

From the Book of REVELATION

The Greek title of the last book of the Holy Bible is "**Apokalupsis**" (Ἀποκάλυψις), which means: "to take the cover off". It is a compound word made out of the preposition "**apo**" (ἀπό): from, and the verb "**kalupto**" (καλύπτω): to cover.

So "*Apokalupsis*" means revelation and the book contains the uncovering of the glory of Jesus Christ, the unveiling of the condition in the churches and disclosure of the future things to come.

The author of the book, John the apostle, the beloved disciple, beheld the visions of the *Apokalupsis* while he was exiled on the Greek island of Patmos, "**for the Word of God, and the testimony of Jesus Christ**" (Rev.1:9).

The prevalent opinion is that the book was written A.D. 96 or 97.

Revelation 1:10: "**I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day..**"

Instead of "..Lord's day..", in the Greek text we read: ..on "**Kuriake hemera**" (Κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ).

"*Kuriake hemera*" from **Kurios** (Κύριος): Lord, and "*hemera*": day, means the day that has been kept in commemoration of Jesus Christ's resurrection, and is the first day of the week.

In John 20:1 we read: "**The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.**".

In the Acts 20:7 we read: "**And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them.**"

We also read in 1 Corinthians 11:20: "**When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat Lord's (Kuriako Κυριακό) supper (deipnon - δεῖπνον)..**"

From the above verses we understand that the first Christians had the Holy Eucharist on the first day of the week called *Kuriake*, which in English is called Sunday. When we say Sunday, we do not mean "the day of the sun", but rather the first day of the week.

"*Kuriake*", being correctly translated as "Lord's day", means the first day of the week and should not be confused with the "day of the Lord" (Second Coming of Jesus Christ) as we read it in 2 Peter 3:10: "**But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night.**".

So according to the above we read verse 1:10: "**I was in the Spirit on the first day of the week**"

Revelation 1:12: "**And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks;**"

Since each compound word is characterized by its final component, from the above we understand that apostle John saw seven objects upon which man places lamps or candles. A lampstand does not give off light.

In the Greek text instead of "..candlesticks or lampstands.." the word **Luchnia** (Λυχνία) is used.

"*Luchnia*" is a composite lighting system whereas **Luchnos** (**λύχνος**) is a simple lighting instrument like a lamp. Both words are derived from the primary Greek word **luke** (**λύκη**): light.

In the whole Holy Bible (Exodus 25:31-40, 37:17-24, 40:24, Numbers 8:1-4, 1Kings 7:49, Mt. 5:15, Mk. 4:21, Lk. 8:16, 11:33, Heb.9:2, Rev. 1:12,13,20, 2:1, 2:5 and 11:4) the Greek words "*Luchnia*" and "*Luchnos*" are used.

So when the apostle John turned around he saw seven "*Luchnias*" that is seven composite lighting systems. As it is explained by the Lord Jesus Himself the seven golden "*Luchnias*" stand for the seven churches.

This is most appropriate since the church and the Christians **"are the light of the world. A city that is set on a mountain cannot be hid"** (Mt. 5:14).

(see also Mk.4:21).

Revelation 3:2: **"For I have not found thy works perfect before God".**

Instead of "perfect" we read in the Greek text: **pepleromena** (**πεπληρωμένα**): pfp of the verb **pleroo** (**πληρόω**): make full or complete, from the adjective:

Pleres (**πλήρης**) which means: full or complete.

For example in Matthew 14:20 we read: **"and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full (*plereis*)."**

According to the original text, the works of the angel in the church of Sardis had not been completed, had not been brought to their fulness, before God.

First of all this means that there were still works to be accomplished. Like for example a glass of water half-filled, means that it contains good water but there is still room for more water to be poured in. In other words the pastor of that church was leaving aside deeds of obedience towards the Word of God. But the commandment to the Israelites just before the Passover, was to eat all the lamb: **"his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof."** Exodus 12:9.

Secondly each deed had not been fully accomplished. For example the admonition in Ephesians 5:18: **"..but be filled (**plerousthe** - **πληροῦσθε**) with the Spirit.."**, means to allow the Holy Spirit to fill all our existence.

In Mark 4:28 we read: **"For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full (*plere*) corn in the ear."**

The Lord demands from us not only to start the good fight but also to finish it victoriously.

So according to the above we read verse 3:2: **"For I have not found thy works completed before God".**

Revelation 3:14: **"These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God"**

In the Greek text we read: **he arche** (**ἡ ἀρχή**), from the verb **archo** (**ἄρχω**): to be first or to rule (Mk. 10:42).

The noun **archon** (**ἄρχων**) denotes a ruler. (Jn. 3:1).

"Arche" means a passive beginning or an active cause as in Col. 1:18 or Rev. 3:14. "Arche" also means: origin, source of action, power (L&S page 252).

Jesus Christ is called the "arche" of the creation of God because He is the efficient cause of the creation. He is called the head because He is before all things and all things were created by Him and for Him (Jn. 1:1-3, Col. 1:16-17, Heb. 1:10)

Revelation 6:2 **"And I saw, and behold a white horse: and He that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto Him: and He went forth conquering, and to conquer."**.

In the Greek text we read: "..and He went forth nikon and to nikese"

Nikon - νικῶν: ppt,- expressing continuous action- of the verb **nikao** - νικάω.

To **nikese** - νικῆσθαι: aorist of the verb "nikao".

"Nikao": to conquer, prevail, overcome, win a victory.

In the whole New Testament the verb "nikao" is used 25 times. In the KJV is translated as: "overcome" (22 times), once as "prevail" (Rev. 5:5) and once as "getting the victory" (Re. 15:2).

By using the verb "conquer" in Rev. 6:2 one automatically implies that the he who overcomes in the fight, will also subdue the other.

When the Lord Jesus Christ says: **"..I have overcome (nenikeka - νενίκηκα: pf of the verb nikao) the world"** (Jn. 16:33), it does not mean that "I have conquered the world". So correctly it has been translated as "overcome".

The meaning of the verb "nikao" is to be victorious and does not automatically imply to subdue and to conquer.

The Word of God is victorious against the works of the devil and does not conquer or subdue the souls but gives them the liberty and the power to decide whom to follow.

To all the 7 churches, in the book of Revelation the Lord says: "..He that overcometh.." (o nikon).

The white horse rider, in 6:2, is the Word of God. We see Him in Rev.19:11. **"And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He doth judge and make war"**.

We see Him as a rider, holding a bow, in psalm 45:4-5: **"And in Thy Majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and Thy right hand shall teach Thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under Thee"**.

So according to the above we can read verse 6:2 as: **"And I saw, and behold a white horse: and He that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto Him: and He went forth overcoming and to overcome"**.

Revelation 11:11 **"Now after the three and a half days the breath of life from God entered them, and they stood on their feet,.."** (NKJV).

In the Greek text instead of "..breath of life.." we read: "..Spirit (**Pneuma** - **πνεῦμα**) of life..".

By using the word "breath" confusion with the function of breathing may occur. It is the Spirit that gives life to a dead body, which after is brought back to life, starts to breathe.

The meaning is exactly conveyed in the KJV: "**and after three days and a half the Spirit of life from God entered them,..**"

Revelation 13:16: "**And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads.**"

Instead of the word "..mark..", in the Greek text the word **charagma**.. (**χάραγμα**) is used.

By the word "mark" one has a vague reference of what Antichrist will force people to receive upon their right hands or foreheads. In the Greek text, though, the word: "*charagma*" is an exact description of the "bar-code" system now world-wide used for product identification. The vertical stripes of the bar-code system, representing numbers are called in the Greek language: **charakies** (**χαράκιές**), stripes.

The double lines protruding at the beginning the middle and the end of each "mark" - "*charagma*" represent the number 6. (666). This is the system Antichrist will use to subject all people under his control.