

The Revelation

Chapters 9-11

9:13-21 the four angels and the specific death toll demonstrates that God imposes limits on the demons

- "mankind" in 18 and 20 represent those who do not have the seal of God on their forehead

10:1-11 the second Interlude; the angel standing on the land and the sea with the little scroll

- not the scroll the of Chapter 5, since only the Lamb could open that one
- likely contains the message that he is yet to prophesy (vs. 11)
- may be Ezekiel's scroll on which were written words of lament, mourning, and woe (*Ezek. 2:9-10*)
- God's Word is sweet to the Christian, but the message of God's wrath is bitter to proclaim

11:1-13 Literal translation

- measuring the temple signifies the rebuilding of the inner courts of the Temple
- the holy city, and the city they lay dead in, is the rebuilt Jerusalem
- 2 witnesses are actual men: either Enoch and Elijah, or Moses and Elijah (vs. 6)
- Fire literally comes from their mouth and burns their tormenters
- they were resurrected and raised back to heaven
- 2 major problems: the beast made war against them, and they tormented all who live on the earth

Figurative translation

- measuring the temple means to take note of the body of Christ, even as evil persecutes them
- the holy city represents the church as the community of Christians
- 2 witnesses are representative of the proclamation of the gospel
- fire from their mouths is the proclamation of sin and the coming wrath of God
- God will continue to do miracles and wonders through His church
- the beast will quench the proclamation of the gospel at the coming of the Antichrist
- the call to heaven is the Rapture of the church

11:13-14 the end of the sixth trumpet

11:15-19 the seventh trumpet, the issuing in of the Kingdom of Christ