

The Four Beast

As the Apostle continues to view the throne of God, he describes in the midst and round the throne _____. Just as the 24 elders were found throughout the book of Revelations, so these beast will be as well. Primarily, they are found in chapters 4 through 6. Yet, they are also found in chapter 7 (7.11), 14 (14.3), 15 (15.7), and 19 (19.4). These _____ should not be confused with the _____ of chapter 13. In fact, two different words are used. The word for the four beast (zoa) indicates a _____ thing. Whereas, the beast of chapter 13 (therion) indicates a _____, _____ beast.

Notice the physical characteristics of these four beast:

- A) _____ of _____ before and behind
- B) Each is described as a _____
- C) They have _____
- D) They _____ not

Who are they? The following are often seen as possible identities:

- A) _____ of God (_____ View)
- B) _____ (_____ View)
- C) Simply _____
- D) _____ of _____

Throughout the scriptures there are _____ orders of angels that are consistently mentioned—_____ (Gen. 3.24) and _____ (Isa. 6.2). The term _____ is a broad term both in the OT and NT that simply means messenger. It can sometimes refer to an angelic _____, a _____ (Heb. 13.2, Rev. 2.1) or a _____ (Gen. 22.15)

Note the following:

- A) Same _____ is found _____ (Ezek. 1.5)
- B) _____ are _____ (Ezek. 1.10)
- C) Same _____ (Ezek. 1.26)
- D) _____ of _____ (Ezek. 1.18, 10.12)
- E) _____ — _____ (Ezek. 1.11, Isa. 6.2)

From the above references, these beast have much in common with _____. This is the order to which _____ belonged (Ezek. 28.14, 16). Yet, they also have commonality with the _____ (Isa. 6.2). If not one of these two orders, they may be an _____ order. They wait on the Lord (Rom. 8.19).