

Revelation 4:8

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come.

Analysis

And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to ... This verse from Revelation's vision of throne room of heaven - god's sovereignty, holiness, and worship 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

Psalms 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Study Questions

1. How does Revelation 4:8 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

καὶ	τέσσαρα	ζῶα	ἐν	καθ'	ἐαυτὸ	ἔχουσιν	ἀνὰ
And	the four	beasts	G1520	of them	G1438	had	each
G2532	G5064	G2226		G2596		G2192	G303
πτέρυγας	ἕξ	κυκλόθεν	καὶ	ἔσωθεν	γέμοντα	ὀφθαλμῶν	
wings	six	about	And	within	they were full	of eyes	
G4420	G1803	G2943	G2532	G2081	G1073	G3788	
καὶ	ἀνάπαισιν	οὐκ	ἔχουσιν	ἡμέρας	καὶ	νυκτὸς	
And	they rest	not	had	day	And	night	
G2532	G372	G3756	G2192	G2250	G2532	G3571	
λέγοντα,	ἅγιος	ἅγιος	ἅγιος	κύριος	ὁ	θεὸς	ὁ
saying	Holy	Holy	Holy	Lord	which	God	which
G3004	G40	G40	G40	G2962	G3588	G2316	G3588
παντοκράτωρ	ὁ	ἦν	καὶ	ὁ	ὢν	καὶ	ὁ
Almighty	which	was	And	which	G5607	And	which
G3841	G3588	G2258	G2532	G3588		G2532	G3588
							is to come
							G2064

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.

Hebrews 13:8 (Parallel theme): Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.

Exodus 15:11 (Holy): Who is like unto thee, O LORD, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?

Revelation 4:6 (Parallel theme): And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four beasts full of eyes before and behind.

Revelation 15:3 (Holy): 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 11:17 (References God): 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.

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 91:1 (Parallel theme): He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

Ezekiel 1:6 (Parallel theme): And every one had four faces, and every one had four wings.

Revelation 7:15 (References God): Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple: and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them.