

A	<u>Area of Study:</u> Rev 15-17, Reference Materials: B8/1-6	
B	<p><u>The Heavenly Mass has entered into the Liturgy of Judgment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The background of Heavenly Mass similar to the background of the Mass in Rev 4: sea of glass, but “flaming torches” → God’s wrath & punishment ❖ “Glory To God” (Rev 15:3-4) ❖ The Song of Moses and the Lamb → both accuse the Israelites as “a perverse generation”. The Song of Moses prophesizes that the Israelites must suffer in order to be reconciled with God through the New Covenant. The saints sing this song because the prophecy has been fulfilled. ❖ There are 2 instances in OT that records God’s glory completely filling certain structures: tent, temple. Each represents the passing of an old era and the emergence of a new era. Here is the passing of the old Jerusalem Temple and the advent of the Heavenly Temple. ❖ The seven bowls are filled with God’s wrath = the Liturgy of Judgment ⇒ liturgy masters human history; not Rome nor the White House. ❖ One must understand the NT from the OT, and vice versa. 	<p>Rev15:1-8, B8/2, NJBC63:50 4:6, 2Ch4:2</p> <p>Lk2:14, LSI.4.7 Deu32:20, Lk9:41</p> <p>NJBC63:50, B8/2</p>
C	<p><u>The Seven Bowls of Tribulation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Allusion to Egypt ⇒ Jerusalem, like Egypt, is standing against God’s plan and thus must be destroyed. ❖ The first 3 Bowls = avenging for the blood of holy followers & prophets (Rev16:16), Jesus has already foretold that this must happen in the generation, i.e., the destruction of Jerusalem. ❖ The 2nd Bowl: The Battle of Sea of Galilee ❖ The 5th Bowl: 68AD, the chaos in Rome after Nero’s suicide ❖ The 6th Bowl: The battle during which Persia defeated Babylon; the new Babylon (Jerusalem) will face the same fate ❖ Megiddo: the righteous son of David, King Josiah, carried out changes that brought new hope. He was killed in Megiddo and subsequently, Jerusalem was destroyed ⇒ The killing of Jesus & the 2nd destruction of Jerusalem that followed. ❖ The 7th Bowl: “It is finished!” (Jn 19:30). Both are liturgies bringing decisive results: judgment, punishment, new Jerusalem, salvation ❖ “The great city was split into three parts”: The three fractions in Jerusalem fought and destroyed each other. ❖ “Huge hailstones dropped from heaven on people” = the Romans attacked Jerusalem with huge rocks. 	<p>Rev16:1-21, B8/2-3</p> <p>Mt23:35-36 Heb 12:24</p> <p>B8/3</p>
D	<p><u>The Great Whore and the Beast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Calling Jerusalem a “whore” is in accordance with O.T. traditions ❖ Jerusalem is described directly and indirectly as Babylon ❖ The whore of Babylon, used as a metaphor for Jerusalem, is sitting on the beast (Rome). The rulers and leaders commit fornication with her with the support of Rome. ❖ The beast has seven heads and ten horns: 7 heads are Rome’s 7 	<p>Rev17, B8/5-6</p> <p>Is1:10-23, Jer3, Ezek 16, Hosea Rev17:1,5, Jer51:13</p>

	<p>mountains on which the woman is seated (Rev17:9); 10 horns represent the 10 Roman Emperors before 70 AD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Jewish scribes and authorities sided with Rome in order to kill Jesus ❖ This woman is the “great city” (Rev 17:18), which is the same city where “their dead bodies will lie in the street of the great city that is prophetically called Sodom and Egypt, where also their Lord was crucified” (Rev 11:8). The “great city” is Jerusalem. ❖ As such arch-enemies as Pontius Pilate and Herod unite as friends to kill Jesus, the whore (Jerusalem) and the beast (Rome) joined hands to oppress Christians. ❖ As Scar unites with Hyenas in “<i>Lion King</i>” who eventually is killed by Hyenas, the alliance between the whore and the beast results in the beast killing the whore, that is, the destruction of Jerusalem. ❖ The woman possesses the power to reign all nations because Jerusalem = Davidic Dynasty, it prefigures the Messianic Dynasty to which all humanity aspire. This kingship will fulfill in New Jerusalem, i.e., the Church. 	<p>Jn19:15</p> <p>Rev 17:16</p> <p>Is 60:3</p>
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