

## Outline for July 18, 2010 Revival – Zechariah 2:13

**Introduction:** Silence is not a common occurrence in most households or churches. Silence can be most awkward and foreboding. We tend to feel quite uncomfortable in moments of silence especially when it is unplanned or unexpected. To be silent indicates that we are listening, not talking. To be speechless, in our day, is very rare. To be still is even rarer. When the Queen of Sheba had seen the wisdom of Solomon, the Scripture says, “there was no more breath in her” (II Chronicles 9:4- ESV).

### I. A Vision of Divine Intercession (1:8-17)

Principle: Revival flows from the sovereign, merciful decision of God

### II. The Vision of God Overthrowing Secular Powers (1:18-21)

Principle: Revival is the overcoming of worldliness

### III. The Vision of God Transforming Jerusalem – the Restoration of His People, the Church (2:1-13)

Principle: Revival is the experience of God’s enriching presence

#### A. A population increase – the church growing and expanding (2:1-4, 11)

#### B. The prosperity of holiness – five imperatives of holiness

1. “Up! Up! Flee...”

2. “Up! Escape to Zion”

3 (4). “Sing and rejoice”

5. “Be silent, all flesh...”

a. The definition of “silent” – to hold your peace (Job 40:4), to be still (Psalm 46:10), to be hushed and to stand in silent awe (Romans 11:20)

NOTE: Contrast verse 13 with verse 10 – the same display of God’s power to save and revive that calls forth singing and rejoicing also calls for silence

b. Reasons for this silence

(1) It is commanded in the light of God’s awesome work (Zechariah 2:10-12)

(2) It is directed to all flesh recognizing our pitiful condition before God

- Flesh in this context speaks of the transitory nature of all men and women – we are but a breath, a vapor, a flower that fades in the heat of the day
- Flesh refers to the weakness and frailty of men
- Flesh refers to the mortality of men – death is a thunderclap against the notion of man’s cry of autonomy

(3) It is necessary when approaching God in worship to be silent – “before the Lord”

- We are to be silent as we reckon who He is – the Lord Most High, the Governor of the universe, the Almighty God, the Sovereign God, the Holy One of Israel (Psalm 46:10, 68:19-20, 35, 66:1-2; Habakkuk 2:20; Zephaniah 1:7)
- We are to be silent as we remember what He has done (Deuteronomy 4:32-40)

(4) It is the church’s reasonable response to the judgment of God in the earth – “He has roused Himself from His holy dwelling”

A plea for redemption (Psalm 44:23-26; Isaiah 51:9-11)

All accounts will be set right at the judgment bar of God

All injustices will be recompensed

All rebellion will be squashed

The plight of the earth in judgment (Revelation 8:1-5)

This silence in heaven is the anticipation and expectation of the great judgment upon the earth – Christ vindicated and His enemies decimated

God is no spectator in the affairs of men and nations