The Book Of Zechariah And Its Influence

C. M Tuckett

The book of Zechariah contrasts what might have been (chs. 1–8) and what, alas, actually transpired (chs.

In this article we will analyze certain literary characteristics in the book of Zechariah with respect to, its literary unity. This will be accomplished by a systematic examination of certain grammatical and literary characteristics that may indicate continuity between Proto- and Deutero-Zechariah.

This article showcases key contributions to the study of the books of Haggai and Zechariah and their various contexts over the past 15 years. It begins by listing the many recent commentaries on these books before highlighting the conclusions of four of these on the key issues of historical background, redactional formation and literary unity.
The universal tradition of both Jews and Christians endorses the prophet Zechariah as the author. His name, common to more than 29 Old Testament men, means “The Lord remembers.” Zechariah was a younger contemporary of Haggai and continued the ministry that Haggai began. Both Zechariah and Haggai ministered to the same people, but from different perspectives. Haggai reproved the people for their failure to rebuild the temple, while Zechariah encouraged the people by presenting to them the coming glory of the Lord. Because of the abrupt change in style (in chapters 9 to 14 from chapters 1 to 8), some have proposed a “second Zechariah” theory.