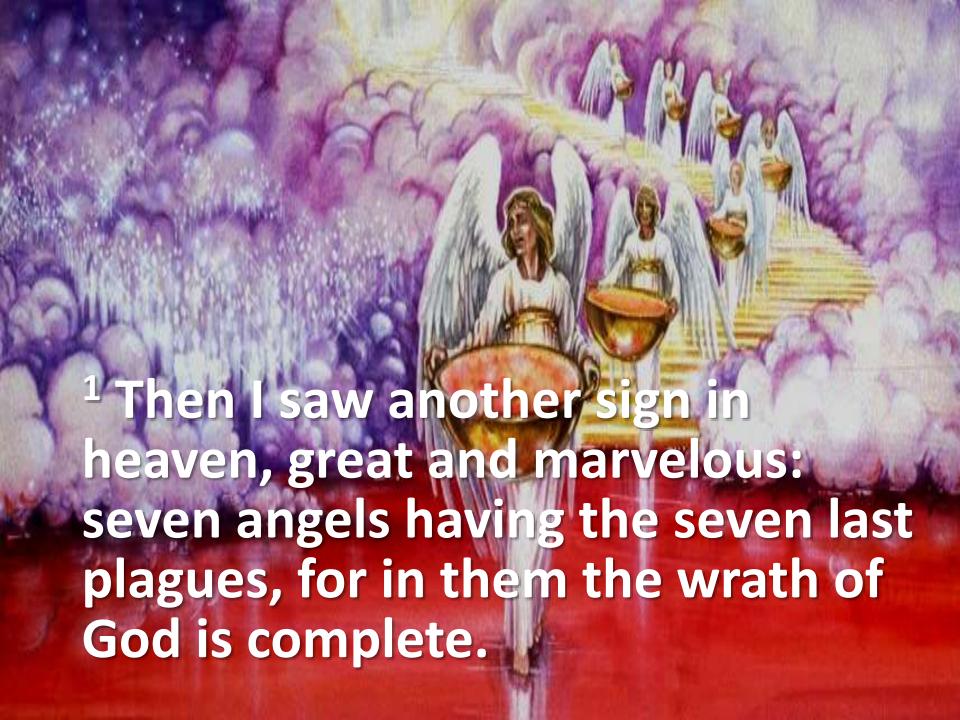


- <sup>1</sup> Then I saw another sign in heaven, great and marvelous: seven angels having the seven last plagues, for in them the wrath of God is complete.
- <sup>2</sup> And I saw something like a sea of glass mingled with fire, and those who have the victory over the beast, over his image and over his mark and over the number of his name, standing on the sea of glass, having harps of God. <sup>3</sup> They sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying:

"Great and marvelous are Your works, Lord God Almighty! Just and true are Your ways, O King of the saints! <sup>4</sup> Who shall not fear You, O Lord, and glorify Your name? For You alone are holy. For all nations shall come and worship before You, For Your judgments have been manifested."

<sup>5</sup> After these things I looked, and behold, the temple of the tabernacle of the testimony in heaven was opened. <sup>6</sup> And out of the temple came the seven angels having the seven plagues, clothed in pure bright linen, and having their chests girded with golden bands. <sup>7</sup> Then one of the four living creatures gave to the seven angels seven golden bowls full of the wrath of God who lives forever and ever. 8 The temple was filled with smoke from the glory of God and from His power, and no one was able to enter the temple till the seven plagues of the seven angels were completed.



"Then I saw another sign in heaven..."

there are 7 such signs in Revelation, and connect with those started in chapter 12...

12:1 woman clothed with the sun (nation of Israel, God's divine plan of redemmption)

12:3 red dragon (God's enemy, opposition to God's plan)



13:13 2nd Beast (false prophet misleading God's people)

**13:14** false prophet signs - deceiving God's people





**15:1** 7 angels with 7 last plagues (unraveling of God's wrath)

**16:14** work of demons (deceiving mankind preparing them for final battle)

**19:20** mention of signs of false prophet, just before final doom

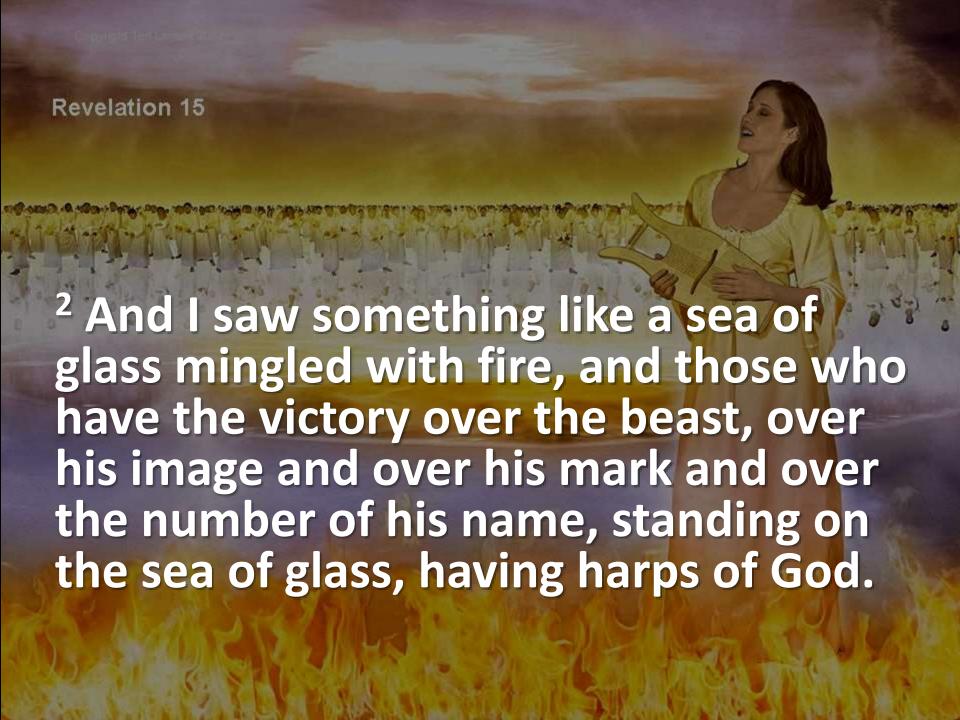






- All "signs" seem to have at least one thing in common: all major players in period we call tribulation, and all point to critical element/event in this time:
- 1. 12:1 Woman (Israel), persecution/protection
- 2. 12:3 Dragon (Satan), evil, Enemy agenda
- 3. 13:13 Beast from Earth (False Prophet), "unholy Trinity," massive deception to "inhabitants of earth"
- 4. **13:14** More deception
- 5. 15:1 7 angels with 7 plagues, angels facilitating everything in Tribulation, judgments, final wrath
- 6. 16:14 Work of demons, demonic activity sponsoring/promoting more deception sponsoring/promoting more deception
- 7. 19:20 Beast and False prophet captured, only a mention of signs, defeat of enemy

- "Great and marvelous" is "mega kai thaumaston" in Greek, the ONLY place these words are used together entire New Testament. This would indicate that these angels with their plagues are wonder-filled, and will produce astonishment (not a pleasant wonder!)
- The last set of judgments, called "Bowl" or "Vial" judgments, also called 7 last plagues, is imminent. The seven angels who will dispense these plagues are standing ready.
- These plagues are completion/finishing of God's wrath, all judgments will be poured out.



- This sea of glass only mentioned in book of Revelation, first in chapter 4 appearing around the Throne of God, and here in chapter 15.
- John is trying to describe something he has never seen before. This is most likely not an actual "sea" but a vast expanse that appears like glass. (We use phrase "like glass" to describe a calm, peaceful sea.) The "sea" may have additional implication (more in a moment!)
- Saints are **standing ON it**, not next to it (notice the "something like" in the description.)

- In chapter 4 we read:
   "Before the throne there
   was a sea of glass, like
   crystal." (4:6)
- The sea of glass may be representative of God's vastness and holiness.
   In this chapter it is mixed with fire, a symbol of judgment, originating from a holy God who cannot tolerate evil.



- The sea of glass surrounds the throne of God.
  With fire mixed here, perhaps it is
  representative of the holiness of God,
  transferred to us by the covering blood of
  Yeshua, which rescues us from judgment.
- The saints are <u>STANDING on this sea</u>. They are standing on the holiness of God himself. It is the <u>ONLY</u> thing we have to stand on!
- Some believe this sea is representative of the "molten sea" of Solomon's Temple. This seems likely.

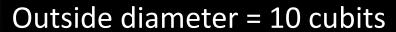
<sup>2</sup> Then he made the Sea of cast bronze, ten cubits from one brim to the other; it was completely round. Its height was five cubits, and a line of thirty cubits measured its circumference. <sup>3</sup> And under it was the likeness of oxen encircling it all around, ten to a cubit, all the way around the Sea. The oxen were cast in two rows, when it was cast. 4 It stood on twelve oxen: three looking toward the north, three looking toward the west, three looking toward the south, and three looking toward the east; the Sea was set upon them, and all their back parts pointed inward. 5 It was a handbreadth thick; and its brim was shaped like the brim of a cup, like a lily blossom. It contained three thousand baths. <sup>6</sup> He also made ten lavers, and put five on the right side and five on the left, to wash in them; such things as they offered for the burnt offering they would wash in them, but the Sea was for the priests to wash in. .... He set the Sea on the right side, toward the southeast. (2 Chronicles 4:2-6,10)

<sup>23</sup> And he made the Sea of cast bronze, ten cubits from one brim to the other; it was completely round. Its height was five cubits, and a line of thirty cubits measured its circumference.

<sup>24</sup> Below its brim were ornamental buds encircling it all around, ten to a cubit, all the way around the Sea. The ornamental buds were cast in two rows when it was cast. <sup>25</sup> It stood on twelve oxen: three looking toward the north, three looking toward the west, three looking toward the south, and three looking toward the east; the Sea was set upon them, and all their back parts pointed inward. <sup>26</sup> It was a handbreadth thick; and its brim was shaped like the brim of a cup, like a lily blossom. It contained two thousand baths. (1 Kings 7:23-26)

- In original Tabernacle built by Moses, <u>God prescribed a</u> <u>laver</u>, (washing basin), for priests.
- Not told dimensions of laver.
- Place where priests wash feet and hands before entering Tabernacle/Temple. Located between bronze altar and entrance to holy place.
- When Solomon built permanent Temple, made this laver HUGE!
- Don't have pictures but have dimensions. Massive.



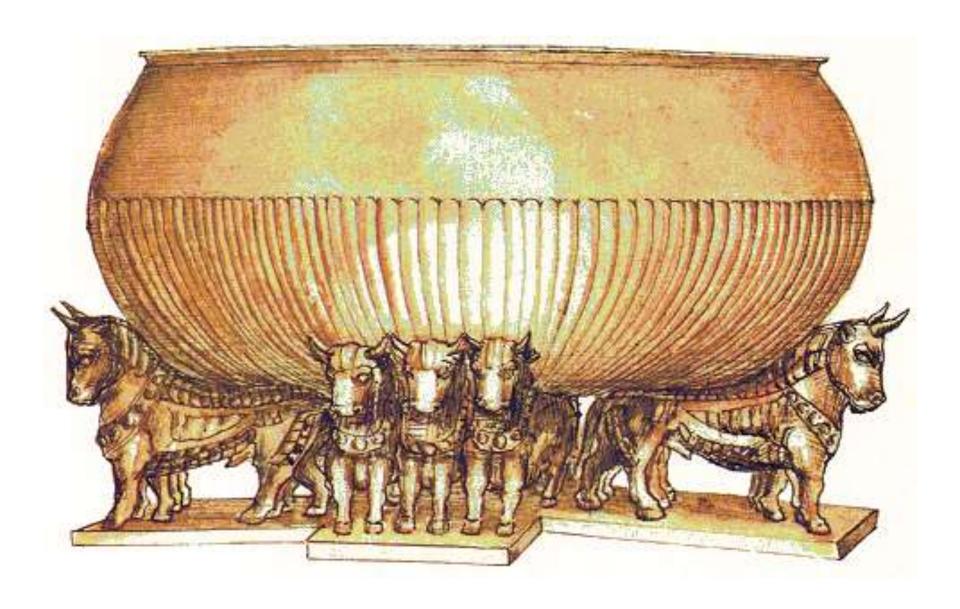


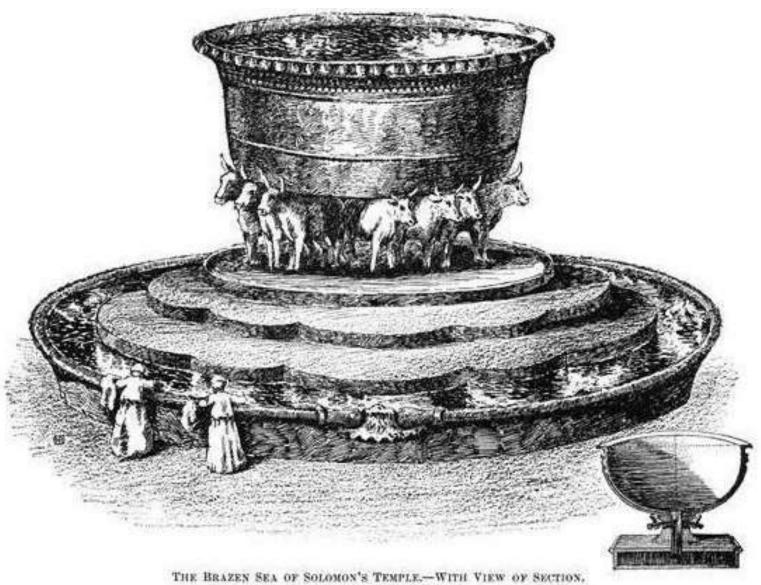




Rim thickness = handbreadth Approx. 0.225 cubits

Height = 5 cubits





(Restored according to Calmet.)



- Don't know exact configuration, other than dimensions, materials and what it sat on.
- All kinds of speculation and artistic renditions of what this might have looked like.
- Very large, spectacular, like everything else in Solomon's Temple.

Some believe "sea of bronze" or "molten sea" (because cast from bronze, which had to be heated to very high temperatures until it was molten) is spiritually symbolic, and may be what this sea of glass represents.



### The Molten Sea = Sea of Glass?

- (molten) yâtsaq = "to pour out," implying to melt or cast metal
- (sea) yâm = "to roar" (like sea, breaking surf), large body of water, can be artificial basin, any large body of water
- Guarded access to temple. Picture of our access to God through His provision for cleansing.
- Before "sea" is altar of sacrifice. First thing that must happen for salvation (and we must accept it). After ultimate sacrifice on the cross, no further sacrifices are needed.

- Made of molten brass, symbolic for judgment.
- Made by fire, had appearance of fire. Perhaps represents both judgment, <u>and trials</u> of those in chapter 15. All believers will walk through trials (fire).
- Molten quality also similar to the concept of "refinement" in scripture (trial by fire).
- Filled with water, used by priests to ceremonially cleanse hands and feet before entering Temple.
   We are cleansed by Word of God, through confession and repentance, before approaching His sanctuary.

You are already clean because of the word which I have spoken to you. (John 15:3)

...Christ also loved the church and gave Himself for her, that He might sanctify and cleanse her with the washing of water by the word, that He might present her to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that she should be holy and without blemish. (Ephesians 5:25-27)

Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water. (Hebrews 10:22)

"Water" = cleansing power of God's Word.

- Water also offered by Messiah for those who "thirst" for Him, even in Old Testament: "Ho! Everyone who thirsts, Come to the waters; and you who have no money, come, buy and eat. Yes, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price. (Isaiah 55:1)
- "But whoever drinks of the water that I shall give him will never thirst. But the water that I shall give him will become in him a fountain of water springing up into everlasting life." (John 4:14)
- And He said to me, "It is done! I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End. I will give of the fountain of the water of life freely to him who thirsts. (Revelation 21:6)

 Sat on a base of 12 oxen. Oxen represent strength and servanthood.

 Messiah is the ultimate servant, as portrayed in Book of Mark. (Ox in classic stained glass depictions of Gospels).

- He is also the all-powerful one (El Shaddai, Almighty God) "I am the Alpha [Aleph] and the Omega [Tav], the Beginning and the End," says the Lord, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty." [El Shaddai] (Revelation 1:8)
- The ox and the Messiah reveal the expected heart and behavior of the Believer – a strong servant.

- Rim was like that of a cup, inviting, symbolically, for all who thirst to come "and drink."
- Some believe the dimensions themselves of this molten sea or gigantic laver are symbolic as well, but that is by tradition only. No scriptural evidence for this, except whenever dimensions are provided, it is likely they represent something.

We're just not sure what, yet...

- "those who have the victory over the beast, over his image and over his mark and over the number of his name..." very clear reference to tribulation saints who have not taken the mark, and have not worshipped the beast. If they are here, before Throne of God, then they are in heaven. Seems to indicate they were martyred for faithful stand for God.
- "Having harps of God" Harps mentioned 3X in Revelation.
- Must be standard issue when we get to heaven!
   Elders in chapters 4 and 5 had harps as well (the Church). Here Tribulation saints now able to join in unceasing praise song of redeemed in heaven.

Now when He had taken the scroll, the four living creatures and the twenty-four elders fell down before the Lamb, each having a **harp**, and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints. 5:8

And I heard a voice from heaven, like the voice of many waters, and like the voice of loud thunder. And I heard the sound of **harp**ists playing their **harp**s. 14:2

And I saw something like a sea of glass mingled with fire, and those who have the victory over the beast, over his image and over his mark and over the number of his name, standing on the sea of glass, having harps of God. 15:2



- Harps associated with praise throughout scriptures, and are representative of God's saving grace.
- Also considered the Hebrew national instrument.
- See them around throne in hands of elders, unidentified harpists from heaven, and here in chapter 15 as those triumphant over the beast.
- Sound of the harp is sweet, clear, crisp and touches the soul – just like God's grace and mercy, and His incredible provision for our safekeeping with Him. That is what is being celebrated here.

<sup>3</sup> They sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying:



"Great and marvelous are Your works, **Lord God Almighty!** Just and true are Your ways, O King of the saints! <sup>4</sup>Who shall not fear You, O Lord, and glorify Your name? For You alone are holy. אלוהים For all nations shall come and worship before You, For Your judgments have been manifested." El Shaddai

#### The Song of Moses and the Song of the Lamb

#### The Song of Moses

And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying great, great and marvelous are your works, Lord God Almighty! Just and true are your ways, Lord O King of the saints, Who shall not fear you oh Lord? Hallelujah, oh hallelujah



Like Israelites who stood on shore of promised land after crossing Red Sea, overcomers also now sing Song of Moses (Exodus 15:1-21), which was to celebrate deliverance from Egyptians. Song of Moses here is combined with Song of the Lamb, to celebrate deliverance of Tribulation saints from the beast, into the real Promised Land of heaven.

#### **Exodus 15**

<sup>1</sup> Then Moses and the children of Israel sang this song to the LORD, and spoke, saying: "I will sing to the LORD, For He has triumphed gloriously! The horse and its rider He has thrown into the sea! 2 The LORD is my strength and song, And He has become my salvation; He is my God, and I will praise Him; My father's God, and I will exalt Him. <sup>3</sup> The LORD is a man of war; The LORD is His name. <sup>4</sup> Pharaoh's chariots and his army He has cast into the sea; His chosen captains also are drowned in the Red Sea. <sup>5</sup> The depths have covered them; They sank to the bottom like a stone. 6 "Your right hand, O LORD, has become glorious in power; Your right hand, O LORD, has dashed the enemy in pieces. <sup>7</sup> And in the greatness of Your excellence You have overthrown those who rose against You; You sent forth Your wrath; It consumed them like stubble.

## **Exodus 15**

<sup>8</sup> And with the blast of Your nostrils The waters were gathered together; The floods stood upright like a heap; The depths congealed in the heart of the sea. <sup>9</sup> The enemy said, 'I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; My desire shall be satisfied on them. I will draw my sword, My hand shall destroy them.' 10 You blew with Your wind, The sea covered them; They sank like lead in the mighty waters. 11 "Who is like You, O LORD, among the gods? Who is like You, glorious in holiness, Fearful in praises, doing wonders? 12 You stretched out Your right hand; The earth swallowed them. <sup>13</sup> You in Your mercy have led forth The people whom You have redeemed; You have guided them in Your strength To Your holy habitation. 14 "The people will hear and be afraid; Sorrow will take hold of the inhabitants of Philistia.

#### **Exodus 15**

<sup>15</sup> Then the chiefs of Edom will be dismayed; The mighty men of Moab, Trembling will take hold of them; All the inhabitants of Canaan will melt away. 16 Fear and dread will fall on them; By the greatness of Your arm They will be as still as a stone, Till Your people pass over, O LORD, Till the people pass over Whom You have purchased. <sup>17</sup> You will bring them in and plant them In the mountain of Your inheritance, In the place, O LORD, which You have made For Your own dwelling, The sanctuary, O Lord, which Your hands have established. 18 "The LORD shall reign forever and ever." 19 For the horses of Pharaoh went with his chariots and his horsemen into the sea, and the LORD brought back the waters of the sea upon them. But the children of Israel went on dry land in the midst of the sea.

- This new song is a combination of the song of Moses and the song of the Lamb.
- Both <u>celebrate deliverance</u>, and both <u>celebrate</u> the goodness and strength of God Almighty. He does indeed deliver His people.
- He delivered Israel from Egyptian slavery and pursuit. He delivered tribulation saints (and all saints) from eternal separation from God.
- Song of the Lamb may also be considered as having been first sung in Revelation 5.
- It was called a "new song" there, in the throne room, sung by every creature in attendance:

"You are worthy to take the scroll, And to open its seals; For You were slain, And have redeemed us to God by Your blood Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation, <sup>10</sup> And have made us kings and priests [kingdom of priests] to our God; And we shall reign on the earth. Worthy is the Lamb who was slain To receive power and riches and wisdom, And strength and honor and glory and blessing! Blessing and honor and glory and power Be to Him who sits on the throne, And to the Lamb, forever and ever!" (Revelation 5:9-10, 12-13)



- Every Jew knows the Song of Moses (Exodus 15). Sung at Sabbath evening services, followed by a prayer: "True it is that Thou art Yehovah our God, and the God of our fathers, our King, and the King of our fathers, our Savior, and the Savior of our fathers, our help and our deliverer. Thy name is from everlasting, and there is no God beside Thee. A new song did they that were delivered sing to Thy name by the sea shore; together did all praise thee King, and say, Yehovah shall reign, world without end! Blessed be the Lord who saveth Israel!"
- All believers can now sing this song, and pray this prayer. May be a reference to saved Jews.

- Entire Exodus story not only real event in history, but also stands as a type for a greater, more marvelous deliverance.
- Could assign roles to characters here:
   Pharaoh = antichrist
   Egypt = world system, deception, death
   Moses = greatest Deliverer, Yeshua
   Promised Land = Heaven, presence with God
- Moses led God's people out of slavery to Promised Land, but only physically. Jesus, the Lamb, leads God's people out of spiritual slavery into *ultimate* Promised Land, heaven.
- Moses and Jesus frequently compared in New Testament, Jesus always said to be "greater."

- Song sung here composed almost entirely of OT references: Exodus 15:14; Leviticus 11:44; Deuteronomy 32:3-4; Psalm 86:8-10, 145:17; Isaiah 66:23.
- Should note this <u>song all about God</u>, not achievements of the victorious ones. All the glory belongs to Him!
- Commentator (R. H. Charles) said "In the perfect vision of God, self is wholly forgotten." Amen!

COMMENTARY: (H.B. Swete): "In the presence of God the martyrs forget themselves; their thoughts are absorbed by the new wonders that surround them; the glory of God and the mighty scheme of things in which their own sufferings form an infinitesimal part are opening before them, they begin to see the great issue of the world drama, and we hear the doxology with which they greet their first unclouded vision of God and His works."

- "Great and marvelous are Your works...." First phrase of song testifies of God's works and ways. Last part of song deals with His character (holy).
- "O King of the saints!" Various translations have this as King of the saints, or King of the nations, or King of the Age. Either way, He is King! There is no one above Him.
- "Who shall not fear You, O Lord, and glorify Your name?" Not many in this day. People don't fear God, nor do they glorify His name, aside from His saints. Someday they will indeed fear Him. And every knee will bow and every tongue will confess to God. (Romans 14:11)

- "For all nations shall come and worship before you..." Not true today, but will be. In Millennial Kingdom, every nation will come to worship the King on His Throne.
- "For Your judgments have been manifested." This phrase literally means "your righteous acts have been revealed." God has shown Himself to be righteous, even in His wrath. All of His ways are revealed to man.

Verses 5-8 of this chapter are found in Chapter 15, Part 2 slides

# The Aaronic Blessing: Birkat Kohanim

May the LORD bless you and keep you יָבָרֶכְרָ יהוה, וְיִשְׁמְרֶרָ

Yevarekh-kha Adonai veyishmerekha

May the LORD make His face shine upon you and be gracious unto you ָיָאֵר יהוה פָּנִיו אֵלֶיךְׁ, וִיחֵנֶּּךְ Ya er Adonai panav elekha viḥunneka

May the LORD lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace.

יִשָּׂא יהוה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ, וְיָשֵׂם לְךְּ שָׁלוֹם

Yissa Adonai panav elekha viyasem lekha shalom.

