

# LESSON 8

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## THE LORD ALMIGHTY REIGNS

### THE FOURFOLD HALLELUJAH (19:1–6)

The reader has encountered many praise passages in Revelation, but in chapter 19, the praise of God reaches its climax.

1. What does the word “hallelujah” mean, and where else is it found in the Bible?
2. Since God’s people rejoiced over those the Lord had destroyed, does the Book of Revelation promote the idea of revenge? Explain.
3. How do verses 1 through 4 fulfill the two purposes of praise?
4. What is significant about the word “reigns” in verse 6, and why is it in the past tense in the original text?

### THE MARRIAGE SUPPER OF THE LAMB (19:7–10)

Revelation 19:7–10 combines three lines of Old Testament thought. First is the symbolism of marriage to illustrate the relationship between God and mankind. The second is a meal, or feast, used as a figure of fellowship and rejoicing. The third is the imagery of putting on clothing to represent a change in behavior.

5. Where in the Old Testament was the symbolism of marriage used?
6. Where did the Old Testament use the figure of a feast or meal?
7. What were Jewish marriage customs like in the first century?
8. How is the imagery of the Jewish marriage custom used in the New Testament?

9. Where else are the verbs translated “rejoice” and “be glad” (19:7) found together in the New Testament?
10. How does verse 8 highlight God’s part and our part in our salvation?
11. How do we prepare for the coming of our spiritual Bridegroom?
12. Why has confusion arisen over who was “invited to the marriage supper” (19:9)?
13. What is the message of Revelation 19:10?

**THE FAITHFUL AND TRUE ON A WHITE HORSE  
(19:11–16)**

Verses 7 through 10 revolved around the wedding of the Lamb. The reader is thus prepared mentally and emotionally for the appearance of Christ in dazzling wedding garb. Jesus *does* appear, but, as is often the case in Revelation, not as we expect. It is not a bridegroom who bursts on the scene, but a warrior king. Verses 11 through 21 are about *victory*: victory over the enemies of Christ and His church—specifically, victory over the beast and the false prophet (vv. 19, 20), along with their allies (v. 21).

14. Who was “called Faithful and True” (19:11)?
15. Does this section of Scripture refer to the Second Coming or to the Lord coming to punish Rome? Why?
16. Whose blood was on the robe of the rider (19:13)?
17. Who composed the army led by Jesus in verse 14?

**THE BIRDS CALLED TO EAT FLESH (19:17, 18)**

The focus shifts momentarily from Jesus to an angel. The messenger “cried out with a loud voice” so that “all the birds which fly in midheaven” might hear.

18. What contrast is intended between verse 9 and verse 17?

**THE BEAST AND THE FALSE PROPHET  
DOOMED (19:19–21)**

At last, we come to the primary purpose of chapter 19: the portrayal of the downfall of two of the Lord's enemies.

19. For what war were the enemies assembled (19:19)?

20. What two purposes does verse 21 accomplish?