

Lesson 1 – Revelation 1:1-8
John's _____ and _____

1. v1-3: The _____

- a. v1: Sets forth the _____ matter, _____, means of transmission, and the human author of the entire Book.
- 1) The _____ Matter: The genitives *Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ* (translated “of Jesus Christ”) should be understood both as genitives of source and as objective genitives. In other words, this revelation is both _____ Christ, although it originated from the Father, and _____ Christ.
 - 2) The _____: “to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass” – To show or communicate through visions a divine _____ the execution of which will happen quite _____.
 - 3) The Means of Transmission: “and he sent and signified it by his angel” – The name of the angel is not given, but most likely it was _____.
 - 4) The Human Author: “his servant John”
 - a) Of course, this John can be no other than the disciple whom Jesus _____ and the author of the other _____ books of the NT which bear his name.
 - b) He refers to himself as Christ’s *δοῦλος* or _____.
 - 1- To his Jewish Christian audience, the word *δοῦλος* (translated “servant”) would carry the connotation of a _____, such as Moses who displayed absolute _____ and _____ to God.
 - 2- To his Gentile Christian audience, this word would have a secular meaning of one who is _____ and _____ by another.
 - 3- I believe John has both meanings in view. For John to identify himself during this period of severe persecution is a powerful testimony of his absolute _____ and _____ to Christ, as well as Christ’s _____ and _____ over his life.
- b. v2: The first “and” could be translated as “even” meaning that the testimony of Jesus Christ is the same thing as the _____ of _____.
- c. v3: The first of _____ beatitudes in the Book of Revelation.
- 1) Blessed is he (singular) who _____ it – It goes without saying that a blessing accompanies anyone who _____ God’s Word. However, since in the

beginning many would not have a copy of the Book, the promise of a special blessing is directed toward those who read it _____.

- 2) Blessed are they who _____ and _____ (observe or pay attention to) what is written in this Book. “The Book of Revelation is the _____ book of Scripture containing such a direct promise of blessing” (Walvoord, 36).
 - a) v5: We are blessed because of Jesus Christ’s _____ for us as demonstrated by His _____ of His own blood.
 - b) v5: We are blessed because our _____ have been washed away along with the burden, guilt, and spiritual _____ that resulted from them.
 - c) v6: We are blessed because He has made us _____ (co-rulers with Him during the millennial kingdom) and _____ (each of us now have direct access to the Father).
 - d) v7: We are blessed because He is _____ and all the earth will _____ Him as Lord (see Zech 12:10).
 - e) Those who read this Book are blessed because they quickly come to realize that those who have put their faith in Jesus Christ, “which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty,” are on the _____.
 - f) Those who read this Book are blessed because they quickly come to realize that Jesus Christ, who is the “Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending,” will _____ and _____ the wicked. World-wide _____ will be done.
- 3) “for the time is at hand” – Literally, “for the time is near”
 - a) This could mean “nearness from the standpoint of _____, not necessarily that the event will immediately occur” (Walvoord, 37).
 - b) I believe it could also mean nearness in the sense that _____ needs to occur before the prophecies written in this Book can begin to take place.

2. v4-8: The _____

- a. v4: “to the seven churches which are in Asia”
 - 1) Since seven is the biblical number of _____, these seven actual churches of John’s day represent the state of churches that will be found throughout the church age. In other words, these seven churches are _____ of the _____ of churches that will exist throughout the church age.

- 2) This position is strongly supported by the fact that _____ out of the many churches available were selected and by the _____ use of the word church at the end of each letter.
- b. v4: “Grace be unto you, and peace”
- 1) Why grace? Grace embodies God’s _____ toward us (2 Cor 8:9), as well as the _____ we are to have toward others (2 Pet 3:18, Luke 10:25-37).
- 2) Why peace? Peace represents the _____ that results from God’s grace being applied to our lives (Rom 5:1-2, Col 1:20-21) as well as that which is needed for us to _____ others to _____ peace with God (John 20:19-21).
- c. “Grace be unto you, and peace” from the _____:
- 1) v4: “from him which is, and which was, and which is to come” – Although the almost identical grammatical construct found in verse 8 is referring to God the _____, this reference, as supported by the one found in 4:8, must be in reference to God the _____.
- 2) v4: “and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne” – This is most likely a reference to God the _____ (see Isa 11:2-3).
- 3) Verses 5-8 are, without a doubt, referring to God the _____. The fact that the Son and the Father are given identical descriptions in just a slightly different order in 1:8 and 4:8 respectively identifies 1:4-8 as a very important _____ passage as well as a powerful witness to John’s doctrinal belief in the concept of the _____.