

The 3rd Seal: Rider on the Black Horse



Truth Matters Church, Inc.

LAST STUDY



- ❧ We put geographic locations on the Seals
 - ❧ If not mentioned → Israel centric [Seals 1 & 3]
 - ❧ If mentioned → expands outside Israel [Seals 2 & 4]
- ❧ We summarized the riders on the 1st two horses [Seals 1 & 2]
 - ❧ Rider on white horse → Bow + Crown + Conquering
 - ❧ Rider on red horse → Take Peace + Great Sword
- ❧ I likened both of these riders as to tag team partners
 - ❧ Both are heavily involved in wars and the bloodshed of many
 - ❧ Beginning with Israel first, then the rest of the nations
- ❧ Here's where they fell in our Great Olivet Discourse clock...

The Great Olivet Discourse

(~30AD - end of the age)



EPOCH 12: JESUS IS COMING WITH THE CLOUDS OF HEAVEN AND EVERY EYE WILL SEE HIM

"THE GREAT TRUMPET"

EPOCH 1: CHURCH TRIBULATION

1st century - end of age

EPOCH 11: ETERNAL GOSPEL PREACHED

By an angel mid heaven

EPOCH 2: FALSE CHRISTS & FALSE PROPHETS

1st century - end of the age

EPOCH 10: SIGN OF SON OF MAN IN THE SKY

The Sign = Lightning

EPOCH 9: GREAT GLOBAL TRIBULATION

Sun/Moon darkened/ Stars fall
Mass Deaths

EPOCH 3: ISRAELI WARS

66AD - end of the age

95/96AD - end of the age



EPOCH 8: JERUSALEM'S TRIBULATION

Israel's final war

EPOCH 4: GENTILE WARS

95/96AD - end of the age

EPOCH 7: ISRAEL'S APOSTASY

Towards the end of the age

EPOCH 5: WORLDWIDE CALAMITIES

1st century - end of the age

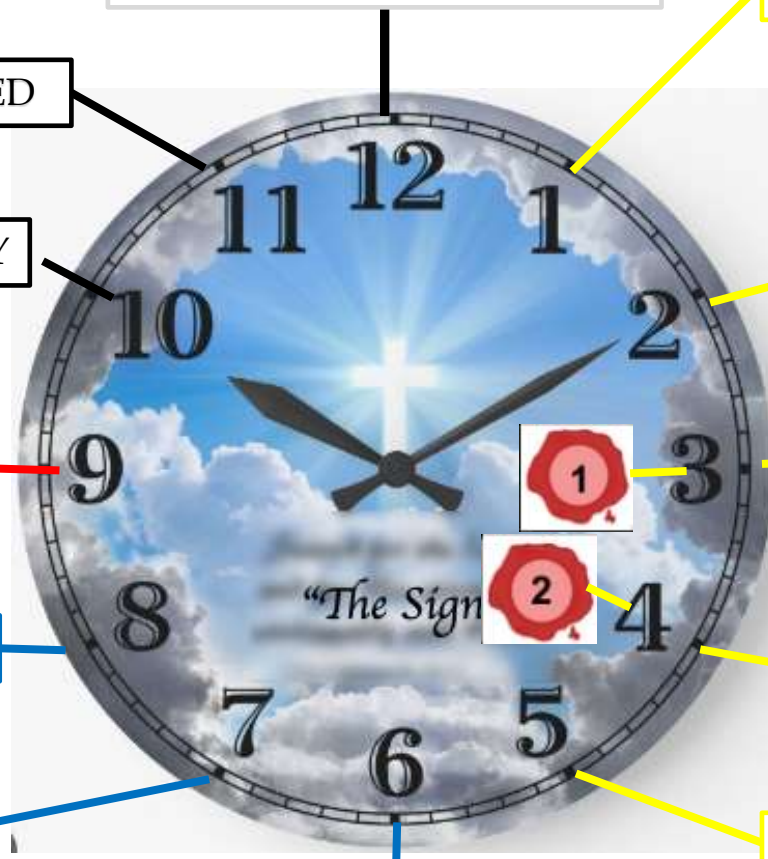


EPOCHS 6-8: Final Period of Indignation

EPOCH 6: JUDAISM IN FULL EFFECT

Towards the end of the age

EPOCHS 1-5:
Early Pangs



Today's Study



- ❧ Which brings us to today's study
 - ❧ The 3rd Seal – Rider on the Black Horse

- ❧ We're going to find that there is more to this vision than meets the eye
 - ❧ Because we're going to stay disciplined and not run to commentaries
- ❧ Without further ado, let's re-read our passage of the 4 Horseman v1-8

- ❧ And we'll pick things back up in verses 5-6

Revelation 6



Revelation 6:1-8 (NASB)

The First Seal

1 Then I saw when the Lamb broke one of the seven seals, and I heard one of the four living creatures saying as with a voice of thunder, "Come." 2 I looked, and behold, a white horse, and he who sat on it had a bow; and a crown was given to him, and he went out conquering and to conquer.

The Second Seal

3 When He broke the second seal, I heard the second living creature saying, "Come." 4 And another, a red horse, went out; and to him who sat on it, it was granted to take peace from the earth, and that men would slay one another; and a great sword was given to him.

Revelation 6



The Third Seal

5 When He broke the third seal, I heard the third living creature saying, “Come.” I looked, and behold, a black horse; and he who sat on it had a pair of scales in his hand. 6 And I heard something like a voice in the center of the four living creatures saying, “A quart of wheat for a denarius, and three quarts of barley for a denarius; and do not damage the oil and the wine.”

The Fourth Seal

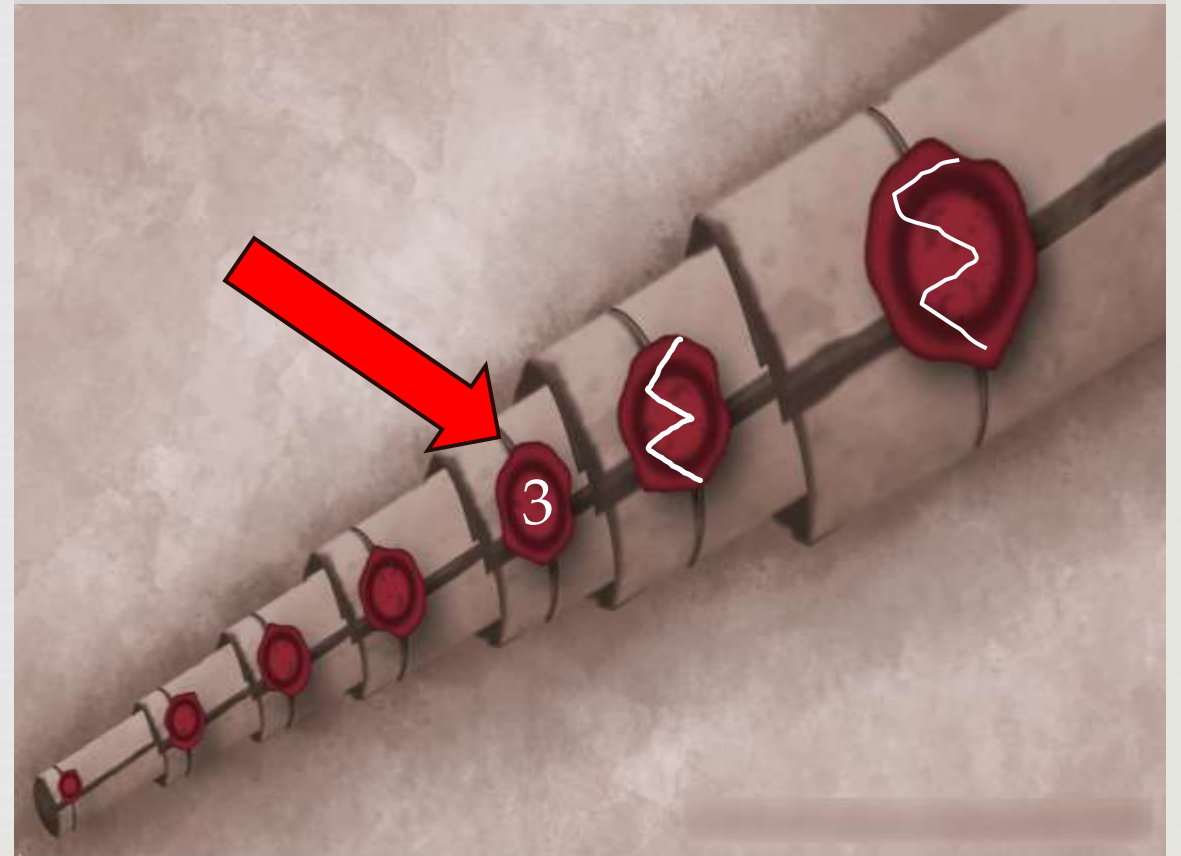
7 When the Lamb broke the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature saying, “Come.” 8 I looked, and behold, an ashen horse; and he who sat on it had the name Death; and Hades was following with him. Authority was given to them over a fourth of the earth, to kill with sword and with famine and with pestilence and by the wild beasts of the earth.

Rev 6:5: The 3rd Seal



5 When He broke the third seal, I heard the third living creature saying, “Come.” I looked, and behold, a black horse; and he who sat on it had a pair of scales in his hand.

- ❧ “When He broke” – follows after the breaking of the 2nd Seal– this vision continues to flow in sequence chronologically
- ❧ “He” is speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ
- ❧ The 3rd of the 4 Living Creatures made another summon, “Come.”



Rev 6:5: The 3rd Seal



5 When He broke the third seal, I heard the third living creature saying, “Come.” I looked, and behold, a black horse; and he who sat on it had a pair of scales in his hand.

- ❧ After the summon, John looked “and behold, a black horse” different from the white and red horses before it
- ❧ “and he who sat on it” refers to another angel
- ❧ “black horse” [more on this]
- ❧ “pair of scales” [more on this]

“black horse”



Here are some common teachings as to what this black horse is or symbolizes:

- ❧ Implying sadness and want
- ❧ Mourning, woe, darkness
- ❧ Dark clouds of ignorance and superstition
- ❧ Scarcity of true Christianity
- ❧ Famine [most popular]



“pair of scales”



Here is a common depiction and some common teachings as to what pair of scales is or means:

- ☞ Measuring grains and their prices
 - ☞ Spiritual to mean deprivation of daily bread
 - ☞ Scarcity of provisions
 - ☞ Famine [most popular]
-
- ☞ But what does the Scripture say?
 - ☞ For this I'd like to look at both the Greek and OT



“pair of scales”



- ❧ “pair of scales” is zugos which means yoke (from root word zeugnumi, to join)
- ❧ Zugos is used 6x in the NT
- ❧ The OT equivalent word is ōl and is used 50x in the OT
- ❧ A yoke is placed on necks
- ❧ Here is an example of an actual physical yoke

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Ōl and Zugos



I surveyed all uses of ōl and zugos and yoke can be taken literally or figuratively depending on context here are some examples from the **OT**:

☞ Yoke = To be a slave:

- ☞ When Jacob stole Isaac's blessing from Esau, part of that blessing was making Jacob Esau's master – Gen 27
- ☞ But the time will come when Esau breaks that yoke from his neck
Genesis 27:40 “By your [Esau's] sword you shall live,
And your brother [Jacob] you shall **serve** [become slave];
But it shall come about when you [Esau] become restless,
That you [Esau] will break his [Jacob's] yoke [**ōl**] from your neck.”

Ōl and Zugos



Here is another example in the OT where:

☞ **Yoke = To be a slave:**

☞ When Israel was in bondage in Egypt, God broke the bars of their yoke:

Leviticus 26:13 I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt so that you would not be their **slaves**, and I broke the bars of your yoke [**ōl**] and made you walk erect.

Ōl and Zugos



Also in the OT:

☞ **Yoke = To be taken captive:**

☞ One of the consequences of Israel's disobedience is to be overtaken by their enemies and taken captive

☞ This is described as God placing an "iron yoke" on their necks

Deuteronomy 28:48 therefore you shall **serve** your enemies whom the LORD will send against you, in hunger, in thirst, in nakedness, and in the lack of all things; and He will put an **iron yoke** on your neck [and taken into captivity] until He has destroyed you.

☞ This is consistent with...

Ōl and Zugos



After Judah was taken into captivity God was described as breaking the yoke of the king of Babylon to allow the exiles of Judah to return:

Jeremiah 28:4 I am also going to bring back to this place [Jerusalem] Jeconiah the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and all the exiles of Judah who went to Babylon,[in captivity]' declares the LORD, 'for I will break the yoke [ōl] of the king of Babylon.'"

Ōl and Zugos



Another couple of examples of yoke or ōl in the OT:

☞ **Yoke = heavy labor, burden or oppression:**

☞ After Rehoboam was made king (succeeded his father Solomon), all Israel asked him to lighten their heavy yoke (labor), and in return, they will serve him

1 Kings 12:4 “Your father [Solomon] made our yoke [ōl] hard; now therefore lighten the hard service of your father and his heavy yoke [ōl] which he put on us, and we will serve you.”

☞ Yoke = what’s placed on cattle (oxen) to plow the land

Numbers 19:2 ‘Speak to the sons of Israel that they bring you an unblemished red heifer in which is no defect and on which a yoke [ōl] has never been placed.

Ōl and Zugos



Those were examples from the OT, here are some examples from the NT:

☞ **Yoke = burden of observing the tradition of men and works:**

Matthew 11:28-30 (Jesus make the following invitation)

28 “Come to Me, all who are weary and *heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. 29 Take My yoke (**zugos**) upon you and learn from Me, for I am gentle and humble in heart, and YOU WILL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS. 30 For My yoke (**zugos**) is easy and My burden is light.”

☞ *phortizo means load or to weigh down and it was used to describe how the lawyers of Jesus’s day weighed men down with works too hard to bear:

Luke 11:46 But He [Jesus] said, “Woe to you lawyers as well! For you **weigh men down [phortizo]** with **burdens** hard to bear [tradition of men and works], while you yourselves will not even touch the burdens with one of your fingers.

Ōl and Zugos



This is consistent with other examples in the NT...

☞ **Yoke = Burden of observing the Law and works:**

Some Jews tried to persuade Messianic Jews that in addition to believing in Jesus as Savior, they also needed to be circumcised and obey the law of Moses. Paul/Barnabas brought this up with the apostles and here was Peter's response at the Council held at Jerusalem:

Acts 15:10-11

10 Now therefore why do you put God to the test by placing upon the neck of the disciples a yoke (**zugos**) which neither our fathers nor we have been able to bear [observing the Law and works]? 11 But we believe that we are saved through the grace of the Lord Jesus, in the same way as they also are."

Ōl and Zugos



Not only is yoke associated with the burden of law, works, tradition of men, but also:

☞ **Yoke = to make one a slave (to works):**

☞ In Gal 4, Paul made a contrast between Sarah (free woman born of the promise) and Hagar (bondwoman born of the flesh – aka works)

Gal 5:1 It was for freedom that Christ set us free; therefore keep standing firm and do not be subject again to a yoke (**zugos**) of slavery [by relying on works to be accepted].

Ōl and Zugos



And one last example from the NT:

☞ **Yoke = slaves in general:**

Similar to the OT, yoke may refer to a slave to master relationship

1 Timothy 6:1-2

1 All who are under the yoke (**zugos**) as slaves are to regard their own masters as worthy of all honor so that the name of God and our doctrine will not be spoken against. 2 Those who have believers as their masters must not be disrespectful to them because they are brethren, but must serve them all the more, because those who partake of the benefit are believers and beloved. Teach and preach these principles.

CASE IN POINT



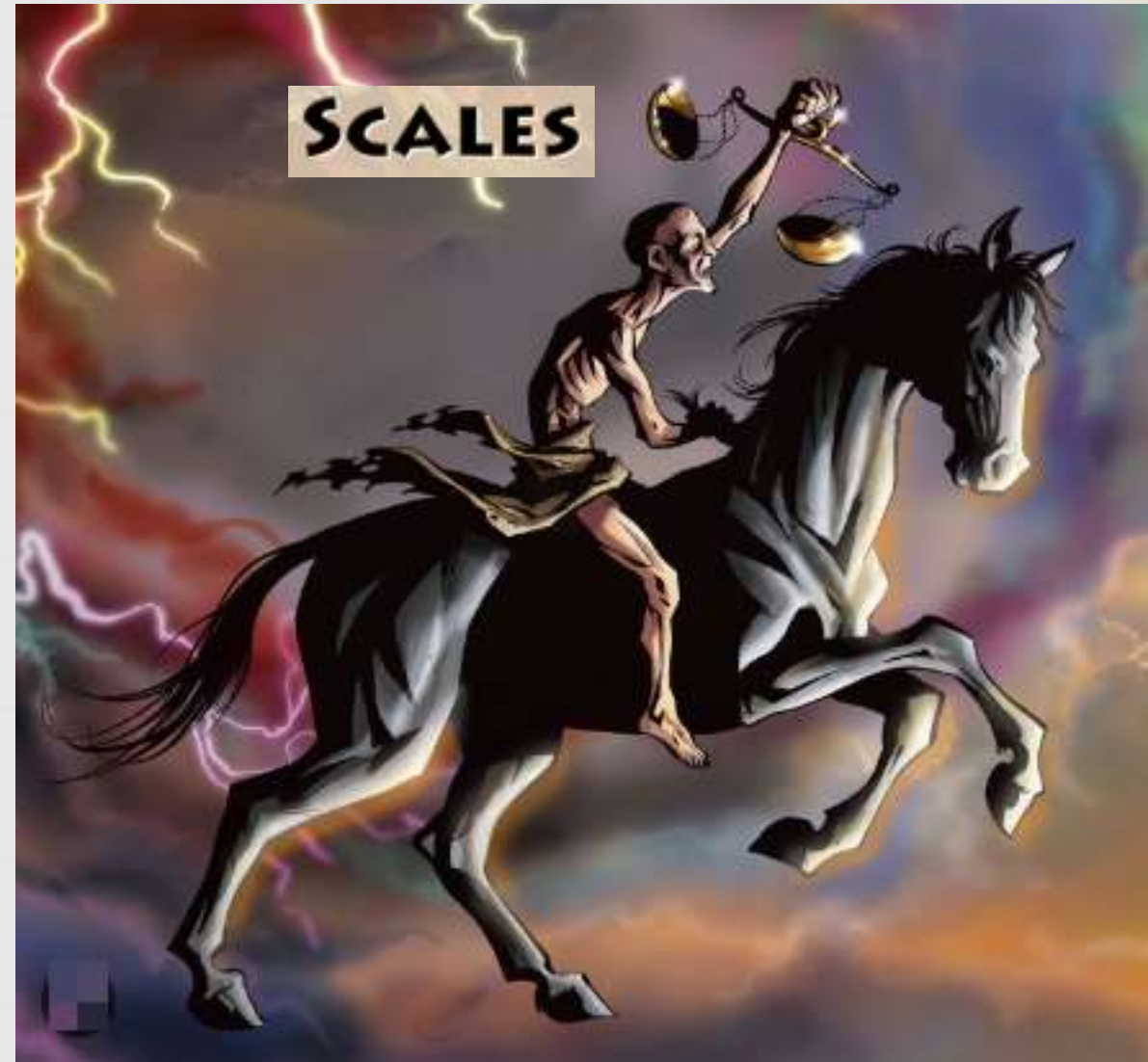
- ❧ Contrary to popular opinion, not once in the entire OT nor NT did yoke (ōl or zugas) ever mean scales or the balancing of scales!
- ❧ Rather depending on context yoke it could mean:
 - ❧ To be enslaved
 - ❧ To be taken captive
 - ❧ Made subject to heavy labor, burden, or oppression
 - ❧ The burden of circumcision
 - ❧ Being a slave to works
 - ❧ Describing a slave to master relationship
 - ❧ Describing a yoke placed on oxen

“pair of scales”



Which means this common depiction and common teachings as to what pair of scales is or means:

- ☞ Measuring grains and their prices
- ☞ Scarcity of provisions
- ☞ Spiritual to mean deprivation of daily bread
- ☞ Famine [most popular]



“pair of scales”



Which means this common depiction and common teachings as to what pair of scales is or means:

- ☞ Measuring grains and their prices
- ☞ Scarcity of provisions
- ☞ Spiritual to mean deprivation
- ☞ Famine [most popular]

WRONG!



CONJECTURE



- ❧ I'm not a fan as to why zugos was translated to "pair of scales" in many of our English translations
- ❧ I suppose personal bias could have influenced this transliteration
- ❧ If Scripture never, not 1x, used yoke (zugos or ōl) to mean scales, I'm not going to make an exception and argue for that
- ❧ So what is the right answer? What does the yoke in this rider's hand mean?
- ❧ To help answer this, I'd like to go to the OT, and take a closer look at "black horse"
- ❧ Only 2x in Scripture is a black horse mentioned in vision
 - ❧ 1x here in Rev 6 - and you probably guessed it - 1x in Zch 6
 - ❧ Zch 1 had colored horses, none of them black
 - ❧ Zch 6 had 4 sets of colored horses, one set being black

Zechariah 6



Zechariah 6:1-8 (NASB) – Zechariah sees in vision Four Chariots

1 Now I lifted up my eyes again and looked, and behold, four chariots were coming forth from between the two mountains; and the mountains were bronze mountains. 2 With the first chariot were red horses, with the second chariot **black horses**, 3 with the third chariot white horses, and with the fourth chariot strong dappled horses. 4 Then I spoke and said to the angel who was speaking with me, “What are these, my lord?” 5 The angel replied to me, “These are the four spirits of heaven, going forth after standing before the Lord of all the earth, 6 with one of which the **black horses** are going forth to the north country; and the white ones go forth after them, while the dappled ones go forth to the south country. 7 When the strong ones went out, they were eager to go to patrol the earth.” And He said, “Go, patrol the earth.” So they patrolled the earth. 8 Then He cried out to me and spoke to me saying, “See, those who are going to the land of the north have appeased My wrath in the land of the north.”

Zch 1 | Zch 6 | Rev 6



What these 3 passages have in common are:

❧ **Zch 1:** several colored horses ridden by angels

❧ Red horses, sorrel (reddish-brown) horses, white horses

❧ **Zch 6:** Four chariots of colored horses (presumably ridden by angels)

❧ Red horses, black horses, white horses, dappled (spotted) horses

❧ **Rev 6:** Four individual colored horses ridden by angels

❧ White horse, Red horse, Black horse, Ashen (pale green) horse

❧ None of these 3 comparative passages lends itself to anything spiritual or symbolic

❧ In all 3 instances, all groups consists of angels riding different colored horses and were sent to patrol the earth with a specific task

❧ That being said, I want to call our attention to the 2nd chariot (black horses) in Zch 6

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“north country”



- ❧ The black horses in Zch 6 were sent to the “north country”
- ❧ CLUE: I believe this is a prophetic clue as to where the black horse in Rev 6 will be dispatched to!
- ❧ If the chariot of black horses were sent to the “north country” in Zch 6, the black horse in Rev 6 will be sent there too!
- ❧ That said, to determine where this “north country” is, I’d like to cross reference Jer 16...

Jeremiah 16



Jeremiah 16:14-15 (NASB)

14 “Therefore behold, days are coming,” declares the LORD, “when it will no longer be said, ‘As the LORD lives, who brought up the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt,’
15 but, ‘As the LORD lives, **who brought up the sons of Israel from the land of the north** and from all the countries **where He had banished them.**’ For I will restore them to their own land which I gave to their fathers.

☞ “land of the north” was where Israel was banished into captivity

☞ Where were they taken into captivity at the fall of the divided kingdom?

Jeremiah 16



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☞ “land of the north” was where Israel was banished into captivity

☞ Where were they taken into captivity at the fall of the divided kingdom?

A: Ancient Assyria and Babylon!

DEDUCTION



- ❧ The only other time a black horse was mentioned was in Zch 6
 - ❧ 2nd chariot of black horses
 - ❧ In Zch 6 that chariot of black horses rode to the north country or land of the north
 - ❧ Jer 16 points us to ancient Assyria/Babylon
- Which leads to my deduction:
- ❧ I'm going to keep the vision in Rev 6 and this rider on a black horse towards ancient Assyria/Babylon
 - ❧ Where does that fall in today's map?



1st Beast: like a Lion



1st Beast: like a Lion



Rev 6:6: The 3rd Seal



More on that when we close, but let's now exposit our 2nd and final verse:

6 And I heard something like a voice in the center of the four living creatures saying, "A quart of wheat for a denarius, and three quarts of barley for a denarius; and do not damage the oil and the wine."

- ☞ Let's approach this the same way we did v. 5
- ☞ Look at common interpretations then Scripture
- ☞ Here are slides that capture probably the most popular and accepted interpretation of this verse and vision...

Third Seal – Black Horse

- **Pair of scales**
- **Prices for wheat, barley, oil and wine**



Third Seal – Black Horse

- **Wheat, barley, oil and wine were staple foods in those times**
- **Barley was cheaper than wheat usually, important for the poor**
- **Oil – essential for cooking**
- **Wine (juice) – a solution for drinking water from old wells**

Quart of Wheat

- **Quart of wheat, 3 quarts of barley**
 - Scarcity, time of famine
 - A denarius – a days wage
 - Ordinary times a denarius bought 12-15xs as much food
- **Word of God is bread of life, Matt. 4:4**
 - Jesus himself, John 6:35-38
 - Famine of the truth of the Bible

No Harm to Oil and Wine

- **Do no harm to oil and wine**
 - Oil is symbolic of Holy Spirit
 - Wine is symbolic of blood of Jesus
- **God is still working**
 - Bible preserved
 - Faithfully copied
 - Attempts at reformation

REBUTTAL



- ☞ Most of that teaching is NOT supported by the original language nor in the OT
- ☞ Most read and interpreted this vision at face value (many commentaries form their interpretations by reading and translating this vision in English – not in Greek)
- ☞ One last time, what does the Scripture say? Or where does it point us to?
- ☞ Let's look at the original language...

“a quart of wheat”

“three quarts of barley”



- ☞ “quart” is choinix which is a dry measure
- ☞ “a quart of wheat” is better rendered “a dry measure of wheat”
- ☞ “three quarts of barley” is better rendered “three dry measures of barley”
- ☞ Technically choinix is a dry measure of approx. a quart or liter
 - ☞ Not sure why interpreters of the Bible decided to make approx. absolute?
- ☞ Anyhow both dry measures costs the same
 - ☞ 1x dry measure of wheat → costs 1 Denarius
 - ☞ 3x dry measures of barley → costs 1 Denarius
- ☞ To get an idea of how much 1 denarius got you, I’d like to cross reference Mt 20

“a denarius for the day”



- ✧ In the parable of the laborers in the vineyard in Mt 20, a landowner hired laborers to work his vineyard throughout different times of the day
 - ✧ Some worked 6am-6pm (12 hour shift)
 - ✧ Some worked 9am-6pm (9 hour shift)
 - ✧ Some worked 12pm-6pm (6 hour shift)
 - ✧ Some worked 3pm-6pm (3 hour shift)
- ✧ In this parable, all laborers regardless of their shift all agreed to work that day for 1 denarius



“a quart of wheat”
“three quarts of barley”



- ☞ Thus, 1x measure of wheat and 3x measures of barley equated to a day's wage for a common laborer in Jesus's day
- ☞ So I agree with this statement – which seems to be the consensus out there
- ☞ Next I'd like to look at the last part of v.6 then we'll wrap this up...

“do not damage the oil and wine”



- ☞ “damage” is adikeō (from root adikos) which means to do wrong or act wickedly
- ☞ The idea of adikeō is to injure as to treat unjustly or with contempt
- ☞ NOTE: I’m not a fan of “damage” being the choice of word for adikeō because it doesn’t account for the nuances of this word
- ☞ This sentence can be better rendered “do not treat the oil and the wine unjustly”

“do not damage the oil and wine”



- ❧ I BELIEVE THIS IS PROPHECY!: There will come a time when
 - ❧ 1x measure of wheat and 3x measures of barley will cost 1 denarius (a day's wage for the common laborer)
 - ❧ Meaning, I wouldn't be at all surprised if Denarius gets recirculated as a currency!
 - ❧ With crypto currency, this is a probability and possibility
 - ❧ There will come a time where there is a mandate to handle the oil and wine righteously and justly
- ❧ As far as the 4 commodities in this 3rd Seal vision...

Q: What do these 4 commodities have in common?

Clue: the Torah

BARLEY



OIL



WHEAT



WINE



Q: What do these 4 commodities have in common?

A: All 4 commodities are ingredients used in the temple offerings and sacrifices!

Which brings me to my conclusion...

BARLEY



WHEAT



OIL

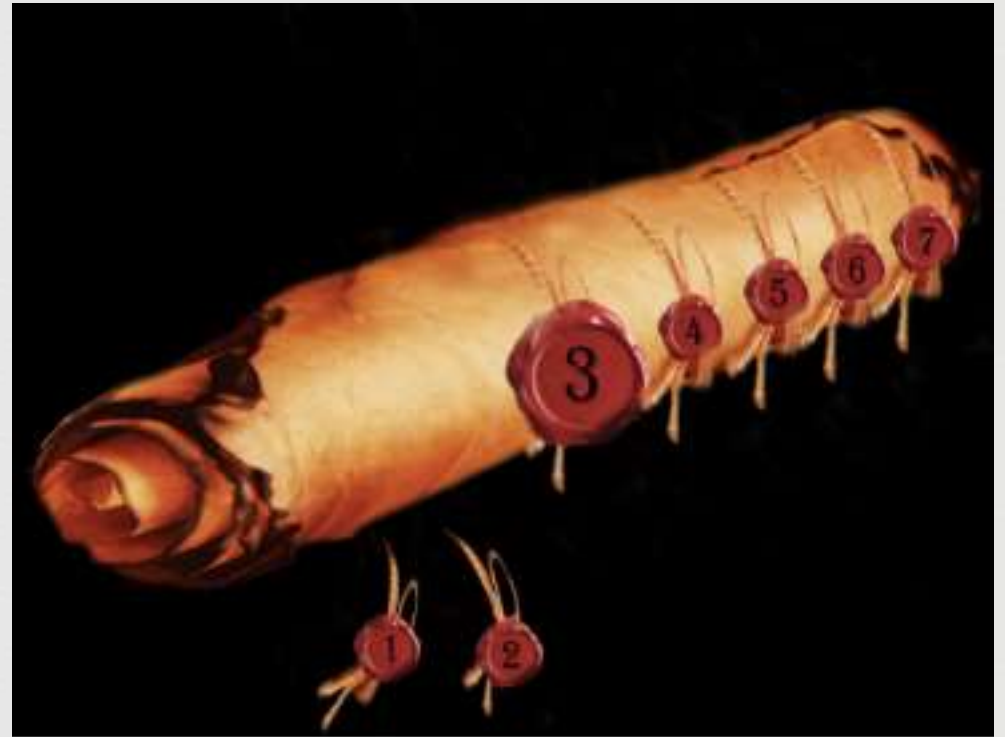


WINE



Conclusion

-
- ❧ I believe the 3rd Seal prophecy directly implicates Israel – not global famine
- ❧ Remember our approach, if a geographic location is not given - as is the case in this vision – by default we’re focused on Israel
- ❧ And the black horse also implicates the “north country”
- ❧ Collectively, the 3rd Seal implicates Israel + the “north country”



Conclusion

-
- Furthermore – I believe the 3rd Seal prophecy definitely ties in with Daniel's 70 Week prophesy
- Here again is that prophesy...



70 Week Prophecy



70 Week Prophecy



Sometime after the 69th Week when Messiah (Christ) is cut-off:

Daniel 9:27 And he will make a **firm covenant** with the many for one week, but in the middle of the week he will put a stop **to sacrifice and grain offering**; and on the wing of abominations will come one who makes desolate, even until a complete destruction, one that is decreed, is poured out on the one who makes desolate.”

☞ Remember zugos or ōl can refer to the yoke of following the law and works

☞ This is encompassed in a “firm covenant”

☞ The 4 ingredients in this 3rd Seal vision – happens to be ingredients used to administer the daily sacrifices and *grain offerings!

☞ *wheat and barley are grain offerings!

The 3rd Seal



Here is what I believe is a more accurate depiction of this 3rd Seal and what it points to:

The 3rd Seal



Here is what I believe is a more accurate depiction of this 3rd Seal and what it points to:

- ☞ Israel will enter into a 7 year firm (gabar – strong mighty) covenant
- ☞ It will include the “north country” (black horse destination) or ancient Assyria, Babylon
 - ☞ Iraq, Syria, Iran, Turkey
 - ☞ What do these nations share in common?



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 - ☞ Iraq, Syria, Iran, Turkey
 - ☞ A: They are all Muslim nations!



The 3rd Seal



DEDUCTION:

- ☞ I believe this vision of prophecy is speaking of the ultimate betrayal and harlotry that Israel will commit in the end times
- ☞ Meaning Israel will enter into a holy covenant and become yoked with middle eastern nations before they are destroyed
- ☞ Meaning this prophecy could very well be pointing to this...



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The 3rd Seal



CONJECTURE

- ⌘ Could this holy covenant also include Roman Catholicism?
- ⌘ Yes only IF Rome is/was considered part of the “north country” or “country of the north” in the OT – the destination of the black horses
- ⌘ But at a minimum Israel will become yoked with Islamic nations

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The 3rd Seal



This holy covenant paves the way for Israel to rebuild the 3rd Temple construction and begin the daily sacrifices and grain offerings

This better explains and helps make sense of the 4 commodities (wheat, barley, oil, wine) are mentioned in this vision

This also helps explain why the vision says not to treat unjustly the oil + wine...

An example of this is because...

The 3rd Seal



Exodus 29:38-41 stipulates the daily sacrifice (1 morning; 1 evening):

- ☞ One year old lambs
- ☞ Grain offering
- ☞ Drink offering
- ☞ Guess what is used for grain/drink offerings?

Exodus 29:38 Now this is what you shall offer on the altar: two one year old lambs each day, continuously.



1 Lamb sacrificed in the morning.



1 Lamb sacrificed in the evening.

The 3rd Seal



Exodus 29:38-41 stipulates the daily sacrifice (1 morning; 1 evening):

- ☞ One year old lambs
- ☞ Grain offering: fine flour (wheat, barley) + oil
- ☞ Drink offering – wine
- ☞ Guess what else is part of the daily Temple duties that needs one of these commodities?

Exodus 29:38 Now this is what you shall offer on the altar: two one year old lambs each day, continuously.



1 Lamb sacrificed in the morning.



1 Lamb sacrificed in the evening.

Lighting the Menorah

Exodus 27:20 You shall charge the sons of Israel, that they bring you clear **oil of beaten olives** for the light, to make a lamp burn **continually.**



The Great Olivet Discourse

(~30AD - end of the age)



EPOCH 12: JESUS IS COMING WITH THE CLOUDS OF HEAVEN AND EVERY EYE WILL SEE HIM

"THE GREAT TRUMPET"

EPOCH 1: CHURCH TRIBULATION

1st century - end of age

EPOCH 11: ETERNAL GOSPEL PREACHED

By an angel mid heaven

EPOCH 2: FALSE CHRISTS & FALSE PROPHETS

1st century - end of the age

EPOCH 10: SIGN OF SON OF MAN IN THE SKY

The Sign = Lightning

EPOCH 9: GREAT GLOBAL TRIBULATION

Sun/Moon darkened/ Stars fall
Mass Deaths

EPOCH 3: ISRAELI WARS

66AD - end of the age

95/96AD - end of the age



EPOCH 8: JERUSALEM'S TRIBULATION

Israel's final war

EPOCH 4: GENTILE WARS

95/96AD - end of the age

EPOCH 7: ISRAEL'S APOSTASY

Towards the end of the age

EPOCH 5: WORLDWIDE CALAMITIES

1st century - end of the age

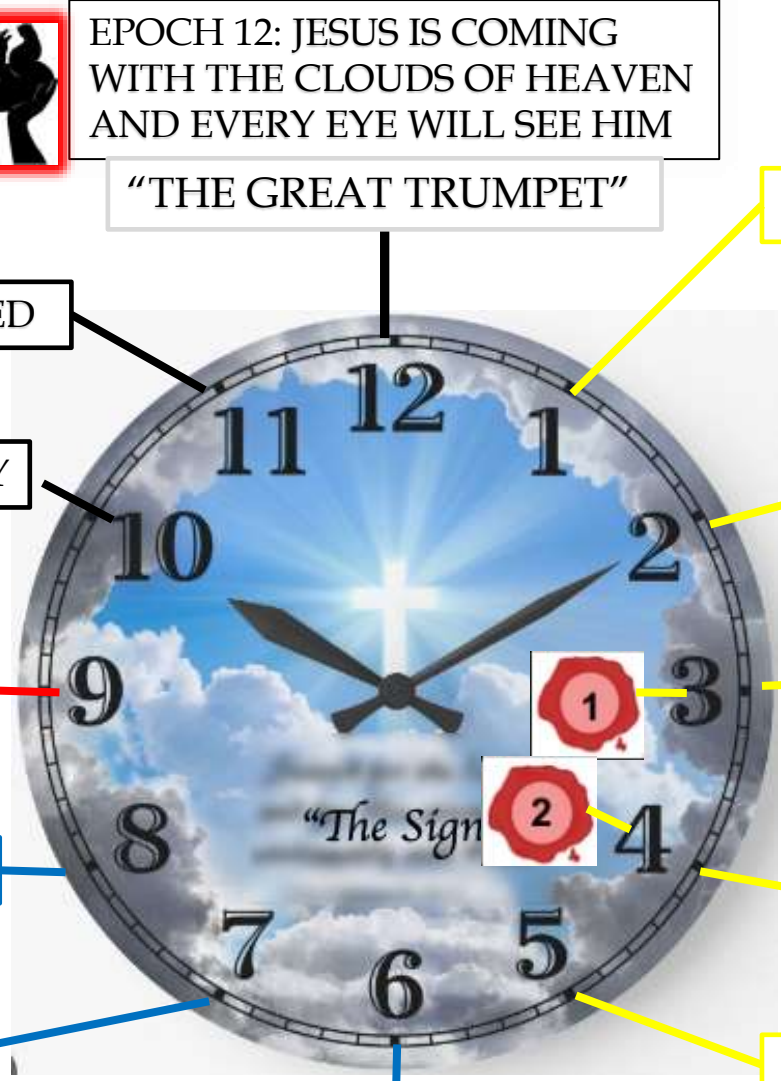


EPOCHS 6-8: Final Period of Indignation

EPOCH 6: JUDAISM IN FULL EFFECT

Towards the end of the age

EPOCHS 1-5:
Early Pangs



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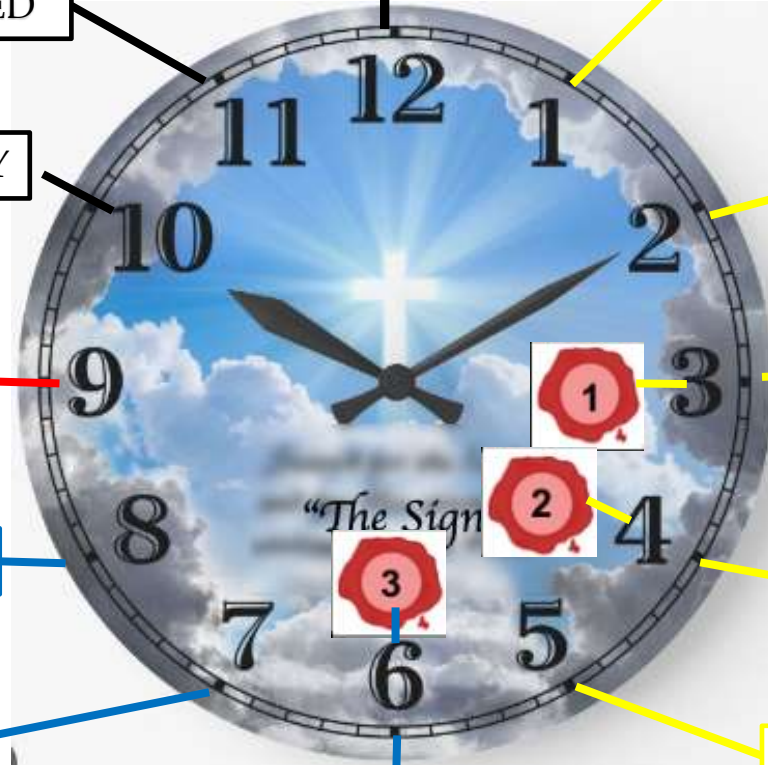


EPOCHS 6-8: Final Period of Indignation

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In Closing



- ❧ This folks I believe is a more biblically based looked into the 3rd Seal vision
- ❧ I don't believe this vision speaks to a global famine, but rather a unification of a holy covenant, the rebuilding of the 3rd Temple, the reinstatement of the daily sacrifices and grain offerings – which adequately explain the importance of the 4 precious commodities mentioned in this vision!
- ❧ Not to mention, this is consistent with
 - ❧ Our learnings from our Daniel Series
 - ❧ Our learning from the Great Olivet Discourse clock
- ❧ Which helps affirm that we are on the right track...

In Closing



- ❧ That concludes our study and look into the 3rd Seal vision
- ❧ Next Up: The 4th Seal: Rider on the Pale Green Horse
- ❧ I look forward to seeing what we can unpack there...
- ❧ AMEN. AMEN.