

Revelation Step by Step 14

Revelation 19

The chapter begins with rejoicing in Heaven at the fall of Babylon, the ‘great whore’ of chapter 17. *Commercial* Babylon had been brought down at God’s hand soon after the start of the 7 years, according to Revelation 14:8, but now, almost at the end of those years, the 10 kings turn against this great false church which has enchanted many nations with her rituals, riches, idolatry and corruption, Revelation 17:4, ‘**The woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet, and adorned with gold and jewels and pearls, holding in her hand a golden cup full of abominations and the impurities of her sexual immorality.**’ Isaiah 47:12, ‘**Stand fast in your enchantments and your many sorceries, with which you have laboured from your youth;**’

God is at last avenged for the blood of His Saints during the Inquisition of the Middle Ages and during the 5th & 7th Seal persecutions, and for her spiritual fornication and sexual predation upon children, as well as the idolatry foisted off upon the nations, as a false god.

Verse 5 indicates a voice from the throne, which could be from Christ’s throne in reference to the worship of His Father, as it is unlikely to be from the Father Himself. “**And from the throne came a voice saying, “Praise our God, all you his servants, you who fear him, small and great.”**”

In **verses 6-10** we see the wedding of our Lord to His Bride, which should refute any suggestion that the resurrected Saints are not in Heaven at this time, which is late in the 7 years.

Verse 7 provides a possible issue, ‘**Let us rejoice and exult and give him the glory, for the marriage of the Lamb has come, and his Bride has made herself ready;**’

We have believed from other scriptures that the marriage takes place earlier, **before the Great Tribulation**, eg. Revelation 14:1-5 after the marriage, and verse 19, part of the Great Tribulation.

However, if we delve into the Hebrew, we find that the verb translated “has come” or “is come”, is in the aorist indicative active tense. The aorist tense is a secondary tense, and accordingly, in the indicative mood it indicates **past action** and is so translated, by several *literal* translators:

Young's Literal Translation.

‘**may we rejoice and exult, and give the glory to Him, because come did the marriage of the Lamb, and his wife did make herself ready;**’

Smith's Literal Translation.

Let us rejoice, and be transported with joy, and let us give glory to him: for the marriage of the Lamb **came**, and his wife **prepared** herself.

Worrell New Testament.

Let us rejoice, and exult, and give the glory to Him; because the marriage of the Lamb **came**, and His wife **made** herself ready."

Thus we understand that the marriage came about **previously** and she made herself ready by looking only to **His** word and example, in obedience,

1 John 2:3-4, 'By this we can be sure that we have come to know Him: if we keep His commandments. If anyone says, "I know Him," but does not keep His commandments, he is a liar, and the truth is not in him...'

In verse 8 we see the word translated "white", but in the Greek the word is "lampros", which actually means, "shining", "brilliant" or "bright", as in the clothing of Christ and the angels. Here it is used of the Saints in their glorified form, for it reflects their righteous acts.

Who are the guests at the wedding? **Verse 9**, 'And the angel said to me, "Write this: Blessed are those who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb." And he said to me, "These are the true words of God."

Are they, as is commonly suggested, merely the summation of the Bride, the faithful, chaste virgins of the Church? Or are they perhaps their predecessors of the Old Testament?

John 3:29, 'The bride belongs to the bridegroom. The friend who attends the bridegroom waits and listens for him, and is full of joy when he hears the bridegroom's voice. That joy is mine, and it is now complete.' NIV.

Most commentators fail to answer because there is no solid Biblical answer!

In Verse 10, the testimony of Jesus are His words of Revelation, given to us in the spirit of prophecy.

In verses 11-16, we arrive at Christ's 2nd coming *to the earth*, for at the resurrection of the Saints He remained in the air, never setting foot on the ground.

These verses begin the closing section of the Book of Revelation, which gathers together previous predictions in presenting the end of general wickedness and the establishment of God's righteous Kingdom.

The vision presented here is the departure of Christ from Heaven to claim victory over the Beast and Satan, and His Kingship over the earth. It is a picture of absolute power, His flaming eyes depicting His all seeing and all knowing judgement. The many crowns signify his worldwide authority, and the white horse is associated with

victory (Rev. 6:2). The blood on His garments represent His delivery of vengeance upon His enemies.

Verse 13. His name is ‘the Word of God’, v.13, linking this period to His pre-existence at the Creation (John1, “[In the Beginning...](#)” and justifying His right to redeem His Creation.

Verse 14. The armies of Heaven which follow Him, also ride white horses and include both His angels and His new Bride. The impossibility of the arrival of Christ in the clouds, His rescue of the Saints from the Beast’s army, their transport to Christ by the angels, their travel to the sea of glass in Heaven, their marriage there to Christ, their instruction by Christ in preparation for their roles, their learning to handle a war-horse, their return to earth, the battle of Armageddon, all in one day - at the war Feast of Trumpets, should be obvious to all.

Verse 15. It is not stated whether or not the Saints will fight at Armageddon; maybe, like Christ, our sheer glorified spoken words will be sufficient to overthrow His enemies?

‘[From his mouth comes a sharp sword with which to strike down the nations, and he will rule them with a rod of iron. He will tread the winepress of the fury of the wrath of God the Almighty.](#)’ Though we know that Christ will rule as a shepherd cares for his sheep, His enemies will instead feel a ‘rod of iron’ as they are punished for their wickedness in fighting against Him.

Verse 15. The name upon His garments is “[King of Kings, and Lord of Lords](#)” – depicting His universal sovereignty over ALL of Creation. His, as of right, without need of a sword on His thigh!

Verses 16-19. Next comes the Battle of Armageddon. First, an angel stands in mid heaven, before the sun, calling birds of many sorts (Ezekiel 39:17) to come to this “supper” of the slain, a tragic contrast to the heavenly “marriage supper of the Lamb”.

The Beast and his kings, with their armies are gathered before the hill Har Megiddo, on a broad plain which has seen many battles, but this time the battle with the huge army from the East (Revelation 16:12) is postponed, as together they move South, to face what they believe to be some kind of invasion from Space, before coming to battle at the Kidron valley to the East of Jerusalem, before the Mount of Olives.

Verse 19. ‘[And I saw the beast and the kings of the earth with their armies gathered to make war against him who was sitting on the horse and against his army.](#)’

Verse 20. There, the Beast, the military leader, and the second beast, the false prophet, were “laid hold of”, arrested, and cast into a lake of fire.

‘And the beast was captured, and with it the false prophet who in its presence had done the signs by which he deceived those who had received the mark of the beast and those who worshiped its image. These two were thrown alive into the lake of fire that burns with sulfur.’

In the King James, this ‘brimstone’ implies a volcanic origin, which, together with the great earthquake when the Mount of Olives split in two, just before the arrival of Christ, could indicate an exposure of molten magma in the valley of Hinnom, below Kidron, once the scene of abominable sacrifices of children to Moloch. To be thrown alive into such a lake would mean an excruciating death.

Finally, **verse 21**, All those armies are also supernaturally destroyed.

“And the rest were slain by the sword that came from the mouth of him who was sitting on the horse, and all the birds were gorged with their flesh.”

Zechariah 14:12, ‘And this shall be the plague with which the LORD will strike all the peoples that wage war against Jerusalem: their flesh will rot while they are still standing on their feet, their eyes will rot in their sockets, and their tongues will rot in their mouths.’

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