Faithful, true, and violent? Christology and "divine vengeance" in the revelation to John

David Neville
Theology, Public and Contextual Theology

Abstract
This chapter investigates the theme of eschatological vengeance in the Revelation to John, focusing especially on the theme of true vision in Revelation 4-5 and the imagery of violent vengeance in the vision of the rider on a white horse in Revelation 19:11-21. After considering the relation between christology, eschatological vengeance and moral vision in the book of Revelation, the chapter concludes with hermeneutical reflections on reading Revelation from a peace perspective.

Original language
English

Title of host publication
Compassionate eschatology

Subtitle of host publication
The future as friend

Editors
Ted Grimsrud, Michael Hardin

Place of Publication
Eugene, Oregon, USA

Publisher
Cascade Books

Chapter
4

Pages
56-84

Number of pages
29

ISBN (Print)
9781608994885

Publication status
Published - 2011

Fingerprint
Dive into the research topics of 'Faithful, true, and violent? Christology and "divine vengeance" in the revelation to John'. Together they form a unique fingerprint.
The Revelation to John. Back to Holy Bible Index. {1:1} This is the Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave him to show to his servants the things which must happen soon, which he sent and made known by his angel[1] to his servant, John, {1:2} who testified to God's word, and of the testimony of Jesus Christ, about everything that he saw.  "He who is holy, he who is true, he who has the key of David, he who opens and no one can shut, and who shuts and no one opens, says these things: {3:8} "I know your works (behold, I have set before you an open door, which no one can shut), that you have a little power, and kept my word, and didn't deny my name.  "The Amen, the Faithful and True Witness, the Head of God's creation, says these things The word 'Revelation' = 'the unveiling'. The purpose is, "To show unto Christ's servants things which must shortly come to pass." "And He sent and signified it (to make known by signs or words) by His angel." The signs used (vision, symbols) are generally found elsewhere in the Bible, where the contexts help us to understand their application in the Revelation. V. 4-9. A general introductory statement embracing Jesus Christ's authority, the saints' calling, and the Lord's return. V. 10-20. The Lamb has become the Lion. A vision of Jes 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. Its origin is in the shared divine life of the Blessed Trinity, and it is used to describe the bond of communion with Jesus and all baptized, faithful Christians in the Church. Creed. A declaration of the essential beliefs of the Church. The three major creeds in Christian history are the Nicene Creed, the Apostles' Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. Deposit of Faith. The heritage of Faith contained in Sacred Scripture and Tradition, which has been handed on in the Church from the time of the Apostles and from which the Magisterium draws all that it proposes for belief as being divinely revealed. Deuterocanonical. Unit 1 Study Guide. 9th Christology. Unit 1: Faith and Revelation. Study Guide. Remember. This essay reads the Revelation of John in terms of a seminal motif in Biblical spirituality. It discusses the love motif in the Revelation of John by first analysing where and how it is used in different parts of the book. It then investigates the nature of the divine love before it concludes with an analysis of love of the faithful as a human response to divine love. Do you want to read the rest of this article? Request full-text.