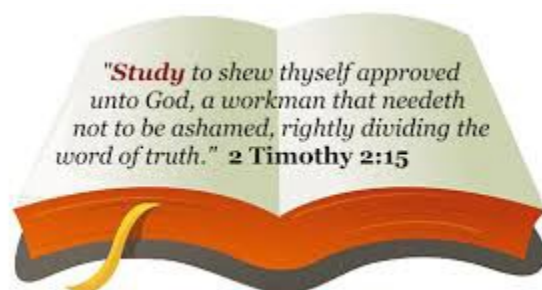




# TRINITY INTERNATIONAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

P.O. Box 1591, Owings Mills, Maryland 21117, U.S.A



## **Course Name: PROPHETS and PROPHECY**

**WELCOME TO A TUITION-FREE STUDY OF THE BIBLE!**

*It is not necessary to enroll at a student or pay tuition. You may begin this study immediately. Before you begin, please note:*

**FIRST:** This is a comprehensive tuition-free study. You may complete the entire course without cost. After completing the course of study, you will be given the option of receiving a Certificate of Achievement for a small fee.

**SECOND:** This study is totally self-contained. You will only need your personal Bible.

**THIRD:** This study is self-paced. Move through it the way you find most helpful.

**FOURTH:** Even though it is free, this is a serious study of the Bible.

### **Instructions to Guide the Student in This Study**

1. Begin your study by having prayer. You need to understand what the Bible teaches. God has promised to help you. God keeps his promises. As you pray, you can thank God that He will help you understand. Pray with faith. Put John 16:13 to the test!
2. Utilize any method of study (time of day, place of study, etc.) that will produce good results.
3. First, read all the **Underlined Statements** but no Scripture. This is the Subject you are studying.
4. Read carefully! Be sure you know the meaning of each word. Reading aloud may help.
5. Now, read all the Bible verses *after* the **Underlined Statements**. As you read, write in your note book any thoughts that you want to add. Write a summary of what the

Holy Spirit enables you to learn. Since there are no tests to complete, the more carefully you read, and the more completely you write your summary, the more you will learn!

6. Mark your Bible. Make notations in the margin.
7. Meditate! Continue to think about what the Bible teaches. Memorize some verses.
8. Live what the Bible teaches. Obey the Word of God! As you obey what you learn, God will teach you more.
9. Share what you learn. As you teach and tell others what you have learned, God will help you to understand more clearly. You will help others and strengthen yourself.
10. Never give up. With God's help you can be a faithful and effective Christian witness and worker.

*Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth 2 Timothy 2:15.*

Secular definition: the inspired declaration of divine will and purpose; a declaration of things to come. These definitions indicate a necessary recognition of the biblical distinction between forth-telling and fore-telling God's message. (Numbers refer to *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*).

I. The Old Testament uses several Hebrew words to describe the prophet and his message. In general, the words for "prophet" indicate the idea of speaking out what the prophet has received by divine inspiration. The OT uses several significant words:

- a. nawbee' (5030) - translates prophecy, that prophecy, prophet. See 1 Samuel 3:20,
  - b. neb-ee (5029) - translates prophet. Same as 5030 but Chaldee. See Ezra 5:1.
  - c. naw-baw' (5012) - primary root to the above with the meaning "to speak or sing by inspiration in prediction or simple discourse". See Jeremiah 29:26,27
  - d. naw-tif (5197) - a primary root "to ooze" or to "fall in drops" and translates the idea of gradual drops of prophecy by divine inspiration. See Micah 2:11 (Only).
  - e. kho-zeh (2374) - translates agreement, prophet, see that, seer, [star] gazer. See 1 Chronicles 21:9
  - f. raw-aw (7200) - a primary root "to see" and translates many such words. See 1 Samuel 9:9-19.
  - g. The Old Testament sets no limits of station, age or gender. Old Testament examples of Prophet reveal that God set no limits of station, age, sex; however, most were male. Some were priests as Jeremiah and Ezekial. Note the contrast with Amos 7:14.
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- a. Some surprising: Abraham, Genesis 20:7; Aaron, Moses' brother, Exodus 7:1; Samuel as a youth, 1 Samuel 3:20; "old prophet", 1 Kings 13:11-29. See also Miriam, Exod 15:20; Deborah, Judges 4:4; Huldah, 2 Kings 22:14; Noadiah, Nehemiah 6:14; Isaiah's wife, Isaiah 8:3.
  - b. Well-known examples: Nathan, 2 Samuel 7:2; Isaiah, Isaiah 37:2; Jeremiah, Jeremiah 1:5.

- c. All faced the proof of the genuine in fulfillment, Deuteronomy 18:21ff. and ISamuel 3:19 but the prophecy was subject to change as in Jonah caused by repentance.
- d. All faced limitations:

1. all could speak only what they were given to speak, Deuteronomy 18:20-22.

2. some confessed ignorance of the full meaning of what they spoke, 1Peter1:10,11; Daniel 8:27;12:8; Zechariah 4:13.

1. The New Testament definition of prophet depends upon one Greek root word and many examples.
2. New Testament Word for Prophet: prophetes (4396) is defined by Vines as a proclaimer of a divine message; among the Greeks as an interpreter of the oracles of the gods. See Matthew 21:4,11,26,46. See also (5578)for false prophet and (4398) for prophetess in Luke 2:36; Revelation2:20 and for verb form see (4395).
3. New Testament designations for Prophet refer to anointed persons, or to a Spirit-gifted person, to a church office. Examples of anointed persons in OT and NT:
4. OT Prophets, Matthew 5:12; Mark 6:15; Luke 4:27; John 8:52; Romans 11:3.
5. Prophets in general: Matthew 10:41; 21:46; Mark 6:4.
6. New Testament Prophets Acts 13:1; 15:32; 21:10; 1Corinthians 12:28,29; 14:29,32,37; Ephesians 2:20; 3:5; 4:11

a. John the Baptist, Matthew 11:9.

b. Jesus Christ, Acts 7:37.

c. Agabus and others, Acts 11:27,28.

d. Philip's daughters, Acts 21:9,10.

e. Corinthian church, 1Corinthians 12 and 14.

f. Simon Peter, 2Peter 3:10-12.

g. John the Apostle, Revelation Two witnesses, Revelation 11:10,18.

- a. A Spirit-gifted person, Romans 12:6; 1Corinthians 13:8; 14:6,22.
- b. A Church office, Ephesians 4:11.
- c. Female prophets, Acts 2:17; 21:9; Luke 2:36.
- d. New Testament designations clarify the power of the prophet.
- e. Prophets were to be tested 1John 4:1; 1Corinthians 12:10; 14:29.
- f. Because false prophets will arise, Matthew 7:15; 24:11; Acts 13:6; 2Peter 2:1; Ultimately THE
- g. false prophet will arise, Revelation 13:13; 19:20; 20:16.
- h. Prophets will diminish, 1Corinthian 13:8,9; but the gift evidently will continues after the apostles, Ephesians 4:8,11.

- i. The true prophet may fore-tell that which cannot be known by natural means or apart from the revelation of God, Matthew 26:68; 2 Peter 1:16-21.
- j. The true prophet may forth-tell the will of God, past, present, and future, Revelation 10:11; 11:3.

### Some Relationships between the Prophet and the Preacher

1. Both the Prophet and the Preacher Require Biblical Authority.
2. The Prophet's Authority, Deuteronomy 18:17-22. Note the number of times "Thus saith the Lord" is used.
3. The authority of Moses and Joshua, Joshua 4:14.
4. The authority of Ezekiel -Ezekiel 33:27,33.
5. The authority of Jeremiah- Jeremiah 1:9,10.
6. The Preacher's Authority,
  1. The Right to Preach and minister, Matthew 28:16-20.
  2. The Ability to proclaim the gospel, Acts 1:8; 1 Corinthians 2:1-5.
  3. The secret of power, Simon and others, Acts 5:19,20,29.
  4. The authority of Paul, Acts 26:15-18; Timothy 1:11; Galatians 1:8,9.
  5. The Shared authority arises from the anointing to speak God's message, Ezekial 33; 1Corinthians 9:16.
  6. Both the Prophet and the Preacher Share a Holiness Objective.
  7. The Holiness of God (Christ) is the goal of all godly history.
  8. Prophecy demonstrates that holiness is available through Jesus Christ, the Source, John 1:45; Luke 24:44.
  9. The prophets predicted the sufferings of Christ and the glory that was to follow, 1Peter 1:11.

Prophecy demonstrates that appeals to the future work of God through Christ promote holiness, Hebrews 11:24-26; 12:2; 2Peter 3:14; 1John 3:3.

1. The Holiness of People
  2. In the Old Testament - holy nation.
  3. In the New Testament - holy people.
  4. Jesus' warning, Matthew 24:36ff.
  5. Paul's admonitions, 1Thessalonians 5:23; 2 Timothy 4:1-8.
  6. Simon Peter' statements, 1Peter 4:7; 2Peter 3:11-14.
  7. John's declaration, 1John 3:3.
  8. Both the Prophet and the Preacher Have a Comfort Objective.
  9. The Old Testament Prophet
  10. Had a direct command, Isaiah 40:1.
  11. Had a covenant promise, See Covenants.
1. The New Testament Preacher
  2. In his shared life experiences, 2Corinthians 1:3-7.
  3. In his message, 2Timothy 1:3-14.

4. **The amazing fulfilled prophecies about Jesus' first coming.** Luke 24:26-48,
5. **A partial listing** (See in addition Genesis 3:15; 17:19; 49:10; Numbers 24:17 Isaiah 9:7; Jeremiah 31:15; Psalm 27:12; 69:4; 69:21; 22:8; 22:18),
6. **Place of birth.** Micah 5:2,
7. **Time of birth.** Daniel 9:25,
8. **Virgin birth.** Isaiah 7:14,
9. **Rejected by Jews.** Isaiah 53:3,
10. **Triumphant Entry.** Zechariah 9:9,
11. **Betrayed for 30 pieces of silver.** Zechariah 11:12,
12. **Spit upon.** Isaiah 50:6,
13. **Crucified.** Isaiah 53:12,
14. **Pierced.** Psalm 22:16,
15. **Gamble for garments.** Psalm 22:18,
16. **Buried with rich.** Isaiah 53:9,
17. **Resurrected.** Psalm 16: 10,
18. **Ascended.** Psalm 68:18
19. **Samples of Biblical Prophecy**
20. **Ruin of Samaria.** Micah 1:6,7
21. **Ruin of Gaza and Ashkelon.** Jeremiah 47:5; Amos 1:8; Zephaniah 2:4-6,
22. **Destruction of Babylon.** Isaiah 13:19-21; Jeremiah 51:26
23. **Destruction of Tyre.** Ezekiel 26:3-16,

1. **Rise and Fall of Gentile Nations.** Daniel 2:31-46; 7 and 8.

1. **Three schools of prophecy**

1. **Postmillennialism lost credibility after two world wars because it held that the church would develop such a righteous social order that Christ would return to rule. This belief was popular in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The deterioration of world society since the first World War showed that humanity would never save itself.**

2. **Amillennialism, an inheritance from the Roman Catholic faith, holds that the church either on earth or in heaven is the kingdom referred to in Revelation 20:1- 6 so that there will be no future earthly kingdom. This interpretation disregards the clear teaching of the Bible by spiritualizing the meaning of the words. This belief is popular with the more liberal in theology who do not hold the infallibility of the Bible.**

3. **Premillennialism in its simplest form means that Christ returns before the kingdom is established on earth. This belief varies as follows:**

1. **Pretribulation - that Christ comes for His church before the Great Tribulation.**

2. **Mid-tribulation - that Christ comes for His church in the midst of the Great Tribulation.**

3. **Post-tribulation - that Christ comes for His church after the Great Tribulation.**

4. **The interpretation divides in reference to time as follows:**
  1. **The Preterists limit the range of final prophecy as in Revelation to the 1st Century.**
  2. **Historicalists relate the Revelation to the full sweep of history.**
  3. **Futurists relate the final events in Revelation to the future.**
  4. **The interpretation also divides on the basis of two interpretations:**
  5. **Literal-that words mean what definition states.**
  6. **Spiritual-that words have a secret meaning.**
  7. **The interpretations must deal with several language forms:**
  8. **Types, a predictive symbol of truth to be accomplished in the work of Jesus Christ, but which has an independent historical reality.**
    1. **Metaphor, a declaration of identity based upon a point of similarity.**
    2. **Allegory, the expansion of a series of metaphors into a narrative.**
    3. **An object or event that connotes some matter of timeless significance.**
    4. **Telescoping, the process by which a prophecy leaps from a near to a far without notice of that which intervenes.**
    5. **Spiral, the process by which a prophecy is repeated but in a movement toward its final fulfillment.**
    6. **Converging, the meeting of prophecies in a single segment of time.**

*„end of course*

**CONGRATULATIONS!** If you have completed the course as instructed, you have achieved an extremely important milestone in your walk with the Lord. We rejoice with you, and trust that God will use you in an even greater way to minister to a world that is in desperate need of the life-changing Gospel of our Risen Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ! May the Holy Spirit go before you and make every crooked place straight! (Isaiah 45:2)

**Now that you have completed this course, you have the option of receiving a Certificate of Achievement for a small fee. See the "Procedure for Requesting a Certificate for a Completed Course."**

### **Procedure for Requesting a Certificate for a Completed Course**

To receive your optional Certificate of Achievement, we need the following information from you:

1. The course you have completed.
2. Your names as you would like it to appear on your Certificate.
3. Your full mailing address.
4. Your email address and telephone number (if any)
5. One page essay summarizing your understanding of the course. This can be emailed to: [info@titseminary.org](mailto:info@titseminary.org)

**By submitting this statement, you are affirming that you actually completed the course for which you are requesting the Certificate, and that you understand that the fee is non-refundable.**

*Please send the above documentation with your check, Money Order or Bank draft in the amount of \$20 (Twenty U.S. Dollars) per course, drawn on a USA Bank, and mail to:*

**Trinity International Theological Seminary, P. O. Box 1591, Owings Mills, Maryland 21117, USA.**

You may also email the Form to: [info@titseminary.org](mailto:info@titseminary.org). Payments can be made by credit or debit card, or paypal on our website: [www.titseminary.org](http://www.titseminary.org)

**NOTE: Students residing outside the United States must include additional \$5 (Five U.S. Dollars) for certificate mailing and handling cost.**

**Please note: The courses are free of charge and you are not required to send us the above documentation if you do not need a Certificate of Achievement.**

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