

REVELATION

LESSON 14: Revelation 5:1-14 - Behold The Lamb

1. Revelation 5 is a continuation of the last chapter in which John has a vision of the _____ room of God. The emphasis has been and continues to be on _____ of God.
2. The book / scroll grabs _____ attention. It is an important part of what is to come in the next chapters but it is not the _____ focus. It sets up the main focus which is _____ who is introduced in verses 5 and 6.
3. This book is written on _____ sides... it's _____ full of _____. It is also _____ with _____ seals. The number seven is significant because it symbolizes _____ / _____. What ever is in the book is complete.
4. The seals also represent _____. A king would seal a letter with his _____ to authorize that it was from him and only for the eyes of the one who is _____ to open it. If a seal was broken it meant that the word might be _____ with. These seals are in tact... God's _____ word.
5. The _____ is in God's _____ hand. This book is written on both sides... it's crammed full of information. This is a symbol of God's _____ and _____.
6. At this point in the story we don't know _____ is _____ in it. The OT apocryphal literature suggest it contains the righteous _____ and _____ of God (Ez 2:9-10; Da 12:8-10; Isaiah 8:16)
7. The "Mighty angel" (Gr., ischyros) indicates that an important angel is selected for this _____. Some believe it is the same _____ angel who told Daniel that the scroll given to him was to be sealed up (Gabriel). The identity of the angel is not as important as the question, "_____ is _____". The answer is bitter. _____ or _____ in heaven or earth was worthy to open the scroll as implement the directives and judgements of God.
8. John _____ because he is heart broken. The whole plan of God revolved around someone being _____. Worthiness is the focus of this section.
9. What is the "great paradox" here in verse 5-6? _____

10. What is the significance of the "Lion of Judah" (Ge 49:9-10)? _____

11. What is the significance of the "Root of David" (Isaiah 11:1)? _____

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12. When John looks he sees a lamb who appears to be slain. What images does this bring to the mind of the Jew? the Christian? _____

13. What is the significance of the praise, "He has triumphed" (Gr - νικάω nikaó or níkē)? _____

14. The _____ horns represents the _____ authority of Jesus to _____. The seven _____ represent the _____ spirit of God that sees _____.
15. Jesus is seen at the _____ of the throne. He is accepted, the object of attention to all the heavenly host and creation. Where he was "_____ and _____" on earth, He is _____ in heaven before his Father (Is 53:3).
16. The focus goes back to _____ and _____ because the lamb is _____. The reason for their praise is the _____ work of God through Jesus. It draws the mind back to the temptations of Jesus when _____ offered Jesus all the _____ of the _____ if he just bowed and _____ him (Lk 4:5-8). Jesus now is given complete rule and authority of all _____ in heaven and on earth. The lesson here is don't settle for what Satan offers when God will give you abundantly more.
17. The four living creatures represent (Ro 8:22; **Ps 96:13**): _____
18. The 24 elders represent (Ro 3:20-26): _____
19. The harp and the bowl of incense are items of _____. The harp represents _____ and the incense represents _____. Through Jesus we are free to worship and praise.
20. What is the great crescendo of praise in verse 9-14? _____

21. What is the big idea or takeaway for you? _____

NOTES: