

Determining the Chronology of the Book of Revelation

Many people misinterpret the final book of the Bible because they ignore the divine chronology of the book. God has a divine order and purpose in all His work. The Bible declares, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: … He hath made every thing beautiful in his time … God shall judge the righteous and the wicked: for there is a time there for every purpose and for every work" (Ecclesiastes 3:1, 11, 17).

One of the major purposes of the book of Revelation is to set forth a framework to understand the sequence of prophetic events mentioned in the other 65 books of the Bible. Dr. Arnold Fruchtenbaum writes, "The book of the Revelation ... has 550 references to the Old Testament. The majority of the things found in the first twenty chapters of Revelation are found elsewhere in the Old Testament. ... The value of the book of Revelation is not that it provides new information, but rather that it takes the scattered Old Testament prophecies and puts them in chronological order so that the sequence of events can be determined" (Arnold Fruchtenbaum, The Footsteps of the Messiah, p. 9).

There are at least four major considerations that help us develop an exact chronology of the book of Revelation.

1. The Apostle John's eye-witness account of the future.

The message contained in the book of Revelation is the eye-witness account of the Apostle John. According to John's testimony, while living as a prisoner of Rome on the Island of Patmos near the end of the first century, he was supernaturally transported into the future. John was given a guided tour by angels of future events on earth and in heaven. Several times he testified that he was carried away by the Holy Spirit (Revelation 17:3; 21:10). John was then told, "Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter" (Revelation 1:19). Throughout the book he said, "I saw," and "I heard." His writing followed the chronological events as they were shown unto him.

2. The grammatical glue that holds the pieces together.

The Hebrew writers of Scripture used the word "and" to connect chronological events in their proper sequence. A great percentage of the verses in Old Testament and New Testament historical chronological accounts begin with "and." For example, in the Genesis 1 creation account, 90 percent of the verses begin with "and." In the book of the Revelation, 70 percent of the verses begin with "and." In the chapters that develop a sequence of events, the rate increases to 86 percent. This grammatically glues the book into a sequence of events. Furthermore, at certain points in his report, John highlights the fact that he is reporting things in a sequence. See these expressions in 1:19; 4:1; 7:1, 9; 11:11; 15:5; 18:1; and 19:1. This grammar demands that the book must be viewed as a tightly bound series of progressive events.

3. Three series of seven judgments and three woes form the chronological backbone of the book.

The backbone of the chronological presentation of events in the book of Revelation flow out of a 7-sealed scroll in <u>chapter 5</u>. Christ's opening of these seals leads to three series of divine judgments in <u>chapters 6-16</u>. Each series of judgments have seven events. The successive numbering of these judgments demands they be viewed as a tightly bound series of sequential events. Furthermore, the reader of the book is introduced to three woes that show the order of additional horrific judgments of God (8:13; 9:12; 11:14; 12:12).

4. There are overriding time designations repeatedly imbedded in the text of the book.

The central focus of John's prophecy in the book of the Revelation is upon the 7-year Tribulation Period (<u>chapters 6-19</u>). Time designations in the book are linked to the ancient Jewish lunar calendar. As with the book of <u>Daniel (9:27</u>), the 7-year Tribulation is viewed in two three- and one-half-year segments. The first half is designated as 1,260 days (<u>11:3</u>). The last half is 42 months (<u>11:2</u>); or 1,260 days (<u>12:6</u>) or "*a time, and times, and half a time*" (<u>12:14</u>) [which is taken from <u>Daniel 7:25</u>, meaning 3 and ½ years]. Furthermore, in <u>Revelation 20:2-7</u>, the reader is told six times that earthly kingdom of God is to last 1,000 years. These time references in the book of the Revelation are directly anchored to the context of the unique developments of the end-times. These time designations help put the chronological events in a God-appointed time-related sequence.

So what?

Understanding the chronology of the future events in the book of Revelation helps us to discover the exact time of five major events. (1) It helps us know when the Rapture will take place. (2) It tells us when the church will be judged. (3) It solves the debate about the time of The Marriage Feast of the Lamb. (4) Revelation's chronology determines when all the sinners of all the ages will be judged by God. (5) It explains when the world as we know it will come to an end.