

“A Holy Hush and Blaring Trumpets” Revelation 8

Introduction

Review:

Seal 1	Seal 2	Seal 3	Seal 4	Seal 5	Seal 6	Seal 7
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Describe what happened when the seventh seal was opened. 8.1

Answer:

Question: What two things should be noted?

- 1.
- 2.

Cp. Zephaniah 1:7

Question: What did John see?

Answer:

1. John saw _____ angels who _____ before God.

“¹⁴ And now God hath sent me to heal thee and Sara thy daughter in law. ¹⁵ I am Raphael, one of the seven holy angels, which present the prayers of the saints, and which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One.”
(Tob. 12:14-15 KJA)

Cp. 1 Enoch 20

OTP **1 Enoch 20:1** And these are the names of the holy angels who watch.
[Watchers]

²Uriel, [Suru'el] one of the holy angels, who is over the world and over Tartarus. [Place where pre-Deluge fallen angels are bound; Cf 2 Pt.2:4]

³Raphael, one of the holy angels, who is over the spirits of men; the healing angel.

⁴Raguel, one of the holy angels who takes vengeance on the world of the luminaries. [He is often referred to as the angel of justice or the angel of peace]

⁵ Michael, one of the holy angels, to wit, he that is set over the best part of mankind and over chaos. [Israel's protector]

⁶ Saraqa'el, one of the holy angels, who is set over the spirits, who sin in the spirit. [Angle who watches over the fallen angels]

⁷ Gabriel, one of the holy angels, who is over Paradise and the serpents and the Cherubim. [the heralding/proclaiming angel]

⁸ Remiel, one of the holy angels, whom God set over those who rise. [the angel who leads souls to judgement]

2. They were given seven _____.

In the Bible, trumpets are used for:

- a. Calling people to _____ for worship or declarations
- b. Calling people to _____
- c. Announcing the new _____ – Yom Teruah (Day of Blowing)
- d. Announcing the _____ (prophetic)

Question: What does John see next? (vv. 3-4)

Answer:

Question: Why the mixture of both incense and prayers?

Answer: Because our prayers are _____, faulty, and are often accompanied with _____ or _____. The incense on the altar sanctifies them and perfects them as they rise into the presence of God.

Burning Incense symbolized the “_____” before the altar. It symbolized a _____ of loyalty and a _____ to please God, and God alone. It is why the incense in the tabernacle/Temple could only be used in worship. Cf. Ex. 30:37-38.

Note: Before God’s wrath is poured out upon the earth there is a time of silence and a time of prayer/receiving prayer.

Question: What emotions or what type of thinking are these two things meant to invoke?

Answer:

Question: What did this angel do with the censer? V. 5

Answer:

Question: What does this represent?

Answer: Cp. Ezekiel 10:2.

Note the cause and the effect. The people pray, the angel purifies it through incense, and judgment falls. The prayers of the people are the prayers of 6:9-10, “How long, O Lord, holy and true until you judge the inhabitants of the earth and avenge our blood?”

Question: What happens after the prayers and the fire is cast down? V. 6.

Answer:

Question: The first angel sounds his trumpet and what happens? V. 7

Answer:

Question: The first judgment in the wrath of God is directed specifically at what? Why?

Answer: cp Gen. 2:7.

We understand what forest fires, hailstorms, and other natural climate catastrophes do to the normal routine of mankind. Property and life are lost. This is not natural but supernatural and causes far worse devastation. [This is not only speaking of grass but hay, pasture grass, and technically, crops like wheat]

Present example of the panic: The _____ rainforest hosts an uncountable number of plants and animals that are vital for the ecosystem to operate. As a carbon sink, the rainforest absorbs atmospheric carbon and produces about 20 percent of the world's oxygen.

What started as a demonstration burned out of control, putting the health of people in smoke- dense areas at risk, and if left to continue, the rainforest may become a dry savannah, displacing or killing surrounding wildlife. This also means that the Amazon would emit carbon and stop producing oxygen.

Question: The second judgement in the wrath of God is directed specifically at what and what was the result?

Answer:

Question: What does the description sound like in modern terms?

Answer: An _____. We live in a cosmic debris field where celestial rocks enter our atmosphere all the time. Fortunately, most burn up before they enter the lower atmosphere, but some do hit.

Notice the language, however. It was like a mountain that was thrown intentionally into the sea. The intent was a judgment upon marine life and trade.

Question: What are the effects of the judgment?

Answer:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Question: A third angel sound his trumpet. What does John see? (vv. 10-11).

Answer:

Describe the object.

Answer:

Question: What is the difference between the object in verse 8 and in verse 10.

Answer: The first seemed to be some type of debris, whereas, the second seemed to look like a part of the _____. Remember that the Sun is a star and not a planet.

The first one hit the salt-water; the second affected the _____ systems.

The second one is named: _____.

Wormwood was a plant whose roots were extremely bitter and _____ in large quantities. It was used mainly in the garment industry to repel _____ and other material eating insects.

In the Old Testament it points to illicit _____ acts (Prov 5:4), _____ for sin (Jer. 9:15), and _____ justice (Amos 5:7). This means that sin leads to bitterness of soul. Wormwood, therefore, exemplified in adversity and grief symbolizes _____ and justice.

Question: What were the effects of this judgment?

Answer:

- 1.
- 2.

Question: John saw a fourth angel prepared to blow. What happened? V. 12.

Answer:

Scholars have estimated that losing one-third of the celestial bodies in some divine way would drastically reduce the global _____, disrupt tidal patterns, produce unpredictable and violent storms, the destruction of crops, and further damage the _____ supply for both animals and humans.

Cp. Ezek. 32:7-8

Cp. Amos 5:18

Cp. Lk. 21:25

Question: What does John see next? V. 13

Answer:

In some translations (e.g. KJV) the term "eagle" (aetos) is called "an _____." It is not the best translation and differs from the normative word, "angelos." It is believed that some scholars chose this translation because the "eagle" talks. But Balaam's donkey spoke. The serpent in the garden spoke. And this is symbolic, so it does not have to fit the here-to-for heavenly assumptions.

Question: What does the eagle represent in the Scriptures?

Answer:

Deut. 28:49 –

Hosea 8:1-3 -

Habakkuk 1:8 –

Question: What is the meaning of a "woe"?

Answer: It is a grammatical _____ (a word that conveys and emotion that is not part of the main sentence) and means, "how _____ it will be" or "what a _____ it will be."

Question: What is the meaning of the "triple" woe?

Answer:

1.

2. It can be a _____ that testifies to a completeness, i.e. "three times I pleaded with the Lord to take it away from me." (2 Cor. 12:8)