

## Revelation Chapter 4 (Week 5)

### Review the Four Views heading into Chapter 4:

- **Preterist:** Letters address 1st-century churches amid Roman persecution and AD 70 judgment, emphasizing historical context and imminent fulfillment. Chapter 4 depicts God's heavenly court judging 1st-century events (e.g., AD 70 destruction of Jerusalem).
- **Idealist:** Timeless symbols of church conditions in every age, focusing on spiritual principles like faithfulness and judgment. Chapter 4 depicts timeless symbols of God's eternal sovereignty and the spiritual reality of worship amid earthly struggles.
- **Progressive Dispensationalist:** "Already/not yet"—kingdom realities now, future consummation, with an emphasis on the overlapping of ages and progressive revelation. Chapter 4 depicts "Already/not yet"—heavenly kingdom inaugurated now, awaiting earthly fulfillment.
- **Classical Dispensationalist:** Literal letters to historical churches, representing the church age before future events, with a strict grammatical-historical hermeneutic. Chapter 4 depicts future scene after church rapture, preparing for Tribulation judgments.

**Overview of the Chapter:** Revelation 4 shifts from earthly churches (chs. 2–3) to a heavenly vision: John is called up through an open door, sees God's throne, 24 elders, four living creatures, and ceaseless worship. It emphasizes God's holiness, sovereignty, and creation's praise, setting the stage for judgments (chs. 5–19).

### The Call to Heaven and the Throne (Rev. 4:1–6a)

Key elements: Voice like trumpet; open door in heaven; throne with jasper/sardius appearance; rainbow; 24 elders on thrones; lightning/thunder; seven lamps/spirits; sea of glass.

- **Preterist:** The vision represents God's heavenly courtroom pronouncing judgment on apostate Israel and Rome in the 1st century (AD 70); "after these things" signals fulfillment post-church letters; the throne symbolizes divine authority over historical events like Jerusalem's fall; 24 elders as 12 tribes + 12 apostles, uniting old/new covenants in judgment; clarifies that the "open door" echoes the church's access to heaven amid persecution, integrating with Revelation's theme of divine retribution on covenant breakers, and emphasizes historical-literal ties to Old Testament throne visions for 1st-century urgency.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Daniel 7:9–10 (ancient thrones set up for judgment); Ezekiel 1:26–28 (throne like sapphire, rainbow); Isaiah 6:1 (high and lifted up throne).

- **Idealist:** Timeless spiritual truths; the open door invites believers into God's eternal presence amid trials; throne depicts unchanging divine sovereignty over chaos; 24 elders symbolize complete people of God (old/new covenants); sea of glass as conquered evil, emphasizing worship as response to God's holiness in every age; further clarifies multivalent symbolism, where lightning/thunder represent divine power in recurring struggles, critiquing literal views for missing broader ethical applications, and aligning with Revelation's archetype of good triumphing over evil through faithfulness.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Isaiah 6:3 (holy, holy, holy); Psalm 89:14 (throne founded on justice); Exodus 24:10 (sea like sapphire under God's feet).

- **Progressive Dispensationalist:** "Already/not yet" tension; throne vision shows Christ's exaltation in heaven ("already" inaugurated kingdom); "after these things" marks progression from church age to eschatological events; 24 elders represent redeemed humanity; sets stage for judgments bringing "not yet" earthly kingdom; clarifies blended genres (apocalyptic/prophetic/epistolary), with seven spirits as Holy Spirit's fullness enabling progressive fulfillment, emphasizing unity of Israel/church in worship, and critiquing preterism for over-historicizing without future hope.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Hebrews 1:3 (Christ seated at right hand); Daniel 7:13–14 (Son of Man receives kingdom); 1 Kings 22:19 (heavenly host around throne).

- **Classical Dispensationalist:** Strictly futuristic; Rev. 4:1 ("come up here") symbolizes church rapture; throne room during future Tribulation; 24 elders as raptured church; literal heavenly scene preparing for end-times judgments (chs. 6–19); further clarifies grammatical-historical literalism, where "voice like trumpet" echoes rapture calls, distinguishing church from Israel/Tribulation saints, critiquing idealism for vagueness and preterism for inconsistent symbolism, and tying to dispensational shifts from grace to judgment.

**Supporting Scriptures:** 1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 (trumpet call, caught up); Isaiah 24:23 (God reigns on Mount Zion); Ezekiel 1:4–5 (storm, lightning).

How does the throne's description reveal God's character? Which view best explains the shift from chapters 2–3?

### **The Living Creatures and Worship (Rev. 4:6b–11)**

Key elements: Four living creatures (lion, ox, man, eagle; full of eyes); ceaseless praise ("holy, holy, holy"); elders cast crowns, worship Creator.

- **Preterist:** Living creatures symbolize creation witnessing God's judgment on 1st-century oppressors; worship affirms God's worthiness amid historical upheavals like Nero's persecution; elders' crowns cast down show submission to divine rule over earthly empires; clarifies that "full of eyes" represents divine omniscience in executing judgment, integrating with Revelation's covenant lawsuit against Israel/Rome, emphasizing historical fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies, and critiquing futurism for delaying application to John's audience.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Ezekiel 1:5–10 (four-faced creatures); Isaiah 6:2–3 (seraphim calling holy); Psalm 96:11–13 (creation rejoices at judgment).

- **Idealist:** Timeless principles; creatures represent animated creation (wild/domestic/human/avian life); eyes symbolize omniscience; worship models eternal praise, encouraging believers to honor God despite recurring evil; further clarifies symbolic depth, where ceaseless "holy" echoes transcendent otherness, portraying Revelation as a spiritual drama of cosmic conflict, critiquing literalism for rigidity, and applying to ongoing ethical calls for humility and adoration in trials.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Ezekiel 10:12 (eyes on wheels/cherubim); Psalm 148:1–6 (heavens praise Creator); Romans 1:20 (creation reveals God's power).

- **Progressive Dispensationalist:** Creatures embody "already" heavenly worship of the exalted Christ; "not yet" full creation's submission; elders/creatures blend angelic/human praise, pointing to progressive kingdom realization; clarifies "worthy" as God's creative sovereignty unfolding in history, with crowns symbolizing shared authority in the new covenant, emphasizing already-inaugurated redemption extending to all creation, and critiquing classical dispensationalism for overly rigid separations.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Isaiah 11:6–9 (animals in harmony); Colossians 1:16 (all created through Christ); Hebrews 12:22–24 (innumerable angels in festal gathering).

- **Classical Dispensationalist:** Literal future beings in heaven post-rapture; creatures as cherubim guarding throne; worship anticipates millennial kingdom where creation is restored; further clarifies consistent literal hermeneutic, where "four faces" represent aspects of creation under divine control, distinguishing this scene from church age, critiquing preterism for not being in its correct historical or chronological time, and idealism for non-literal excess. They tie to future dispensational fulfillment in Tribulation and kingdom.

**Supporting Scriptures:** Genesis 3:24 (cherubim guard Eden); Ezekiel 10:1–2 (living creatures under throne); Romans 8:19–22 (creation awaits redemption).

What does the worship scene teach about praising God? Discuss supporting Scriptures on creation's role.

## Comparison Table:

Element	Preterist	Idealist	Progressive Disp.	Classical Disp.	Example Supporting Scriptures
Throne Vision (4:1–6a)	Heavenly court for 1st-century judgment	Timeless sovereignty over chaos	Inaugurated kingdom in heaven	Post-rapture Tribulation scene	Dan. 7:9; Isa. 6:1; Heb. 1:3
Living Creatures/Worship (4:6b–11)	Creation witnesses historical judgment	Eternal praise model	Blended angelic/human worship	Future guardians/restoration	Ezek. 1:5; Isa. 6:3; Rom. 8:19
Application	Encouragement amid persecution	Spiritual worship in trials	Live in "already/not yet" tension	Prepare for rapture/future	Ps. 148:1; Col. 1:16

1. How does chapter 4 comfort believers in uncertainty?
2. Which view best integrates the worship theme?
3. What practical encouragement does this vision offer today?

- **Summary:** Revelation 4 reveals God's majestic throne and worship, affirming His control. Views differ on timing but unite on praise's centrality.
- **Homework:** Read Revelation 5 and note connections to chapter 4.
- **Prayer:** Praise God for His sovereignty and seek hearts of worship.