THE BOOK OF REVELATION

1. Introduction
2. Principles of Interpretation
3. “If the plain sense makes common sense seek no other sense or you will end up with nonsense.”
4. Words will be taken as having their normal meaning unless the context indicates otherwise.
5. When Revelation says Israel, we will assume it means Israel. Romans 11:25-32
6. However, when Revelation 17:9&18 identifies Babylon as the city that sits on seven hills and that rules over the kings of the earth, we will explore the possibility that Babylon is a code name for Rome.
7. When Revelation 20:1-7 mentions 1,000 years six times, we will assume that it means 1,000 years.
8. We will interpret symbols according to what Revelation says they mean. For example. Christ is portrayed as walking among seven golden lampstands (1:12) and holding seven stars (1:16). Revelation 1:20 explains: “The mystery of the seven stars that you saw in my right hand and of the seven golden lampstands is this: The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches, and the seven lampstands are the seven churches.”
9. Further understanding of symbols will be sought in other books of the Bible, especially the Book of Daniel. For example, when the beast out of the sea in Revelation 13:1-3 is described as having seven heads and ten horns and resembling a leopard but with feet like a bear and a mouth like a lion, we will interpret it as follows: Revelation 17:9&10 says the seven heads are seven hills and also seven kings (or kingdoms), five of whom have fallen and one that is now. Daniel 7:1-28 predicts four great kings (or kingdoms): Babylon, represented by a lion; Medo-Persia, represented by a bear; Greece under Alexander the Great and his successors, represented by a leopard; and a fourth beast. Daniel 7:24 says the last kingdom will have ten horns which stands for ten kings. Revelation 17:12 says, “The ten horns you saw are ten kings.”
10. We will interpret Revelation from a premillennial (Christ comes back before He reigns for a thousand years) and pre-tribulational (the Rapture of the church occurs before the Tribulation) point of view.
11. We will assume that the book is arranged in roughly chronological order. For example, the seven seals precede the seven trumpets, and both precede the seven bowls of God’s wrath (Revelation 8:1&2; 15:2). Parenthetical sections will introduce persons and situations of interest.
12. Human author: the Apostle John Revelation 1:1&9

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1. The Basic Outline of the book: Revelation 1:19
2. What you have seen. Revelation 1:1-20
3. What is now. Revelation 2:1-3:22 Seven letters dictated by Jesus to John to be sent to seven actual churches that existed at that time in Asia Minor.
4. What will take place later (literally “after these things – *meta tauta).* Revelation 1:19; 4:1 (twice)
5. The scene in heaven prior to judgment beginning. Revelation 4:1-5:14
6. The seal judgments, 144,000 sealed, and the great multitude that no one could count from every nation, tribe, people and language. Revelation 6:1-8:1
7. The trumpet judgments, the angel and the little scroll, and the two witnesses. Revelation 8:2-11:19
8. The woman and the dragon, the beast out of the sea, the beast out of the earth, the Lamb and the 144,000, the proclamations of three angels and the harvest of the earth. Revelation 12:1-14:20
9. The seven bowls of God’s wrath. Revelation 15:1-16:21
10. The woman on the beast. Revelation 17:1-18
11. The fall of the city of Babylon. Revelation 18:1-24
12. The wedding of the Lamb and the return of Christ. Revelation 19:1-21
13. The thousand-year reign of Christ and the Great White Throne Judgment. Revelation 20:1-15
14. The new Jerusalem and final admonitions. Revelation 20:1-21:21
15. What you have seen. Revelation 1:1-20
16. Prologue Revelation 1:1-3
17. Verses 1a The description of the book.
18. The Greek is literally the revelation **of** Jesus Christ. Revelation 1:12-16 The book is both about Him and from Him.
19. God the Father gave this revelation to Jesus to show Jesus’ servants “what must soon take place.”

1). “Soon” translates *“en tachei”* which means “lit., in, or with swiftness, with speed” (Vines). Strong’s Analytical Concordance says the word is derived from *“tachus”* which means quick or swift and that *“en tachei”*  means “with speed.”

2). Acts 12:7 (NASB) And behold, an angel of the Lord suddenly appeared and a light shone in the cell; and he struck Peter’s side and woke him up, saying, “Get up quickly.”

3). Acts 22:18 (NASB) “and I saw Him saying to me, ‘Make haste, and get out of Jerusalem quickly, because they will not accept your testimony about Me.”

2

1. Verses 1b&2
2. “He made it known by sending his angel to his servant John.” Strong ancient tradition identifies this John as the Apostle John, the son of Zebedee. John testified to everything he saw – “that is the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ.”
3. The promised blessing. Verse 3
4. “Blessed is the one who reads aloud the words of this prophecy and blessed are those who hear it” Before the invention of the printing press most people would not be able to have their own copy of this book, so those who read it aloud so that others could hear and those who heard it read aloud would be blessed.
5. (NASB) “and heed the things which are written in it,” The blessing is for those who not only read and hear but also heed (literally keep) what is written in this book. There are things to learn and obey in this book.
6. “because the time is near.”
7. Mark 1:15 “The time has come,” he said. The kingdom of God has come near. Repent and believe the good news!”
8. Luke 19:11 While they were listening to this, he went on to tell them a parable, because he was near Jerusalem and the people thought that the kingdom of God was going to appear at once.
9. Matthew 24:14 “And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then the end will come.”
10. Acts 1:6-8 Then they gathered around him and asked him, “Lord, are you at this time going to restore the kingdom to Israel?” He said to them, “It is not for you to know the times or dates the Father has set by his own authority. But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.”
11. Acts 3:19&20 “Repent, then, and turn to God, so that your sins may be wiped out, that times of refreshing may come from the Lord, and that he may send the Messiah who has been appointed for you – even Jesus. Heaven must receive him until the time comes for God to restore everything, as he promised long ago through his holy prophets.
12. Acts 15:14-18 “Simon has described to us how God first intervened to choose a people for his name from the Gentiles. The words of the prophets are in agreement with this, as it is written: ‘After this I will return and rebuild David’s fallen tent. Its ruins I will rebuild and I will restore it, that the rest of mankind may seek the Lord, even all the Gentiles who bear my name, says the Lord, who does these things – things known from long ago.’ ”

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1. “The kingdom of God has come near” did not mean it was going to come immediately. It meant it could come immediately if the Jews received Jesus as their Messiah. Everything was in place for every prophecy in some way to be fulfilled, even the coming of Elijah (Malachi 4:5&6; Matthew 17:10-13). In the same way “the time is near” now because there is no end time event that must happen before all these prophecies in Revelation begin to be quickly fulfilled, except for the church to fulfill Matthew 24:14.
2. Greeting Revelation 1:4&5a
3. John, the human author
4. To the seven churches in the Roman province of Asia, now the west end of Turkey.
5. Grace (almost always mentioned first) and peace to you
6. From the Father, “him who is, and who was, and who is to come,”
7. “From the seven spirits before his throne.” Revelation 3:1; 4:5; 5:6; Isaiah 11:2
8. “And from Jesus Christ,”
9. “Who is the faithful witness.” Witness is *“martur”* from which comes our English word martyr. The Greek word primarily means to witness, although sometimes it means to witness by one’s death. Revelation 2:13
10. “The firstborn from the dead.” By Old Testament custom and law the firstborn son had a position of pre-eminence (Psalm 89:27). The word implies priority in both time and authority. Jesus is the first of the Church to rise from the dead. Colossians 1:15-20
11. “The ruler of the kings of the earth,” although His authority has not yet been recognized. Revelation 19:16; Psalm 2:1-12
12. Praise to the Son. Revelation 5b&6
13. “To him who loves us.” John 15:9-15
14. To Him who “has freed us from our sins by his blood,” Leviticus 17:11; I Peter 1:18&19; Romans 3:25; Colossians 1:19&20
15. To Him who “has made us to be a kingdom and priests to serve his God and Father.” Revelation 5:9&10; I Peter 2:4&5&9
16. “To him be glory and power for ever and ever! Amen” Revelation 4:11; 5:12&13
17. Jesus is going to come back. Revelation 1:7
18. With the clouds. Daniel 7:13&13; Matthew 26:64&65; Acts 1:9-11; Revelation 19:11-16
19. “Every eye will see him,” (By natural or supernatural means) Matthew 24:24-30
20. “Even those who pierced him,” John 19:34-37; Zechariah 12:10
21. “All peoples on earth ‘will mourn because of him.’ ” Zechariah 12:1-3; 14:1-5; Revelation 16:12-16; 19:19
22. “So shall it be! Amen.”

4

1. I am the Alpha and Omega Revelation 1:8; 21:5&6
2. “The Lord God, Who is, and Who was, and Who is to come.” Revelation 1:4; 4:8; 21:6
3. Revelation 1:17; 22:12, 13, 16; John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:16&17
4. Isaiah 43:10-13; 44:6; Psalm 90:2
5. “The Almighty.” Isaiah 14:27
6. Context of the first vision. Revelation 1:9&10a
7. “I, John, your brother and companion.” I Peter 5:1-3; Mark10:41-45; 3 John 9&10
8. “You brother and companion in the suffering and kingdom and patient endurance that are ours in Jesus.” John 15:18-21; Luke 6:22, 23, 26; 2 Timothy 3:12&13 When we say the Rapture of the Church will precede the Tribulation, we are not saying we will not be persecuted. Matthew 5:13; Luke 6:22 ,23, 26
9. “Was on the island of Patmos.” Patmos is a small island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Modern Turkey. It was a Roman penal colony. Most sources say that those who were banished there were forced to work in one of the mines on the island during the day.
10. “Because of the word of God and the testimony of Jesus.” John was banished to Patmos because of his preaching and teaching about Jesus. Tradition says that the Roman authorities attempted to kill him by lowering him into a pot of burning oil before he was banished.
11. “On the Lord’s Day.” John 20:19, 26; Acts 2:4 (Leviticus 23:15&16); Acts 20:7; I Corinthians 16:2; Exodus 31:12-17; Colossians 2:16&17
12. “I was in the Spirit.” Revelation 4:2
13. The Vision of the Glorified Christ. Revelation 1:10b-16
14. His voice behind me.
15. “Like a trumpet” Revelation 1:10
16. “Like the sound of rushing waters” Revelation 1:15
17. His message: “Write on a scroll what you see and send it to the seven churches: to Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea.” These seven churches form a rough circle on the western tip of what is now Turkey. They are not the only cities in that region (Colosse and Hierapolis are near Laodicea) and other cities in the area are not included. Although they form a rough circle, they cannot be reached on a main road by going in a circle. Revelation 1:11
18. John turns to see who is speaking and sees seven golden lampstands, not candlesticks as in the King James. The light in a candle comes from the burning of the wick, the light of a lamp comes from the burning of the oil. The lampstands (and lamps) represent the seven churches (verse 20) and the light of the church comes from the Holy Spirit, not human effort. Revelation 1:12

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1. “Someone like a son of man.” Revelation 1:13a; Daniel 7:13&14; Matthew 16:13-16
2. His clothing: “Dressed in a robe reaching down to his feet and with a golden sash around his chest.” Revelation 1:13b
3. “The hair on his head was white like wool, as white as snow.” Revelation 1:14a
4. “His eyes were like blazing fire.” Revelation 1:14b; 19:11&12a
5. “His feet were like bronze glowing in a furnace.” Revelation 1:15a. In the Tabernacle and later in the Temple it is usually thought that gold stood for Deity, silver for redemption and bronze for judgment. The serpent that Moses put on a pole in the wilderness (Numbers 21:4-9 & John 3:14&15) was made of bronze and represented sin being judged.
6. “His voice was like the sound of rushing waters.” Revelation 1:15b His voice was overpowering.
7. “In his right hand he held seven stars.” Revelation 1:16a This is explained in verse 20.
8. “Coming out of his mouth was a sharp, double-edged sword.” Revelation 1:16b; Revelation 19:15
9. “His face was like the sun shining in all its brilliance.” Revelation 1:16c; Matthew 17:2
10. John’s Reaction: “When I saw him, I fell at his feet as though dead.” Revelation 1:17a
11. Jesus responds to John’s reaction:
12. “Then He (Jesus) placed His right hand on me and said: “Do not be afraid.” Revelation 1:17b; Matthew 14:25-27; 17:1-7
13. “I am the First and the Last.” Revelation 1:18; 22:12, 13, 16; John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:16&17
14. “I am the Living One.” Revelation 1:17d; John 9:56-59; Exodus 3:13-15; John 1:4
15. “I was dead, and now look, I am alive for ever and ever! Revelation 1:18b This firmly identifies the speaker as Jesus.
16. “I hold the keys of death and Hades.” Revelation 1:18c Jesus decides when we die and where we go when we die.
17. Hades: Before the resurrection of Christ a place where all people went when they died. It was divided into two parts, Hades proper – a place of punishment, and Paradise or Abraham’s side (Bosom in KJV) a place of blessing. Those in Paradise were taken to the Heavenly Jerusalem as part of the resurrection of Christ, which is where a Christian goes now when he dies. Luke 16:19-31; Luke 23:43; Philippians 1:23; Hebrews 12:22-24
18. Hell (Greek *“Gehenna”)*: The Lake of Fire, the place of eternal torment for unbelievers and the devil and his angels. Luke 12:4&5; Revelation 20:10-15
19. The Abyss: A place where evil spirits are temporarily confined. Luke 8:31
20. Tartarus: A place where certain fallen angels are confined. 2 Peter 2:4

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1. The Outline of the Book of Revelation: Revelation 1:19
2. “Write, therefore, what you have seen,” Revelation chapter 1
3. “What is now.” Revelation chapters 2&3
4. “What will take place after these things.” (NASB) Revelation chapters 4-22 The phrase “after these things” occurs twice in Revelation 4:1 (NASB).
5. The symbolism of the stars and lampstands. Revelation 1:20
6. “The mystery of the seven stars that you saw in my right hand…The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches.” “Angels” translates the Greek word *“angelos,”* usually translated “angel,” but it is translated “messenger” in most Bible translations in Matthew 11:10; Mark 1:2; Luke 7:24&27; 9:52; 2 Corinthians 12:7; James 2:25 (NASB). Angels are messengers, and the context should decide which is the correct translation. Writing a letter to an angel, even one assigned to a particular church, does not make much sense. The “messengers” are probably individuals sent from the seven churches to bring needed supplies to John and to inquire about his welfare.
7. “The mystery of the…seven golden lampstands is this…the seven lampstands are the seven churches.” Christians individually are to be like a lamp, giving light to the world (Matthew 5:14-16). Churches collectively are also to be like lamps, giving light to the world, as the Holy Spirit shines through them. Jesus tells the church in Ephesus that He will remove their lampstand if they do not repent.
8. What is now. Revelation 1:19; 2:1-3:22
9. The Letter to Ephesus. Revelation 2:1-7
10. Paul and Apollos in Ephesus: Acts 18:19-20; 24-26; 19:1-41
11. The early Church Fathers seem to believe that John ministered in Ephesus and probably died there after being released from Patmos, but the evidence for this is challenged by some. Patmos is just off the coast from Ephesus.
12. Jesus identifies Himself as the one holding the seven stars in His right hand and walking among the seven golden lampstands, probably implying his protection of the messengers (John 10:28-30) and His awareness of what is really going on in the churches.
13. Commendation: “I know your deeds, your hard work and your perseverance. I know you cannot tolerate wicked people, that you have tested those who claim to be apostles but are not, and have found them false. You have persevered and have endured hardships for my name and have not grown weary. Revelation 2:2&3
14. Galatians 6:9; Ephesians 2:8-10
15. Psalm 97:10; Ephesians 5:3-13; Jude 3&4
16. Apostles: Acts 1:26; Acts 14:14; Romans 16:7; I Corinthians 12:28-31; 2 Corinthians 11:12-15; Galatians 1;19 (I Corinthians 9:3-6); Ephesians 4:11-13; I Thessalonians 2:6 (I Thessalonians 1:1)

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1. Rebuke and Warning: “Yet I hold this against you: You have forsaken the love you had at first. Consider how far you have fallen! Repent and do the things you did at first. If you do not repent, I will come to you and remove your lampstand from its place. Revelation 2:4&5
2. I John 4:16-19
3. I John 2:15-17
4. Matthew 13:22; Mark 4:18&19; Luke 8:14
5. “Remove your lampstand” probably refers to their no longer having a testimony to the world, and possibly to their death as a church.
6. Further commendation: “But this you have in your favor: You hate the practices of the Nicolaitans, which I also hate.” Revelation 2:6
7. Nicolaitans: According to historical sources, followers of Nicolas of Antioch (Acts 6:5) who became a Gnostic. They focused on the acquisition of knowledge *(“gnosis”).* They had their own “Scriptures,” usually ascribed to a follower of Jesus, but they were almost always the writing down of what voices had told them, not a record of actual events. The made a sharp division between body and spirit, claiming the body was inherently evil. Their teaching led to the condoning of all sorts of sexual immorality. The belief that the physical body is inherently evil led them to deny the incarnation. John is probably addressing Gnostic beliefs in I John 4:1-3.
8. The church in Pergamum is told to repent because they

 tolerated those “who hold to the teaching of the Nicolaitans.” Revelation 2:15&16

1. This message is for anyone who will listen. Revelation 2:7a
2. Primary interpretation – an actual letter to the church in Ephesus.
3. Secondary interpretation – a letter to any Christian at any time who needs to hear what is in this letter.
4. Possible interpretation – Some have thought that the seven churches are a prophetic overview of church history: Ephesus – the Apostolic Church; Smyrna – the Persecuted Church; Pergamum – the Church after Constantine made Christianity legal; Thyatira – the Church in the Dark Ages; Sardis – The Protestant Reformation; Philadelphia – the Faithful Church in the Last Days; Laodicea – the Apostate Church of the Last Days. This view can be made to fit Western Europe and North America, but not world-wide Christianity.
5. A Promise to Overcomers: “To him who overcomes, I will grant to eat of the tree of life which is in the Paradise of God.” Revelation 2:7b(NASB)
6. I John 5:4&5
7. Revelation 2:11, 17, 26; 3:5, 12, 21
8. Genesis 3:22; Luke 23:43; Hebrews 12:22-24; Revelation 22:1&2

8

1. The Letter to Smyrna. Revelation 2:8-11
2. Jesus identifies Himself as the One who is the First and the Last. Revelation 1:18; 22:12,13; John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:16&17. He is Creator and Lord and will still be Lord when all His (and their) enemies have been defeated. Revelation 2:8
3. Jesus identifies Himself as the One “who died and came to life again,” proving He has the power to defeat death, very comforting words for those facing persecution and possible death. Revelation 2:8; 1:18
4. Commendation: “I know your affliction and your poverty – yet you are rich.” Revelation 2:9a Compare this with Jesus’ words to Laodicea in Revelation 3:17, “You say, ‘I am rich; I have acquired wealth and do not need a thing.’ But you do not realize that you are wretched, pitiful, poor, blind and naked.” Luke 6:20&21, 24&25
5. Further commendation: “I know the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.” Revelation 2:9b; 2 Timothy 3:12; Acts 15:1, 5-11; Galatians 2:15&16; 5:2-6; Philippians 3:2-6; Colossians 2:16&17; I Timothy 1:7
6. Be prepared: “Do not be afraid of what you are about to suffer. I tell you, the devil will put some of you in prison to test you, and you will suffer persecution for ten days. Be faithful, even to the point of death, and I will give you life as your victor’s crown.” The last phrase is literally, “and I will give you the crown of life.” Revelation 2:10; James 1:12
7. There are no words of rebuke or correction addressed to this church.
8. “Whoever has ears, let them hear what the Spirit says to the churches.” Revelation 2:11a; see notes on Revelation 2:7
9. A Promise to Overcomers: “He who overcomes will not be hurt by the second death.” Revelation 2:11b; 20:11-15 This verse makes it clear to me that being an overcomer is about salvation (I John 5:4&5) and not about victory in the Christian life.
10. The Letter to Pergamum. Revelation 2:12-17
11. Jesus identifies Himself as the One who has the sharp, double-edged sword. Revelation 2:12; 1:16; 19:15 He is definitely not happy with the church in Pergamum.
12. Commendation: “I know where you live – where Satan has his throne. Yet you remain true to my name. You did not renounce your faith in me, not even in the days of Antipas, my faithful witness, who was put to death in your city – where Satan lives.” Revelation 2:13
13. “Where Satan has his throne.” Verse 13, “Where Satan lives.”

1). Pergamum was the center of worship of the snake god, Aesculopius, and his temple was a combination temple, health spa and hospital. “Patients”

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slept overnight in the temple with non-poisonous snakes crawling over them and were diagnosed and treated based on their dreams.

 2). Pergamum was the official center of emperor worship and there was a temple dedicated to the worship of the current emperor, whoever that might be.

3). There were temples for almost all the Greek and Roman gods in Pergamum, but perhaps the most magnificent was the temple of Zeus (Jupiter in the Roman system). It featured a huge chair, which many think is the “throne of Satan.”

4). Many Bible scholars believe that the leading priests of the Babylon religion fled to Pergamum after an unsuccessful attempt to put an imposter favorable to them on the throne of the Persian Empire was put down by Darius I, for example John Walvoord, chancellor of Dallas Theological Seminary, “The Bible Knowledge Commentary: Revelation.”

 b. Antipas was stuffed, firmly tied up, into a large hollow bull that was then heated with a fire underneath it until he died.

 3. Rebuke: the teaching of Balaam: “Nevertheless, I have a few things against you. There are some among you who hold to the teaching of Balaam, who taught Balak to entice the Israelites to sin so that they ate food sacrificed to idols and committed sexual immorality.

 a. Numbers chapters 22-25

 b. Numbers 31:16

 c. Numbers 31:7&8

 4. Rebuke: the teaching of the Nicolaitans. Revelation 2:15

 a. “Likewise, you also have those who hold to the teaching of the Nicolaitans.”

 b. Most likely the followers of Nicolas of Antioch. See notes on Revelation 2:6.

5. Warning: “Repent therefore! Otherwise, I will soon come to you and will fight against them with the sword of my mouth.” Revelation 2:16; I Corinthians 5:9- 13; Joshua 7: 1-26; I Corinthians 11:30-32 My own perspective on this warning changed when I considered Israel’s warning to the Lebanese government about providing a place for the PLO and warning them that if the Lebanese government didn’t deal with the PLO, that they, the Israeli government, would. Israel’s attack on the PLO devastated southern Lebanon.

6. “Whoever has ears to hear, let them hear what the Spirit says to the churches.” Revelation 2:17a; see notes on Revelation 2:7

7. Promise to Overcomers: Revelation 2:17b, “To him who overcomes, to him I will give some of the hidden manna, and I will give him a white stone, and a new name written on the stone which no one knows but he who receives it.”

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1. “To him who overcomes.” See notes on Revelation 2:7
2. “I will give some of the hidden manna.” John 4:32; 6:31-35, 41, 48-51
3. “I will also give him a white stone with a new name written on it known only to him who receives it.” To receive a white stone with your name on it was a sign of affirmation, to receive a black stone was to be “blackballed.” The unknown name probably refers to special intimacy between the giver and the recipient. Revelation 19:12; John 1:42; Mark 3:17
4. The Letter to Thyatira. Revelation 2:18-29
5. The Author identified: “These are the words of the Son of God, whose eyes are like blazing fire and whose feet are like burnished bronze.” Revelation 2:18; 19:11c&12a
6. Words of commendation: “I know your deed, your love and faith, your service and perseverance, and that you are now doing more than you did at first.” Revelation 2:19
7. Rebuke: “Nevertheless, I have this against you: You tolerate that woman Jezebel, who calls herself a prophetess. By her teaching she misleads my servants into sexual immorality and the eating of food sacrificed to idols.” Revelation 2:20
8. Jezebel: I Kings 16:31-33; 18:2-4, 19; 19:1-3; 21:22-26; 2 Kings 9:30-37
9. “I have given her time to repent of her immorality, but she is unwilling.” Revelation 2:22 One of the most difficult questions for spiritual leadership is how much time should be given to someone to repent. Genesis 6:3; Ecclesiastes 8:11; Leviticus 10:1-3
10. “So I will cast her on a bed of suffering, and I will make those who commit adultery with her suffer intensely, unless they repent of her ways. Revelation 2:22 It appears that not only did “Jezebel” teach immorality, but she also practiced it. Sex with temple prostitutes was part of Baal worship in both the Old and New Testaments as was eating of the food sacrificed to the idol. Numbers 25:1&2&9; I Corinthians 10:8
11. “I will strike her children dead. Then all the churches will know that I am he who searches hearts and minds, and I will repay each of you according to your deeds.” Revelation 2:23; I John 5:16&17; 2 Samuel 12:9-23; Hebrews 4:12&13; 12:5-11: I Corinthians 11:30-32; John 9:1-3
12. “Now to the rest of you in Thyatira, to you who do not hold to her teaching and have not learned Satan’s so-called deep secrets (I will not impose any other burden on you): Only hold on to what you have until I come.” Revelation 2:24&25