returns to _____
- 3) The Millennial _____ of our Lord (20)
- 4) The new _____ and _____ (21,22)

CONCLUSION

Revelation is not a book to be studied out of mere _____. Note verse 3 – “Keep those things.....” The translation of this phrase would be “_____” and “_____.”