

Prophets Old Testament Servants Of God Beyond The Pulpit

In this third volume of his critically acclaimed Old Testament Theology John Goldingay explores the Old Testament vision of Israel's life before God. The first volume focused on the story of God's dealings with Israel, or Israel's gospel. The second volume investigated the beliefs of Israel, or Israel's faith. Now the spotlight falls on the Old Testament's perspective on the life that Israel should live in its present and future, including its worship, prayer and spirituality, as well as its practices, attitudes and ethics before God.

We meet the prophets of Israel in our own time and in one place--Scripture. So it might seem odd to consider that they are not all the same, these voices from "back then." In fact, the prophets inhabited a time span of hundreds of years and faced events that on their own terms were more convulsive than our 9/11. They were not uniform in their language, their concerns, their personalities, their remedies or their visions of the future. In this book, Sam Meier explores some recurring themes and features--such as angels, writing, miracles, the future and kingmaking--all with an eye on their transformation over time. And the defining event in this transformation turns out to be the great convulsive event of the story of Israel, the defeat and exile of the kingdom of Judah. Themes and Transformations in Old Testament Prophecy is a book that goes beyond the standard introductions to the prophets. Yet it does so in a way that will inform and intrigue beginning students and anyone curious about the prophets of Israel. In The Message of the Prophets, author J. Daniel Hays offers a scholarly, yet readable and student-friendly introductory survey of the Old Testament prophetic literature that presents the message of each prophet in both its historical and its biblical context, tracking that message through the NT to discuss what it means for believers today.

1 Chronicles 29:29 Now the acts of David the king, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the book of Gad the seer, 2 Chronicles 9:29 Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, first and last, are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer against Jeroboam the son of Nebat?<http://THEBOOKOFNATHANTHEPROPHET.com> A Documented Lost Book of a Prophetic Bible

God's Servants, the Prophets covers the Israelite and Judean prophetic literature from the preexilic period. It includes Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Jeremiah, and Obadiah. All The Bible is an 8-volume basic biblical survey series that nurtures a better understanding of the message and background of the biblical writings. The general editor of the series is R. Alan Culpepper, Dean of the McAfee School of Theology, Mercer University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Tarazi's distinctive treatment of the prophetic books allows him to answer key questions: first examining in detail Amos as a prototype of all the prophets and then focusing solely on the unique message and characteristics of each. Includes index. Today we face a tremendous weakening of confidence in the Bible. This is just as true for the pastor offering counsel in his office as it is for the person in the pew talking with a struggling friend at Starbucks or the small group leader who is unsure of what to say to a hurting group member. We need to regain our confidence in God's Word as sufficient to address the real life

issues we face today. We need to understand how the Bible equips us to grow in counseling competence as we use it to tackle the complex issues of life. Scripture and Counseling is divided into two sections of nine chapters each: Part One helps readers to develop a robust biblical view of Scripture's sufficiency for "life and godliness" leading to increased confidence in God's Word. Part Two assists readers in learning how to use Scripture in the counseling process. This section demonstrates how a firm grasp of the sufficiency of Scripture leads to increased competence in the ancient art of personally ministering God's Word to others. Part of the Biblical Counseling Coalition series, Scripture and Counseling brings you the wisdom of twenty ministry leaders who write so you can have confidence that God's Word is sufficient, necessary, and relevant to equip God's people to address the complex issues of life in a broken world. It blends theological wisdom with practical expertise and is accessible to pastors, church leaders, counseling practitioners, and students, equipping them to minister the truth and power of God's word in the context of biblical counseling, soul care, spiritual direction, pastoral care, and small group facilitation.

Having led an online Bible Study for many years, I began compiling my notes initially as a legacy to leave to my children. As I have continued to refine my notes through the research, it is my desire and prayer that the thoughts compiled help each person deepen their understanding of God's Love Letter we call the Bible and enrich their individual relationship with our Creator - God the Father.

Forty Days of Fruitful Living

The Threshing Floor takes a look at current events through the lens of Bible prophecy. The Bible instructs us many times to watch and be ready for the Lord's return. In this book I attempt to identify the signs that we are to watch for, as well as the ways we are to prepare ourselves for the Lord's return. In addition, I look at how we are to act and react towards a government system that is stripping Christian believers of their freedoms to worship and obey God in sharing the gospel of Christ. I interpret prophecy primarily through three methods. First, I look at past precedents for how ancient prophecies have been fulfilled. The literal fulfillment of prophecies pointing to Christ's first coming indicate there will be a literal fulfillment of end time prophecies. In this book I link Old Testament prophecies with New Testament prophecies in a logical way so that they are relevant and understandable today. Secondly, I interpret prophecy by looking at the big picture of history from God's view point. The Bible reveals the witnesses of God from the beginning of time to the establishment of His eternal kingdom. I identify the different groups through history and the process which God uses in choosing His servants. God follows a three step process where He identifies His servants, prepares them to serve, and finally commissions His servant to go out into the world. Through this process, God always gives His servants promises with conditions attached. In this book, I identify the promises and the conditions of God along with when they will be fulfilled in God's time frame. The third way that I interpret prophecy is by understanding the main message behind the imagery in the writings of the prophets. Future events depicted through imagery always reveal the fulfillment of the past promises to the servants of God. When we don't understand what the imagery of a passage of scripture is revealing, we must search for the past promises in the word of God. By using this three step process, we can understand what the message of Bible prophecy is for us today as we near the fulfillment of many of the promises of God. As God's servant witnesses, I invite you to open your Bible and your mind as we journey through the maze of Biblical prophecies and discover how they relate to us in these turbulent times.

"Magisterial. . . . A learned, brilliant and enjoyable study."—Géza Vermès, Times Literary Supplement In this exciting book, Paula Fredriksen explains the variety of New Testament images of Jesus by exploring the ways that the new Christian communities interpreted his mission and message in light of the delay of the Kingdom he had preached. This edition includes an introduction reviews the most recent scholarship on Jesus and its implications for

both history and theology. "Brilliant and lucidly written, full of original and fascinating insights."—Reginald H. Fuller, *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* "This is a first-rate work of a first-rate historian."—James D. Tabor, *Journal of Religion* "Fredriksen confronts her documents—principally the writings of the New Testament—as an archaeologist would an especially rich complex site. With great care she distinguishes the literary images from historical fact. As she does so, she explains the images of Jesus in terms of the strategies and purposes of the writers Paul, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John."—Thomas D'Evelyn, *Christian Science Monitor*

The book of Amos holds a unique and central place among the canonical prophetic literature and presents a special array of issues for scholarly discussion. This book provides a thorough and balanced overview of the history of scholarship on the book of Amos, two essays that trace the history of scholarship and offer promising lines for further inquiry, a substantial anthology of readings of the multiple ways Amos has been analyzed and appropriated, an extensive and current bibliography, and notes on doctoral dissertations conducted in recent years. The result is a comprehensive compendium of resources for scholarly writing on the book of Amos.

God's Servants, the Prophets

The prophets of the Old Testament include such well-known characters as Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos, and Hosea. There are, however, many other prophets, both in the biblical books that bear their names and in the other histories and stories of ancient Israel. Carolyn Sharp offers a brief introduction to each of the Bible's prophets and their prophetic books, developing the theological themes present in each with an eye toward how the prophetic message is relevant today. The For Today series was designed to provide reliable and accessible resources for the study and real life application of important biblical texts, theological documents, and Christian practices. The emphasis of the series is not only on the realization and appreciation of what these subjects have meant in the past, but also on their value in the present—"for today." Thought-provoking questions are included at the end of each chapter, making the books ideal for personal study and group use.

The various forms of prophecy found in the Old Testament are examined in depth in this book written by a 19th-century Scottish professor of Hebrew. The product of 40 years of scholarship, this book evolved from a series of lectures used in classroom instruction and traces the rise and development of Hebrew prophecy as found in the Old Testament. Written in an accessible style for general readers, the book serves as a fine introduction to the prophets of the Old Testament.

Professor C.R. North -- The rôle played by inspired persons among the Israelites and the Arabs / by Professor Johs. Pedersen -- The basis of the ethical teaching of the Prophets / by Professor N.W. Porteous -- The Prophet Jeremiah and the Book of Deuteronomy / by Professor H.H. Rowley -- The literary structure of Isaiah's Oracles / by Professor R.B.Y. Scott -- The servant of the Lord in Deutero-Isaiah / by Professor N.H. Snaith -- A bibliography of the writings of Theodore Henry Robinson.

The final book of the Bible, Revelation prophesies the ultimate judgement of mankind in a series of allegorical visions, grisly images and numerological predictions. According to these, empires will fall, the "Beast" will be destroyed and Christ will rule a new Jerusalem. With an introduction by Will Self.

The Major Prophets includes the writings of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. They warned of doom to the Jewish people because of unfaithfulness. They recorded that

God would restore the Jewish nation in Judah. They told of coming political kingdoms and one spiritual kingdom.

Books by evangelical scholars on messianism in the Old Testament are either outdated, too brief, or lack balance, Ó observes the author. *Messianic Revelation in the Old Testament* represents the most thorough, conservative analysis of the century. Van Groningen traces the messianic expectation as it is progressively revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures. He first introduces the messianic concept, defining its terms and uncovering its source. He finds these messianic presentations rooted in, and shaped by, divine revelation. The major part of this volume explores messianism's philological, historical, and theological aspects. The result of this study, Ó writes the author, reveals that the messianic concept refers to a royal-priestly-prophetic person...and his work. Ó Passages that deal with these messianic motifs have been selected for close scrutiny and evaluation. Ó The author believes that a correct understanding of messianism in the Old Testament requires a balanced hermeneutical approach - from exegeting the relevant texts and studying their historical context to interpreting prophecy and organizing its theological truths. In the words of the author, To omit one [element] is to do injustice to the Old Testament. Ó Van Groningen has included an extensive bibliography of both books and articles for those wishing to pursue additional study. A Scripture index helps one to locate the author's exegetical insights on various passages. An index of persons concludes the work.

The writings of the prophets make up over a quarter of the Old Testament. But perhaps no other portion of the Old Testament is more misunderstood by readers today. For some, prophecy conjures up knotted enigmas, opaque oracles and terrifying visions of the future. For others it raises expectations of a plotted-out future to be reconstructed from disparate texts. And yet the prophets have imprinted the language of faith and imagination with some of its most sublime visions of the future - nations streaming to Zion, a lion lying with a lamb, and endlessly fruiting trees on the banks of a flowing river. We might view the prophets as stage directors for Israel's unfolding drama of redemption. Drawing inspiration from past acts in that drama and invoking fresh words from its divine author, these prophets speak a language of sinewed poetry, their words and images arresting the ear and detonating in the mind. For when Yahweh roars from Zion and thunders from Jerusalem, the pastures of the shepherds dry up, the crest of Carmel withers, and the prophetic word buffets those selling the needy for a pair of sandals. *The Dictionary of the Old Testament: Prophets* is the only reference book of its kind. Not only does it focus exclusively on the prophetic books; it also plumbs their imagery of mountains and wilderness, flora and fauna, temple and Zion. It maps and guides us through topics such as covenant and law, exile and deliverance, forgiveness and repentance, and the Day of the Lord. Here the nature of prophecy is searched out in its social, historical, literary and psychological dimensions as well as its synchronic spread of textual links and associations. And the formation of the prophetic books into their canonical collection, including the Book of the Twelve, is explored and weighed for its significance. Then too, contemporary approaches such as canonical criticism, conversation analysis, editorial/redaction criticism, feminist interpretation, literary approaches and rhetorical criticism are summed up and assayed. Even the afterlife of these great texts is explored in articles on the history of interpretation as well as on their impact in the New Testament.

It is easy to think of Christian ministry as an exercise of our gifts or even finding fulfillment for ourselves. In *God's Prophet, God's Servant*, John Goldingay examines the portrait of a prophet's ministry found in Jeremiah and the portrait of a servant's ministry in Isaiah 40-55, showing us that in both cases, God calls us to a deeper and more demanding view of ministry. Everybody is aware of the difference prevailing among the Lord's people as to the interpretation of those passages of Scripture which foretell the future in reserve for the Church and the world. The ordinary interpretation is, that the promises contained in the Psalms and

Old Testament prophecies refer to the Church, which, as the spiritual Israel, has taken the place, in God's purposes, of the literal Israel, to whom these promises were given. So, the fulfilment of the promises is taken to be spiritual rather than literal, being brought about by the gradual spread of Christianity, and the blessings of peace and prosperity following the universal triumph of the gospel. This world-wide dominion of truth and happiness is presumed to be the period of a thousand years, during which Satan is bound, and the saints reign with Christ. It is supposed that at the close of this time, after another brief outbreak of Satan's craft and human wickedness, the world is destroyed; and that there is then a general resurrection of the dead, both bad and good, to be judged before the great white throne. This is interpreted as the event called "the coming of the Lord," "the appearing of the Lord," "the day of the Lord;" "the end of the age" (mis-translated "world"), and "the coming of the Son of man" — names supposed all to refer to the same period, the closing up of the history, and indeed, of the existence, of the habitable globe. There is, however, another interpretation given to the Scriptures describing these events, which may be briefly stated as follows. The Old Testament prophecies, except where manifestly figurative, are to receive a literal fulfilment. The promises given to Israel are to be made good to Israel, not to the Church. The Old Testament prophecies being thus taken from the Church, the New Testament is found to contain no prediction of the universal spread of Christianity, but, on the contrary, sad forecasts of corruption, leading to judgment, in the body professing the name of Christ. In the midst of this gloom, however, the prospect of the Lord's coming for His saints shines as a bright hope for the hearts of the faithful. This coming, the date of which is purposely left undetermined, instead of being at the end of the world, is preliminary to the judgments awaiting the world, and to the reign of Christ with His saints. When it occurs, the living saints will be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, and at the same time will take place, in part at least "the first resurrection," when the dead in Christ will be raised. Then follow the woes which usher in "the day of the Lord," when Israel is restored, Old Testament prophecy fulfilled, Satan bound, and the dominion of Christ established on the earth. At its close Satan is loosed, the nations rebel, the world is consumed, and the "rest of the dead" are raised and judged. I propose to inquire which of these interpretations is correct. The question is not one of mere curiosity, still less an intrusion into regions we are forbidden to tread. The distinction which our Lord draws between the servant and the friend is that "the servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth," while He told His disciples, as friends, all things that He had heard of His Father (John 15: 15). In the same discourse He promises to send "the Spirit of truth," the Comforter; to show them "things to come" (John 16: 13). Indeed, the very thought that the constant references to the future scattered through the sacred writings are not meant to be understood, carries its own refutation. And, as if foreseeing the spirit of unbelief and indifference which characterises the present time, the Holy Ghost has, in the introduction to the Apocalypse, the most distinctively prophetic portion of the New Testament, pronounced a special blessing on those "that hear the words of this prophecy and keep those things which are written therein" (Rev. 1: 3). While, moreover, it is admitted that the interpretation of prophecy may be attempted in a frivolously inquisitive spirit, are not those who turn a deaf ear to its promises and warnings themselves guilty of the same irreverence which they censure in others? For the object of prophecy is to unfold God's purposes with respect to the glory of His Son, whom man has refused, but whom God has exalted, and to whom every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess. In the contemplation of this theme, He invites His chosen ones to share. And who are these chosen ones? Are they mere lookers on? No, thanks be to God, we who believe in Jesus are His fellow-heirs — all things are ours. God invites us to look at the inheritance He has Himself prepared for us in joint possession with the Son of His love. And surely, as in the enjoyment of that inheritance, the "first-born," in whom we have our acceptance, will be the one object of our worship and delight, so in its contemplation now, our brightest thought should be that we are

gazing on the portion prepared for Him who alone is worthy "to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing." To study prophecy with any more trivial object is to lose sight of this glorious end. It is like studying the movements of the solar system from the orbits of the more distant planets, without taking account of the central globe round which the whole revolves. But, on the other hand, to neglect it as unprofitable, because it does not contribute to our personal salvation, is a piece of selfishness derogatory to the claims of Christ, and unworthy of the condescending goodness of God in thus taking us into His own counsels. It is a deliberate preference of the position of a servant to that of a friend, a declaration that so long as our own interests are secured, we are indifferent as to what God has told us concerning the glories of Him who loved us and gave himself for us. Nor can we overlook the great practical importance of the inquiry. For surely there is a vast moral chasm between the two interpretations of coming events just indicated. If God's Word teaches that Christianity, instead of overspreading the world, will only prove, like Judaism, the incurable enmity of man to God, the jubilant and self-congratulatory tone prevalent in Christendom is nothing better than Laodicean self-complacency, saying, "I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing, while really it should be mourning that it is "wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked" (Rev. 3: 17). It is holding out a false and delusive hope, saying, "peace and safety," when "sudden destruction" is approaching. And if the world is hurrying on to judgment, Christians who see it will duly estimate the seductive cry of modern progress, and beware of entangling themselves in affairs over which such a doom is howling. While, therefore, the deep solemnity of the subject forbids all idle curiosity, its importance equally condemns all selfish indifference. These things are written for our instruction, and it cannot be a matter of little moment whether the instruction which God has given is received or slighted, understood or misapprehended. Reverence for God's Holy Word, regard for the honour and glory of Christ, as well as the immense practical questions involved in the different schemes of interpretation, all unite in rebuking both the curious spirit in which the subject is too often approached, and the careless spirit in which it is too often avoided. For the sake of clearness the best mode of looking at the subject will be to inquire — First; What is the immediate prospect placed before the believer? in other words, What is the hope of the Church, according to the Word of God? This will naturally lead us to look, Secondly, At the promises of blessing and righteousness upon earth contained in the Old Testament Scriptures, and the mode in which these promises are to receive their fulfilment. Having thus distinguished between the hope of the Church and the prospect of blessing before the world, we shall be in a better position to ascertain and understand, Thirdly, The teaching of the Holy Ghost concerning the position held by the Church in God's dispensational dealings, and the moral relationship in which it stands towards the world, a matter involving the deepest and most practical lessons us to the walk suited to believers in the present age.

The Old Testament prophets spoke to Israel in times of historical and moral crisis. They saw themselves as being a part of a story that God was weaving throughout history--a story of repentance, encouragement, and a coming Messiah. In this updated introductory book, each major and minor prophet and his writing are clustered with the major historical events of their time. Our generational distance from the age of the prophets might seem to be a measureless chasm. Yet we dare not make the mistake of assuming that passing years have rendered irrelevant not only the Old Testament prophets, but also the God who comprehends, spans, and transcends all time. In these pages, C. Hassell Bullock presents a clear picture of some of history's most profound spokesmen--the Old Testament prophets--and the God who shaped them.

A Study Guide and a Teacher's Manual Gospel Principles was written both as a personal study guide and as a teacher's manual. As you study it, seeking the Spirit of the Lord, you can grow in your understanding and testimony of God the Father, Jesus Christ and His Atonement,

and the Restoration of the gospel. You can find answers to life's questions, gain an assurance of your purpose and self-worth, and face personal and family challenges with faith.

It is infinitely better to commence a study of the prophets with what they themselves have written rather than with the meagre narratives and scattered legends of their deeds and words. In their own writings they have most distinctly and trustworthily laid bare their spirit. Whoever desires to know in their inmost hearts these heroes of divine truth and to admire their genuine greatness, should learn first to understand their words and actions as they themselves have recorded them. It is here that they approach us most closely and confidently, inviting us most irresistibly to make ourselves acquainted with them. --from the Introduction

The aim of the book is to explore some of the contributions made by Protestant Nonconformity to Christian missions. The occasion of the conference which gave rise to the volume was the centenary of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference of 1910, but the topics treated here deliberately range more widely, covering missions in Britain and the wider world from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. COMMENDATIONS "Martin Wellings is to be warmly thanked for gathering such an informative and stimulating collection of papers. They are scholarly and accessible, and deserve to be widely read." - Alan P.F. Sell, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

Speak forth Heaven's secrets! Since the beginning of time, God's desire has been to share Heavenly secrets with His friends. These hidden truths are freely given to every believer as they operate in the gift of prophecy! The prophetic anointing allows you to hear God's voice, speak forth His words, and release His power into the world. Prophet Naim Collins offers a unique perspective on this biblical gift of the Spirit: every believer can—and should—walk in the full power of prophetic communication every day. In *Realms of the Prophetic*, Naim guides you in ancient biblical truths, helping you to access different dimensions of the prophetic anointing to release breakthrough. *Realms of the Prophetic* reveals... how to grow and develop your own prophetic capacity. the climates, atmospheres, and environments that are most conducive for prophetic operation. the three essential prophetic offices. keys used by the ancient prophets to break spiritual famine, drought, and depravity, ushering in Holy Spirit outpouring. Jesus as the flawless model of how to operate in the prophetic office. The prophetic is one of the most powerful gifts that God has granted you! Don't leave this amazing blessing unclaimed—start walking in your anointing today!

The Bible's Prophets: An Introduction for Christians and Jews introduces the reader to the world of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and the literary prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, plus the twelve "minor" prophets: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. These books form the second section of the Hebrew Bible--the Prophets/Neviim. Features: Introduction to the Bible; Introduction to the Prophets; and Do the Prophets predict the coming of the Messiah? Each chapter covers one particular biblical book. Chapter divisions: 1, 2Introduction with chapter-by-chapter analyses or section-by-section analyses / geo-political and historical background / significant events / personalities / concepts and divisions. 3. The biblical book and the Christian Scriptures. 4. The biblical book in rabbinic literature. How did the rabbis utilize quotations from the Prophets to teach their values? Extensive quotations. 5. Text study. An excellent source for Christian, Jewish, or interfaith study of the Bible's Prophets.

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