



_____ is a major theme in the Book of Revelation

1. Why is it so Important to study Bible prophecy?

- A significant portion of Scripture is _____
- The Second Coming of the Lord is mentioned approximately _____ times in the New Testament
- _____ is the only subject referred to in the New Testament more frequently than the Second Coming
- The ordinance of communion is only recorded _____ times in the thirteen epistles of Paul, but the return of Christ is mentioned some _____ times
- The Bible contains approx. _____ individual predictions concerning some _____ separate subjects found in 8,352 verses – these numerous predictions comprise _____ of the 31,124 verses in the whole Bible
- The Old Testament contains some _____ prophecies regarding the Messiah, most of which were fulfilled by the _____ coming of Jesus Christ
- Even the most liberal critics acknowledge that these prophecies were written at least _____ years before Christ
- The Bible contains over _____ fulfilled prophecies, most with very specific details

2. What about the claim that it’s unprofitable to debate different positions on prophecy since we’re never going to settle it?

- _____ vs _____
- Eternal _____ vs _____ salvation
- speaking in tongues, healing, miracles vs _____

3. The benefits to studying Bible prophecy

- Studying prophecy _____ Scripture
- Studying prophecy promotes _____
- Studying prophecy tends to _____ the life of the believer
- Studying prophecy reveals God’s _____

4. Is Revelation literal or symbolic?

Revelation means exactly _____, but as we study it, we must stay aware of ...

- _____ – defined elsewhere in Scripture
- _____ – understood in a way that is consistent with the rest of Scripture

The Book of _____ is the “Rosetta Stone” that helps to unlock Revelation

5. The only way to make sense of Revelation (or the rest of the Bible) is to interpret it _____

Dr. John Walvoord, theologian, pastor, & Pres. Dallas Theological Sem.: “[One of the most significant theological issues will be] the hermeneutical problem of not interpreting the Bible literally, especially the prophetic areas.”

“It is but a short step from the perversion of truth, however sincere, to the denial of it.” Lewis Chafer, theologian, co-founder Dallas Theological Seminary, *Systematic Theology*, p. 267

6. Those who criticize the literal approach to Bible prophecy can be divided into two groups

- Those who flatly _____ with the literal interpretation of prophecy (and/or the rest of Scripture)
- Those who agree with literal interpretation to some extent, but focus on warning against _____, thus leading to an _____ interpretation allowing them to make it say whatever they want

7. _____ requires we interpret Bible prophecy (& the rest of Scripture) _____ unless there is strong evidence not to do so

The “literal principle” of hermeneutics: the Bible should always be interpreted _____ unless the _____ would indicate a symbolic/allegorical approach

8. Without approaching Scripture as “literal” truth, we cannot _____ of much of it