

God's word is so clear that it isn't hard to see what the teaching of a vision is, if you have gone through the other things first, and have them in right understanding. Now, I'm not saying that you might not be able to understand the vision without a lot of painstaking work. I'm just laying down a set of principles which are used for the most complicated forms. Consequently, if you come to easier forms, they will be just as applicable as they would be in the complicated forms. Now/<sup>to</sup>the visions proper in chapters 1 through 6, and I will move chapter by chapter, commenting on the vision itself and commenting at the same time, I trust, upon the relevance of the vision.

Chapter 1. Chapter 1 contains three visions, but actually only two. Now that may sound/<sup>a</sup>redundant way to put it but it contains two visions which make up one vision. It is like a vision that's divided into two parts. The first vision in chapter 1 goes from verse 7 through verse 17, and this vision is know probably or marked in the footnotes of your Bible maybe, as the man in the myrtle trees, and when we read chapter 1, verse 7, we find that Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, in the month of Sebat, on the fourth and twentieth day of that month, in the reign of Darius's second year, sees by night. I saw by night. I saw at night. The implication is that he is awakened from sleep. He doesn't see, this is just an implication, but the implication is that he is awakened from sleep, and that implication is fortified later on. I saw by night and behold a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom; and behind him there were red horses, speckled, and white. What could such a thing possibly mean? Isaiah sees a man riding on a red horse, he's down in the myrtle trees, in the bottom, whatever that is,