REVELATION UNCLOAKED

The Apocalypse of Yahshua Messiah, Chapter 4

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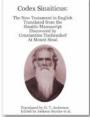


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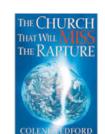
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Three is the first of four perfect numbers. Three denotes divine perfection; Seven denotes spiritual perfection; Ten denotes ordinal perfection; and Twelve denotes governmental perfection. Three, therefore, stands for that which is solid, real, substantial, complete, and entire. All things that are specially complete are stamped with this number three. Yahweh's attributes are three: omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence.

There are three great divisions completing time--past, present, and future. Three persons, in grammar, express and include all the relationships of mankind. Thought, word, and deed, complete the sum of human capability. Three degrees of comparison complete our knowledge of qualities. The simplest proposition requires three things to complete it; viz., the subject, the predicate, and the copula. Three propositions are necessary to complete the simplest form of argument—the major premise, the minor, and the conclusion. Three kingdoms embrace our ideas of matter—mineral, vegetable, and animal. When we turn to the Scriptures, this completion becomes Divine, and marks Divine completeness or perfection. What are some examples of THREE?

3 + 1 = 4. ONE is Unity. Four is the number of the great elements—earth, air, fire, and water. Four are the regions of the earth—north, south, east, and west. Four are the divisions of the day—morning, noon, evening, and midnight. When Yahshua speaks of His coming at evening, midnight, cock-crowing, or in the morning (Mark 13:35). We are never to put off His coming in our minds beyond tomorrow morning. Four are the seasons of the year—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Four are the great variations of the lunar phases. What are some examples of FOUR?

Man was created on the sixth day, and thus he has the number six impressed upon him. Moreover, six days were appointed to him for his labor; while one day is associated in sovereignty with the Yahweh Elohim as His rest. Six, therefore, is the number of labor also, of man's labor as apart and distinct from the rest of Elohim. True, it marks the completion of Creation as God's work, and therefore the number is significant of secular

completeness. The serpent also was created on the sixth day. The Sixth Commandment relates to the worst sin,—murder. The sixth clause of the Master's prayer treats of sin.

IMPERFECTION - When twelve (the number of governmental perfection) is divided, it indicates imperfection in rule and administration. Solomon's throne had six steps (1 Kings 10:19), and his kingdom was soon divided. The 12 loaves of the Shew Bread were divided into two sixes (Lev 24:6), and the Twelve Tribes were divided tribes. What are some examples of SIX?

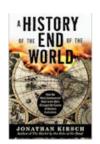
The great number of spiritual perfection. A number that occupies so large a place in the works, and especially in the Word of Yahweh, as being inspired by the Kodesh Spirit. As a number the actual word and number "SEVEN" is used as no other number is. Seven and its compounds occur in multiples of seven in the Old Testament. Seven occurs 287 times, or 7 x 41. "Seventh," the fractional part, occurs 98 times, or 7 x 14. "Seven-fold," occurs 7 times. Seven, in combination with other numbers, is remarkable, such as fifty and seven, a hundred and seven, etc. There are 112 of these combinations, or 7 x 16. "Seventy" occurs 56 times, or 7 x 8. "Seventy," in combination with other numbers, occurs 35 times, or 7 x 5. When we come to consider its significance that the true glories of its spiritual perfection are revealed. What are some examples of SEVEN?

being a multiple of twelve, expresses in a higher form the same signification. It is the number associated with the heavenly government and worship. We are told that both Moses and David ordered all things connected with the Tabernacle and Temple worship by direct revelation, and as a copy of things in the heavens (Hebrews 8:5; 1 Chronicles 28:12,19). And the sevenfold phrase (in Exo 40) "as Yahweh commanded Moses" witnesses to the Divine ordering of all. It was so with the twenty-four courses of priests in the earthly Temple; these were formed on the "pattern of things in the heavens."

Why is it necessary for us, when Father tells us anything, to conclude that it means something else? Why, when, in Revelation 4, we read of the twenty-four heavenly elders, are we to assume they are anything but what we read, viz., the leaders of the heavenly worship? Why seek to make them redeemed men, or the symbolical representation of redeemed men? Why not leave them alone? What are examples of TWELVE and TWENTY-FOUR?

Worksheet for Revelation FOUR – the heavenly throne-room.

THREE	: furnishings:	<u>DOOR</u> ,	_ &	-	
	stones:		_,	, <u>EMERALD</u> .	
	from the throne:		VOICES &	·	
	about the throne:	BEFORE,	& <u>AROUND</u> .		
	eyes:	FULL OF, ALL AROUND &	·		
	El Shaddai is:		, <u>KADOSH</u> &	·	
	His attributes & name	e: WHO WAS,	&	·	
	The creatures give:	, ,,	&		
	The creatures do:	, <u>WO</u>	RSHIP &		
	Worthy to receive:	ESTEEM (GLORY),	&		
	End of v. 11:	<u>PAST</u> ,	& <u>FUTURE</u> .		
FOUR:	creatures:	, <u>CALF</u> ,	&		
SIX:	creatures resources:	·			
	what is 4 x 6:	·			
SEVEN: they burn:		·			
	they belong:	·			
TWENTY-FOUR: they were sitting:					



garment color:	
on their heads:	
What happened to these?	
SYMBOLISM One THRONE:	
White:	
Gold:	
Elders:	
Sea of Crystal:	
Eyes:	
Creatures:	
Masks:	
The meaning of the numbers is condensed from	
www.biblestudy.org/bibleref/meaning-of-numbers-in-bible/24.html	