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The Old Testament extensively anticipates themes central to Revelation, establishing theological foundations for the New Testament's apocalyptic vision.

- **Cosmic Disturbances and Divine Judgment**

Cosmic upheaval marks God's judgment—the stars cease shining, the sun darkens, the moon loses its light, and the heavens shake in God's wrath. ([Isa 13:6–13](#)) Wonders appear in the heavens and earth, including blood, fire, and pillars of smoke, with the sun turning to darkness and the moon to blood before the great and terrible day of the Lord. ([Joel 2:28–32](#)) The heavens dissolve like a scroll, and all their host falls as leaves from a vine. ([Isa 34:1–10](#))

- **The Day of the Lord**

The day of the Lord arrives as a day of darkness and gloominess, clouds and thick darkness, bringing a great and unprecedented people. ([Joel 2:1–11](#)) That day involves wrath, trouble, distress, wasteness, desolation, darkness, and the sound of trumpet and alarm. ([Zeph 1:14–18](#)) The day of the Lord represents darkness rather than light. ([Amos 5:18–20](#))

- **Judgment of Nations and Final Restoration**

Nations gather in the valley of Jehoshaphat for judgment, with multitudes assembling in the valley of decision as the day of the Lord approaches. ([Joel 3:9–16](#)) All nations gather against Jerusalem for battle, but the Lord fights against those nations. ([Zech 14:1–9](#)) God creates new heavens and a new earth, establishing Jerusalem as a rejoicing and her people as a joy. ([Isa 65:17–25](#))

- **Resurrection and Vindication**

Many sleeping in the dust awake—some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt. ([Dan 12:1–3](#)) The dead live and arise, awakening and singing those dwelling in dust as the earth casts out the dead. ([Isa 26:19–21](#))

- **Messianic Rule**

Kings and rulers set themselves against the Lord and His anointed, but He speaks to them in wrath and sets His king upon His holy hill of Zion. ([Ps 2](#)) David's servant becomes king over a unified people, dwelling in the land forever with an everlasting covenant of peace. ([Ezek 37:21–39:29](#))

These Old Testament passages form the prophetic bedrock upon which Revelation builds its vision of divine vindication, judgment, and restoration.