

Bible Study Outline: Revelation 19

The King Is Coming

Big Idea: God has judged the corrupt powers of the world, Christ is revealed as the victorious King, and evil ultimately has NO authority to stand against Him.

I. Heaven Celebrates God's Judgment — Revelation 19:1-5

A. Heaven declares “Hallelujah” — vv. 1-2 (cf. Psalm 104:35)

- A great multitude _____ God.
- _____, _____, _____, and power belong to God.
- God's judgments are _____ and _____.
- Babylon's judgment demonstrates _____.

B. Babylon's fall is permanent — v. 3

- The _____ of Babylon rises continually.
- The corrupt system that appeared powerful has been _____ down.

C. Heaven responds with worship — vv. 4-5

- The _____ - _____ elders and _____ living creatures worship God.
- _____ calls God's servants to praise Him.

Key Observation: When God judges what is evil, heaven celebrates the righteousness of God.

II. The Marriage of the Lamb — Revelation 19:6-10

A. God reigns — v. 6

- The multitude sounds like **rushing** _____ and mighty _____.
- “The Lord God _____ reigneth.”

B. The Lamb's marriage has come — vv. 7-8

- Heaven _____.
- The _____ is _____.
- The bride represents **God's** _____.
- The bride is clothed in _____, _____.
- The linen represents the _____ of the saints.

C. The marriage supper — v. 9

- Those invited to the marriage supper are called _____.

- The imagery communicates _____, _____, _____, and _____.

D. Worship belongs to God — v. 10

- John _____ before the angel.
- The angel _____ worship.
- The angel _____ himself as a fellow servant.
- John is directed to “_____.”

Key Observation: *The celebration of salvation ultimately points beyond the messenger to God Himself.*

III. Heaven Opens for the King — Revelation 19:11–16

A. The King rides a white horse — v. 11

- He is called _____.
- He is called _____.
- He judges _____.

B. The King sees with perfect knowledge — v. 12

- His eyes are like _____ of fire.
- He possesses many _____.
- His **authority** _____ every _____ authority.

C. The King is called “The Word of God” — v. 13

- Christ is identified as the _____.
- This connects with **John 1:1–14** and **Hebrews 4:12**.

D. The King leads heaven's armies — v. 14

- The heavenly armies _____ Him.
- They are _____ in clean, white linen.
- Their presence demonstrates the **King's** _____.

E. The King's Word carries authority — v. 15

- A _____ comes from His mouth.
- He _____ the nations.
- He _____ with a rod of iron.
- He _____ God's judgment.

F. The King's identity is unmistakable — v. 16

- “**KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.**”

***Key Observation:** Jesus does not merely participate in the battle—He is the victorious King who determines its outcome.*

IV. The Great Supper of God's Judgment — Revelation 19:17–18

A. The angel summons the birds — v. 17

- The birds are called to gather for **God's** _____.

B. The enemies of God are exposed — v. 18

- _____
- _____
- _____ **men**
- _____ **and** _____
- _____ **and** _____
- _____ **and** _____

***Key Observation:** Earthly status cannot protect anyone from God's judgment.*

V. The Beast and False Prophet Are Defeated — Revelation 19:19–21

A. The Beast gathers the nations — v. 19

- The _____, the _____ of the earth, and their _____ gather against Christ.

B. The Beast and False Prophet are captured — v. 20

- Their _____ ends.
- They are _____ into the lake of fire.
- Their deception is finally _____.

C. The remaining forces are defeated — v. 21

- Christ's victory is _____.
- The enemies of God _____ the King.

***Key Observation:** The forces of evil may gather together, but no coalition can defeat the King of Kings.*