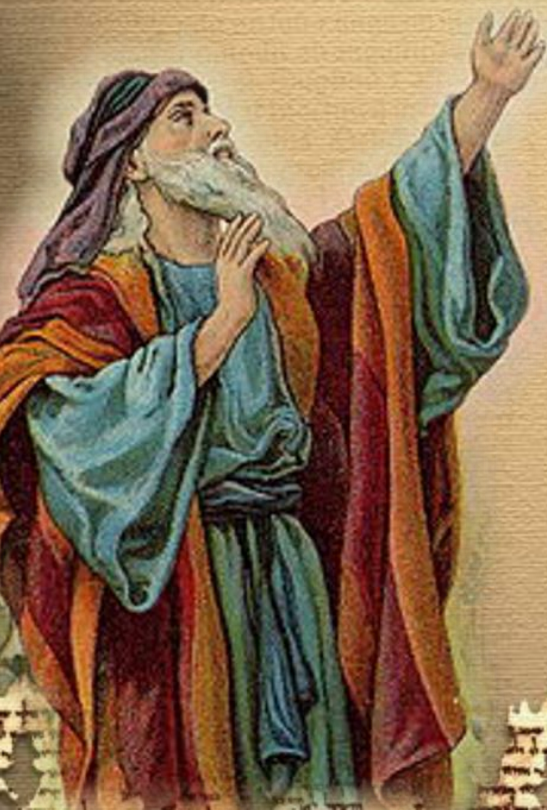


APOCALYPTIC WRITING

Derived from Greek term
ἀποκάλυψις
which means uncovering or
revelation.



BI 305
HEBREW
PROPHETS



APOCALYPTIC WRITING

- According to Ralph Alexander, apocalyptic literature is “**symbolic, visionary**, prophetic literature, composed during oppressive conditions consisting of visions whose events are *recorded exactly as they were seen* by the author and *explained through a divine interpreter*, and whose theological content is primarily eschatological”





APOCALYPTIC WRITING

- Examples
 - Ezekiel 1:1-28, 37:1- , 40:1- ...
 - Daniel 7, 8, 10
 - Zechariah 1:7 – ...
 - Revelation 1:1-20 ... 4:1 - ...

-





EZEKIEL 1:1-28



REVELATION 4:1 - ...

APOCALYPTIC WRITING

- Typical elements of Apocalyptic writings
 - A description of the setting
 - A record of the vision
 - An interpretation of the Vision
- As seen in Rv. 1
 - Description of setting (rv. 1:1-11)
 - The Date (Rv. 1:10) – “The Lord’s Day”
 - The Recipient (Rv. 1:10) – “John”
 - The Place (Rv. 1:9) – “Patmos”
 - Noteworthy circumstances (Rv 1:1-11)
 - The Record of the Vision (Rv. 1:12-17) – “I saw”
 - The Interpretation (Rv. 1:18-20)





SUGGESTED INTERPRETATION GUIDELINES

1. Normal, grammatico-historical interpretation should be followed
2. Look for the interpretation provided by the interpreting angel or the explanation in the text – It may be in multiple verses

Consider:

Zech 1:9, 13, 14, 2:3, 4:1, 5, 5:5, 10, 6:4

3. Do NOT add to the interpretation given by the divine interpreter.



S.I.G. CONTINUED

4. Do not seek to interpret the minute details of the vision.

le, the red horse, and the myrtle trees do not appear to have any significance in Zech 1:6 other than contributing the the reality and vividness o the vision

5. The ONLY exception to #3, and #4 might be when one is confronted with a symbol which has revelatory significance on the basis of antecedent theology or analogy of Scripture.

***When making this exception
USE caution and restraint.***

