Chapter 13

	The Revelation: Image of Judgement and Hope
Ор	ening
•	No one should approach Revelation without a proper degree of
	It is not an easy book, and we should be less than dogmatic here
•	Exegesis is especially important ♦ We must first find the <u>Original</u> meaning before jumping to the meaning for today
The	e Nature of Revelation
•	Revelation is Unique , finely blended combination of Hree distinct literary types
	♦ Apocalypse, Prophesy, and Letter
The	e Revelation as Apocalypse
	Apocalypse is a literary <u>form</u> that does not exist today
•	Revelation is Primarily apocalyptic
	Apocalypses seldom intended to give a detailed chronological account of the future
•	There were <u>dozens</u> of Apocalypses that were well-know to Jews and Christians that were written between 200 BC and 200 AD
	♦ Although Revelation is the only one that is the Word of God
	♦ They all came in a variety of kinds, yet all had some characteristics that are good to understand
•	1. The taproot of apocalyptic literature is the Old Testament prophetic literature, especially Ezekiel, Daniel, Zechariah, and parts of Isaiah
•	2. Apocalypses are literary works from the beginning
	It has a particular written Structure and Form

- Remember prophetic books were given orally first
- Revelation 1:19, "Therefore write what you have seen, what is, and what will take place after this."

•	3. Most frequently the content of apocalyptic is presented in the form of VISIONS and tream 5, and its language is cryptic and symbolic
•	4. The Images of apocalyptic are often forms of <u>fantasy</u> rather than reality
•	5. Because they were literary, most were very <u>formally</u> stylized
•	The Revelation of John fits of these characteristics
The	e Revelation as Prophecy
•	John clearly intends this apocalypse to be prophetic word to the church
•	It is different from most apocalyptic and prophetic writings because John knew the <u>end</u> had already begun
	Jesus has come, and the Spirit is leading Him to write this
•	This book is born in persecution and intends to speak about the <u>end</u> with the triumph of Christ and His church, and it is a carefully constructed piece of literature, using cryptic language and rich symbolism of fantasy and numbers
The	e Revelation as Epistle
•	Even though it is apocalyptic and prophetic it was cast in the form of a <u>letter</u>
	Revelation 1:4-6, "John: To the seven churches in Asia. Grace and peace to you from the One who is, who was, and who is coming; from the seven spirits before His throne; and from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the firstborn from the dead and the ruler of the kinds of the earth.
	To Him who loves us and has set us free from our sins by His blood, and made us a kingdom, Priests to His God and Father the glory and dominion are His forever and ever. Amen."
•	There is also an occusional aspect to Revelation like the epistles
The	e Necessity of Exegesis
•	The primary meaning of Revelation is what intended it to be
	It is something that his readers could have understood

