

## Palmetto Baptist Church – August 12, 2018

### Touched by an Angel – Revelation 22:1-6

#### Opening Illustration:

Visiting the Ark Encounter earlier in the summer and spending time with my cousins: Karl and Kathryn. Karl once was antagonistic to the gospel but was miraculously converted through the kindness of a co-worker and the time spent with Pastor Rich Nathan over coffee.

Kathryn decided to homeschool her kids using the Classical Conversations Approach. On that journey, she came across the “Read-Aloud Revival Podcast” by Sarah Mackenzie. Sarah encourages parents to read the classics out loud to their children on a regular basis to REPLACE ALL THE SCREEN TIME that plagues so many of us.

#### Before 18<sup>th</sup> Century

- Aesop’s Fables (600 BC)

#### 18<sup>th</sup> Century

- Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe (1719)
- Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift (1726)
- Tales of Mother Goose by Charles Perrault (1729)

#### 19<sup>th</sup> Century

- The Swiss Family Robinson by Johann Rudolf Wyss (1812-3)
- Rip Van Winkle by Washington Irving (1819)
- Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens (1838)
- Black Beauty by Anna Sewell (1877)

#### 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L Frank Baum (1900)
- The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter (1902)
- The Hobbit by J.R.R. Tolkien (1937)

#### Characteristics of a Good Story ([www.aaronshp.com/youngauthor/elements.html](http://www.aaronshp.com/youngauthor/elements.html))

1. A Theme – something important the story tries to tell us – something that might help us in our own lives.
2. A Plot – most often about a conflict or struggle that the main character goes through...
3. Story Structure – At the beginning, jump right into the action
4. Characters – connecting with the readers and listeners
5. Setting – set your story in a place and time that will be interesting and familiar
6. Style and Tone – use language that feels right for the story

#### The Setting of the Epilogue

#### The Structure of the Epilogue

#### The Significance of the Epilogue

#### The Setting of the Epilogue

**Epilogue** - a section or speech at the end of a book or play that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened.

- **The epilogue of Joseph can be summarized by Gen. 50:15-21** (vs. 20 – as for you, you meant it for evil against me, but God meant it for good, to bring it about that many people should be kept alive, as they are today.)
- **The epilogue of the conquest of Canaan in Joshua 21:43-45.** (vs. 45 – Not one word of all the good promises that the Lord had made to the house of Israel had failed; all came to pass.)
- **The epilogue of the period of the Judges in Judges 21:25.** (vs. 25 – In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes.)
- **The epilogue of the exile of Israel in 2 Chron. 36:17-21.** (vs. 20-21 – He took into exile in Babylon those who had escaped from the sword, and they became his servants to him and to his sons until the establishment of the kingdom of Persia, to fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed its Sabbaths. All the days that it lay desolate it kept Sabbath, to fulfill seventy years.)
- **The epilogue of the life of Jesus in John 20:30-31.** (vs. 30-31 – Now Jesus did many other signs in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written so that you many believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name.)
- **The epilogue of the book of the end of all time in Revelation 22:6-21.**
  - Conclusion of the prophesy (no more description of judgment or bliss on earth or heaven)
    - Helps explain verses 11 and 15

## ***The Setting of the Epilogue***

### **The Structure of the Epilogue**

- **Antiphonal**
  - (in traditional Western Christian liturgy) (of a short sentence or its musical setting) sung, recited, or played alternately by two groups.
  - **Verses 6-11; 12-16; 17-21**

- **Foundational**

Note the parallels between the prologue (1:1-8) and the epilogue (22:6-21) are numerous:<sup>1</sup>

- The revelation “shown his slaves” (1:1 = 22:6)
- Authenticating the book as from God (1:1 = 22:6)
- The contents “what must soon take place” (1:1 = 22:6)
- The beatitude (1:3 = 22:7)
- The “words of the prophecy” (1:3 = 22:7, 10)
- Keeping the words of the book (1:3 = 22:7)
- The imminent return of Jesus (1:3, 7 = 22:7, 12, 20)
- *The challenge to be faithful* (1:3, 6 = 22:7, 9, 11, 14, 17)
- The Alpha and Omega (1:8 = 22:13)
  - In addition, much of the imagery reflects the warnings and promises given to the seven churches in chapters 2-3, so the epilogue is specifically addressed to the situation in those churches (22:16).

<sup>1</sup> Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament, Walter Hendricksen, 778.

## ***The Setting of the Epilogue***

## ***The Structure of the Epilogue***

### **The Significance of the Epilogue**

- **Theological**
  - **All 10 doctrines mentioned in the epilogue of Revelation**
    - Bibliology – verse 7
    - Theology Proper – verse 6, 9
    - Christology – verse 13, 16, 20
    - Pneumatology – verse 17
    - Angelology – verses 6-11
    - Hamartiology – verse 11 and 15
    - Soteriology – verse 14 and 19
    - Ecclesiology – verse 16
    - Eschatology – verses 12, 17, and 20

### **Apply the Text:**

- **Appreciate the narrative quality of the Bible.**
  - Read it more like a story than a textbook.
  - Read it out loud with others.
- **Share the Gospel in narrative form.**
  - Creation, Corruption, Catastrophe, Confusion, Christ, Cross, Consummation. ([The 7 C's of History from Answers in Genesis](#))
  - New Tribes Chronological Approach
- **Memorize and study the 10 Doctrines**
  - [Won by One by Mel Lacock](#)
  - [Great Doctrines of the Faith by CDI](#)
  - [Bible Doctrine: Essential Teachings of the Christian Faith by Wayne Grudem](#)