

Lesson 18 – Revelation 10:1-11
The Mighty _____ with the Little _____

1. Rev ____:___-____:___ is “a parenthetical section,” which “does not _____ the narrative but presents other facts which contribute to the total prophetic scene” (Walvoord, pg. 169).

2. **The Description of the Mighty Angel (v1-3):**

a. Is this an angel or is it Jesus?

1) Arguments against Jesus as the angel:

a) The use of the Greek word *allos* for “another” instead of *heteros*:

1] *Allos* means _____ but of the _____ quality or kind where as *heteros* means _____ and not of the _____ quality or kind.

2] This would seem to mean that this mighty (Greek word *ischurov*) angel is of the _____ quality or kind as the “strong” (also the Greek word *ischurov*) angel of Rev 5:2 who, in the context of that passage, “is clearly an angel and not Christ the Lamb” (Walvoord, pg. 170).

b) This angel comes down from heaven to the earth _____ the second half of the Tribulation; however, “there is no _____ that Christ comes to earth _____ in the tribulation” (Walvoord, pg. 170).

c) In verse 6, this angel “swears by God, implying that God is _____ than the angel” (Walvoord, pg. 171).

2) Arguments for Jesus as the angel:

a) The description of this angel in verses 1-3 matches that of Jesus in other places in Revelation:

1] Compare “And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud” to Rev 1:7.

2] Compare “and a rainbow was upon his head” to Rev 4:3.

3] Compare “and his face was as it were the sun” to Rev 1:16.

4] Compare “and his feet as pillars of fire” to Rev 1:15.

5] Compare “And he had in his hand a little book open” to Rev 1:16 and Heb 4:12.

6] Compare “and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth” to Rev 5:1-10.

7] Compare “And cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth” to Rev 5:5.

- b) This angel is both the _____ and _____ of the “little book” and John 1:1 teaches us that Jesus Christ is the _____.
- c) This angel’s cry initiates, or one could say warrants, a _____ response which comes in the form of _____ thunders uttering their voices. This reminds me of John 12:27-28. Let us not forget that _____ is a God number and represents _____.
- d) It is mentioned _____ times (v2, 5, & 8) that this angel stands upon the sea and the earth. _____ is another God number and represents _____. This angel has _____ over the _____ earth!
- e) Rev 10:6 could be God the _____ swearing by God the _____, or in other words, God swearing by _____ as He did in Gen 22:15-18 (also see Heb 6:13).
- f) Although angels can be used to give directives as is the case in Rev 14:6-7, the directives issued in verse 9 and the commission issued in verse 11 seems _____ of _____ coming from anyone other than Christ Himself. In addition, verse 11 could easily be seen as Jesus taking an opportunity to _____ His _____ disciple with the news that he will _____ his exile on Patmos and that He has a very important _____ and _____ for the remainder of his life.

b. If this is an angel, then the two best choices are:

1) Michael the _____ angel:

- a) He was sent to _____ the prince of the Kingdom of Persia – see Dan 10:13.
- b) He leads the host of angels used to _____ and then cast _____ and his _____ out of heaven once and for all – see Rev 12:7-9.
- c) He “is the special guardian of the affairs of _____” (Ryrie, pg. 1286-7) – see Dan 10:21 and 12:1. (Dan 12:1 certainly has some similarities to this passage in Rev.)

2) Gabriel the _____ angel:

- a) He was used to bring Daniel the interpretation of his vision of the _____, the _____, and the _____ – see Dan 8:15-25.
- b) He was used to bring the prophecy of the _____ to Daniel – see Dan 9:21-27.

- c) He was used to announce the miraculous birth of _____ the _____ (see Luke 1:11-20).
- d) He was used to announce the supernatural virgin birth of _____ (see Luke 1:26-38).
- e) Rev 10:5-7 is another pretty major prophetic announcement.

3. The 1st of 7 Direct Communications from God (v4):

- a. Lesson 1: There are some things that God just does not _____ us to _____.
- b. Lesson 2: The fact that this revelation is not permitted to be known by others coupled with the fact that the book is characterized as “little” serves to remind us that the information that God has chosen to give us is _____ compared to His total knowledge.
- c. Lesson 3: Sometimes the things that God reveals to us are just for our own _____ and are not to be _____ with others (e.g., 2 Cor 12:1-4).

4. The Announcement of the Mighty Angel (v5-7):

- a. Part 1 of the announcement: “that there shall be time no longer”
 - 1) “The expression here, however, does not refer to time as a succession of chronological events; rather it means that time has _____, that is, that there will be no further _____” (Walvoord, pg. 171).
 - 2) I.e., the _____ of the _____ is at hand!
- b. Part 2 of the announcement: “But in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished”
 - 1) Every _____ and every _____ covenant declared to His prophets throughout _____ (i.e., ____ and ____) are about to be fulfilled and fully understood.
 - 2) Truth not yet fully revealed concerning God _____ will also finally be made known.
 - 3) The literal fulfillment of _____ 5:17-18 is finally at hand!

5. The 2nd of 7 Direct Communications from God (v8):

- a. Lesson 1: Since the little book “itself seems to be a symbol of the _____ of God” (Walvoord, pg. 173), God clearly wants us to be _____ of His _____ (i.e., go and take are both _____).
- b. Lesson 2: Since the verb “open” is rendered as a Perfect Tense, Passive Voice, Participle the phrase “which is open in the hand of the angel” could rightly be translated as “which

has been opened by the hand of the angel.” In other words, it is the mighty angel (i.e., Jesus Christ) who _____ God’s Word to us. As Paul had to learn, _____ understanding of Scripture comes only through one’s _____ of and _____ with the One who is the _____ (see Luke 24:25-27).

6. The Directives of the Mighty Angel (v9-11):

a. v9: “take” and “eat”

1) Both are Aorist, Active, _____.

2) We are commanded to _____ and to _____ the Word of God. Why?

a) It is not enough to just _____ the Word of God because it is not until it truly _____ a part of you that you understand and appreciate its full _____ (i.e., the fact that it is both _____ and _____ or _____)!

1] **Read** Luke 16:19-31.

2] **Read** Luke 20:18, James 4:12, and John 5:28-29.

b) Once it has truly _____ a part of you, verse 11 becomes your _____ just like it became John’s and just like it became Paul’s (see 1 Cor 9:16-17)!

b. v11: “Thou must prophesy”

1) The word “must” is the Greek verb *dei*, which, although rendered in the indicative mood, always serves as an _____ in the Greek NT and means it is _____ for you or you _____!

2) This verb is also rendered in the present tense which indicates _____ or _____ action.

3) Proclaiming the Gospel is necessary (i.e., *dei*) because it is the only _____ to the _____ which is why the mandate of verse 11 comes after verse 10.

c. v11: “Thou must prophesy again before many ... kings.”

1) Let us remind ourselves, why is John on the Island of Patmos?

2) The mandate to John and to us is clear: no matter the persecution you have _____ faced or _____ face in the future, you _____ go back out there and _____ the Gospel _____ and _____ because the _____ for not doing so is just too _____ a pill to swallow.