

# Study Guide for Tribulation Terrors-Lesson 3

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Date: September 21, 2025

## Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

Instructions: Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each, based on the provided source material.

1. What are the two primary biblical source texts mentioned in the lesson, and what is the main difference between them?
2. Describe the event referred to as the 'greatest prayer meeting in the history of the world' in Revelation 6.
3. What does the scroll held by God in Revelation 5 represent, and what is the significance of it being sealed seven times?
4. According to the lesson, who is the rider of the white horse that appears when the first seal is opened, and what is the symbolism of his appearance?
5. What two major consequences occur when the second seal is broken by the rider on the fiery red horse?
6. Explain the economic conditions and famine that result from the opening of the third seal.
7. What catastrophic judgment is unleashed with the opening of the fourth seal, and what is its immediate toll on humanity?
8. What are the two primary purposes of the Tribulation for the nation of Israel?
9. Beyond its effect on humanity, what is the stated purpose of the Tribulation in relation to sin and Satan?
10. How does the speaker contrast the biblical view of the world's end with modern scientific predictions?

## Answer Key

1. The two primary source texts are the Nestle-Aland/United Bible Society (NU) and the Textus Receptus. The main difference is that the NU text is generally shorter, while the Textus Receptus is longer due to later copyists adding material.
2. This 'prayer meeting' refers to the moment when all people on earth—from kings to slaves—hide in caves and among rocks. Instead of asking God for mercy, they cry out to the mountains and rocks to fall on them to hide from the wrath of God (Revelation 6:15–16).
3. The scroll is the 'title deed to the earth,' representing the will of God and the inheritance of Jesus Christ. Its seven seals reflect Roman legal practice for sealing a will, confirming authenticity, and symbolize divine completeness.
4. The rider of the white horse is the Antichrist, a man empowered by Satan. He appears virtuous, rides a white horse to symbolize deceptive righteousness, and wears a crown as a counterfeit ruler who goes out 'conquering and to conquer' (Revelation 6:2).
5. When the second seal is broken, peace is removed from the earth, and widespread killing begins. Scripture prophesies that 'every man's sword will be against his brother' (cf. Zechariah 14:13), leading to widespread violence.
6. The third seal brings famine, symbolized by a rider on a black horse holding scales. A denarius—a day's wages—can only buy one quart of wheat or three quarts of barley, leaving no provision for oil or wine (Revelation 6:6).
7. The fourth seal reveals Death on a pale horse, with Hades following after. They are given authority over one-fourth of the earth to kill with sword, famine, death, and beasts of the earth, leading to billions of deaths (Revelation 6:8).
8. The Tribulation serves a dual purpose for Israel: punishment for rebellion and salvation of a remnant. Ultimately, Israel will turn to Christ during this time.
9. The Tribulation permits sin to run its full course before being crushed by God. It also allows Satan to reveal his true character and rally his followers and demons for a final confrontation, which they will lose.
10. Scientific predictions of the world ending by natural decay—such as the sun dying out or the moon colliding with the earth—are dismissed as false. The biblical view affirms that the world will end at Christ's literal return (Matthew 24:30; Revelation 19:11–16).

## Essay Questions

1. Analyze the sequence of judgments unleashed by the breaking of the first four seals. Discuss the symbolism of each horseman and the cumulative effect on global stability, peace, and life.
2. The Tribulation has multifaceted purposes for Israel, the Gentiles, and the cosmic reckoning of sin. Explain how these goals are advanced by the catastrophic events described.
3. Compare the seven trumpet judgments with the seals. How do the trumpet judgments escalate devastation upon the land, sea, waters, and heavens?
4. The speaker emphasizes God's hatred for sin as motivation for the Tribulation. Discuss this theme, referencing both Scripture and Dr. Joseph Seiss's words, explaining how God's love for sinners and hatred of sin are simultaneously shown.
5. Trace divine judgment from the cosmic disturbances of the sixth seal through the trumpet judgments. Describe the state of the world when the sixth trumpet sounds, including the rise of the 200-million-man army from the east.

## Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
<b>Antichrist</b>	Rider of the white horse (first seal). A man possessed by Satan, appearing virtuous, crowned, and bent on conquest (Revelation 6:2).
<b>Denarius (δηνάριον – dēnárion) – Day-NAH-ree-on</b>	A Roman silver coin, equal to a day's wages. In the famine (third seal), one denarius buys one quart of wheat or three quarts of barley (Revelation 6:6).
<b>Nestle-Aland / United Bible Society (NU)</b>	Critical Greek text, generally shorter than the Textus Receptus, forming the basis for most modern Bible translations.
<b>Prophecy</b>	A message from one who speaks for God. Revelation is prophecy through John about future events.
<b>Rapture</b>	When Christ 'catches away' His church (1 Thessalonians 4:17), distinct from the Second Coming.

<b>Scroll (Revelation 5)</b>	The 'title deed to the earth,' sealed seven times, representing God's will and Christ's inheritance.
<b>Second Coming</b>	Christ's literal return to earth when His feet stand on the Mount of Olives (Zechariah 14:4).
<b>Seals</b>	Judgments unleashed as Christ opens the scroll's seven seals, initiating the Tribulation.
<b>Talent (τάλαντον – tála-n-ton) – TAH-lahn-ton</b>	A unit of weight (~120 lbs). In the seventh bowl judgment, hailstones each weighed about one talent (Revelation 16:21).
<b>Textus Receptus (Τέξτος Ρεσέπτους – Tek-stos Reh-sep-toos)</b>	The 'Received Text,' a Greek manuscript tradition underlying the KJV, typically longer than the NU text.
<b>Tribulation</b>	Seven-year period of divine judgment. Its purposes: punishment of unbelievers and salvation of believing Israel and Gentiles.
<b>Trumpets</b>	Judgments following the seventh seal, escalating devastation upon nature and humanity (Revelation 8–9).
<b>Wormwood (Ἄψινθος – Ápsinthos) – AP-sin-thos</b>	A fiery star falling from heaven (third trumpet), poisoning waters and causing death (Revelation 8:11).

## Greek Words

Denarius (δηνάριον – dēnárion) – Day-NAH-ree-on: A Roman silver coin; daily wage.

Talent (τάλαντον – tála-n-ton) – TAH-lahn-ton: Unit of weight (~120 pounds).

Textus Receptus (Τέξτος Ρεσέπτους – Tek-stos Reh-sep-toos): The 'Received Text' of Greek manuscripts.

Wormwood (Ἄψινθος – Ápsinthos) – AP-sin-thos: A star that makes waters bitter (Revelation 8:11).