

Rev. 2 (1:20)

SUBJECT: The Seven Churches
of Asia

95/61

GP

Rev. 1:20, 2: etc.

The Seven Churches of Asia

Entering a new world, the world (age, dispensation) of the churches
Rich, significant, profound meaning - X symbol, judging the churches of all
This an introductory message.

The Greek word for "church" - a compound Greek word,
ἐκκλησία, "to call out of" or "away from" ἐκκλησία
A common Greek word, meaning "assembly," a primary
meaning that underlies all its uses in the N.T., the language
of the AV & the N.T. 3 times.
Acts 19: 32, 39, 41

The proper Greek word to denote the congregations, ^{which} the
assemblies of free citizens convened for the transaction of public affairs,
in which slaves, strangers had no voice, plebs.
Stephen used it Acts 7: 38 to denote the congregation of the children,
Israel in the wilderness, called forth out of Egypt, on way to promised land.
Acts 12: 23 used to denote the entire assembly of the
heaven.

But in the NT almost always refers to the local congregations,
belonging, organized with pastor (bishops, elders) and deacons, sharing in
the same service, mission. of churches of Judea, Galatia, Macedonia
by the church at Corinth, not Jerusalem.

The word most frequently sets forth what a true church is.
An election, a calling out. The Greek word means "assembly," a calling,
an election. The assembly, committee, fellowship. It has always
had been called out.
A local congregation in a definite place, pastor and people.

Such groups the 7 churches of Asia.
Their location twice given: 1:11 and in separate letters...
All in the Roman province of Asia, about the size of Pennsylvania.

1. Ephesus

(1) Location

On the Aegean Sea, 3 miles up the Cayster River, opposite the Island of Samos. An artificial harbor accessible to the largest ships. At the entrance of a rocky neck reaches far into the interior of Asia Minor. Connected by a highway with the city which is the province. Through Ephesus passed the commerce between the east and the west. The most easily accessible of any Asia both by land and by sea. The city of 2nd province. The nearest to John or Patmos.

(2) History

In the remote part of Anagora, a 1000 ruled by women believed the mother goddess & it would have there, built a city and temple. Placed until captured by the Greeks who dedicated the city to Artemis (L. Diana) built there the greatest temple in the ancient world, and 2nd wonder of the world. 130 BC. the Romans.

Paul here 2 years in great Ephesian ministry Oct 18:18-21; 19:1-20:1
 Apollo converted to X, most potent water, present who very loud, who was.
 Timothy pastor. Tim. with Paul at Ephesus.
 Agrippa John C. 69 AD was in Ephesus, & Ephesus, pastor was 30 years, said.
 Visit to Jn. hardly any plan above which path is very holy numerous
 glorious traditions.

(3) Now

Are utter desolation. Harbor silted in for miles. Not an inhabitant. Giant ligands dent around in arrangement at the night of a man, climbing over fallen columns to temple and wall. Splendid remains are capital, one the admiral of the world. Stone masonry, small broad on the one hand and rough, it up of cast.

The west temple, largest ever constructed, one very much about the present church. Street is stone, the Ephesian & still shows its grand outlines of walls and arches and this, but would hardly be quarried about to heavy masonry.

The famous temple scattered in broken stones, but it shows its earth, a dismal find freely malarial. Heavy masonry.

Remnants of cyclopean walls, consequence, temple, street. palace, line the plain and hills and mountains for miles - one filled with the glory of the whole world. Now a museum of glorious desolation.

Rev. 2:5

2. Smyrna

(1) Location

about 40 miles to the north of Ephesus, at the head of a gulf that makes
is about 30 miles from the Aegean Sea. Magnificent ^{with} ^{the} ^{view} ^{of} ^{the} ^{sea}
An outstandingly beautiful city, to the Roman ^{the} ^{city} ^{of} ^{Asia} ^{the} ^{most}
built in 4 B.C. a marvel of all set back planning could be. The most
impressive, a pediment street ran from one end, the city to the other. The street
from the sea was the "Boule Street", cut the sea level around the Temple
to Apollo (modern podium), on the way were the best of Greece, Asclepius,
Aphrodite. On the land where the street ran to the Pagos above the Temple
of Zeus. One of the monuments on the street to Athena where built place
to honor her to be. On the slope of the Pagos, a temple nearly 20,000.

(2) History

Here Polyarch, Pagan, a church, martyred on slopes of Mt. Pagos.
Here Paganism survived.
The Alliance of Pagos, on which Polyarch burned, residential with blood
7,500 vs. martyrs at one time, 800 at another. City of martyrs.

(3) Now

The largest city in Asia Minor, 250,000. Name "IZMIR", a
Turkish corruption of Smyrna. Busy sea-port to all parts of the world.
Center of railway system, Turkey. The commercial center of the coast.
But dark, dirty, filthy, narrow, crooked streets, unimproved, almost
about to suffocate. Several times by Turks after World War I - almost all destroyed

3. Byzantium

(1) Location

about 50 miles north of Smyrna, 15 miles inland from the sea,
where the Roman road met the highway from Sardis to Thessalonica. On
an angle of the point of two rivers.

(2) History

Settled, named by the Archaic Greeks after the fall of Troy.
From the beginning a capital city - (Macedonia, the Attalids (one of the
parts of which were the city of the city), name of Asia minor, the Roman.
over 300 years a capital city. adorned with beautiful temples.
into a commercial city of Ephesus - Smyrna.
The great city of 200,000 inhabitants. At the height of Egypt army with
Emperor of Byzantium, with 100,000. In the city, school, named
Temple of Asclepius (St. Asclepius), good, Academy, medical school.
A pagan cathedral city, a university and a 17th of residents, unbelieved
ship, ship port, rapid expansion. A city, better temples. Sailed to sea.

(3) Now

a Turkish town named Byzantium (Turkish corruption), 18,000.
A town of former grandeur, half buried under, when struck in 4
times.

4. Thyatira.

(1) Location
Southeast from Puzos about 30 miles
where two valleys were together - trade routes 24 caravans

(2) History.
Early city and Roman.
A small town. Among first trade routes here were capital
regions then in of the city. Early anterior belonged to the field - upper
middle, lower, etc.
Lydia from here. Act 16:14

(3) Today
called AK. HISAR which came from c. 20,000.
city in day, very small. Full of ruins, streets, house made of
red, brick, and burnt clay.

5. Sardis.

(1) 30 miles south from Thyatira (50 miles from Smyrna). Built on mountain
side of the river, which runs north to the sea, several miles, the city gradually in fragments.
550 B.C.

(2) History.
Ancient capital of the Lydian King. Most famous which was
with Croesus. Wealth due in part to the gold found in the banks of the river
then - the gold was used for coins, for jewelry, for crosses, the being of many.
Special street to streets, the streets of Sardis. Also the Sardis
the Croesus spirit from the gold in the city. Also the Sardis
a red and glowing city when Solon visited Croesus, when Croesus
conquered it.

(3) Now.
a small village called "Sardis" (Turkish corruption) of ruins?
modern city ruins.

6. Philadelpheia

(1) Location
about 30 miles south west of Izmir.
Famously attacked II Philadelpheia c. 140 B.C. by Cyrus.
(2) History
The special field culture of the ruins of Philadelpheia. The city by Cyrus.
The special field culture of the ruins of Philadelpheia. The city by Cyrus.
not long enough to last any long. Built. Belonged to the province of Sardis.
(3) Name
called ALASENIR a small village.

7. Laodicea

(1) Location.
43 miles southwest, Philadelpheia. In the famous Lycus valley.

(2) History.
Founded by Antiochus II, Syria (261-286) named for his wife. In Roman
times a flourishing, wealthy city. In 50 A.D. destroyed by earthquake but repaired
7 years, rebuilt at very expense.
Let 4:16 Paul write a letter to them. 3 cities about is with 7 and
other - Hierapolis (14 miles) Laodicea (south, 14 miles) Colossae 13 miles south of it.

(3) Name.
Sits in volcanic basins, very near death of Lycus, for the loss of
ground (the rocky sea, a white and to evidence of dry. Parts have
deadly rivers. It is very fertile.

