

# Revelation 10:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And I went unto the angel, and said unto him, Give me the little book. And he said unto me, Take it, and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey.

## Analysis

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**And I went unto the angel, and said unto him, Give me the little book. And he said unto me, Take it, and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey....** This verse from Revelation's vision of angel with little book - mystery of god completed, prophetic commission renewed employs apocalyptic imagery rich with Old Testament allusions and symbolic meaning. The Greek text uses vivid apocalyptic language characteristic of Jewish prophetic literature, drawing heavily from Daniel, Ezekiel, Isaiah, and Zechariah.

The symbolism must be interpreted within its first-century context while recognizing timeless spiritual realities. The imagery would resonate powerfully with persecuted believers facing Roman imperial cult worship, providing hope that despite present suffering, Christ reigns sovereign and will consummate His kingdom. The apocalyptic genre uses symbolic numbers (seven, twelve, 144,000), colors, beasts, and cosmic imagery to convey theological truth rather than photographic descriptions.

Christologically, Revelation consistently exalts Jesus as the victorious Lamb, the faithful witness, the King of kings and Lord of lords. Every vision ultimately points to Christ's supremacy, His finished redemptive work, and His certain return to judge the living and dead and establish the new creation.

## Historical Context

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John received this revelation circa AD 95 during Domitian's persecution, exiled on Patmos for his testimony. The seven churches of Asia Minor faced increasing pressure to participate in emperor worship and pagan religious practices. Refusal meant economic hardship, social ostracism, and potential martyrdom. Understanding this context illuminates Revelation's encouragement to faithful endurance.

The apocalyptic genre was familiar to first-century Jewish and Christian readers. Rather than newspaper-style predictions, apocalyptic literature uses symbolic imagery to reveal spiritual realities behind earthly events, encourage the faithful, warn the unfaithful, and assert God's ultimate sovereignty over history. Parallels with Daniel, Ezekiel, and intertestamental apocalyptic writings would help original readers decode the symbols.

Rome's imperial cult demanded worship of Caesar as divine, placing Christians in impossible situations—compromise their faith or face persecution. Revelation identifies Rome as "Babylon" and assures believers that despite appearances, the Lamb conquered through His death and resurrection, and all earthly kingdoms will submit to His reign.

## Related Passages

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**Psalm 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. How does Revelation 10:9 reveal God's character, particularly His sovereignty, holiness, and justice?
2. What specific encouragement or warning does this verse offer for maintaining faithful Christian witness amid cultural pressure?

3. How does this passage point to Christ's victory and the hope of new creation, and how should that shape your present priorities?

## Interlinear Text

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καὶ	ἀπῆλθον	πρὸς	τὸν	ἄγγελον	λέγει	αὐτό	Δός	μοι
<b>And</b>	<b>I went</b>	<b>unto</b>	G3588	<b>the angel</b>	<b>and said</b>	<b>it</b>	<b>Give</b>	<b>me</b>
G2532	G565	G4314		G32	G3004	G846	G1325	G3427

  

τὸ	βιβλαρίδιον	καὶ	λέγει	μοι	Λάβε	καὶ	κατάφαγε
G3588	<b>the little book</b>	<b>And</b>	<b>and said</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>Take</b>	<b>And</b>	<b>eat</b>
	G974	G2532	G3004	G3427	G2983	G2532	G2719

  

αὐτό	καὶ	πικρανεῖ	σου	τὴν	κοιλίαν	ἀλλ'	ἐν	τῷ
<b>it</b>	<b>And</b>	<b>bitter</b>	<b>thy</b>	G3588	<b>belly</b>	<b>but</b>	<b>in</b>	G3588
G846	G2532	G4087	G4675		G2836	G235	G1722	

  

στόματί	σου	ἔσται	γλυκὺ	ὡς	μέλι
<b>mouth</b>	<b>thy</b>	<b>it shall be</b>	<b>sweet</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>honey</b>
G4750	G4675	G2071	G1099	G5613	G3192

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 15:16** (Parallel theme): Thy words were found, and I did eat them; and thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart: for I am called by thy name, O LORD God of hosts.

**Ezekiel 2:8** (Parallel theme): But thou, son of man, hear what I say unto thee; Be not thou rebellious like that rebellious house: open thy mouth, and eat that I give thee.

**Job 23:12** (Parallel theme): Neither have I gone back from the commandment of his lips; I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.

**Ezekiel 3:14** (Parallel theme): So the spirit lifted me up, and took me away, and I went in bitterness, in the heat of my spirit; but the hand of the LORD was strong upon me.

