14 – THE FALL OF BABYLON & THE SECOND COMING (REVELATION 18:1-19:21)

Review:

- A. The key verse (1:19)
 - The key to understanding the book is found in Revelation 1:19

B. A basic outline

- 1. What You Have Seen (Chapter 1)
- 2. What is Now (Chapters 2-3)
- 3. What will take place later (Chapters 4-22)

C. A Basic Mindset

- 1. Don't be dogmatic about your interpretations.
- 2. Biblical prophecy only gives us a partial picture.

I. The Fall of Babylon (Revelation 18:1-24)

A. The Announcement (18:1-3)

- 1. The angel from heaven (18:1)
 - John sees a great angel with authority descend from heaven.
- 2. The angel's pronouncement (18:2-3)
 - The angel proclaims the fall of the great city, Babylon.

B. A Call to Leave the City (18:4-5)

- 1. The call to leave (18:4)
 - A voice from heaven calls the people of God to leave the city.
- 2. The reason (18:5)
 - The city is marked for destruction because of its sins.

C. Judgment on the City (18:6-8)

1. The principle of recompense (18:6)

- Babylon is to receive double the affliction that she gave others.
- 2. The scope of her judgment (18:7)
 - The amount of her torment will be proportionate to her wealth.
- 3. The duration of her judgment (18:8)
 - Her total destruction will occur in a single day.
- D. Lament over the City (18:9-19)
 - 1. The lament of kings (18:9-10)
 - The kings who shared in the power of Babylon will grieve her destruction.
 - 2. The lament of merchants (18:11-16)
 - The merchants grieve the loss of commerce
 - 3. The lament of the sailors (18:17-19)
 - The sailors mourn the loss of income from the great city.
- E. The Destruction of the City (18:20-24)
 - 1. The call to rejoice (18:20)
 - The righteous are called to rejoice over the city's destruction.
 - 2. The throwing of the great stone (18:21)
 - The sudden destruction of the city is symbolized by the stone thrown into the sea.
 - 3. The cessation of activity (18:22-23)
 - No longer will the city be a place of activity and commerce.
 - 4. The city's sin (18:24)
 - The city is guilty of the killing the people of God.
- II. The Second Coming of Christ (Revelation 19:1-21)
 - A. The Song of Hallelujah in Heaven (19:1-10)
 - 1. The hallelujah of the multitudes in heaven (19:1-3)

- a. The basis for the praise (19:1a)
 - The basis for the praise is the destruction of Babylon.
 - This marks a shift in the focus of Revelation.
 - Chapters 4 through 18 focused on the events of the Tribulation.
- b. The praise (19:1b-3)
 - The multitude praise God for His righteous judgment and retribution.
- 2. The hallelujah of the 24 elders (19:4-5)
 - The 24 elders praise God as a general call to praise is given.
- 3. The prophetic Proclamation of the wedding of the Lamb (19:6-9)
 - The announcement of the marriage of the Lamb and His Bride is given.
 - A blessing is given to those who will be part of the marriage feast of the Lamb.
- 4. The command to worship God (19:10)
 - The angelic being tells John to worship God only.
- B. The Second Coming of Christ (19:11-21)
 - 1. The Revelation of the Rider on the White Horse (19:11-13)
 - a. The heavens open (19:11a)
 - John sees the heavens open and a Rider on a white horse.
 - b. The Rider on the White Horse (19:11b-13)
 - (1) His name (19:11b)
 - The Rider is called Faithful and True.
 - (2) His authority (19:11c-12a)
 - The Rider has authority as he judges and rules.
 - (3) <u>His unknown name (19:12b)</u>
 - The Rider has a name that no one knows.

- The point that is being made is that Christ is indescribable.

(4) <u>His apparel (19:13a)</u>

- He is clothed in a robe permanently stained with blood.

Scripture Isaiah 63:1-6

Who is this who comes from Edom,

With dyed garments from Bozrah,

This One who is glorious in His apparel,

Traveling in the greatness of His strength?—

"I who speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

Why is Your apparel red,

And Your garments like one who treads in the winepress?

"I have trodden the winepress alone,

And from the peoples no one was with Me.

For I have trodden them in My anger,

And trampled them in My fury;

Their blood is sprinkled upon My garments,

And I have stained all My robes.

For the day of vengeance is in My heart,

And the year of My redeemed has come.

I looked, but there was no one to help,

And I wondered

That there was no one to uphold;

Therefore My own arm brought salvation for Me;

And My own fury, it sustained Me.

I have trodden down the peoples in My anger,

Made them drunk in My fury,

And brought down their strength to the earth."

- The blood points to His judgment on humanity.

(5) <u>His name (19:13b)</u>

- The name "the Word of God" points to His significance and supremacy.

2. The coming of the King and His armies of Heaven (19:14-16)

- a. The armies of heaven (19:14)
 - Johns sees a heavenly army following the Rider.
- b. <u>The Coming King (19:15-16)</u>
 - He will strike down and rule the nations.
 - His victory will be complete.

- He is supreme over the entire world.
- 3. The destruction of the wicked (19:17-21)
 - a. The call to the birds (19:17-18)
 - An angel calls the birds to come and feast on the dead bodies of the wicked.
 - b. The beast and his armies attack the Rider (19:19)
 - The Beast and his armies make war against Christ and His army.
 - c. The capture and judgment of the two beasts (19:20)
 - The Antichrist and the False Prophet are captured.
 - They are immediately thrown into the Lake of Fire.

Biblical Note: The Lake of Fire

The Lake of Fire is only mentioned in the Book of Revelation. It is the place of eternal punishment for all unrepentant rebels, both angelic and human (Matthew 25:41). It is described as a place of burning sulfur, and those in it experience eternal, unspeakable agony of an unrelenting nature (Luke 16:24; Mark 9:45-46). Those who have rejected Christ and are in the temporary abode of the dead in hades/hell/sheol have the lake of fire as their final destination.

See: Revelation 19:20; 20:10,14-15

- d. The destruction of the beast's armies (19:21)
 - Christ destroys the armies of the Beast.