

Introduction to Revelation

Just as Genesis is the book of beginning, Revelation is the book of _____. In it, the divine program of redemption is brought to fruition, and the holy name of God is vindicated before all creation.

The word “revelation” is a translation of the Greek word from which we derive the term “_____” and refers to an unveiling of God’s secret purposes. In the Revelation, this involved a command to the author to write about God’s plans for his own day and for the future.

The Book of Revelation, or the Apocalypse as it is also called, is the last book of the Bible. It is a revelation that was received by the apostle _____ while he was in Roman-imposed exile on the Island of _____ in the eastern Mediterranean around 90 A.D. According to the first words of the book, God gave this revelation to Jesus, who entrusted it to an angel to pass on to John.

Four Different Views on Revelation

The reader’s approach to Revelation as a whole is conditioned by conclusions on two important interpretive questions—the historical referent of the visions in 6:1-18:24, and the character of the thousand-year period (_____) depicted in chapter 20.

- _____: All the events of Revelation were fulfilled during the period of the Roman Empire.
- _____: Revelation is a panorama of church history from the apostolic era until the consummation.
- _____: Revelation is not a representation of actual events, but is rather a symbolic depiction of the spiritual warfare between good and evil.
- _____: Beginning with chapter 4, Revelation describes future events accompanying the end of the age.

Divisions of Revelation

- The Lord Jesus Christ – (1)
- _____ Churches – (2-3)
- The Judge – (4-5)
- _____ – (6-19:6)
- Second Coming – (19:7-19:21)
- Millennium – (20)
- _____ State – (21-22)