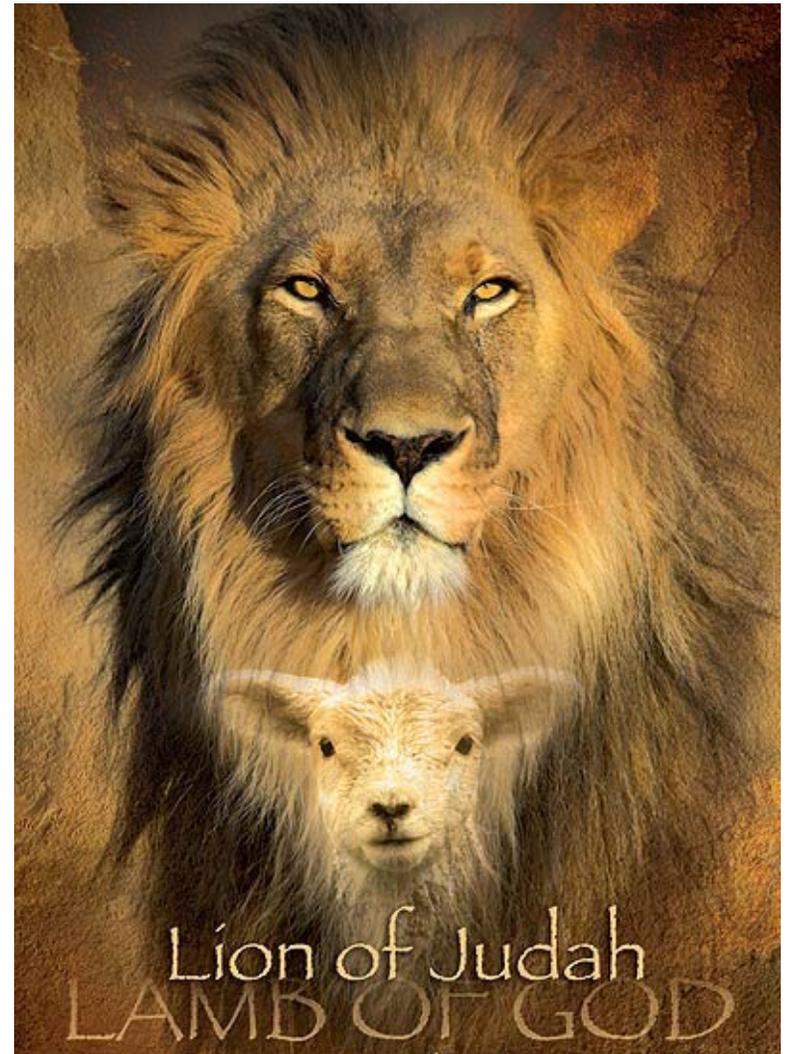


## Questions For Discussion And Further Study

1. Chapter five is the continuing prelude to judgment. What is the source of the beginning of judgments in v. 1?
2. Why in verse 2 is it significant that the issue of worthiness is raised?
3. Verse 3 is an interesting description. Is there any meaning to the broad search for one worthy?
4. Why do you think John wept (v. 4)?
5. What terminology is used in verse 5 to describe Jesus? Why are these descriptors important? What does it reinforce after the messages to the seven churches in chapters two and three?
6. How is Jesus described in verse 6? How does this compare or contrast with verse 5?
7. The right hand of God is mentioned in verses 1 and 7. Is there any significance to this fact?
8. If the elders mentioned here are representatives of all elders of the church, are there any implications for today?
9. In verse 8 the living creatures are again referenced and the elders have a harp and a golden bowl. What is the purpose of these objects? Any implications for us today?
10. Describe the scope of worship in vv. 8-14? Who is the object of worship? Why is that important? Implications?



## Revelation 5: Christ As Lion And Lamb

August 9, 2015  
Dr. Larry Lucas  
Cross Timbers Bible Church

## **Introduction**

In chapter 5 we gain a new perspective on Christ as judge. While God the Father is clearly the agent of judgment and holds the scroll that is sealed with seven seals that initiate judgment, Christ is the one deemed worthy to actually begin the judgment.

In verse 5 Jesus is described as “the lion of the tribe of Judah” and “the root of David”. This is a clear emphasis on the fact that the Christ is the promised Messiah who will literally rule on earth at the end of the age as David’s greater son. The figure of a lion speaks of strength and ferocity in battle and is an image frequently used of ruler-warriors in the Ancient Near East. In noting that Jesus is worthy to launch the end time judgments another reason is given: because He has conquered. Standing behind this statement are a number of areas that Christ has conquered: death by His resurrection; Satan is already defeated; the issue of sin and separation from God is defeated. It is perhaps also a projection of the fact that the looming battle of Armageddon is only a formality and is an accomplished certainty before it even occurs.

Given the focus on Jesus as the promised Jewish Messiah and every thing that means, verse 6 introduces a startling contrast: Jesus as the slain lamb. Clearly this is a reference to the fact that Christ died for our sins as the “Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world” (John 1:29, 36). The New Song of verses 9-10 points to the scope of Christ’s redeeming work in providing this sacrifice. It is particularly noteworthy that Christ ransomed this great body of people “for God”. It is easy in this context of majesty and somber judgment to lose sight of the fact that we are a gift to the Father by the Son and that is grounded in “God so loved . . . .”

The sheer scope of worship that is given Jesus the Messiah in chapter 5 is stunning: every living creature in creation, including the numberless angels of heaven sing praises to Him. Every creature: animal, fish, angel, and glorified believers. That he is worshipped points to the fact that Jesus is divine. Only God is worshipped.

## **Christ as Lion and Root**

### **Christ as Lamb.**