

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE BOOK OF REVELATION

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COMMENTARIES

Alford, Henry. "Apocalypse of John." In *The Greek Testament*, IV, 544-750. Reprint, Chicago: Moody Press, 1958.

Originally published in 1884, Alford's work represents the historicist position by a distinguished English exegete.

Aune, David E. *Revelation 1–5*. WBC. Dallas: Word, 1997. [Now complete in 3 vols.].

Takes the preterist position.

Beale, G. K. *The Book of Revelation*. NIGTC. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1999.

Takes an idealist position (though he sees ancient Rome in view, and even a future manifestation of the world system in the end-times). However, this work is very up-to-date, well-researched, and a gold-mine of information about Revelation. Employs significant effort to take into account OT allusions and quotations.

Beasley-Murray, G. R. *The Book of Revelation*. The New Century Bible Commentary. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1981.

This work is by a professor of New Testament interpretation at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (Louisville, KY). He was previously principal of Spurgeon's College in London (1958-72). He writes from the preterist-futurist camp. He regards the main purpose of the book as picturing the triumph of Christ and the major events of the book from chapters 4 through 18 to be a description of the endtime preceding the second coming of Christ. However, he does spiritualize the thousand-year reign of Christ and intimates that it begins with His first coming. He also spiritualizes the 144,000 as the church (church = new Israel). Reviewed in *BibSac* (Jan 1982): 82.

Beckwith, Isbon T. *The Apocalypse of John*. London: The MacMillan Company, 1919; reprint, Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1979.

More than half of this volume (416 pp.!) is dedicated to introductory matters dealing with such topics as the eschatological hope of the Bible, apocalyptic literature, the purpose of the book, etc. Somewhat dated (Beckwith: 1843-1936). The approach is basically preterist-futurist, and amillennial. Helpful with the Greek text.

Bruce, F. F. "The Revelation of John." In *A New Testament Commentary*, ed. G.C.D. Howley, F.F. Bruce, and H.L. Ellison. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1969.

A short work by a good scholar who takes the preterist-futurist view.

Bullinger, E. W. *Commentary on Revelation*. 3rd ed. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1935; reprint, Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1984.

Although premillennial and pre-trib., Bullinger has some unique opinions. For instance, he believes that the seven churches of Rev 2–3 are seven, literal, Jewish churches or assemblies yet to come.

Caird, G. B. *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*. Harper's New Testament Commentaries. New York: Harper & Row, 1966.

Takes the preterist approach, suggesting an imminent historical view. Critical scholar.

Charles, R. H. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Revelation of St. John*. The International Critical Commentary. 2 vols. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1920.

A technical work which is helpful with the Greek text. Preterist approach.

Criswell, W. A. *Expository Sermons on Revelation*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1962.

Premillennial. Helpful for an exposition of the book from a man who loves to preach.

Gregg, Steve. *Revelation: Four Views, A Parallel Commentary*. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1997.

This is a very helpful work, in which the editor has sought to inform the reader of various interpretative approaches. For ch 4–19, the commentary appears in four columns, representing four distinctive approaches (historicist, preterist, futurist, and the spiritual). For ch 20–22, the commentary appears in three columns, representing the three primary millennial viewpoints.

Hendriksen, William. *More Than Conquerors*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1940.

The author is conservative and amillennial, but his approach is "idealist." Spiritualizes extensively.

Hort, F. J. A. *The Apocalypse of St. John I–III*. London: MacMillan, 1908.

Hort was a genius of the Greek text. Unfortunately his work only covers chapters 1–3.

Hughes, Philip Edgcumbe. *The Book of Revelation*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1990.

Written at a more popular level, Hughes takes more of a "idealist" approach and concentrates on principles for every age. Amillennial in his eschatology.

Johnson, Alan F. "Revelation." In *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*, ed. Frank E. Gaelbelein, 12:397–603. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1981.

This is an excellent work by a graduate of Dallas Seminary. He is premillennial, but not as strict

on many details as others. For instance, he says that the 1000 year reign of Rev 20 will be an earthly reign of Christ, but the actual length is open to discussion. This work is well researched and documented. The work is basically futurist, though he gives careful attention to the historical side as well. The author states, "This commentary will pay close attention to the historical situation of first-century Christianity in its Judeo-Greco-Roman world setting On the other hand, we believe that John is describing the final judgment and the physical, bodily return of Christ to the world" (410). He is given to excessive symbolism, however, which diminishes his work (e.g., 42 months are not literal; the beast of Rev 13 is not an individual; the two witnesses represent the church).

Kistemaker, Simon J. *Revelation*. The New Testament Commentary. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker, 2001.

Amillennial treatment of Revelation. See review in *JETS* (Mar 2003, p 136).

Ladd, George E. *A Commentary on the Revelation of John*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1972.

Ladd takes a preterist-futurist approach, and argues for a post-tribulational rapture. Reviewed in *BibSac* 130:518 (Apr-Jun 1973): 176.

Lindsey, Hal. *There's A New World Coming*. Santa Ana, CA: Vision House Publishers, 1973.

Lindsey is famous as a popular writer (author of *The Late Great Planet Earth*), who holds to a premillennial and dispensational eschatology. Much of his work is quite helpful and trustworthy, although in his attempt to appeal to a modern generation he can at times go too far in "translating" the imagery (locusts of ch. 9 are "Cobra helicopters"?).

Lenski, R. C. H. *The Interpretation of St. John's Revelation*. Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Pub. House, 1943.

Lenski is a conservative Lutheran exegete, but amillennial in his eschatology. He argues that the 1000 reign is symbolical, and is going on now. To escape the problem of Satan's binding during this period, he tries to argue that the "binding" means that Satan shall not prevent the heralding of the gospel to all the nations (575).

Moffatt, James. "The Revelation of St. John the Divine." In *The Expositor's Greek Testament*, ed. Robertson Nicoll, 5:279-494. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1951.

Originally published in the early 1900's, this work concentrates on exegetical insights from the Greek text. Somewhat vague regarding the flow of the book.

Morris, Leon. *The Revelation of St. John*. Tyndale New Testament Commentaries. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1969.

Morris's approach seems to be a combination of the idealist and preterist schools. Amillennial. Commentary is somewhat brief, but helpful exegetical comments.

Mounce, Robert H. *The Book of Revelation*. The New International Commentary on the New Testament. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1977.

Mounce's approach is preterist-futurist, but not dispensational. Regarding the rapture, he is a post-tribulationist; hazy on the millennium. He states, "In short, John taught a literal millennium, but its essential meaning may be realized in something other than a temporal fulfillment" (359). The greatest use of this book will be found in its excellent use of and acquaintance with a wide scope

of sources. Also quite helpful with the literary structure. Reviewed in *BibSac* (Apr-Jun 1978): 180-81.

Osborne, Grant R. *Revelation*. Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House Co., 2002.

Osborne essentially takes a futurist position about Revelation, though not always taking the details so literally. He understands the Beast as the Antichrist, and Babylon (the harlot) as the empire of the Beast. He takes a modified premillennial position (there is a millennium, but it may not be literally 1000 years in length). At 869 pages, this is a gold-mine of information.

Ryrie, Charles C. *Revelation*. Chicago: Moody Press, 1968.

Premillennial, dispensational and pre-tribulational, by a former esteemed professor of Dallas Seminary (authored the *Ryrie Study Bible*). The book is very short (127 pp.), but helpful for getting a grip on the book.

Swete, Henry Barclay. *Commentary on Revelation*. 3rd ed. London: Macmillan, 1911; reprint, Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Pub., 1977.

A British scholar of the past century (1835-1917). He defends the unity of the book, and is preterist in approach (though he believes the Roman Caesar is also a type of the future Antichrist). Though somewhat dated, this is still one of the better volumes for help with the Greek text. Swete became Regius professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1890 and wrote the 1st edition of his commentary on Revelation in 1906.

Tenney, Merrill C. *Interpreting Revelation*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1957.

Tenney (of Wheaton college fame) writes from a dispensational-futurist viewpoint. This work is brief on surveying Revelation itself, but contains some excellent discussions on topics such as the structure of Revelation, the Christology, the chronological approach, etc. Good!

Thomas, Robert L. *Revelation 1-7; An Exegetical Commentary*. Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1992.

Thomas, Robert L. *Revelation 8-22; An Exegetical Commentary*. Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1995.

This two-volume set on Revelation represents a careful exegesis of the text from a premillennial eschatology. Excellent notes from the Greek (and presented in readable fashion for the serious lay person) and abundant interaction with the literature on Revelation. This may be the best English commentary on Revelation (as a professor at The Master's Seminary, however, his view on Lordship Salvation tends to detract from the book's value--notice how this affects his interpretation of Rev 2-3). Highly recommended!

Wall, Robert W. *Revelation*. New International Biblical Commentary. Peabody, Massachusetts: Hendrickson Publishers, Inc., 1991.

Claims to follow a "canonical-critical approach" to the interpretation of the book. A more recent work, but weak in interpretation (for instance, views the beast of Rev 13 as "a universal symbol for secular power and cultural idols, with historical counterparts in every age" (168).

Walvoord, John F. "Revelation." In *The Bible Knowledge Commentary, New Testament*, ed. John F. Walvoord and Roy B. Zuck. Wheaton, IL: SP Publications, Inc., 1983.

Though not as full a treatment as his single volume commentary (see below), this is more recent.

Comments are succinct, but extremely helpful. This is a good starting point!

Walvoord, John F. *The Revelation of Jesus Christ*. Chicago: Moody Press, 1966.

Walvoord (formerly President of Dallas Seminary) is probably the foremost scholar on biblical prophecy. He is clearly dispensational, premillennial, and strongly pre-trib. This work is very understandable, and possibly the best treatment in English. Unfortunately, being written in the 60's, it lacks interaction with the many newer commentaries that have appeared since its release.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS

Beale, G. K. *The Use of Daniel in Jewish Apocalyptic Literature and in the Revelation of St. John*. Lanham, MD: UPA, 1984.

Helpful for identifying OT parallels to the book of Revelation.

Beasley-Murray, G. R., Herschel H. Hobbs, and Ray Frank Robbins. *Revelation: Three Viewpoints*. Nashville, TN: Broadman Press, 1977.

Each contributor takes a different view of eschatology. Beasley-Murray speaks for the premillennial view, Hobbs for the amillennial view, and Robbins emphasizes an approach that views Revelation as apocalyptic. The book emerged from a conference sponsored by the Southern Baptist Convention.

Beechick, Allen. *The Pre-Tribulation Rapture*. Denver, CO: Accent Books, 1980.

A good defense of the pre-tribulation rapture view.

Benware, Paul N. *Understanding End Times Prophecy; A Comprehensive Approach*. Chicago: Moody Press, 1995.

An Excellent presentation of the primary eschatological concerns. Premillennial. Highly recommended.

Bock, Darrell, ed. *Three Views on the Millennium and Beyond*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1999.

An excellent presentation of differing views on the millennium. An advocate of each of the major millennial views presents his case, and this is followed by a response from the other presenters.

Campbell, Donald K., and Jeffrey L. Townsend, ed. *A Case for Premillennialism; A New Consensus*. Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1992.

This book contains a collection of articles by noted evangelical scholars (e.g., Walter Kaiser, Kenneth Barker, S. Lewis Johnson, Harold Hoehner, etc.) who write to present the evidence for a premillennial approach to the Bible. Premillennialism does not rest upon John's reference to "1000 years," but is the consistent teaching of Scripture. Highly recommended!

Carson, D. A., Douglas J. Moo, and Leon Morris. *An Introduction to the New Testament*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1992.

This is an excellent source for researching the background matters to Revelation, such as date and authorship. Cf. Guthrie.

Clouse, Robert G., ed. *The Meaning of the Millennium: Four Views*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity

Press, 1977.

Four scholars interact, each presenting his own view of the millennium, followed by rebuttal from the others. Covers dispensational premill., nondispens. premil., amillennial, and postmillennial.

Dyer, Charles H. *The Rise of Babylon*. Wheaton, IL: Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., 1991.

Dyer carefully documents the long history of Babylon and the modern day movement to rebuild ancient Babylon (in present day Iraq). This is particularly relevant to a study of Rev 17-18.

Graham, Billy. *Storm Warning*. Dallas, TX: Word Publishing, 1992.

Though not a commentary, this book by one of the foremost Christian leaders of our time is quite helpful. Dr. Graham certainly has a finger on the pulse of world events, and writes to warn people that a time of judgment and catastrophe is soon headed our way. His book emphasizes the four horsemen of Rev 6 who will bring disaster to the world. By pointing out current conditions, Dr. Graham illustrates that these predictions are not that far-fetched. He takes a futuristic view of Revelation, in which the Second Coming will be preceded by a period of judgment. His illustrations and pleas for people to turn to Christ contribute to making this an excellent book for reading.

Grenze, Stanley J. *The Millennial Maze; Sorting Out Evangelical Options*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1992.

A helpful work surveying the differing millennial positions, but not as beneficial or up-to-date as Darrell Bock (ed., *Three Views on the Millennium and Beyond*).

Gundry, Robert H. *The Church and the Tribulation*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Pub. House, 1973.

A careful and thorough defense of the post-tribulational view of the rapture. Gundry has been answered by Walvoord's book, *The Blessed Hope and the Tribulation*.

Guthrie, Donald. *New Testament Introduction*. Rev. ed. London: Inter-Varsity Press, 1970.

Very helpful for background matters. Cf. Carson.

Hemer, Colin J. *The Letters to the Seven Churches of Asia in Their Local Setting*. JSNT Supp 11. Sheffield, England: JSOT Press, 1986.

Does an exhaustive study of the seven churches and concludes with a Domitianic date for the book. Very helpful background data.

Hoekema, Anthony A. *The Bible and the Future*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1979.

A conservative amillennial approach to eschatology.

Jensen, Irving L. *Revelation; A Self-Study Guide*. Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1971.

Irving is famous for his booklets that help the student to do his own inductive Bible study. He is a master of chart-making! This booklet gives assignments and asks questions for one to do his own study of the book. Jensen himself takes a futuristic approach to the book, and is premillennial, but this is not forced upon the reader. This is an excellent study booklet, and is highly recommended!

Karleen, Paul S. *The Pre-Wrath Rapture of the Church; Is It Biblical?* Langhorne, PA: BF Press, 1991.

Dr. Karleen (who holds a PhD in Linguistics of Ancient Greek) demonstrates why Rosenthal's Pre-Wrath view of the rapture is biblically defective.

Ladd, George E. *The Blessed Hope*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1956.

An early attempt to defend a post-tribulational rapture. Cf. Gundry.

LaHaye, Tim. *No Fear of the Storm; Why Christians Will Escape All the Tribulation*. Sisters, OR: Multnomah Press Books, 1992.

A very up-to-date defense of the pretribulational rapture. Well-researched, yet readable. Dr. LaHaye now serves as chairman of the steering committee for the "Pre-Trib Research Center," a group of evangelical scholars who are aligning themselves to make a concerted defense for the pretribulational rapture of the church (% Family Life Seminars, P. O. Box 2700, Washington, D.C. 20013-2700). Recommended!

Lightner, Robert P. *The Last Days Handbook; A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding the Different Views of Prophecy*. Rev. ed. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1998.

This is an excellent book (and easy to read) to guide the average lay person through the maze of different views on eschatology. Each view is carefully explained and fairly treated. This book is highly recommended!

Michaels, J. Ramsey. *Interpreting the Book of Revelation..* Guides to New Testament Exegesis. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1992.

Michaels's book is an attempt to grapple with the hermeneutics of the genre found in Revelation. He has discussions on numerous topics, from literary structure to conceptions of the millennium. He is fuzzy on his view of eschatology, although he recognizes that the millennium of Rev 20 cannot simply be spiritualized away. Reacts against dispensationalism.

Pate, C. Marvin, ed. *Four Views on the Book of Revelation*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Pub. House, 1998.

Very helpful for understand current viewpoints about Revelation. Pate himself attempts to articulate what he considers to be a "Progressive Dispensationalist" view. Kenneth Gentry defends the Preterist view, Sam Hamstra the Idealist view, and Robert Thomas the classical dispensationalist view.

Pentecost, J. Dwight. *Things to Come; A Study in Biblical Eschatology*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Pub. House, 1958.

A thorough and classic study of biblical eschatology according to an esteemed professor at Dallas Seminary. Dispensational, pre-trib, and premillennial. Responds to many of the views current up to the 1950's.

Price, Randall. *In Search of Temple Treasures: the Lost Ark and the Last Days*. Eugene, OR: Harvest House Publishers, 1994.

Helpful for understanding recent attempts to rebuild the temple. The author believes that the Ark of the Covenant is actually buried beneath the Dome of the Rock. Reviewed in *BibSac* (Apr 1996).

Ramsay, William. *The Letters to the Seven Churches of Asia*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1904.

A classic study on Revelation 2-3, but obviously dated somewhat. Primary sources included *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, Royal Geographical Society Supplementary Papers 4 (London: John Murray, 1890); and *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, vol. 1 (Oxford: Clarendon, 1895). See the work by Hemer for an important updating.

Reiter, Richard R., Paul D. Feinberg, Gleason L. Archer, and Douglas J. Moo. *The Rapture: Pre-, Mid-, or Post-Tribulation?* Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Pub. House, 1984.

This is one of the more helpful books dealing with the rapture debate. Three views of the rapture are presented (each by one of its own adherents), and in each case the other scholars interact with the presentation. This appeared before Rosenthal's view of a pre-wrath rapture. Highly recommended!

Rosenthal, Marvin. *The Pre-Wrath Rapture of the Church*. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1990.

Rosenthal's book attempts to articulate a new (and novel) view that the rapture of the church will occur approximately two-thirds of the way through the Tribulation. In other words, believers will go through most of the Tribulation, but will be raptured before the part identified as "God's wrath" occurs.

Stanton, Gerald B. *Kept From the Hour; Biblical Evidence for the Pretribulation Return of Christ*. Miami Springs, FL: Schoettle Pub. Co., Inc., 1991.

A very tedious study of the rapture debate by one who carefully defends the pre-trib view. At the end of his book, he presents a survey of the leading books on the subject (nearly 20!) in which he summarizes the thrust of the book and gives some interaction.

Strombeck, J. F. *First the Rapture; The Church's Blessed Hope*. Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1992.

Another defense of the pre-tribulation rapture. Since the author died in 1959, this work will not have interaction with more recent studies.

Walvoord, John F. *Armageddon, Oil and the Middle East Crisis*. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1990.

This is an attempt to bring together the biblical prophecies related to the tribulation period before the Second Coming of Christ. He attempts to demonstrate that history is moving closer to the period when these things will be fulfilled, and particularly how the world oil crisis will serve as a catalyst to focus world events on the Middle East. Very enlightening without being overly sensational. Recommended.

Walvoord, John F. *The Blessed Hope and the Tribulation; A Biblical and Historical Study of Posttribulationism..* Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Pub. House, 1976.

Walvoord (the world's premiere defender of the pre-trib rapture) writes this book primarily to answer Gundry's arguments for a post-trib rapture. Highly recommended!

Walvoord, John F. *The Prophecy Knowledge Handbook*. Wheaton, IL: SP Publications, 1990.

In this book, Dr. Walvoord tries to summarize and explain all the prophecies of Scripture. Pp.

517-646 are given to a treatment of Revelation. In two appendices at the end of the book, he lists all the prophecies of the Bible and when they will be fulfilled.

Walvoord, John F. *The Rapture Question*. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1979.

A helpful updating of a classic defense of the pre-tribulational rapture. Recommended!

Yamauchi, Edwin M. *New Testament Cities in Western Asia Minor*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1980.

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND PERIODICALS

BibSac = *Bibliotheca Sacra* (journal of Dallas Seminary)

JETS = *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society*

Aldrich, R. L. "Divisions of the First Resurrection." *BibSac* 128 (1971): 117-19.

Allen, Kenneth W. "The Rebuilding and Destruction of Babylon." *BibSac* (Jan 1976): 19-27.

Aune, David E. "The Apocalypse of John and Graeco-Roman Revelatory Magic." *NTS* 33:4 (Oct 1987): 481-501.

Aune, David E. "The Apocalypse of John and the Problem of Genre." *Semeia* 36 (1986): 65-96.

Aune, David E. "The Form and Function of the Proclamations to the Seven Churches (Revelation 2—3)." *NTS* 36:2 (Apr 1990): 182-204.

Aune, David E. "The Influence of Roman Imperial court Ceremonial on the Apocalypse of John." *Papers of the Chicago Society of Biblical Research* 28 (1983): 5-26.

Bauckham, Richard J. "The Role of the Spirit in the Apocalypse." *EvQ* 52:2 (Apr-Jun 1980): 66-83.

Beale, G. K. "A Reconsideration of the Text of Daniel in the Apocalypse." *Biblica* 67:4 (1986): 539-43.

Beale, G. K. "The Influence of Daniel Upon the Structure and Theology of John's Apocalypse." *JETS* 27:4 (Dec 1984).

Beasley-Murray, G. R. "Commentaries on the Book of Revelation." *Theology* 66 (1963): 52-56.

Bell, Albert A., Jr. "The Date of John's Apocalypse. The Evidence of Some Roman Historians Reconsidered." *NTS* 25:1 (Oct 1978): 93-102.

Blevins, James L. "The Genre of Revelation." *RevExp* 77:3 (Summer 1980): 393-408.

Brown, Schuyler. "The Hour of Trial, Rev. 3:10." *JBL* 85 (1966): 308-14.

Boyer, James L. "Are the Seven Letters of Revelation 2-3 Prophetic?" *Grace Theological Journal* 6:2 (Fall 1985): 267-73.

Boyer argues, "The letters to the seven churches in Revelation 2–3 outline the course of Church History from the first advent of Christ to his second advent." Cf. R. Thomas.

Brunk, M. J. "The Seven Churches of Revelation Two and Three." *BibSac* 126 (1969): 240-46.

Tries to argue that the seven churches represent seven different periods of church history (this theory is not very accepted today). See the article by Robert Thomas.

Craigen, Trevor P. "Eternal Punishment in John's Revelation." *Master's Seminary Journal* 9:2 (Fall 1998): 191-201.

Crutchfield, Larry V. "The Apostle John and Asia Minor as a Source of Premillennialism in the Early Church Fathers." *JETS* 31:4 (Dec 1988): 411-27.

Davis, D. R. "The Relationship Between the Seals, Trumpets, and Bowls in the Book of Revelation." *JETS* 16 (1973): 149-58.

A very thought-provoking article dealing with the order and arrangement of judgments in Rev. Davis defends the "successive-final" viewpoint in which the seals are general followed by the trumpets, and the trumpets in turn by the bowls. However, the 7th judgment in each series is parallel to the others, and occurs just prior to the 2nd Coming. Hence, 6:12-17, for example, occurs just prior to the 2nd Coming and after the first six trumpets. Helpful, but not entirely convincing.

Deer, Donald S. "Whose Faith/Loyalty in Revelation 2.13 and 14:12?" *BT* 38:3 (July 1987): 328-32.

Deere, Jack S. "Premillennialism in Revelation 20:4-6." *BibSac* 135:537 (Jan-Mar 1978): 58-73.

deSilva, David A. "The Social Setting of the Revelation to John: Conflicts Within, Fears Without." *Westminster Theological Journal* 54:2 (Fall 1992): 273-302.

Dyer, Charles H. "The Identity of Babylon in Revelation 17-18. Part 1." *BibSac* 144:575 (Jul-Sep 1987): 305-16.

Dyer, Charles H. "The Identity of Babylon in Revelation 17-18. Part 2." *BibSac* 144:576 (Oct-Dec 1987): 433-49.

Edgar, Thomas R. "Robert H. Gundry and Revelation 3:10." *Grace Theological Journal* 3:1 (Spring 1982): 19-49.

Friesen, Steven. "Ephesus—Key to a Vision in Revelation." *Biblical Archaeology Review* 19:3 (May-Jun 1993): 24-37.

Fuller, J. William. "I Will Not Erase His Name from the Book of Life." *JETS* 26:3 (Sept 1983): 297-306.

Garlington, Donald. "Reigning with Christ: Revelation 20:1-6 and the Question of the Millennium." *Reformation and Revival* 6:2 (Spring 1997): 53-83

Attempts (unsuccessfully) to refute the doctrine of the millennium. He concludes, "In short, the "millennial reign" of Revelation 20:1-6 is eternal life intensified: the reign of Christ and His saints is a piece of realized soteriology. Nothing could have been more relevant for John's readers to know, because contrary to what *appears* to be true, the throne room scene of Revelation 20 assures suffering Christians that those who have gone before *actually* "reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ" (Rom. 5:17)." He is still left with the dilemma of how Satan can accurately be said to be bound at this time.

Geysler, Albert. "The Twelve Tribes in Revelation: Judean and Judeo Christian Apocalypticism." *NTS*

23:3 (July 1982): 388-99.

Gunther, John J. "The Elder John, Author of Revelation." *JSNT* 11 (1981): 3-20.

Hall, Mark Seaborn. "The Hook Interlocking Structure of Revelation: The Most Important Verses in the Book and How They May Unify Its Structure." *Novum Testamentum* 44 (2002): 278-96.

Not so convincing, but the author does attempt to set forth a new proposal for the structural understanding of the book, based on two inter-locking cycles (4:1–11:18 and 11:1–22:7). See the review in *BibSac* (Jan-Mar 2003, p 107-08).

Harrison, William K. "The Time of the Rapture as Indicated in Certain Scriptures; Part IV: The Time of the Rapture in Revelation." *BibSac* 115:459 (July 1958): 201-211.

Heide, Gale Z. "What is New About the New Heaven and the New Earth? A Theology of Creation from Revelation 21 and 2 Peter 3." *JETS* 40:1 (Mar 1997): 37-56.

An attempt to argue that the "new creation" in Rev 21 is not a new creation but only a renewal of the present heaven-earth system. In other words, the creation we presently enjoy is the creation we will have for eternity. Hence, Christians should taken a stronger stance on environmentalism. Not convincing, despite attempts to deal exegetically with the theological problems confronting this view in Rev 21:1 and 2 Pet 3.

Hodges, Zane C. "The Ecclesiastical Text of Revelation—Does It Exist." *BibSac* 118:470 (Apr 61): 113-122.

Hodges, Zane C. "The First Horseman of the Apocalypse." *BibSac* 119 (1962): 324-34.

Hodges, Zane C. "The Critical Text and the Alexandrian Family of Revelation." *BibSac* 119 (1962): 129-38.

Homcy, Stephen L. "'To Him Who Overcomes': A Fresh Look at What 'Victory' Means for the Believer According to the Book of Revelation." *JETS* 38:2 (June 1995): 193-202.

Hughes, James A. "Revelation 20:4-6 and the Question of the Millennium." *Westminster Theological Journal* 35 (1973): 281-302.

Attempts to argue that the resurrection in Rev 20:4-6 relates to the soul, not to the body (i.e., not a physical resurrection). Also holds that the thousand-year reign is in heaven (taking place now!) and not on earth. Hence, the passage depicts disembodied souls reigning with Christ.

Hurtado, L. W. "Revelation 4–5 in the Light of Jewish Apocalyptic Analogies." *JSNT* 25 (1985): 105-24.

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Wong, Daniel K. K. "The Hidden Manna and the White Stone in Revelation 2:17." *BibSac* 155:619 (July 1998): 346-354.

Interprets the reward promise for all believers, rather than restricting it to some.

Wong, Daniel K. K. "The Pillar and the Throne in Revelation 3:12, 21." *BibSac* 156:623 (July 1999): 297-307.

Deals with the promises for overcomers in Rev 2-3, but tends to see them for all believers rather than restricting them to those who are faithful.

Wong, Daniel K. K. "The Tree of Life in Revelation 2:7." *BibSac* 155:618 (Apr 1998): 211-226.

Understands the promise to all believers. He states, "The tree in the eternal city will be a literal, physical tree intended by God to depict the fullness of eternal life and to teach eternally the lesson that the life God gives is the source of fruit, and fruit is the very product of that life (Rev. 22:2). The healing leaves on the tree will minister to or serve the saints as they serve God. The eating from the tree is an enjoyment of life in its grandest realization and it depicts eternal life in the New Jerusalem."

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The Book of Revelation, by Clarence Larkin, at sacred-texts.com. Larkin, who published several books about biblical studies in the 1910s and 20s, was a 'Dispensationalist,' one of the threads of modern Evangelical Christianity. The predecessor of Larkin is J.N. Darby, the founder of Dispensationalism, and among his many successors are Hal Lindsay, and the Left Behind books. Unlike more recent authors, however, Larkin does not make any claims to know when or exactly how the prophecies will unfold. Rather he takes us on a grand tour of the Apocalypse of St. John, and guides us through its images, symbols and poetry. Larkin sorts out what could be a The book of revelation. The Apocalypse, or Revelation to John, the last book of the Bible, is one of the most difficult to understand because it abounds in unfamiliar and extravagant symbolism, which at best appears unusual to the modern reader. Symbolic language, however, is one of the chief characteristics of apocalyptic literature, of which this book is an outstanding example. Such literature enjoyed wide popularity in both Jewish and Christian circles from ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 200. This book contains an account of visions in symbolic and allegorical language borrowed extensively from the O The book of Revelation or The Apocalypse of John

Ἐπιπέκεινται, from Greek ἀποκάλυψις, from ἀπο- ["away from"] and κάλυπτω, or kaluptein ["cover"] meaning literally "to pull the cover away from") is the last canonical book of the New Testament in the Bible. It is the only biblical book that is wholly composed of apocalyptic literature. The book is frequently called by the incorrect name Book of Revelations. However, the actual title of the book is The Revelation of Jesus Christ unto his servant John

1 Revelation 2 Revelation 3 Revelation 4 Revelation 5 Revelation 6 Revelation 7 Revelation 8 Revelation 9 Revelation 10 Revelation 11
Revelation 12 Revelation 13 Revelation 14 Revelation 15 Revelation 16 Revelation 17 Revelation 18 Revelation 19 Revelation 20
Revelation 21 Revelation 22.Â 5 Like them, he who overcomes will be dressed in white. And I will never blot out b his name from the
Book of Life, but I will confess his name before My Father and His angels. 6 He who has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the
churches. To the Church in Philadelphia. The Book of Revelation (also called the Apocalypse of John, Revelation to John or Revelation
from Jesus Christ) is the final book of the New Testament, and consequently is also the final book of the Christian Bible. Its title is
derived from the first word of the Koine Greek text: apokalypsis, meaning "unveiling" or "revelation." The Book of Revelation is the only
apocalyptic book in the New Testament canon. Thus, it occupies a central place in Christian eschatology. The Book of Revelation (not
Revelations) is the last book of the Bible, and describes the tribulations visited upon mankind at the end of the world (which is often
referred to as the "end times"), the ultimate battle between good-and-evil, and, finally, the Second Coming of Christ. Authorship of the
book has been questioned over the centuries, but the prevailing view is that it was written by a man named John of Patmos, a.k.a., John
the Theologian, who was neither John the Apostle nor John the