

# Revelation 2:3

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake  
hast laboured, and hast not fainted.

## Analysis

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**And hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured, and hast not fainted....** This verse from Revelation's vision of letters to ephesus, smyrna, pergamum, thyatira - love lost, faithful suffering, compromise 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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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does Revelation 2:3 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

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καὶ	ἐβάστασας	καὶ	ὑπομονὴν	ἔχεις	καὶ	διὰ	τὸ	ὄνομά
And	hast borne	And	patience	hast	And	for	G3588	G3686
G2532	G941	G2532	G5281	G2192	G2532	G1223		
μου	κεκοπίακας	καὶ	οὐ	κέκμηκας				
my	hast laboured	And	not	fainted				
G3450	G2872	G2532	G3756	G2577				

## Additional Cross-References

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**Hebrews 10:36** (Parallel theme): For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise.

**Galatians 6:9** (Parallel theme): And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

**Colossians 1:11** (Parallel theme): Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and longsuffering with joyfulness;

**Hebrews 12:1** (Parallel theme): Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us,

**John 15:21** (Parallel theme): But all these things will they do unto you for my name's sake, because they know not him that sent me.

**2 Thessalonians 3:13** (Parallel theme): But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing.

**Revelation 3:10** (Parallel theme): Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.

**Hebrews 6:12** (Parallel theme): That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

**Hebrews 6:10** (Parallel theme): For God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labour of love, which ye have shewed toward his name, in that ye have ministered to the saints, and do minister.

**Hebrews 6:15** (Parallel theme): And so, after he had patiently endured, he obtained the promise.

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