

# Revelation 13:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority.

## Analysis

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**And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority...** This verse from Revelation's vision of beast from sea and earth - antichrist's power, false prophet, mark of the beast employs apocalyptic imagery rich with Old Testament allusions and symbolic meaning. The Greek text uses vivid apocalyptic language characteristic of Jewish prophetic literature, drawing heavily from Daniel, Ezekiel, Isaiah, and Zechariah.

The symbolism must be interpreted within its first-century context while recognizing timeless spiritual realities. The imagery would resonate powerfully with persecuted believers facing Roman imperial cult worship, providing hope that despite present suffering, Christ reigns sovereign and will consummate His kingdom. The apocalyptic genre uses symbolic numbers (seven, twelve, 144,000), colors, beasts, and cosmic imagery to convey theological truth rather than photographic descriptions.

Christologically, Revelation consistently exalts Jesus as the victorious Lamb, the faithful witness, the King of kings and Lord of lords. Every vision ultimately points to Christ's supremacy, His finished redemptive work, and His certain return to judge the living and dead and establish the new creation.

## Historical Context

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John received this revelation circa AD 95 during Domitian's persecution, exiled on Patmos for his testimony. The seven churches of Asia Minor faced increasing pressure to participate in emperor worship and pagan religious practices. Refusal meant economic hardship, social ostracism, and potential martyrdom. Understanding this context illuminates Revelation's encouragement to faithful endurance.

The apocalyptic genre was familiar to first-century Jewish and Christian readers. Rather than newspaper-style predictions, apocalyptic literature uses symbolic imagery to reveal spiritual realities behind earthly events, encourage the faithful, warn the unfaithful, and assert God's ultimate sovereignty over history. Parallels with Daniel, Ezekiel, and intertestamental apocalyptic writings would help original readers decode the symbols.

Rome's imperial cult demanded worship of Caesar as divine, placing Christians in impossible situations—compromise their faith or face persecution. Revelation identifies Rome as "Babylon" and assures believers that despite appearances, the Lamb conquered through His death and resurrection, and all earthly kingdoms will submit to His reign.

## Related Passages

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**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. How does Revelation 13:2 reveal God's character, particularly His sovereignty, holiness, and justice?
2. What specific encouragement or warning does this verse offer for maintaining faithful Christian witness amid cultural pressure?

3. How does this passage point to Christ's victory and the hope of new creation, and how should that shape your present priorities?

## Interlinear Text

καὶ	τὸ	θηρίον	ὃ	εἶδον	ἦν	ὅμοιον	παρδάλει	καὶ
And	G3588	the beast	which	I saw	was	like	unto a leopard	And
G2532		G2342	G3739	G1492	G2258	G3664	G3917	G2532
οἱ	πόδες	αὐτοῦ	ὡς	ἄρκτου,	καὶ	τὸ	στόμα	αὐτοῦ
G3588	feet	him	as	the feet of a bear	And	G3588	mouth	him
	G4228	G846	G5613	G715	G2532		G4750	G846
ὡς	στόμα	λέοντος	καὶ	ἔδωκεν	αὐτοῦ	ὃ	δράκων	τὴν
as	mouth	of a lion	And	gave	him	G3588	the dragon	G3588
G5613	G4750	G3023	G2532	G1325	G846		G1404	
δύναμιν	αὐτοῦ	καὶ	τὸν	θρόνον	αὐτοῦ	καὶ	ἐξουσίαν	
power	him	And	G3588	seat	him	And	authority	
G1411	G846	G2532		G2362	G846	G2532	G1849	
μεγάλην								
great								
G3173								

## Additional Cross-References

**Revelation 17:12** (Parallel theme): And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast.

**Revelation 20:2** (Parallel theme): And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years,

**Revelation 12:9** (Parallel theme): And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.

**1 Peter 5:8** (Parallel theme): Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour:

**Revelation 13:4** (Parallel theme): And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?

**Revelation 12:15** (Parallel theme): And the serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood.

**Revelation 19:20** (Parallel theme): And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone.

**Revelation 12:13** (Parallel theme): And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he persecuted the woman which brought forth the man child.

**Revelation 16:10** (Parallel theme): And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain,

**Amos 5:19** (Parallel theme): As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him.