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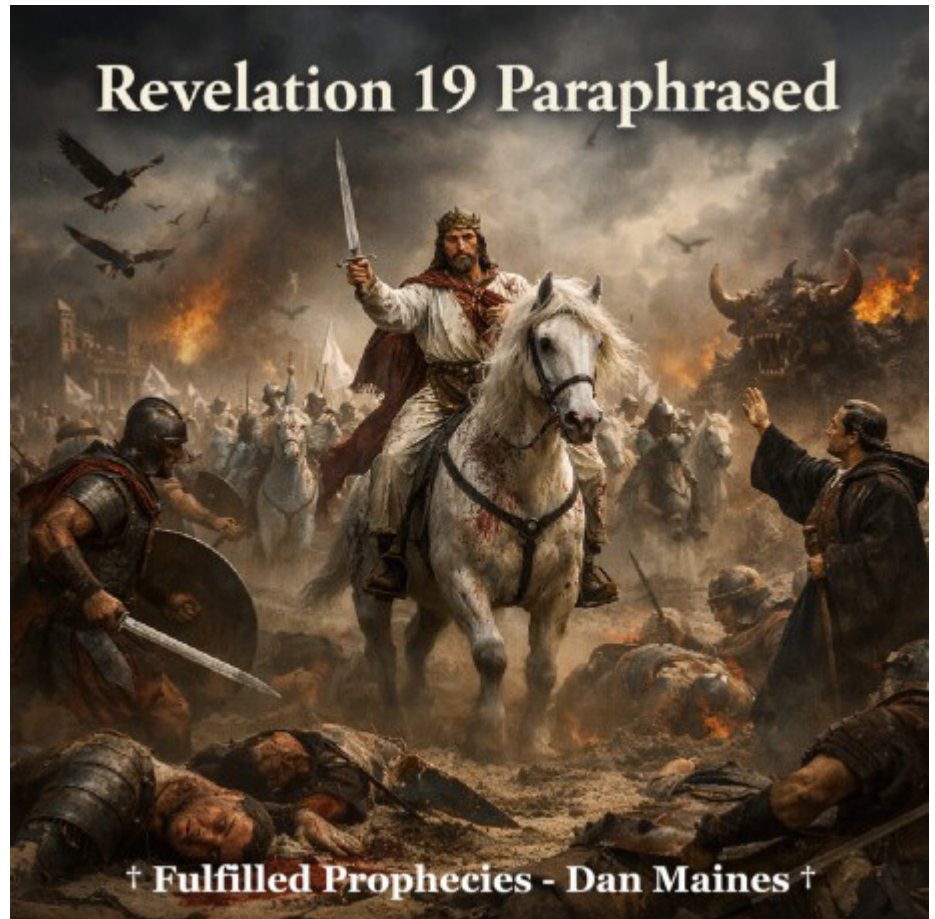
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## Revelation 19 Paraphrased



By Dan Maines

## Revelation 19 Paraphrased

### Introduction

† Revelation 19 describes the celebration that followed the judgment of the harlot city. The fall of Jerusalem in AD 70 marked the end of the Old Covenant system that had persecuted the prophets and the saints (Matthew 23:34-38, Revelation 18:24).

† This chapter shows heaven rejoicing because God's justice had been revealed. The kingdom of Christ was now fully established, and the covenant marriage between Christ and His people was complete (Matthew 22:7, Hebrews 12:22-24).

† The imagery of a wedding feast and a conquering king reveals that Christ's victory was not future. It happened when the old order was removed and the new covenant kingdom stood complete (Luke 21:22, Hebrews 8:13).

## **Revelation 19:1**

After these things I heard a massive crowd in heaven shouting praise to God, saying salvation, glory, and power belong to our God.

† This praise follows the destruction of the harlot city described in Revelation 18. Heaven rejoices because God's judgments are true and just (Revelation 18:20).

† The phrase great multitude represents the redeemed community of saints who had been waiting for God's justice to be revealed (Hebrews 12:22-23).

† Their praise shows that the judgment on Jerusalem was not tragedy from heaven's view. It was the vindication of God's covenant faithfulness (Luke 21:22).

## **Revelation 19:2**

His judgments are true and righteous because He has judged the great prostitute who corrupted the earth with her immorality, and He has avenged the blood of His servants that she shed.

† The prostitute is the same city identified earlier as the one that killed the prophets and saints (Revelation 17:18, Revelation

18:24).

† Jesus had already declared this same judgment on Jerusalem when He said the blood of the prophets would come upon that generation (Matthew 23:35-36).

† The avenging of the saints shows that Revelation's judgments are covenant judgments against apostate Israel, not the end of the physical world (Luke 13:33-34).

### **Revelation 19:3**

They shouted again saying praise to God, her smoke rises forever and ever.

† The smoke rising forever reflects Old Testament judgment language used when a city was permanently destroyed (Isaiah 34:10).

† This imagery shows the final end of the Old Covenant city that rejected its Messiah (Matthew 21:43).

† The destruction was irreversible. The temple system would never return (Hebrews 8:13).

### **Revelation 19:4**

The twenty four elders and the four living creatures fell down and worshiped God who sits on the throne, saying Amen. Praise God.

† The twenty four elders represent the united people of God from both covenants, twelve tribes and twelve apostles (Revelation 21:12-14).

† Their worship confirms that the judgment fulfilled God's plan revealed through the prophets and apostles (Ephesians 2:19-

22).

† Heaven recognizes the completion of God's covenant transition.

### **Revelation 19:5**

Then a voice came from the throne saying praise our God all you His servants and those who fear Him, both small and great.

† The call to praise includes all believers who trust God, regardless of status (Acts 10:34-35).

† The judgment that had just occurred was the final removal of the persecuting covenant system (Hebrews 12:26-28).

† Now all believers stood fully in the new covenant kingdom.

### **Revelation 19:6**

Then I heard something like the voice of a huge crowd, like the sound of rushing waters and loud thunder saying praise God because the Lord our God the Almighty reigns.

† The proclamation that God reigns reflects the completion of the kingdom foretold by the prophets (Daniel 7:27).

† Christ had already received authority after His resurrection (Matthew 28:18).

† The fall of Jerusalem publicly confirmed His reign over the covenant people.

### **Revelation 19:7**

Let us rejoice and celebrate and give Him glory, because the marriage of the Lamb has come and His bride has made herself

ready.

† The marriage imagery represents the union of Christ with His covenant people (Ephesians 5:25-27).

† The bride represents the redeemed community now fully established after the removal of the old covenant order (Revelation 21:2).

† The timing of the marriage shows fulfillment in that generation, not thousands of years later (Matthew 22:7).

### **Revelation 19:8**

She was given fine linen that was bright and clean to wear, because the fine linen represents the righteous deeds of the saints.

† The bride's clothing represents the righteousness given through Christ (Philippians 3:9).

† The saints were vindicated after enduring persecution from Jerusalem (Revelation 6:9-11).

† Their faithfulness was now publicly honored.

### **Revelation 19:9**

Then the angel told me write this down, blessed are those invited to the wedding feast of the Lamb. He said these are the true words of God.

† The wedding feast represents participation in the kingdom blessings promised by the prophets (Isaiah 25:6).

† Jesus had already spoken about this feast in His parables (Matthew 22:1-10).

† The invitation now extends to all who belong to Christ.

### **Revelation 19:10**

Then I fell down at his feet to worship him, but he said don't do that. I am a servant like you and your brothers who hold the testimony of Jesus. Worship God. The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.

† The angel refuses worship because worship belongs to God alone (Exodus 20:3-5).

† The message of Jesus fulfills the entire prophetic story of Scripture (Luke 24:27).

† All prophecy ultimately pointed to Christ's victory.

### **Revelation 19:11**

Then I saw heaven opened, and a white horse appeared. The one riding it is called Faithful and True, and He judges and makes war with righteousness.

† The rider is Christ, portrayed as a conquering king bringing covenant judgment (Isaiah 63:1-6).

† This imagery reflects God's historical judgments in the Old Testament (Isaiah 19:1).

† The judgment was directed against the rebellious covenant nation.

### **Revelation 19:12**

His eyes were like flames of fire, and on His head were many crowns, and He had a name written that no one knew except

Himself.

† The fiery eyes represent perfect knowledge and authority (Revelation 1:14).

† The many crowns symbolize complete rule over every kingdom (Psalm 2:6-9).

† Christ's authority had already been given after His resurrection (Matthew 28:18).

### **Revelation 19:13**

He was wearing a robe dipped in blood, and His name is called the Word of God.

† The blood imagery reflects judgment against His enemies (Isaiah 63:3).

† The title Word of God identifies Christ as the eternal revelation of God (John 1:1).

† His victory was accomplished through His authority and judgment.

### **Revelation 19:14**

The armies of heaven followed Him on white horses, dressed in fine linen that was white and clean.

† The armies represent the saints and heavenly hosts aligned with Christ (Daniel 7:10).

† Their white clothing reflects the righteousness given to believers (Revelation 7:9).

† Christ leads the victory over the persecuting powers.

### **Revelation 19:15**

From His mouth comes a sharp sword to strike the nations, and He will rule them with a rod of iron, and He treads the winepress of the fierce wrath of God the Almighty.

† The sword represents the power of Christ's word and authority (Hebrews 4:12).

† The rod of iron reflects Psalm 2, showing Christ's authority over the nations.

† The winepress imagery represents the crushing judgment on the rebellious covenant system (Isaiah 63:3).

### **Revelation 19:16**

On His robe and on His thigh He has a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords.

† This title declares Christ's absolute authority over all rulers (1 Timothy 6:15).

† Even the Roman empire ultimately operated under His sovereign rule.

† The fall of Jerusalem demonstrated that no power could resist Him.

### **Revelation 19:17**

Then I saw an angel standing in the sun calling loudly to all the birds flying overhead, come gather for the great feast of God.

† This imagery comes directly from prophetic judgment language in Ezekiel 39:17-20.

† The feast of birds symbolizes the total defeat of God's enemies.

† It represents the devastating defeat of the rebellious powers opposing Christ.

### **Revelation 19:18**

So they could eat the flesh of kings, commanders, mighty men, horses and riders, and the flesh of all people, free and slave, small and great.

† The language symbolizes the complete collapse of the rebellious leadership structures.

† Both political and religious authorities who opposed Christ were judged.

† The imagery shows that no class or rank escaped the consequences.

### **Revelation 19:19**

Then I saw the beast and the kings of the earth and their armies gathered to wage war against the rider on the horse and His army.

† The beast represents the Roman ruler who demanded worship and persecuted the saints.

† The kings represent the political powers aligned with Rome.

† Their opposition ultimately failed against Christ's authority.

## **Revelation 19:20**

The beast was captured, and with him the false prophet who performed signs in his presence, deceiving those who received the mark of the beast and worshiped his image. Both of them were thrown alive into the lake of fire burning with sulfur.

† The false prophet represents the religious system that supported the beast's authority.

† The lake of fire symbolizes the complete destruction of these persecuting powers.

† Their judgment marked the end of that oppressive system.

## **Revelation 19:21**

The rest were killed by the sword that came from the mouth of the rider on the horse, and all the birds were filled with their flesh.

† Christ's victory came through His authority and decree.

† The imagery again reflects Old Testament judgment language for the destruction of enemies.

† The persecuting forces were completely defeated.

## **Historical References**

† Josephus recorded the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70 and the massive slaughter that followed the Roman siege.

† Eusebius noted that the fall of Jerusalem fulfilled Christ's warnings given in the Gospels.

† Tacitus described the devastation of Judea and the crushing of the Jewish revolt under Rome.

## **How It Applies To Us Today**

† Revelation 19 reminds us that Christ already reigns as King over His kingdom.

† God's promises never fail, and every prophecy He gave concerning that generation was fulfilled.

† We live in the completed kingdom where Christ rules and His people belong to Him.

## **Q & A Appendix**

**Q:** Did Revelation 19 describe the end of the physical world?

**A:** No. The chapter describes covenant judgment on the persecuting system that opposed Christ. Jesus said these events would occur in that generation (Matthew 24:34).

**Q:** Who is the bride of the Lamb?

**A:** The bride represents the redeemed people of God united with Christ in the new covenant kingdom (Revelation 21:2, Ephesians 5:25-27).

**Q:** Who was the beast?

**A:** The beast represents the Roman ruler who persecuted the saints and demanded worship, fulfilling the warnings given to the early church (Revelation 13:5-7).

**Q:** Who are the armies of heaven that follow Christ on white horses?

**A:** The armies represent the heavenly hosts and the redeemed saints aligned with Christ. Scripture shows both angels and believers participating in His victory. Daniel 7:10 describes thousands attending Him, and Revelation 17:14 says those with Him are the called and chosen and faithful.

**Q:** What does the sharp sword from Christ's mouth represent?

**A:** The sword represents the authority and power of Christ's word. His judgments are carried out through His decree and truth. Hebrews 4:12 describes the word of God as sharper than any two edged sword, and Isaiah 11:4 says He strikes the earth with the rod of His mouth.

**Q:** What is the rod of iron mentioned in Revelation 19:15?

**A:** The rod of iron comes from Psalm 2:9 and represents the Messiah's authority to rule the nations. Jesus received this authority after His resurrection, as stated in Matthew 28:18, showing that His kingdom rule was already established.

**Q:** Why are birds invited to the great supper of God?

**A:** This imagery comes from Ezekiel 39:17-20 where birds and beasts are called to feast after God's enemies are defeated. It symbolizes the total defeat and humiliation of the forces that opposed God and persecuted His people.

**† This is the fulfilled perspective we proclaim at Fulfilled Prophecies †**

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**Source Index**

† Revelation 19; Matthew 22:7; Matthew 23:34-36; Matthew 24:34; Luke 21:22; Isaiah 63:1-6; Ezekiel 39:17-20; Psalm 2:6-

9; Hebrews 8:13; Hebrews 12:26-28

† Josephus, Wars of the Jews Book 6; Eusebius, Ecclesiastical History Book 3; Tacitus, Histories Book 5

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