

THE MARRIAGE FEAST OF THE LAMB

Text: Revelation 19:7-9

Introduction:

1. The feasts commanded by God were physical observances that had mental and emotional benefits.
2. Of course, they also taught important spiritual lessons.
3. The last feast mentioned in Scripture is the marriage supper of the Lamb.
4. It paints a picture of the beautiful fellowship that will exist in Heaven...

I. Jesus Is the Lamb

- A. Earlier in the book of Revelation, Jesus was introduced as the Lion of the tribe of Judah who is also the worthy Lamb of God (5:1-13).
- B. Following this, John wrote concerning:
 1. The revelation of the Lamb (6:1)
 2. The wrath of the Lamb (6:16)
 3. The reign of the Lamb (7:9-10)
 4. The redemption of the Lamb (7:14, 17; 12:11; 13:8; 14:1, 4, 10)
 5. The rewards of the Lamb (15:3; 17:14)
- C. Later, he wrote concerning the righteousness of the Lamb (21:22-23, 27; 22:1-3)
- D. Jesus is the “Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world” (John 1:26, 36; cf. 1 Peter 1:19).

II. The Return of Jesus Is the Marriage Supper

- A. Revelation 19 describes the joy of victory as the church is delivered from her persecutors.
 1. This victory foreshadows the ultimate triumph of the church when she is taken to her eternal home to be with her Lord forever.
 2. Though mentioned here, this final celebration is not described until Revelation 21.
- B. Jesus, the groom, has gone to prepare a place for the church, His bride (John 14:1-6).
- C. When the time is right, He will return for her and carry her to Heaven (cf. Matthew 25:1-13).
- D. “The marriage supper was the celebration of the coming together of the betrothed pair” (Bobby Liddell).
- E. Indeed, one who is united with the Lord in Heaven is one of the blessed!

Bible Feasts

- III. The Saved Are Those Called to the Feast
- A. Through the sacrifice of Jesus, by the blood of the Lamb, salvation is offered to all mankind (Matthew 26:28; Acts 2:38; 20:28; Revelation 1:5).
 - B. This offer of salvation is extended through the Gospel invitation (Matthew 11:28-30; John 7:37; Galatians 1:6; 2 Thessalonians 2:14; Revelation 22:17).
 - C. To answer the call, one must obey the Gospel (Romans 1:5; 6:17; 10:16; 2 Thessalonians 1:8; Hebrews 5:9; 1 Peter 1:22; 4:17).
 - 1. This includes initial obedience of the plan of salvation.
 - 2. It also includes faithfulness by continual obedience (Galatians 3:1; 5:7; Revelation 2:10).
 - D. When one obeys the Gospel of Christ, he is added by the Lord to the church of Christ – also pictured as the Bride of Christ (Acts 2:38, 41, 47).
 - 1. Under the Law of Moses, God was married to Israel (Jeremiah 3:14; cf. 3:1, 8; 31:32; Hosea 1 – 3).
 - 2. When the Law of Moses ended (died), the children of Israel were free to be married to another (Romans 7:1-4; cf. Matthew 5:17-18).
 - 3. By obeying the Gospel, they became married to the resurrected Jesus (cf. John 3:28-29; Ephesians 5:22-32).
 - E. As a bride, the church must be prepared for the wedding feast (Revelation 19:7-8; 21:2).
 - 1. The bride must wear the name of the husband; likewise, the church must wear the name of Christ (Acts 11:26; 26:28; 1 Peter 4:16; James 2:7; Romans 16:16).
 - 2. The bride must wear the proper attire (Jeremiah 2:32; Isaiah 61:10).
 - 3. Likewise, the church must be clothed in righteousness (Revelation 3:4-5; Ephesians 5:26-27; cf. Matthew 22:1-14).
 - F. Thus, it is the saved – the Christians – who are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb.

Conclusion:

- 1. All have been invited to become followers of the Lamb.
- 2. Those who follow faithfully are called to the marriage feast!
- 3. They will enter the home prepared in Heaven to dine at the Lord's table eternally.
- 4. There is no greater feast. There is no greater reward. There is no greater blessing!