

The Marriage of Christ to the Church
Revelation 19:7-10

Jewish Wedding Procedure

The Lamb's Wedding Procedure

- 1) The father of the groom would usually _____ his wife. Genesis 24:3-4
 - 2) The prospective bridegroom took the initiative and traveled from his father's _____ to the home of the prospective bride.
 - 3) The father of the woman then negotiated with the prospective bridegroom the _____ that must be paid to purchase his bride (groom's financial responsibility). Genesis 34:12
 - 4) When the bridegroom paid the purchase price, the marriage covenant _____ thereby established. At that point the man and woman were regarded to be husband and wife, even though _____ physical union had taken place.
 - 5) The moment the _____ was established the bride was declared to be set apart exclusively for the bridegroom. The groom and the bride drank from a cup over which the betrothal benediction had been pronounced. This symbolized that the covenant relationship had been established
 - 6) After the marriage covenant was in effect, the groom
- 1) God the Father _____ us before the foundation of the World to be the Lamb's bride. (Eph. 1:3-5 II Thes. 2:13)
 - 2) Christ left His Father's _____ and came to earth to gain a bride for Himself. (Eph. 5:25-28)
 - 3) Christ had to pay the _____ of His own blood. (1 Corinthians 16:19-20; 1 Peter 1:18-19)
 - 4) The Church has been declared to be sanctified or set apart _____ for Christ. (Eph. 5:25-27; II Cor. 6:17)
 - 5) Christ symbolized this marriage _____ through communion at the last supper. (I Cor. 11:25)
 - 6) Christ _____ His Church as follows

- _____ the home of the bride and returned to his father's house. He remained there for a period of twelve months separated from his bride.
- 7) During this period of separation the _____ gathered her wardrobe and prepared for married life. The groom prepared for married life. The groom prepared living accommodations in his father's house for his bride.
- 8) After this period of separation the groom, best man, and other male escorts left the house of the groom's father, usually at night, and conducted a torchlight procession to the _____ of the bride. The bride was expecting her groom to come for her; however, she did not know the exact time. Thus, the groom's arrival was preceded by a shout.
- 9) The marriage _____ (supper) was usually at the home of the groom, but sometimes at the home of the bride.
- 10) The bride and groom then entered the bridal chamber and, in the privacy of that place, entered into physical union for the first time, thereby _____ the marriage.
- 11) Festivities- The wedding festivities lasted for a week or more and were _____ with joyful singing and great merriment.
- 6) Christ _____ to His Father's house following the payment of His purchase price. (John 14:1-4; Heb. 9:27-28)
- 7) We the _____ are to be gathering our marriage wardrobe and preparing for married life. (Rev. 19:8) Christ is preparing a place for His bride and is also sending pastors and teachers to perfect the bride for the coming wedding. (John 14:2; Eph. 4:11-13)
- 8) Christ's _____ will be preceded by a shout (I Thes. 4:16). We expect His return but do not know the day or the hour. When He returns He will defeat the antichrist who has harassed the Bride. Rev. 19:11-21
- 9) God will give the _____ marriage feast imaginable for His Son and His Bride, the church. Rev. 19:9
- 10) Christ's _____ with the church will take place for all eternity. (I Thes. 4:17; Rev. 19:7)
- 11) We shall _____ the millennium as we reign with Christ for 1,000 years. Rev. 20:4

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The Lamb's Wedding Procedure

- 1) The father of the groom would usually **CHOOSE** his wife. Genesis 24:3-4
*Abraham send servant to find Isaac a wife (Rebecca)
 - 2) The prospective bridegroom took the initiative and traveled from his father's **HOUSE** to the home of the prospective bride.
 - 3) The father of the woman then negotiated with the prospective bridegroom the **PRICE** that must be paid to purchase chase his bride (groom's financial responsibility). Genesis 34:12 *Shechem asked Jacob what price he wanted for Dinah
 - 4) When the bridegroom paid the purchase price, the marriage covenant **WAS** thereby established. At that point the man and woman were regarded to be husband and wife, even though **NO** physical union had taken place.
*SHE WOULD NOT SEE ANOTHER MAN
*She would remain chaste and pure for her husband
 - 5) The moment the **COVENANT** was established the bride was declared to be set apart exclusively for the bridegroom. The groom and the bride drank from a cup over which the betrothal benediction had been pronounced. This symbolized that the covenant relationship had been established.
- 1) God the Father **CHOSE** us before the foundation of the World to be the Lamb's bride. Eph. 1:3-5 II Thes. 2:13
*no merit on our part *pure grace and love
 - 2) Christ left His Father's **HOUSE** and came to earth to gain a bride for Himself. (Eph. 5:25-28)
*Jesus emptied Himself and became flesh
*He gave Himself to obtain His bride
 - 3) Christ had to pay the **PRICE** of His own blood. (1 Corinthians 16:19-20; 1 Peter 1:18-19
*He has purchased us
*He redeemed us through His blood
*He was willing to pay the ultimate price
 - 4) The Church has been declared to be sanctified or set apart **EXCLUSIVELY** for Christ. (Eph. 5:25-27; II Cor. 6:17)
*As His bride we are to be set apart from the world
*we are to remain pure and chaste
*we must have love and devotion only for Him
 - 5) Christ symbolized this marriage **COVENANT** through communion at the last supper. (I Cor. 11:25)
*WE ARE SEALED IN HIM WITH THE Holy Spirit OF PROMISE.
*Holy Spirit is our promise—our engagement ring

- 6) After the marriage covenant was in effect, the groom **LEFT** the home of the bride and returned to his father's house. He remained there for a period of twelve months separated from his bride.
 - 7) During this period of separation the **BRIDE** gathered her wardrobe and prepared for married life. The groom prepared for married life. The groom prepared living accommodations in his father's house for his bride.
 - 8) After this period of separation the groom, best man, and other male escorts left the house of the groom's father, usually at night, and conducted a torchlight procession to the **HOME** of the bride. The bride was expecting her groom to come for her; however, she did not know the exact time. Thus, the groom's arrival was preceded by a shout.
 - 9) The marriage **FEAST** (supper) was usually at the home of the groom, but sometimes at the home of the bride.
 - 10) The bride and groom then entered the bridal chamber and, in the privacy of that place, entered into physical union for the first time, thereby **CONSUMMATING** the marriage.
 - 11) Festivities- The wedding festivities lasted for a week or more and were **FILLED** with joyful singing and great
- 6) Christ **RETURNED** to His Father's house following the payment of His purchase price. (John 14:1-4; Heb. 9:27-28)
 *He ascended to the right hand of God the Father
 *Although His Spirit is with us, we are separated from the resurrected Christ.
 - 7) We the **CHURCH** are to be gathering our marriage wardrobe and preparing for married life. (Rev. 19:8) Christ is preparing a place for His bride and is also sending pastors and teachers to perfect the bride for the coming wedding. (John 14:2; Eph. 4:11-13)
 *You are making your wedding clothes now!
 - 8) Christ's **RETURN** will be preceded by a shout (1 Thes. 4:16). We expect His return but do not know the day or the hour. When He returns He will defeat the antichrist who has harassed the Bride. Rev. 19:11-21
 *10 VIRGINS
 *We must be ready—diligent in service
 *He will defeat AC—destroy the false suitor
 *AC sought to define us, seduce us
 - 9) God will give the **GREATEST** marriage feast imaginable for His Son and His Bride, the church. Rev. 19:9
 - 10) Christ's **UNION** with the church will take place for all eternity. (1 Thes. 4:17; Rev. 19:7)
 *ONE FLESH *RESURRECTED BODIES
 *GREATEST EVENT EVER
 - 11) We shall **ENJOY** the millennium as we reign with Christ for 1,000 years. Rev. 20:4