

THE VISION OF THE FOUR CHARIOTS AND HORSES

(Zechariah 6:1-8)

- I. Introduction
- II. Zechariah's Opening Address (1:1-6)
- III. The First Night Vision: The Horses among the Myrtle Trees (1:7-17)
- IV. The Second Night Vision: The Four Horns and Four Craftsmen (1:18-21)
- V. The Third Night Vision: The Surveyor with A Measuring Line (2:1-13)
- VI. The Fourth Night Vision: The Angel of the Lord and the Cleansing of Israel (3:1-10)
- VII. The Fifth Night Vision: The Golden Lampstand and Two Olive Trees (4:1-14)
- VIII. The Sixth Night Vision: The Flying Scroll (5:1-4)
- IX. The Seventh Night Vision: The Woman in the Flying Basket (5:5-11)
- IX. The Eighth Night Vision: The Four Chariots (6:1-8)

A. The Content of the Vision (vv. 1-4)

1. In vision #1- horses (and presumably riders) were *sent out* as _____ throughout the earth (1:10-11); in a related way in vision #8- chariots with horses are also *sent out* in different directions but with the purpose to _____.

2. As Zechariah raised his eyes he saw another vision of four chariots that were coming *from* two mountains, which were metaphorically pictured as being bronze. (v. 1a)
 - a. In the OT chariots symbolize _____ and _____. (Isa. 66:15; Hab. 3:8; Hag. 2:22)

 - b. In Scripture _____ pictures _____. (Ex. 27:1-7; Num. 21:9; Rev. 1:14-15)

 - c. The two mountains may be referring to two ranges that exist today in Israel, _____ and _____ with the Kidron Valley in between.

 - d. Or they may be a reference to the Mt. of Olives that is _____ in _____ when Jesus sets foot on it at His Second Coming, and the valley would be that of the "Valley of Jehosophat" which _____ in the _____. (Joel 3:2, 12; Zech. 14:4)

3. Zechariah saw four (teams of) horses accompanying the four chariots; their colors may symbolize...
 - a. Red horses: war and _____ (v. 2a)
 - b. Black horses: _____ (v. 2b)
 - c. White horses: _____ and triumph (v. 3a)
 - d. Spotted horses: plagues and _____ (v. 3b)

4. We can be sure that Zechariah knew that they were chariots and horses, but he was asking for an _____ as to what they _____. (v. 4)

B. The Interpretation of the Vision (vv. 5-8)

1. The interpreting angel answered the prophet's question, the horses represented four _____, which in Scripture typically communicates _____ that is *going out* from God to bring _____. (v. 5, cf. Ps. 148:8; Jer. 49:36; Dan. 7:2; Rev. 7:1; 2:18)

2. The black and white horses *went north* from _____ to _____ (Jer. 1:14-15; 25:9), while the dappled (or spotted) horses *went south* from _____ to _____. (v. 6)

3. Twice the horses are described as “_____” (vv. 3 & 7) these teams of horses were *sent out* throughout the _____, just like in vision #1. (v. 7, cf. 1:10-11)

4. The “north country” (Babylon) would be judged in a _____. It had been judged recently in Zechariah's time through the Persians, thus “*giving rest to God's Spirit*” (v. 8); but Babylon will _____ (5:11) and it will be judged again by Messiah. (Rev. 17-18)