

a partial conclusion, there is not a final conclusion that pulls together the threefold approach. The book would be greatly strengthened by bringing these three sections together to form a complete portrait of Jesus as the Messiah. Despite this, the book is still the most important work from an evangelical perspective on this issue to date. The authors have accomplished their goal of uncovering the historical Jesus.

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Beale, G. K. *Handbook on the New Testament Use of the Old Testament: Exegesis and Interpretation*. Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2012. ix + 192 pp. Paper, \$17.99.

G. K. Beale, Professor of New Testament and Biblical Theology at Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the coeditor of the bestselling *Commentary on the New Testament Use of the Old Testament* (2007), which is the “how to” tool for helping students and pastors perform their own exegesis. He is also the author of numerous books, including *A New Testament Biblical Theology: The Unfolding of the Old Testament in the New* (2011) and *The Book of Revelation*, New International Greek Testament Commentary (1999).

The NT’s use of the OT has been a passion of Beale’s since 1985 when he began to notice a lack of existing material on how “to interpret OT citations and allusions in the NT” (ix). The methodology developed in the *Handbook* is the result of years of research and of teaching NT courses. The *Handbook* expands on his previous commentary. Since readers may not take the time to read his entire *Commentary*, the *Handbook* serves as a more accessible tool and a quick resource for understanding his methodology.

Beale begins chapter 1 by addressing the frequently asked question of “whether the NT interprets the Old in line with the OT meaning” (1). He then examines the history of interpretation and outlines the major debates among scholars regarding the use of the OT in the NT. He also addresses several objections from NT scholars who have rejected the notion that the NT interprets the OT with the same hermeneutical methods used by the OT authors. After giving each objection thoughtful consideration, he points to a possible solution in the typological-hermeneutical approach and provides a survey of the debates surrounding this approach. Beale defines the term “typology” as “the study of analogical correspondences among revealed truths about persons, events, institutions, and other things within the historical framework of God’s special revelation, which, from a retrospective view, are of a prophetic nature and are escalated in their meaning” (14). This hermeneutical approach becomes the standard for the following chapters.

In chapter 2, Beale continues his examination of the typological-hermeneutical approach by categorizing NT authors' quotations and allusions to the OT text. He shares a workable approach for how allusions should be examined and provides criteria to follow in categorizing them. He also includes an excursus elaborating on allusions and echoes and exploring how to understand "intertextuality."

Chapter 3, "An Approach to Interpreting the Old Testament in the New," is the core of this book (41). While Beale acknowledges that there is no watertight methodology for discovering OT allusions in the NT, he nevertheless points to nine approaches for doing so, providing examples and elaboration on each approach.

Chapter 4, "Primary Ways the New Testament Uses the Old Testament," builds upon chapter 3, particularly on point seven, "analyze the author's interpretative [hermeneutical] use of the OT" (55). He shares examples of direct and indirect fulfillment in the OT and gives examples of typology (e.g., analogical, symbolic, proverbial, rhetorical, OT segment as a blueprint or prototype for a NT segment, alternate textual, assimilated, and ironic or inverted) and how to distinguish type in texts. He then moves to "not-yet fulfilled Old Testament prophecy" (66).

In chapter 5, Beale addresses the hermeneutical and theological presuppositions of the NT writers. He demonstrates how the NT writers are rooted in the OT and demonstrates their agreement that Christ as the Messiah represents the true Israel of the OT, that history is unified by a sovereign plan, that eschatological fulfillment is through Christ, and that Christ is the end-time center of redemptive history.

Chapter 6 surveys sources related to Jewish backgrounds. Beale expands each category of his nine-step hermeneutical approach and concludes each step with valuable resources.

Chapter 7 completes the *Handbook* with a case study to illustrate the book's methodology by examining Rev 3:7 and its use of Isa 22:22. He looks at both passages, noting the author, context, exegetical parameters, how Jewish sources used Isa 22:22, the typological-hermeneutical interpretation of each passage. He also further explores the theological implications of these passages to demonstrate how they are interrelated.

The Handbook on the New Testament Use of the Old Testament is well organized. Each chapter begins with a short introduction and concludes with a brief recap. Beale includes an occasional excursus and footnotes to clarify or deepen a particular point. His use of both recent and older secondary sources such as Rabbinic literature is commendable. This book has a well-rounded bibliography and provides important resources (particularly in chap. 6) for comparing the NT with the OT.

The author gives readers a reliable guide in the complex area of the NT's use of the OT. Beale has succeeded in developing a convincing argument that

typology is a hermeneutical key for interpreting the NT use of the OT. His definition of typology and the discussion in chapters 1 and 2 are essential for understanding his hermeneutical concept. His explanation of key terms such as “escalation” and “retrospective” (14) helps to eliminate confusion.

One minor shortcoming of the book relates to the author’s occasional use of charts; it would be helpful to a less-knowledgeable reader if he had included additional explanation and clarification of each chart. In chapters 3 and 5, he points out five presuppositions that underlie the NT writers’ interpretation of the OT (96-97). Could it be that the NT writers’ interpretation of the OT is based on presuppositions other than those Beale mentions? For example, the Exodus motif may well be an additional presupposition. Perhaps the author should have pointed out that NT writers are not limited to those five presuppositions, important though they may be.

While concise, the *Handbook* gives an adequate introduction to the rich content and issues at hand. It is a useful book with a wealth of information and resources. Seminary students and pastors will benefit from having it on hand for further research. This book could easily be used as a textbook at both the college and graduate levels and brings multiple opportunities for understanding the NT’s use of the OT.

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Bebbington, David. *Victorian Religious Revivals: Culture and Piety in Local and Global Contexts*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2012. 306 pp. Hardcover, \$110.00.

David Bebbington’s *Victorian Religious Revivals* examines seven local revivals that occurred between 1841 and 1880 that showcase global developments within nineteenth-century evangelicalism. The author, a Baptist scholar and author of *The Dominance of Evangelicalism: The Age of Spurgeon and Moody* (2005), argues that the “twin forces of respectability and Romanticism” exerted their power “over the trajectory of revival” (274). A common culture of revivalism ensued, demarcated by denominational varieties. With time, even the denominational boundaries became increasingly blurred.

Bebbington defines a revival as “outbursts of fresh vigour that stirred whole congregations or even larger bodies of Christians to renewed faith and activism” (1). Revivals, he continues, have taken on a variety of forms, both planned and spontaneous, as a significant cultural and religious force. He identifies four distinct patterns (see **Table**).

As Victorian revivals continued from the earlier Presbyterian and Congregational models to the Methodist and even synthetic approaches,