

Old Testament Prophets

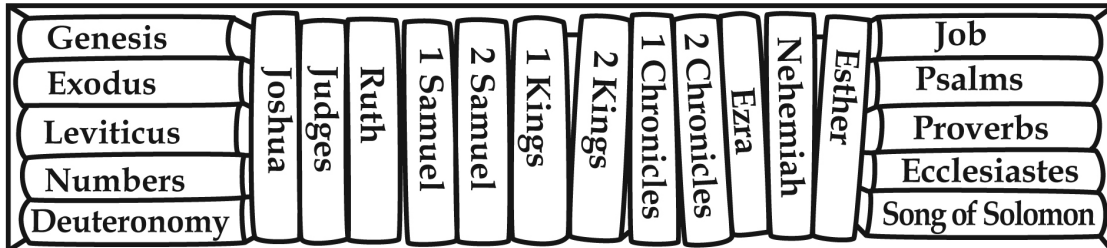
NAME _____



*"Surely the sovereign LORD does nothing without revealing
His plan to His servants the prophets." (Amos 3:7)*

Bible Bookcase

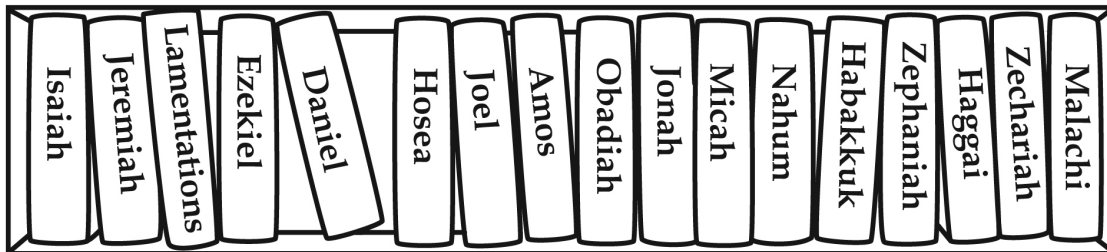
OLD TESTAMENT



LAW

HISTORY

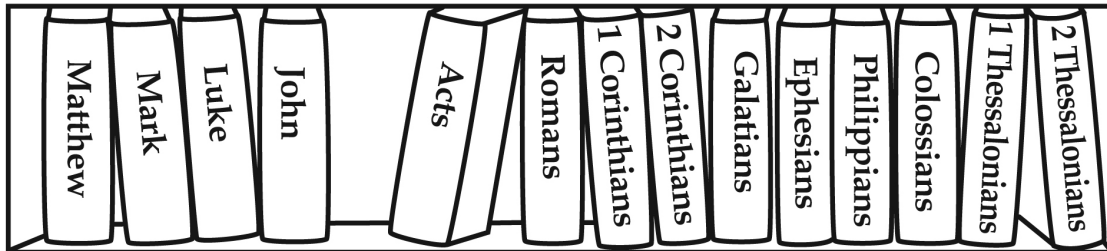
POETRY



MAJOR PROPHETS

MINOR PROPHETS

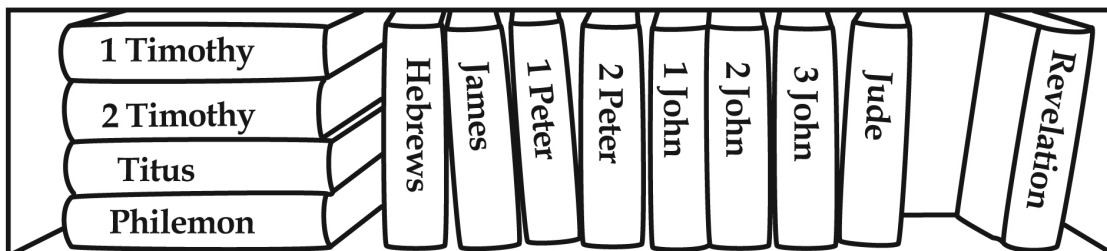
NEW TESTAMENT



GOSPELS

HISTORY

LETTERS to the CHURCHES



LETTERS to FRIENDS

GENERAL LETTERS

PROPHECY



The Prophet Moses

His name means “to draw out.”

Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible.

*“By a prophet the LORD brought Israel out of Egypt,
and by a prophet Israel was preserved.”*

Hosea 12:13



Setting

1450–1410 B.C.

Arabian desert wilderness

Background

Moses had a very long and intimate relationship with God that began in the desert at the age of 40 and lasted 80 years. God called him to lead the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt and empowered him to be His voice among His chosen people.

The office of prophet was formally established when Moses received the Ten Commandments on top of Mount Sinai. There, God Himself appeared in all His majestic glory. The sound of His trumpet-like voice and the sight of the fiery mountain top, amidst a cloud of smoke and lightning flashes, terrified the Hebrews below. They begged Moses to be their mediator and to meet alone with God on their behalf. As a result, the office of prophet became that of gracious mediator between God and man (Exodus 20:18–21). The prophet stood between God and the people to deliver the word of the Lord.

Prophecy is instruction, and the prophet is a teacher. His words go forth with history-shaping power and conviction. Once the words are spoken, nothing can stop their fulfillment, for they are the words of God Himself! So it was with Moses, who served as God’s mouthpiece for 40 years. He prophesied of many things and taught the consequences of both obedience and disobedience to God’s laws—blessings for those who obeyed and adverse consequences for those who disobeyed (Deuteronomy 28).

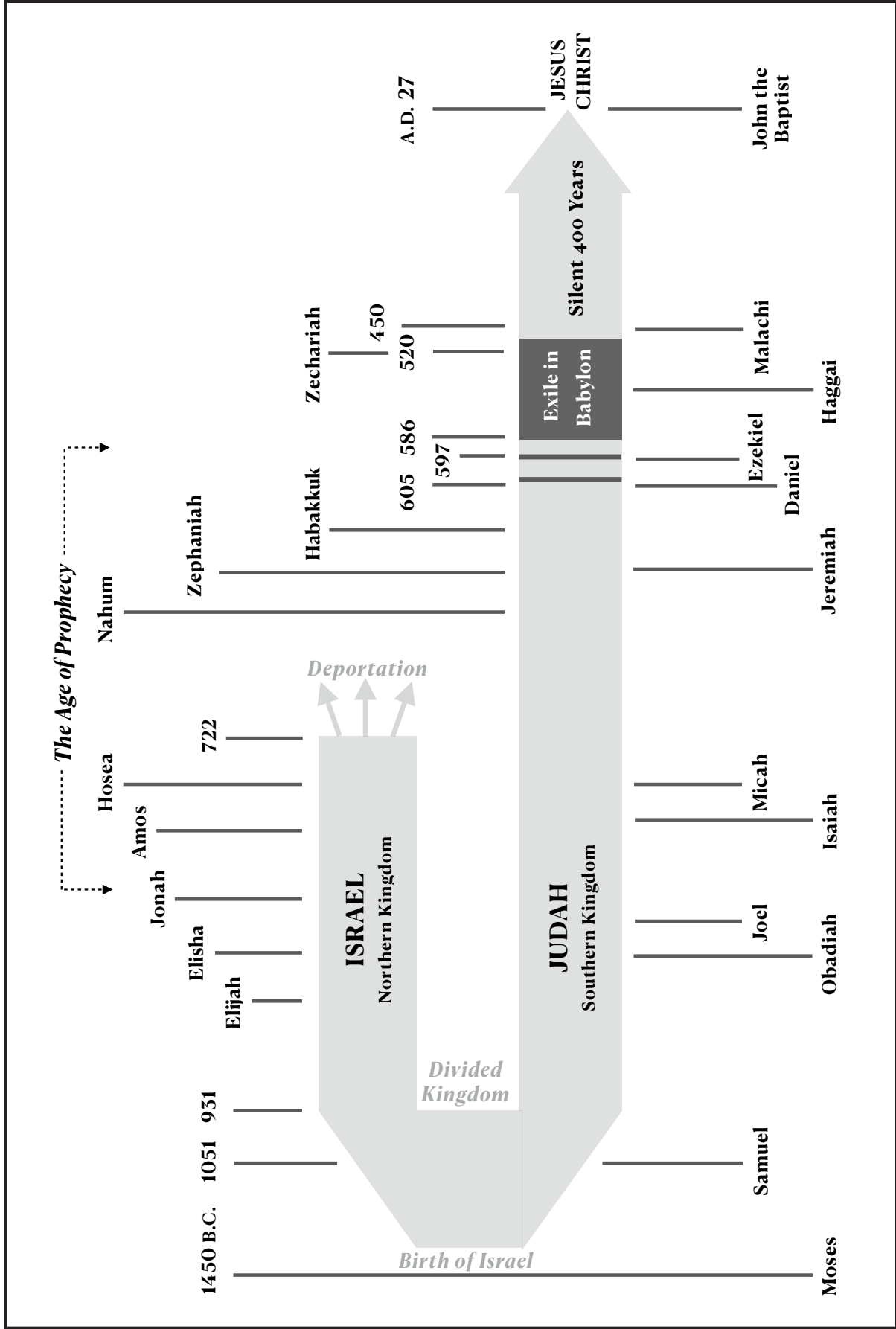
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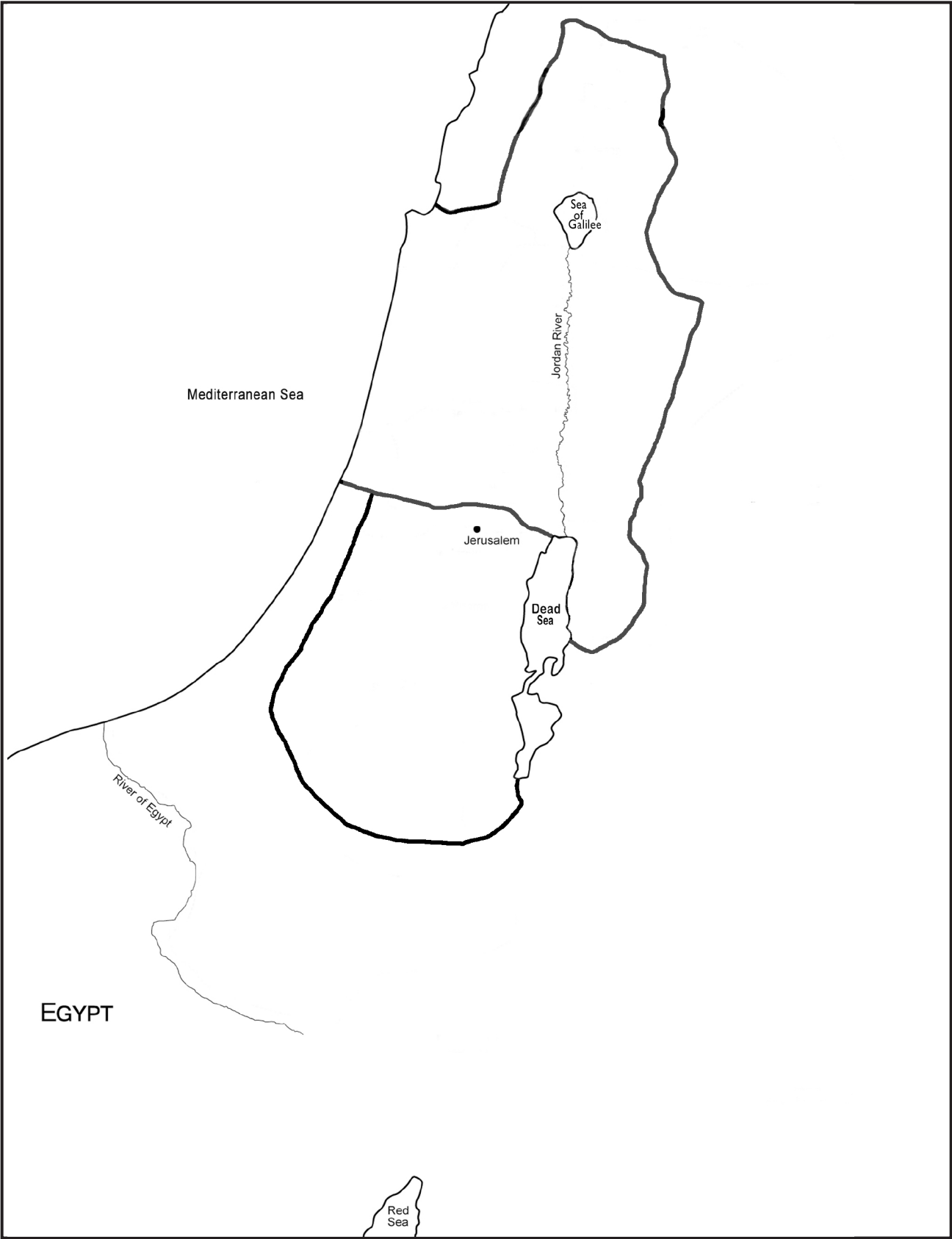
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Timeline of Israel's Prophets



Map of Israel



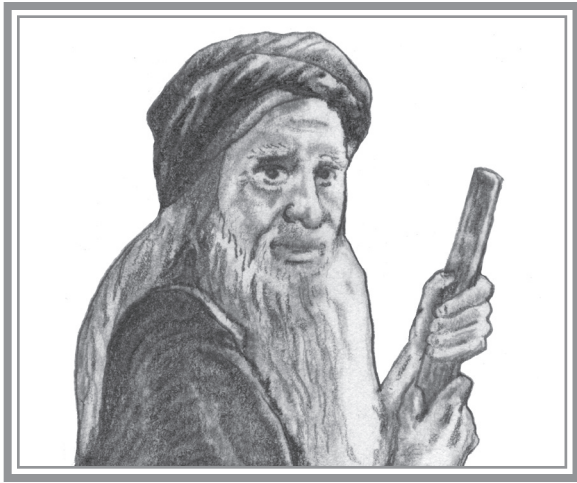
Israel Map Study



A map study is a work of art.
Carefully label and color your map according to the following instructions.

MAP STANDARD

1. Print your name in the lower right-hand corner of your map.
2. Label in block print with a black pen as instructed below:
 - ISRAEL
Northern Kingdom
 - JUDAH
Southern Kingdom
3. Caterpillar hair all bodies of water 1/4-inch wide along their shorelines with a blue colored pencil:
 - Mediterranean Sea
 - Sea of Galilee
 - Dead Sea
 - Red Sea
 - Jordan River
 - Egypt River
4. Outline the border of the Northern Kingdom with a red pencil.
5. Outline the border of the Southern Kingdom with a green pencil.



The Prophet Samuel

His name means “heard of God” in Hebrew.

Samuel wrote a portion of 1 Samuel.

*“Now the boy Samuel was growing in stature
and in favor both with the LORD and with men.”*

1 Samuel 2:26



Setting

c. 1100–1000 B.C.

Israel

Background

Samuel was a Nazarite, dedicated to God by his mother Hannah. He grew up under the nurture of Israel’s high priest, Eli, who taught him God’s word and ways. Samuel’s life spanned the time when Israel was a theocracy ruled by judges and then as a monarchy ruled by kings.

God called Samuel to prophesy while still a young child. He grew to become a highly respected, spiritual leader and served God as Israel’s judge, priest, intercessor, prophet, educational reformer, kingmaker, and royal advisor. In his farewell address, he summarized God’s basic message to Israel, “Fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart; for consider what great things He has done for you. But if you still do wickedly, both you and your king will be swept away” (1 Samuel 12:24–25).

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Old Testament Prophets Song Sheet



Obey My Voice

(Jeremiah 7:23)

Obey my voice, and I will be your God,
And you shall be my people,
And walk in all the ways
I have commanded you,
That it may be well with you
And I will be your God.
Obey my voice, and I will be your God,
And you shall be my people.

I Saw the Lord

(Isaiah 6:1, 3)

I saw the Lord. I saw the Lord.
He was high and lifted up,
And His train filled the temple.
He was high and lifted up,
And His train filled the temple.
The angels cried "Holy,"
The angels cried "Holy,"
The angels cried "Holy unto the Lord."

The Spirit of the Lord Is Now upon Me

(Isaiah 61:1 & Luke 4:18-19)

The Spirit of the Lord is now upon me
To bind the broken heart
And set the captive free,
To open prison doors
And make the blind to see.
The Spirit of the Lord is now on me.

Breathe on Me Breath of God

(Ezekiel 37:5)

Verse 1:

Breathe on me, breath of God,
Fill me with life anew,
That I may love what Thou dost love,
And do what Thou wouldst do.

Verse 2:

Breathe on me, breath of God,
Until my heart is pure,
Until with Thee I will one will,
To do and to endure.

Verse 3:

Breathe on me, breath of God,
So shall I never die,
But live with Thee the perfect life
Of Thine eternity.

King of Kings and Lord of Lords

(Revelation 19:16)

King of kings and Lord of lords,
Glory Hallelujah!
King of kings and Lord of lords,
Glory, Hallelujah!
Jesus, Prince of Peace,
Glory, Hallelujah!
Jesus, Prince of Peace,
Glory, Hallelujah!

Contemporary Idols



"Idolatry is a matter of the heart." (Ezekiel 14:3)

"Little children, keep yourselves from idols." (1 John 5:21)



The Prophet Elijah

His name means “Yahweh is God” in Hebrew.

Elijah was a non-writing prophet.

“Elijah was a man with a nature like ours, and he prayed fervently that it might not rain, and for three years and six months it did not rain on the earth.”

James 5:17



Setting

900–849 B.C.

The northern kingdom of Israel

Background

Elijah was an early prophet in the northern kingdom of Israel, whose kings were all evil. God used him to denounce wicked King Ahab and Queen Jezebel and to expose the apostasy of Israel. During this time of great terror in Israel, Elijah called God’s people to repentance for their idolatry and wicked deeds. The victory of his ministry lies in his reliance on the power of the Holy Spirit, which gave him boldness of speech in the midst of pagan worshipers and evil plots to kill him. He was a prophet of action and of miracles. He called down fire on Mount Carmel to defeat the prophets of Baal, was translated to heaven in a fiery chariot, and appeared with Jesus and Moses on the Mount of Transfiguration 900 years later! He will be one of the two witnesses before Christ appears at His second coming (Revelation 11:3–6). Elijah is a significant figure in Israel’s history. God commissioned Elisha the prophet, who performed more recorded miracles than anyone other than Jesus Christ.

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The Prophet Joel

His name means “The Lord is God” in Hebrew.
The book of Joel is half poetry and half prose.

*“Return to the LORD your God, for He is gracious
and compassionate, slow to anger,
abounding in lovingkindness, and relenting of evil.”*

Joel 2:13



Setting

c. 835 B.C.

Jerusalem, the capital city of Judah, the southern kingdom

Background

Joel was a spiritual watchman on the walls of Jerusalem. He warned of God’s judgment, called the Jews to repentance, and declared restoration to all who turned to the Lord. He is known for his threefold vision in which he acknowledged “the day of the Lord,” or the day of Jesus’ second coming to earth. Joel’s prophecy is a revelation of God’s plan throughout the ages and illustrates God’s divine sovereignty in governing all nations for His Gospel purposes.

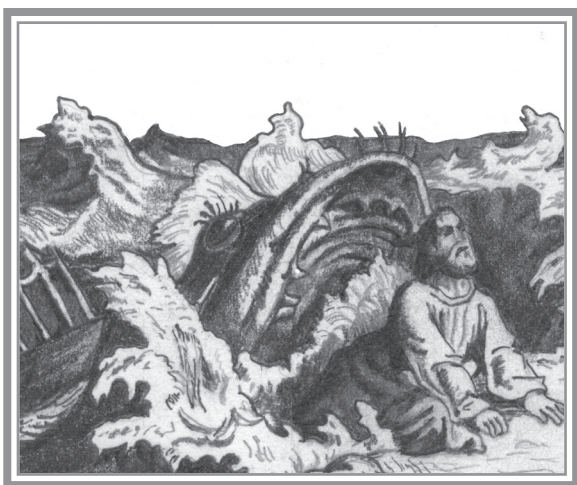
Joel is also the prophet of Pentecost. He prophesied that God “would pour out His Spirit upon ALL mankind,” not just upon the Jews. Five hundred years later, the Apostle Peter applied Joel’s prophecy to the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit that occurred during the Feast of Pentecost, the day the Church was birthed.

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The Prophet Jonah

His name means “dove” in Hebrew.

Jonah wrote primarily in prose.

*“I know that You are a gracious and merciful God,
slow to anger and abundant in lovingkindness.”*

Jonah 4:2



Setting

760 B.C.

Nineveh, the capital city of Assyria

Assyria was a neighboring country to north of Israel and became
one of the great pagan empires of the ancient Middle East,
whom God used to destroy and exile Israel in 722 B.C.

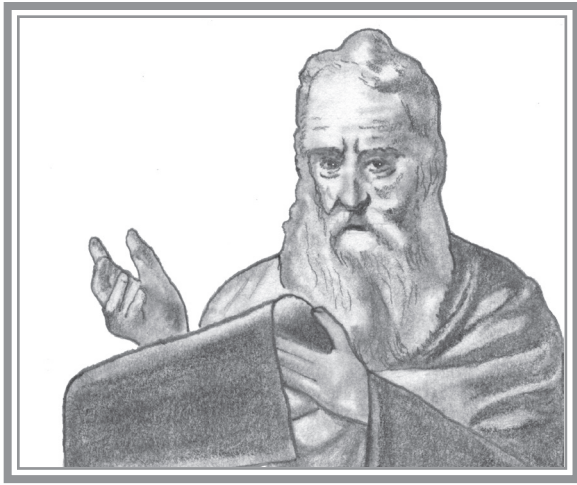
Sea of the Arabah (Mediterranean Sea)

Background

The Assyrians were enemies of both Israel and Judah and known for their military power and brutality in war. God asked Jonah to travel to Nineveh to proclaim His approaching judgment. Jonah did not want to warn them, so he ran away from God. The book of Jonah describes how God dealt supernaturally with Jonah. It testifies that God is the Author of human history and that His supernatural power rules over nature to perform what is humanly impossible. It also reveals God’s heart of mercy for the Gentile nations. God is sovereign to bestow mercy on whomever He chooses, even the most undeserving (Jonah 4:11).

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The Prophet Isaiah

His name means “God is salvation” in Hebrew.

The book of Isaiah is written in Hebrew poetry.

*“So shall My word be which goes forth from My mouth;
it shall not return to Me empty, without accomplishing
what I desire, and without succeeding
in the matter for which I sent it.”*

Isaiah 55:11



Setting

740–680 B.C.

Jerusalem, the capital city of Judah, the southern kingdom

Background

Isaiah was one of the greatest prophets in the Bible. He was an advisor to kings and had knowledge of international affairs. He faced Judah’s moral decline and ungodly behavior through idolatry. He watched as the northern kingdom, Israel, was destroyed by Assyria, and its people were deported and scattered. He was concerned that Judah would be crushed between the two superpowers of Egypt and Assyria. His prophecies of judgment were against Judah and Jerusalem, as he cried out for them to repent and turn back to the God of love who promised forgiveness and restoration.

Isaiah was also the “Herald of the Messiah.” The book of Isaiah is such an important book in the Bible because it provides the most complete prophetic picture of Jesus Christ in the Old Testament. Nearly one-third of Isaiah contains prophecies of both the first and second coming of Jesus to earth.

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The Triumph of the Suffering Servant



*"The things which God announced beforehand by the mouth of all the prophets,
that His Christ would suffer, He has thus fulfilled." (Acts 3:18)*

**Jesus suffered in my place so that
my sins are forgiven and I am reconciled to God.**

Jesus, the suffering Servant,	paid the penalty for me and triumphed over sin and death.
He took up my . . . <i>Isaiah 53:4 (NIV)</i>	
He bore my . . . <i>Isaiah 53:4 (NIV)</i>	
He was pierced through* for my . . . <i>Isaiah 53:5 (NIV)</i>	
He was crushed for my . . . <i>Isaiah 53:4 (NIV)</i>	
The punishment that . . . was on Him <i>Isaiah 53:4 (NIV)</i>	
By His wounds I am . . . <i>Isaiah 53:5 (NIV)</i>	
In His victory I have . . . <i>John 5:24 (NIV)</i>	

* pierced through: A term appropriate to crucifixion. The English word "excruciating" comes from the word "crucifixion."

"Taking the form of a bond-servant, and being made in the likeness of men . . . He humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross. For this reason also, God highly exalted Him, and bestowed on Him the name which is above every name, so that at the name of Jesus every knee will bow, of those who are in heaven and on earth and under the earth, and that every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." (Philippians 2:7–11)

The Names of God in the Book of Isaiah



"Give thanks to the LORD, call on His name.

Make known His deeds among the peoples;

Make them remember that His name is exalted." (Isaiah 12:4)

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| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 21. _____ |



The Prophet Habakkuk

His name means “embracer” in Hebrew.

The book of Habakkuk is written in Hebrew poetry.

“Record the vision and inscribe it on tablets . . .

For the vision is yet for the appointed time; . . .

*Though it tarries, wait for it; For it will certainly come,
it will not delay. . . . For the righteous will live by his faith.”*

Habakkuk 2:2–3



Setting

1450–1410 B.C.

Arabian desert wilderness

Background

Habakkuk was a priest and temple musician who lived and prophesied just before Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar and his army first invaded Judah and took Daniel and other royal sons as captives to Babylon. God had commissioned Habakkuk to announce the Lord’s intention to punish Judah by this coming deportation into Babylon. Although Habakkuk trusted God, he remained perplexed as to how a holy God could justify using the Babylonians, a pagan people more wicked than the Jews, to punish them.

The book of Habakkuk is very short and contains the two questions Habakkuk asked God and how God responded. God’s answer was so unexpected that He told him to chisel it on stone tablets so it would endure until the end and not prove false. Habakkuk then came to understand what God had already told Isaiah, that “God’s ways are higher than man’s ways” (Isaiah 55:8–9).

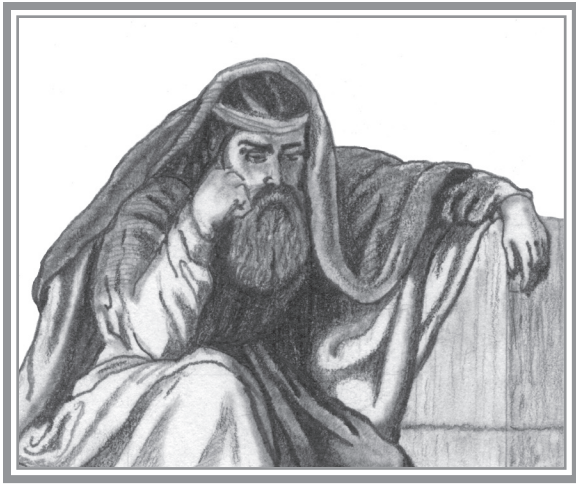
Although God is silent, He is not asleep. He is continuously working out His Gospel plan for redemption and justice for His people. The message to Habakkuk was that the righteous shall live by his faith and trust in God! When Habakkuk finally understood, he responded in praise and songs of thanksgiving.

Individuality

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The Prophet Jeremiah

His name means “the Lord exalts” in Hebrew.

Jeremiah is written in Hebrew poetry and prose.

*“For I know the plans I have for you,
declares the Lord, ‘plans for welfare and not
for calamity to give you a future and a hope.”*

Jeremiah 29:11



Setting

627–586 B.C.

Jerusalem, the capital city of Judah

Background

The Jews in the southern kingdom witnessed the Assyrian captivity and deportation of Israel, the northern kingdom, and still continued in their rebellion to worship idols. After hundreds of years of warning, God’s mercy gave way to judgment. The new superpower, Babylonia, seized Jerusalem and in a few short years burned and destroyed the city and its temple. In three separate deportations, most of the Jews were taken to Babylonia. Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Jerusalem until he was unwillingly taken to Egypt, where he eventually died. No prophet was more like Jesus Christ than Jeremiah. He was a man of sorrows, the perfect individual through whom God was able to speak during one of the darkest and most difficult periods in Jewish history. Throughout all his days of suffering, being ridiculed, and mourning, his central message was that of hope.

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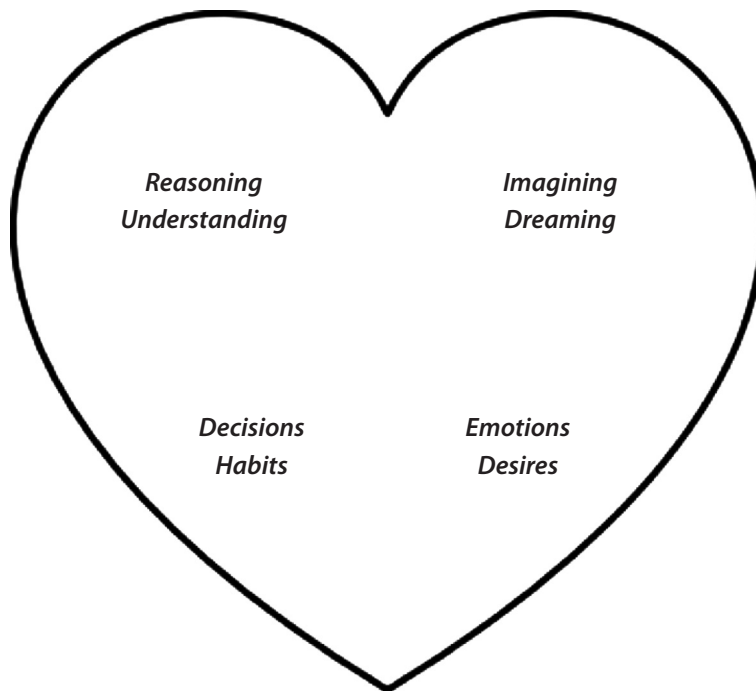
The Heart of Man

The Inner Man

Hebrew word for “heart”

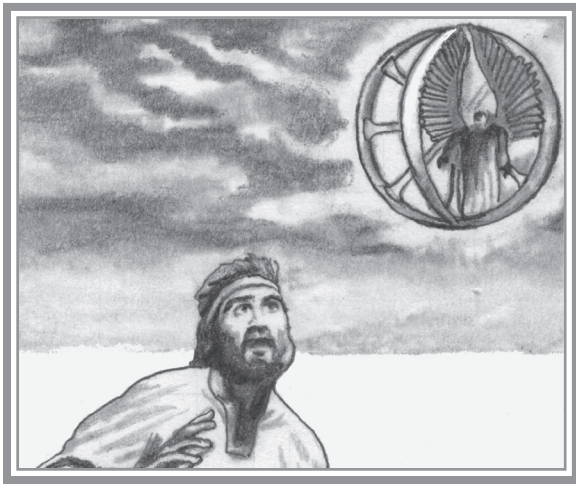
LEV לב

Reading right to left: The first picture in this Hebrew word is a shepherd staff and represents authority, as the shepherd has authority over his flock. The second letter is the picture of the floor plan of a nomadic tent and represents the idea of being inside, as the family resides within the tent. When combined they mean “the authority within.”



“I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; and I will remove your heart of stone . . . and give you a heart of flesh.” (Ezekiel 36:26)

Describe your heart: Is it hard and stony or soft and fleshly? Explain how you know its condition.



The Prophet Ezekiel

His name means “God strengthens” in Hebrew.
Ezekiel contains oracles, narrative, and visions.

*“Son of man, I have appointed you a watchman
to the house of Israel; whenever you hear a word
from My mouth, warn them from Me.”*

Ezekiel 3:17



Setting

593–562 B.C. in exile

Jerusalem, the capital city of Judah

Tel-abib, Babylonia, beside the Chebar River on Nebuchadnezzar’s Grand Canal

Background

The Babylonians rose to world power, defeating the Assyrians and Egyptians. They soon invaded Jerusalem in the southern kingdom. The Babylonians were used by God to destroy Jerusalem in 605, 597, and 586 B.C. Over the next 22 years, they judged Judah for her idolatry and lack of repentance. They deported the majority of Jews to Babylonia, as their army burned and destroyed Jerusalem and Solomon’s temple. Ezekiel, the young priest, was called by God to be a prophet to the exiled Jews in Babylonia. However, they did not listen to his warnings. Ezekiel remained loyal to God, and God revealed Himself in all His splendor and glory to Ezekiel in wondrous visions. The book of Ezekiel describes the Shekhinah glory of God in the midst of the temple, the departure of God’s glory from the temple, and its future return and restoration (Ezekiel 1:7–8; 10; 43:1–12).

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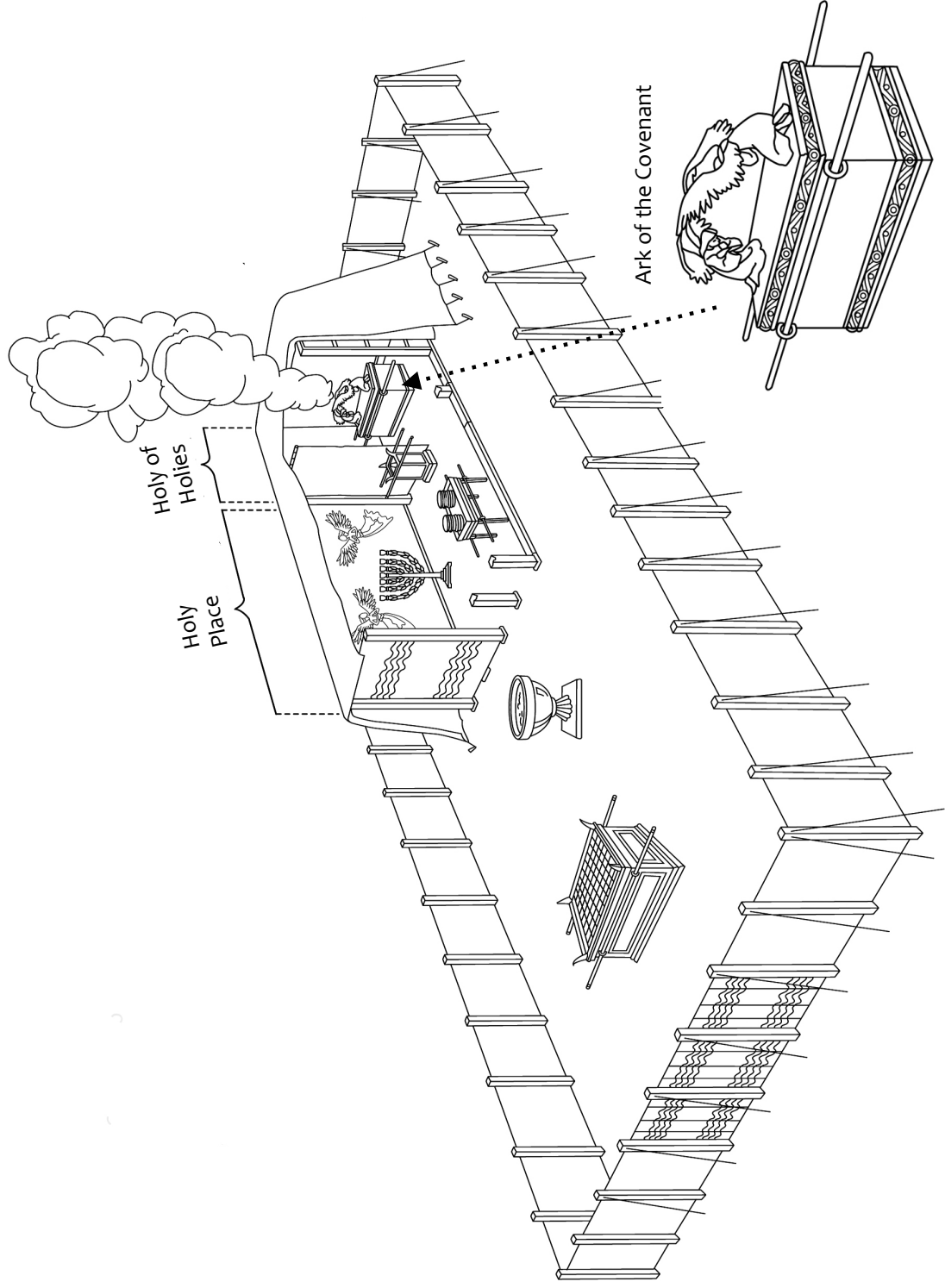
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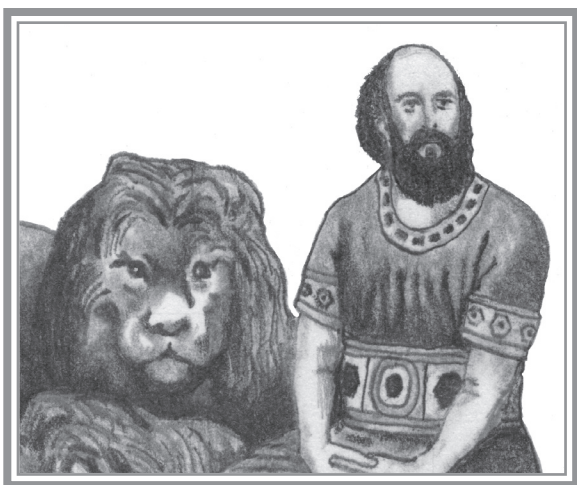
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The Tabernacle

God's Dwelling Place





The Prophet Daniel

His name means “God is my judge” in Hebrew.

Daniel contains oracles, narrative, and visions.

*“The people who know their God
will be strong and do exploits.
And they that understand shall instruct many.”
Daniel 11:32–33*



Setting

605–536 B.C. in exile

Babylon

Background

The Babylonians invaded Jerusalem for the first time. They deported many of the young, healthy, and intelligent sons of royalty and nobility and marched them to Babylon, a challenging four-month journey through the desert wilderness. Daniel and his three young friends were among this group. They were chosen to attend King Nebuchadnezzar’s elite Chaldean school of wisdom and diplomacy to prepare them for service in the royal court. God gave them wisdom and intelligence, and Daniel understood all kinds of visions and dreams. Upon graduation, Daniel and his friends excelled all the king’s wise men and were soon placed in prestigious government positions. The jealousy of other leaders incurred persecution and death sentences. God supernaturally delivered them, which brought glory to His name among the pagans. Daniel interpreted many visions and dreams during his 70-year exile in Babylon. He prophesied the future events of world history in great detail and foretold of the second coming of Jesus Christ and His eternal kingdom. What set Daniel and his three friends apart is the impact of their early education in the Word of God and their obedience to apply godly wisdom to their daily choices and decisions amidst severe challenges and trials.

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My Intercessory Prayer



Like Daniel, you can be an intercessor and entreat God on behalf of others or nations for anything that the Bible reveals as God's will such as: salvation, healing, guidance, help in time of trouble, restoration, protection, leadership, wisdom, missions, etc. Complete the prayer by writing your responses, and then pray your intercessory prayer.

Dear Heavenly Father, You are all powerful and You have attained the victory.

You are the sovereign Ruler over all creation and are worthy of praise and adoration!

You see all things. No secrets are hidden from you. Please forgive me for (confess your sins)

and give me a clean heart. I am truly sorry and want to change. Thank you for Your forgiveness.

I stand before You on behalf of (name the person or nation) _____

and I ask you to (name your request) _____

Lord, I thank you for hearing and answering my prayer. In Jesus' name, Amen.



The Prophet Zechariah

His name means “the Lord remembers” in Hebrew.
Zechariah contains historical apocalypse and oracles.

*“Behold, the day of the LORD cometh. . . .
And the LORD shall be king over all the earth.”
Zechariah 14:1, 9*



Setting

520–518 B.C., post-exilic period in Jerusalem

Background

Persian King Cyrus declared freedom to all captives in his enlarged empire after defeating the Babylonian army. He encouraged the Jews to return home from Babylon and to rebuild their temple in Jerusalem. He even provided them funds and resources from his royal treasury for the massive project. However, they met with great resistance and harassment from the local people who were able to stop the work for nearly 15 years. In fact, it was the constant encouragement of the prophets Zechariah and Haggai that is credited with the completion of the building in less than four years!

Zechariah is best known for his large number of prophecies about the Messiah. He foretold that the first coming of Jesus was to purchase our salvation, and His second coming was to set up His kingdom here on earth. Zechariah’s primary message is tied to the meaning of his Hebrew name—that God remembers His covenant and will eventually fulfill all His covenant promises. This was a message of great hope for the post-exilic Jews and for us believers today, as well. Maranatha! Come, Lord Jesus!

Individuality

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The Prophet Malachi

His name means “My messenger” in Hebrew.
Malachi is written in a question and answer format.

*“Behold, I am going to send you Elijah the prophet
before the coming of the great and terrible day of the LORD.
He will turn the hearts of the fathers back to their children
and the hearts of the children to their fathers.”*

Malachi 4:5–6



Setting

430–400 B.C., post-exilic period in Jerusalem

Background

Malachi’s ministry occurred a number of years after the second temple was built. Nehemiah had returned to Jerusalem to rebuild the walls and to restore God’s Word and the Jewish institutions. Under Nehemiah’s governorship, revival broke out among the people for a brief period of time. However, their 70 years of Babylonian captivity had planted pagan ideals and values in their thinking. Many Jews had married foreign women who brought their pagan religion, traditions, and lifestyle into their homes. Their beliefs were absorbed into everyday Jewish life. After Nehemiah’s departure for Babylon, the Jews once again became a doubting people and forgot all that God had done for them.

It was during this period of time that God sent Malachi with His last messages for His people before going silent for 400 years. Malachi’s message was one of reconciliation for Israel. He called the wayward people to repentance and referenced their outstanding sins beginning with the priesthood, mixed marriages, and their meager tithes and offerings. God wanted them to know that He still loved them, and that His covenant promises were still intact. If they would repent of their wickedness and return to worship Him, He would pour out His covenant blessings upon them.

Malachi also prophesied of that great and terrible day of the Lord, when God’s wrath will consume and burn up the enemy and his work. Doers of wickedness will become like straw and consumed immediately. God’s judgments are righteous and good, because they set things in order and remove evil. They bring God’s family into unity. And then God assured His people that if they are in fellowship with Him, they will transcend His wrath and reconciliation will flow between the generations.

Individuality

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Roles of the Old Testament Prophets

*"God sent prophets to them to bring them back to the LORD;
though they testified against them, they would not listen."*

2 Chronicles 24:19

- I. _____

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Jesus Christ fulfilled the office of prophet.



The Prophet John the Baptist

His name means “God is gracious” in Hebrew.

*“You, child, will be called the prophet of the Most High;
for you will go on before the Lord to prepare His ways;
to give to His people the knowledge of salvation
by the forgiveness of sins.”*

Luke 1:76–78



Setting

c. 4 B.C.–A.D. 29

Judea

Background

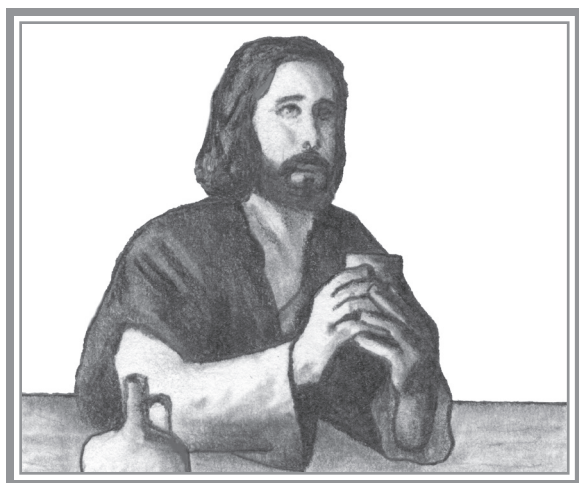
John the Baptist was the last of the Old Testament prophets. He was the Spirit-anointed bridge from the Old Testament prophets to Jesus, his cousin. He was called in his mother’s womb to herald the arrival of the long-awaited Promised One. He came to his ministry in the spirit of Elijah (Matthew 11:14). His baptism of water was one of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. He revealed that “One is coming . . . who will baptize with the Holy Spirit and fire” (Luke 3:16). When Jesus came to him to be baptized, John said, “Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29). John baptized Jesus in the Jordan River, and the Holy Spirit descended on Jesus in the form of a dove (Luke 3:21, 22). John’s ministry decreased as Jesus entered His earthly ministry. John was soon persecuted, imprisoned, and died a cruel death at the hands of Herod Antipas, the son of wicked King Herod the Great. Jesus said of John, “there has not risen anyone greater than John the Baptist” (Matthew 11:11).

Individuality

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The Prophet Jesus Christ

His name means “salvation” in Hebrew.

Jesus is the Word incarnate.

“God, after He spoke long ago to the fathers in the prophets in many portions and in many ways, in these last days has spoken to us in His Son, whom He appointed heir of all things, through whom also He made the world.”

Hebrews 1:1–2



Setting

c. 6 B.C.–A.D. 27

Palestine, a tiny province in the Roman Empire comprised of Judea, Galilee, and Samaria

Profile

The world that received Jesus Christ was a Greco-Roman world. Pax Romana, an extended time of peace, existed as Rome’s first emperor, Caesar Augustus, ruled his vast empire. God’s sovereign preparation throughout time had brought all the forces together to launch the greatest event in human history—the birth of the everlasting Prince of Peace. All the events surrounding His birth took place “so that what was spoken by the Lord through the prophets might be fulfilled” (Matthew 1:22).

So it was, that in the fullness of time God sent forth His Son to earth, born of a virgin, born under the Law. God named the baby “Jesus,” which means “salvation.” The long-awaited Promised One, the One whom the ancient prophets called Messiah, would fulfill all that the nation of Israel had foreshadowed, as well as the promise God had made 2,000 years before with Abraham to bless all nations through his offspring. Bible scholars have estimated that over 300 Old Testament prophecies refer to Jesus.

In sending His Son into the world, Heavenly Father sent the eternal Word and supernaturally clothed Him with human flesh. Jesus is the living Word by whom and for whom all things were created both in the heavens and on earth. God

tells us that “In the beginning [of time] was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father, full of grace and truth” (John 1:1, 14). Jesus now and forevermore exists as one person with two natures—divine and human. He is both the Son of God and the Son of Man—fully God and, apart from sin, fully man.

With the earthly ministry of Jesus Christ came fresh revelation which, after His crucifixion and resurrection, “turned the whole world upside down” (Acts 17:6). Jesus did not simply speak the Word of God as a mere human prophet, but is Himself the ultimate revelation of the living, eternal God.

The long line of abuse of prophets, beginning with Abel, found its completion in Jesus Christ, who was despised and crucified. As a consequence, all the blessings in God’s covenant flow through Him! God then sent the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of truth, to abide within each believer. Today, those who receive Him as Savior are able to hear His gentle voice of guidance, revelation, encouragement, and comfort. God has made a way for us to enjoy a personal relationship with Him through the Holy Spirit, who lives within the heart of each believer. God has also given us His written Word that we may know Him better and apply truth to our daily choices and decisions. Jesus Christ, the Word incarnate, nobly fulfilled the office of prophet. He is the ultimate Prophet in title, word, and deed.