

The thesis focuses on the eschatology of the New Testament writings, especially on those its elements, in which the early church found its hope. A question of transformation of Christian expectations due to the delayed parousia is questioned here; as well as related question of invariant gospel's elements on one hand and a set of its historical origins on the other.

A development of an early church hope is mapped through the compilation of author's thoughts linked to the Scripture and critically evaluated assertions taken up from other sources. Due to a significant depth of the theme, answers to some of its sub-questions relies on the prevailing consensus, however, in those cases the author adds his own comment.

The theme is described in a way of biblical texts or groups of biblical texts analysis. After an Old Testament introduction, there is an explanation of significant Jesus days' sociocultural phenomena, apocalypticism and several non biblical sources, after that the theme goes on with analyzing the Pauline texts. An influence of apocalypticism on eschatological themes is questioned in them, as well as possible shift in Paul's thinking as a result of a parousia delay; Paul's eschatological expectations are also discussed in their individual and social aspects. Before the analysis of the synoptic gospels eschatology, there is a chapter dedicated to a development of a church's hope following the delayed parousia. A development of Christian discourse about its hope is also observed on the John's christology, on the both letters of Peter and on the letter of Judas, and also briefly on the other New Testament letters. A special attention is paid to the book of Revelation, as well as to another New Testament apocalyptic passages.

The thesis finds a fundamental unity across various forms of Christian hope in the person of Jesus Christ, which represents a cornerstone through different ages and cultural or social situations. It shows a large variability of various New Testament cultural basics, literary genres and wider perspectives; however, the hope in redeeming power of Christ's sacrifice and his parousia in glory remains contrastly consistent. New Testament shows very significant impacts of apocalypticism, be it just a literary genre or rather an intellectual framework of the first centuries AD, on a mind structures and discourse on the Christian canon authors, as well as wide influence of a late judaism. The characteristic tension between *yet* and *not yet* dimension of Christ's salvation the Church overcomes through a missionary activity, as well as high ethic standards and keeping readiness on the arrival of the last events.