Revelation Chapter 16

The Bowl Judgments

B. Bowls directed against the beast and his government.

1. (10-11) Fifth bowl: a plague of darkness.

kin (11	gdom became full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues because of the pain. They blasphemed the God of heaven because of their pains and their sores, and not repent of their deeds.
	We are now to the fifth angel, and of the results of his pouring out his, which John now describes to us.
	While this <i>throne</i> may aptly refer to the empire in John's time, its position varies at different times; wherever the world power is worshiped, there the beast has his throne.
	The beast's kingdom becoming full of, some see this as symbolic.
	The ninth plague on was a literal darkness, with spiritual overtones. It could be, as described in Exodus 10:21-22.
	The darkness of the fifth bowl is a preview of itself, which is described by Jesus as <i>the outer darkness</i> (Matthew 25:30).
	The expression, "God of heaven," seems to enhance the exaltation of God, and to place in more terrible contrast the of those who ventured to blaspheme One so high, so far above them.

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In man's sinful condition, he _____ his sin when under God's

judgment, the very time he should forsake his sin.

2. (12-16) The sixth bowl: Armies are gathered for a great battle.

(12) Then the sixth angel poured out his bowl on the great river Euphrates, and its water was dried up, so that the way of the kings from the east might be prepared. (13) And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs coming out of the mouth of the dragon, out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. (14) For they are spirits of demons, performing signs, which go out to the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty. (15) "Behold, I am coming as a thief. Blessed is he who watches, and keeps his garments, lest he walk naked and they see his shame." (16) And they gathered them together to the place called in Hebrew, Armageddon. The sixth and next to last angel appears to John with his bowl, and a specific task to up the Euphrates so that a great army from the east might have passage to do battle. The Romans considered the Euphrates River to be a secure against invasion from the empires of the east. This river also figures in the sixth _____ vision, and possesses the same signification in both places. The meaning is that a barrier that wards off hostile hosts is removed. The "kings of the east" represent God's From the fact that the _____ of the Jews generally came from beyond the Euphrates. The phrase, and I saw, introduces a _____ phase of the vision. The spirits are **like** _____ in form. The ancient Jewish people regarded frogs as and repulsive, but the Egyptians revered a frog-goddess. These three spirits represent the influences of the ______, the first beast and the second beast. In the plague of the frogs, the Egyptian imitated the plague of Moses The great day is the last great _____ day. The battle referred to here, and described in Revelation 19 and again in Revelation 20, is apparently the battle which is being waged against God by the forces of evil all through the history of the world, from the fall of Adam until the last judgment day.

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Т	he winner of this battle is	
Т	he Garments are pictures of spiritual and	righteousness.
	his great battle happens at a place called _ degiddo).	(Har-
	degiddo is in a region frequently associated velocities of the Midianite less a place of end-times mourning.	
	t is best to see the place as, he valley of Esdraelon.	as the region of Megiddo and
3. (1	7-21) The seventh bowl: the final judgmer	nts.
out of noise might Now great fierce not for weight	Then the seventh angel poured out his bowl into f the temple of heaven, from the throne, saying, "as and thunderings and lightnings; and there we ty and great earthquake as had not occurred since the great city was divided into three parts, and the Babylon was remembered before God, to give the senses of His wrath. (20) Then every island fled abound. (21) And great hail from heaven fell upon the hat of a talent. Men blasphemed God because of the was exceedingly great.	It is done!" (18) And there were as a great earthquake, such a ce men were on the earth. (19) he cities of the nations fell. And her the cup of the wine of the away, and the mountains were men, each hailstone about the
tl	The seventh angel poured out his vial into the a he typical abode of the spirits of; he thunders and lightnings which follow.	
	he voice as in Revelation 16:1, pr he words, "from the throne," seem also to show	
tı	n these final judgments, God remendous earthquake. A similar descriptior eal and the visions.	the earth with an is given of the
T	he words which follow leave scarcely any doub	ot that the "great city" here is
T	The idea is probably that of destrum destrum description is applied to Jerusalem.	uction, as in Eze_5:2, where a

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	This is the beginning of the fulfillment of the predicted by the angel in Rev_14:10.	
	Giant hailstones fall, weighing up to pounds (45 kilograms). Men responded in utter, depravity (men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail).	
	Hail is frequently a tool of against God's enemies, as seen against Egypt, the Canaanites, apostate Israel, and Gog and Magog.	
	In each of these instances, hail rained down from heaven as a tool of judgment, not as a chastisement of God's own children.	
	Like Pharaoh, their hearts are These words end the general description of the judgments, but the events alludes to under the seventh vial are elaborated and particularized in the chapters which follow; the whole concluding at the end of Rev 19.	
4. We might say that Revelation 16 is a "great" chapter.		
	It describes great evil: a <i>great</i> , <i>great Babylon</i> .	
	It describes great tools of judgment: great a great adried up, a great, great and great	
	It describes a great: His great, and His <i>great day</i> of	

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