

> The Book of Revelation is a work of profound theology. But its literary form makes it impenetrable to many modern readers and open to all kinds of misinterpretations. Richard Bauckham explains how the book's imagery conveyed meaning in its original context and how the book's theology is inseparable from its literary structure and composition. Revelation is seen to offer not an esoteric and encoded forecast of historical events but rather a theocentric vision of the coming of God's universal kingdom, contextualized in the late first-century world dominated by Roman power and ideology. It calls on Christians to confront the political idolatries of the time and to participate in God's purpose of gathering all the nations into his kingdom. Once Revelation is properly grounded in its original context it is seen to transcend that context and speak to the contemporary church. This study concludes by highlighting Revelation's continuing relevance for today.





NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY

General Editor: James D. G. Dunn, Lightfoot Professor of Divinity, University of Durham

The theology of the Book of Revelation



This series provides a programmatic survey of the individual writings of the New Testament. It aims to remedy the deficiency of available published material, which has tended to concentrate on historical, textual, grammatical and literary issues at the expense of the theology, or to lose distinctive emphases of individual writings in systematized studies of 'The Theology of Paul' and the like. New Testament specialists here write at greater length than is usually possible in the introductions to commentaries or as part of other New Testament theologies, and explore the theological themes and issues of their chosen books without being tied to a commentary format, or to a thematic structure drawn from elsewhere. When complete, the series will cover all the New Testament writings, and will thus provide an attractive, and timely, range of texts around which courses can be developed.



THE THEOLOGY OF THE BOOK OF REVELATION

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For Loveday and Philip Alexander





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Editor's preface

Although the New Testament is usually taught within Departments or Schools or Faculties of Theology/Divinity/Religion, theological study of the individual New Testament writings is often minimal or at best patchy. The reasons for this are not hard to discern.

For one thing, the traditional style of studying a New Testament document is by means of straight exegesis, often verse by verse. Theological concerns jostle with interesting historical, textual, grammatical and literary issues, often at the cost of the theological. Such exegesis is usually very time-consuming, so that only one or two key writings can be treated in any depth within a crowded three-year syllabus.

For another, there is a marked lack of suitable textbooks round which courses could be developed. Commentaries are likely to lose theological comment within a mass of other detail in the same way as exegetical lectures. The section on the theology of a document in the Introduction to a commentary is often very brief and may do little more than pick out elements within the writing under a sequence of headings drawn from systematic theology. Excursuses usually deal with only one or two selected topics. Likewise larger works on New Testament Theology usually treat Paul's letters as a whole and, having devoted the great bulk of their space to Jesus, Paul and John, can spare only a few pages for others.

In consequence, there is little incentive on the part of teacher or student to engage with a particular New Testament document, and students have to be content with a general overview, at best complemented by in-depth study of (parts of)



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two or three New Testament writings. A serious corollary to this is the degree to which students are thereby incapacitated in the task of integrating their New Testament study with the rest of their Theology or Religion courses, since often they are capable only of drawing on the general overview or on a sequence of particular verses treated atomistically. The growing importance of a literary-critical approach to individual documents simply highlights the present deficiencies even more. Having been given little experience in handling individual New Testament writings as such at a theological level, most students are very ill-prepared to develop a properly integrated literary and theological response to particular texts. Ordinands too need more help than they currently receive from textbooks, so that their preaching from particular passages may be better informed theologically.

There is need therefore for a series to bridge the gap between too brief an introduction and too full a commentary where theological discussion is lost among too many other concerns. It is our aim to provide such a series. That is, a series where New Testament specialists are able to write at greater length on the theology of individual writings than is usually possible in the introductions to commentaries or as part of New Testament Theologies, and to explore the theological themes and issues of these writings without being tied to a commentary format or to a thematic structure provided from elsewhere. The volumes seek both to describe each document's theology, and to engage theologically with it, noting also its canonical context and any specific influence it may have had on the history of Christian faith and life. They are directed at those who already have one or two years of full-time New Testament and theological study behind them.

> James D. G. Dunn University of Durham



Abbreviations

Biblical and other Ancient Literature

Ap.Abr. Apocalypse of Abraham
Ap.Paul Apocalypse of Paul
Ap.Zeph. Apocalypse of Zephaniah
Asc.Isa. Ascension of Isaiah

2 Bar. 2 Baruch (Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch)

Bel and the Dragon

b.Sanh. Babylonian Talmud tractate Sanhedrin

2 Chron.
2 Chronicles
1 Clem.
2 Clem.
2 Clement
Col.
Colossians
1 Cor.
1 Corinthians
2 Corinthians

Dan. Daniel

Deut. Deuteronomy Did. Didache Eph. **Ephesians** Exod. Exodus Ezek. Ezekiel Gal. Galatians Gen. Genesis Hab. Habakkuk Heb. Hebrews

Hermas, Mand. Hermas, Mandates Hermas, Vis. Hermas, Visions

Hos. Hosea

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xiv List of abbreviations

Isa. Isaiah Jer. Jeremiah

Josephus, Ant. Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae

Jos. As. Joseph and Asenath

Jub. Jubilees Judges

L.A.B. Pseudo-Philo, Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum

Lad. Jac. Ladder of Jacob Liv. Proph. Lives of the Prophets

Matt. Matthew Mic. Micah Num. Numbers

Odes Sol. Odes of Solomon

ı Pet. ı Peter 2 Peter

Philo, Mos. Philo, De Vita Mosis Philo, Plant. Philo, De Plantatione

Ps. Psalm

1 QGen.Apoc. Genesis Apocryphon from Qumran Cave 1

IQH Hodayot (Thanksgiving Hymns) from

Qumran Cave 1

IQM Milhamah (War Scroll) from Qumran

Cave 1

4QpIsa. Pesher on Isaiah from Qumran Cave 4

IQSb Blessings from Qumran Cave I

Rev. Revelation
Rom. Romans
1 Sam. 1 Samuel
2 Sam. 2 Samuel

Sir. Ben Sira (Ecclesiasticus)

2 Tim. 2 Timothy

T.Levi Testament of Levi

Tob. Tobit Zech. Zechariah

Serial publications

AARSR American Academy of Religion Studies

on Religion



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BETL	Bibliotheca Ephemeridum Theologicarum Lovaniensium
BNTC	Black's New Testament Commentaries
BZNW	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die
EO	neutestamentliche Wissenschaft
EQ	Evangelical Quarterly
Int.	Interpretation
$\mathcal{J}BL$	Journal of Biblical Literature
$\mathcal{J}S\mathcal{N}T$ SS	Journal for the Study of the New Testament
	Supplement Series
$\mathcal{J}SOT$ SS	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament
	Supplement Series
NCB	New Century Bible
Neot.	${\it Neotestamentica}$
NTS	New Testament Studies
RTP	Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie
SNTSMS	SNTS Monograph Series
TDNT	G. Kittel, ed., Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, 10 vols. (trans. G. W.
	Bromiley; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans,
	1964-76)
Them.	Themelias
TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
TynB	Tyndale Bulletin
WUNT	Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum
WOINI	Neuen Testament
ZNW	Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche
~~~	Wissenschaft