

Lesson 31 – Revelation 17:1-18

The _____ of the _____ Church – i.e., _____ Babylon (Cont.)

2. Who or what is the woman?

- a. v1: “the great _____”
- 1) The word “_____” defines both _____ and _____.
 - 2) Why is this entity referred to as a woman?
 - a) Since the _____ church is the _____ of Christ, the _____ church (i.e., the _____) would also logically need to be referred to as a _____.
 - b) The _____ is also the one with the powers of _____ hence the warning of Prov 7.
 - 3) She is “the great _____” because this _____ has used her powers of _____ to cause great _____ of peoples, nations, and tongues (v15) to commit _____ fornication.
- b. v5: “MYSTERY, _____ THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH”
- 1) The _____ aspect of this woman:
 - a) The origins of _____ go back to the _____ of Genesis 11, which was built as an express act of _____ against God’s _____ for the people to disperse and replenish the earth after the flood (see Gen 9:1).
 - b) After confounding the people’s language, God named the city _____, which means _____. The city was later renamed _____.
 - c) Semiramis, the wife of Nimrod who founded the city of _____, “became the head of the so-called _____ which consisted of secret religious rites which were developed as a part of the worship of idols in _____” (Walvoord, pg. 247).
 - d) “According to extrabiblical records which have been preserved, Semiramis gave birth to a son who she claimed was conceived _____. This son, given the name Tammuz, was considered a _____ of his people and was, in effect, a false _____, purported to be the fulfillment of the promise given to _____” (Walvoord, pg. 247).
 - e) “Tammuz, the son, was said to have been _____ by a wild beast and afterward brought back to _____, obviously a satanic anticipation of the _____ of Christ” (Walvoord, pg. 247).

- f) “Idols picturing the mother as the _____ of heaven with the _____ in her arms are found throughout the ancient world, and countless religious rites were introduced supposedly promising cleansing from _____” (Walvoord, pg. 247).
- g) Allusions to this _____ false religion are found throughout Scripture:
- 1] *Read* Ezek 8:14, Jer 7:18, and Jer 44:17-19.
 - 2] “The worship of _____, characteristic of pagan religion in Canaan, was another form of this same mystery religion originating in _____. _____ is considered identical to Tammuz” (Walvoord, pg. 247-8).
- 2) The _____ aspect of this woman:
- a) Its Description:
- 1] “Though the rites which were observed in the _____ false religion differed greatly in various localities, there usually was a _____ which furthered the worship of the _____ and _____, practiced the sprinkling of _____, and established an _____ of _____ dedicated to religious prostitution” (Walvoord, Pg. 247).
 - 2] “The _____ of the _____ cult wore crowns in the form of the head of a fish, in recognition of Dagon the fish god, with the title “Keeper of the Bridge,” that is, the “bridge” between _____ and _____, imprinted on the crowns. The Roman equivalent of the title, _____, was used by the Caesars and later Roman emperors, and was also adopted as the title for the _____ of Rome” (Walvoord, pg. 248).
 - 3] *Read* verses 4 and 6.
- b) Its Identity:
- 1] In general, this woman represents _____ throughout the history of mankind created and used by _____ to reign over the kings of the earth (v18) and thereby entice man to commit _____ fornication (e.g., Dan 1, 3, and 6) as well as a multitude of other _____ against God.
 - 2] In particular, this woman represents the _____ stage of this _____ religion in the form of the _____ church (i.e., the _____ Church), who will be directly responsible for assisting in the propagation of the _____ of the _____ as the _____ (i.e., _____ fornication) as well as the _____ of those who refuse to do so. In other words, the _____ of Rev 6:9-11 are there in large part because of the _____ actions of the _____ church operating under the support and approval of the _____!

3) _____ is also a symbol or picture of what happens to those who _____ to know God but choose to be _____ to Him.

a) What happened to the Southern Kingdom (i.e., the kingdom comprised of the royal bloodline of David)?

1] *Read 2 Kings 24:1-2.*

2] *Read 2 Kings 24:8-15.*

3] *Read 2 Kings 24:17-25:11.*

b) Why did this happen to the Southern Kingdom?

1] *Read Deut 28:15, 46-57.*

2] *Read 2 Kings 21:1-16.*

3] *Read 2 Kings 24:3-4.*

c) Why is _____ mentioned _____ times in the genealogy of Christ in Matt 1?

1] Because _____ is a picture of what happens to _____ man – i.e., those guilty of _____ fornication.

2] In other words, those _____ to God are _____ by the _____ and taken into _____ because of their _____.

3. What happens to the woman?

a. *Read v16-17.*

b. In a _____ act of irony, the _____ church's betrayal of the true _____ is rewarded by its false _____ betraying and ultimately _____ it.

4. When and why does this happen to the woman?

a. The Why (v16-17):

1) With _____ worship of the beast having turned to _____ worship, the beast no longer needs the assistance of the _____ church to help _____ people to worship him.

2) With the masquerade of this _____ religion exposed, the _____ church has now become a _____ (i.e., an unnecessary _____) to the fulfillment of the beast's ultimate goal, which of course is the worldwide _____ of himself, and, therefore, has to be _____ as quickly as possible.

- 3) Because nothing or no one can stop the _____ of God's _____ (see v17).
- b. The When: (The why answers the when?)
- 1) When does _____ worship of the beast turn to _____ worship?
(see Rev 13:5-8, 15-17)
 - 2) When is the masquerade of this _____ religion exposed? (see Dan 9:27,
Matt 24:15, and 2 Thes 2:4)
 - 3) The answer to both of these questions is at the _____ of the Tribulation.