

# Revelation 11:17

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Saying, We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned.

## Analysis

**Saying, We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned....** This verse from Revelation's vision of two witnesses and seventh trumpet - faithful testimony, Christ's kingdom proclaimed 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

---

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

---

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

---

1. How does Revelation 11:17 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

---

λέγοντες	Εύχαριστοῦμέν	σοι	κύριε	τὴν	θεὸς	τὴν	
<b>Saying</b> G3004	<b>We give</b> G2168	<b>thee</b> G4671	<b>O Lord</b> G2962	<b>which</b> G3588	<b>God</b> G2316	<b>which</b> G3588	
παντοκράτωρ	τὴν	Ὦν	καὶ	τὴν	ἥν	καὶ	τὴν
<b>Almighty</b> G3841	<b>which</b> G3588	<b>G5607</b>	<b>and</b> G2532	<b>which</b> G3588	<b>wast</b> G2258	<b>and</b> G2532	<b>which</b> G3588
ἐρχόμενος,	ὅτι	εἴληφας		τὴν	δύναμίν	σου	τὴν
<b>art to come</b> G2064	<b>because</b> G3754	<b>thou hast taken to thee</b> G2983		<b>which</b> G3588	<b>power</b> G1411	<b>thy</b> G4675	<b>which</b> G3588
μεγάλην	καὶ	ἐβασίλευσας					
<b>great</b> G3173	<b>and</b> G2532	<b>hast reigned</b> G936					

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Revelation 1:8** (References Lord): I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.

**Revelation 16:5** (References Lord): And I heard the angel of the waters say, Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou hast judged thus.

**Revelation 19:6** (Kingdom): And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

**Revelation 1:4** (Parallel theme): John to the seven churches which are in Asia: Grace be unto you, and peace, from him which is, and which was, and which is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne;

**Revelation 16:7** (References God): And I heard another out of the altar say, Even so, Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy judgments.

**Psalms 21:13** (References Lord): Be thou exalted, LORD, in thine own strength: so will we sing and praise thy power.

**Revelation 16:14** (Kingdom): For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty.

**Revelation 15:3** (Kingdom): And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints.

**Revelation 11:15** (Kingdom): And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

**Psalms 57:11** (References God): Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens: let thy glory be above all the earth.