

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 10A

Memorize 1 Peter 1:10-11

1. There are many more a) _____ than there are b) _____ of the prophets.

Prophecy

- ⌘ Prophecy happened all through history
- ⌘ There are many more prophets than books of prophecy
- ⌘ Some major prophets never wrote their prophecies
- ⌘ The prophets had great authority
 - ☑ They were honored by godly rulers and despised by wicked rulers

2. Some of the major prophets in Hebrew history, such as a) _____ and b) _____, were very active, but never wrote a book that was named after them.

3. On Mt. Sinai, God spoke _____ to the Israelites.

4. This demonstration of God's power was so overwhelming that the Israelites begged God to speak only through _____.

5. After that time, God only spoke to Israel through men who were set aside by Him to _____ to the people.

6. Yet these men had great a) _____ among the Israelites and were b) _____ by godly rulers, and c) _____ by wicked rulers.

7. In the giving of the law, God provided a _____ for prophets.

8. a) _____ prophets, who spoke in the name of God
b) _____, were to be given the death penalty.

9. Another test for the prophets is found in Deuteronomy 13:1-3, which clearly points out that there could be a) _____ prophets whose b) _____ come true.

Tests of a Prophet

- ⌘ If a prophet speaks in the name of another god, he is not of God
- ⌘ If what the prophet speaks does not come to pass, he is not of God
- ⌘ If what a prophet speaks comes true, but he tells people to follow other gods, he is not to be followed

10. Yet if that prophet tells the people to follow after other a) _____, the Israelites can know that that prophet is not to be b) _____.

11. Although not all of the Old Testament prophecies have been a) _____ yet, it is interesting to note that the children of Israel accepted all 16 prophets as being genuine b) _____ for God.

12. As we have seen earlier, historically false prophets were recognized either by their attempts to a) _____ idolatry into the worship of the Israelites, or by the b) _____ they made which did not come true.
13. When Jehoshaphat asked a) _____ for a prophet of God, b) _____ was sent to prophesy.
14. There were _____ false prophets present to refute his prophecy.
15. Although the true prophet of God, Micaiah, was a) _____, it was his prophecy that came b) _____.
16. Later in Judah's history, _____ had to stand against false prophets, such as Hananiah and Shemaiah.
17. They were recognized by the Jews as a) _____, while Jeremiah was considered a b) _____.
18. In the end, God a) _____ Jeremiah and the other prophets of God by fulfilling their b) _____.
19. Jeremiah predicted the a) _____ of Hananiah, and also predicted that Shemaiah, because of his b) _____, would not only fail to have c) _____ heirs, but that he also would not see the

Failure of the Priests

- ⌘ **God appointed the priests to instruct the Children of Israel**
 - ⊠ **Priests were in office because of heredity**
 - ⊠ **Sometimes priests were some of the wickedest men in the nation**
- ⌘ **Prophets were not a hereditary class, but directly called of God**
 - ⊠ **They were used of God to supplement the priests**

4

- d) _____ which God had to store for the Israelites.
20. In the giving of the Law, God appointed the a) _____ to instruct the Children of Israel, b) _____ them to obey God's truth.
21. As God's appointed teachers of the people, the priests were in office because of _____.
22. Often (especially during the days of a) _____) the priests were some of the b) _____ men in the nation.
23. Instead of crying out a) _____ the sins of the people, the priests often b) _____ the people into sin.
24. The prophets were not a a) _____ class, but received their b) _____ to office directly from God.
25. They were called from different _____, some from the priesthood, others from royalty, one who was a shepherd and unknown vocations for others.

26. Thus the a) _____ teaching of God's Word shifted from the b) _____ to the c) _____ order.
27. The ministry of the prophets did not a) _____ the ministry of the priests, but was used of God to b) _____ for the priesthood, which had failed to function properly.

Purpose of the Prophets

- ⌘ **A temporary gift of God called into existence when the regular means of instructing God's people fails**
- ⌘ **Prophets are men who speak for God**
- ⌘ **God raised up prophets during times of national backsliding to predict God's judgment**

28. Because the a) _____ order ceased to exist during the New Testament times, it becomes obvious that prophecy is a b) _____ gift of God, called into existence when the regular means of nationally instructing God's people fails.

29. In the true biblical sense, a prophet is a a) _____ who speaks for b) _____.

30. Throughout the history of the Hebrews, God raised up a) _____

(and sometimes b) _____) during times of national c) _____ and sin to accuse the people of their sin and predict God's d) _____ if they did not repent.

31. The Old Testament prophetic time began during the days of a) _____ (about 1100 BC), when the b) _____ failed.
32. The prophets prophesied through the rebuilding of a) _____ and the b) _____ after the Jew's return from the Babylonian captivity.
33. The a) _____ prophets of the Old Testament did not come upon the scene until the time of the b) _____ (about 930 BC).
34. Many of them fit into the historical events that are recorded in the books of a) _____ and b) _____, extending through the times of c) _____ and d) _____.
35. The central event that happened during this period was the destruction of _____.
36. With the division of the kingdom at the beginning of the reign of a) _____, there were b) _____ pressures that brought about the desperate need for the prophets.
37. The Northern Kingdom, to keep the people from returning to Jerusalem to a) _____, instituted the worship of the b) _____, which was the worship of Egypt.

38. They also added a) _____ worship, which also made inroads into b) _____.

The Prophets

⌘ **With the division of the Kingdom, the Northern Tribes worshipped the golden calves and Baal**

☒ **Such worship made inroads into Judah**

⌘ **God's people forsaking Him brought a threat to God's plans for the ultimate redemption of the world**

6

39. It was this crisis of God's people _____ Him, that brought about the ministry of the prophets.

40. Judah and Israel, in forsaking God and giving themselves over to the idolatry of the surrounding nations, were keeping _____ from the minds and hearts of men.

41. This in turn brought a a) _____ to God's plans for the ultimate b) _____ of the world.

42. In spite of the ministry of the prophets, the a) _____ Tribes were dispersed among the nations in their captivity to the b) _____.

43. The a) _____ Tribes followed into the 70-year b) _____ captivity.

44. This was also the reason that everywhere the Apostle Paul went on his missionary journeys, there were _____ people.

45. While the Jewish people did not a) _____ God, ultimately God used the Jewish people and their b) _____ for the further spreading of the Gospel.

46. Much of the time when the prophets were prophesying, they were trying to avert the destruction of Jerusalem through a) _____, or to promote the b) _____ of the temple.

47. It is obvious that the a) _____ did not desire the destruction of Jerusalem, but there was no other way to carry out His b) _____.

48. It seems as though an a) _____ to carry on the idea of God in the world is better than having b) _____.

49. In the New Testament, it is also obvious that God uses _____ to carry on His work.

50. Seven of the prophets (Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah) were connected actually or chronologically to the _____.

51. The greatest prophetic activity happened surrounding the time of _____, either trying to prevent it, or explaining it.

52. There are a) _____ books, with b) _____ writing them.

53. _____ was the only prophet who has two books included in the Old Testament canon.

54. Everything from a) _____ to b) _____ is often referred to as "the Prophets."

55. a) _____,
b) _____,
c) _____, and
d) _____ are known as the e) _____ Prophets.

Prophetic Books

- ⌘ **17 books with 16 authors**
 - ☑ **Jeremiah also wrote Lamentations**
- ⌘ **Isaiah through Malachi is often referred to as "the Prophets"**
- ⌘ **Major Prophets**
 - ☑ **Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel**
- ⌘ **Minor Prophets**
 - ☑ **Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi**

56. The others are known as the _____ Prophets.

57. a) _____, b) _____ and c) _____ are all larger than all 12 of the Minor Prophets combined together.

58. _____ is about the combined size of the two largest Minor Prophets, Hosea and Zechariah.

History of Prophets

- ⌘ **Most OT prophets had some formal training**
- ⌘ **Samuel established a training school for prophets at Ramah**
 - ☑ **Prophet schools established at Bethel, Jericho, Gilgal, and other places**
 - ☑ **Elderly prophets used the Law and its interpretation as curriculum**
- ⌘ **Amos was called as a herdsman**

59. Most of the Old Testament prophets had some kind of _____ training.

60. During the reign of King Saul, a) _____ had established a training school for prophets at b) _____.

61. While these schools took young men who desired to learn God's a) _____ and God's b) _____, training them to be prophets, not all of them possessed the c) _____ gifts.

62. Because these prophet schools were so successful, there was never a lack of a) _____ from the time of b) _____ until c) _____.

63. The students were usually taught by an a) _____, who used the b) _____ and its c) _____ as his curriculum.

64. Although everyone who graduated from these schools did not have the a) _____ of prophecy, not all b) _____ were trained in the schools either.
65. a) _____, the herdsman, is an example of a prophet who was called to fulfill the prophetic b) _____, but did not belong to the prophetic c) _____ and was not trained in the prophetic d) _____ of his day.
66. You may have heard that the messages of the prophets included both a) _____ the Word of God, and b) _____.

Methods of the Prophets

⌘ **Forthtelling the Word of God--preaching God's Word, admonishing his people to do what God said**

⌘ **Foretelling the Word of God--looked into the future, often telling people the consequences of disobeying God**

☑ **More common in the latter prophets**

67. Much of what you read of the prophets' messages consists of a) _____ the Word of God with an emphasis on b) _____ the Israelites to c) _____ what God said.

68. The prophets were very a) _____ that they were speaking on behalf of God, for they frequently used expressions such as, b) " _____ " or c) " _____ came unto me."

69. In comparing the ministry of the a) _____ prophets with the b) _____, more of the early prophets were c) _____, while the later prophets were d) _____.
70. The _____ element of prophecy is not limited to the prophetic books, for it is found in almost every book of the Bible.
71. Yet, it is not until the closing portions of the a) _____ and b) _____ Testaments, that the writings are devoted almost exclusively to c) _____.
72. The foretellers looking into the a) _____, often told the people what the b) _____ would be if they obeyed or disobeyed God.
73. The prophets clearly did not always understand the _____ themselves.
74. Their greatest problem in a) _____ prophecies seems to be the prophecies of the b) _____ of Christ and the c) _____ that should follow.

75. They could not understand how the a) _____ could come as the b) _____ of Jehovah, and still be the c) _____ of the whole earth.
76. They did not realize that there were _____ distinct comings of the Messiah.
77. The a) _____ mountains sometimes look like the b) _____ mountain, and it is impossible to realize that there is a great c) _____ fixed between the two.
78. These great men saw the coming of Christ to a) _____ and his coming back to the b) _____, not realizing there would be a c) _____ between the two.
79. While the latter prophets were more involved in a) _____, not all their prophecies were about the b) _____.
80. The prophets were sent by God to deliver His _____ to His people, a message which may or may not include foretelling.
81. Yet it as these later prophets who were used of God to put their messages into _____.
82. The a) _____, which was not revealed until the b) _____ Testament, was not a topic of c) _____ Testament prophecy.
83. It was a a) _____ (something that had not previously been b) _____) that was c) _____ in God from the foundations of the world.
84. The _____ of God.
85. The a) _____ and b) _____ of God's chosen people.
86. A call to _____.
87. God's judgment if his people would not _____.
88. God's judgment on the surrounding _____.
89. The a) _____ of part of the nation from b) _____.
90. The a) _____ of the Messiah and His b) _____.

Emphasis of the Prophets

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ⌘ Holiness of God | ⌘ Return from captivity |
| ⌘ Sin and failure of God's chosen people | ⌘ Coming Messiah and His rejection |
| ⌘ Call to repentance | ⌘ Messiah's coming in power and glory |
| ⌘ Judgment if the people did not repent | ⌘ Restoration of God's chosen people |
| ⌘ Judgment of surrounding nations | ⌘ Christ's universal reign |

91. The Messiah's coming in a) _____ and great
b) _____.
92. The _____ of God's chosen people.
93. Christ's universal _____.
94. It is important to remember that some prophecies are crystal clear from the
a) _____, while others are not clear until the events actually
b) _____.
95. Great a) _____ has been done to the cause of Christ by
stating that certain events or individuals are b) _____ of
prophecy when it later becomes obvious that they are not.
96. The a) _____ are great examples of this,
with setting the date of Christ's b) _____ several times, then
finding that the c) _____ were not fulfilled.
97. The Old Testament prophets may also be grouped _____.
98. Some of their ministries included both a) _____ and
b) _____ nations in their prophecies, but each prophet has
some primary concerns to be found in their prophecies.
99. Their a) _____ in history helps us better understand their
b) _____.
100. There are _____ categories of the Old Testament prophets
when classified by time.
101. The a) _____
Prophets ministered b) _____
the nation was taken into captivity.
102. These prophets can be divided into prophets
who prophesied during the time of the
a) _____
supremacy and those who prophesied during
the b) _____
period.
103. The prophets who prophesied during the _____
supremacy were: Jonah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Micah, and Isaiah.
104. The prophets who prophesied during the _____ supremacy were
Jeremiah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah.
105. The a) _____ Prophets were those who spoke for God
b) _____ the Babylonian captivity were Ezekiel, Daniel and Obadiah.

Pre-Exile Prophets

Ministered before the captivity

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| ⌘ Assyrian | ⌘ Chaldean |
| ⌘ Jonah | ⌘ Jeremiah |
| ⌘ Hosea | ⌘ Nahum |
| ⌘ Joel | ⌘ Habakkuk |
| ⌘ Amos | ⌘ Zephaniah |
| ⌘ Micah | |
| ⌘ Isaiah | |

106. The a) _____ Prophets returned with the people
 b) _____ the captivity, urging them to c) _____ the
 city and the temple, as well as to d) _____ their moral lives
 were: Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi.
107. Another way of categorizing the prophets is according to the _____
 to whom their messages were primarily directed.
108. Jonah, for instance, prophesied in a) _____, but his story in
 the book of Jonah is about his trip to b) _____.
109. Micah prophesied to both a) _____ and b) _____.
110. Nahum spoke to the city of a) _____, but also prophesied to
 b) _____ (1:15).
111. The prophets who directed their messages primarily to Israel included:
- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____

112. The prophets who directed their messages
 primarily to the Nations were:

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____

113. The prophets who directed their messages
 primarily to Judah included:

- a) _____
 b) _____
 Joel
 Habakkuk
 Malachi
 Zephaniah
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____

Prophets to Judah

**Directed their messages
 primarily to Judah**

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>⌘ Isaiah</p> <p>⌘ Jeremiah</p> <p>⌘ Joel</p> <p>⌘ Habakkuk</p> <p>⌘ Malachi</p> | <p>⌘ Zephaniah</p> <p>⌘ Ezekiel</p> <p>⌘ Daniel</p> <p>⌘ Haggai</p> <p>⌘ Zechariah</p> |
|---|---|

16

114. In some instances, the a) _____ of the prophet is hidden in the
 b) _____ of his prophecy.
115. The name " _____ " means "Jehovah is salvation."
116. The name _____ means "God strengthens."
117. The name _____ means "Jehovah is God."

118. There are other prophets whose names are hidden in their prophecies, such as
 a) _____ (Jehovah establishes or exalted of Jehovah),
 b) _____ (who is like Jehovah?), c) _____
 (hidden by Jehovah), and d) _____ (My messenger).

119. Following are some tips about a) _____ and
 b) _____ to whom prophecies were directed, to help understand what the prophets are writing about.

Terminology

- ⌘ **Israel usually refers to the 10 Northern Tribes, sometimes to all the descendants of Abraham**
- ⌘ **Judah usually refers to the Southern Kingdom, Judah and Benjamin**
- ⌘ **Ephraim and House of Joseph are also used to describe the Northern Kingdom**

17

120. _____ usually refers to the Northern Kingdom of ten tribes.

121. Sometimes it refers to all the _____ of Abraham.

122. _____ usually refers to the Southern Kingdom of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

123. _____ is used, especially in the book of Hosea, to describe the Northern Kingdom.

124. The _____ is also used to describe the Northern Kingdom.

125. _____, which is the capital of the Northern Kingdom, is frequently mentioned.

126. _____ is the capital of the Southern Kingdom.

127. _____ was the capital of Assyria, which conquered the Northern Kingdom.

128. The city of _____ was the capital of the Babylonians.

129. _____ was the capital city of Syria.

Terminology

- ⌘ **Samaria is the capital of the Northern Kingdom**
- ⌘ **Jerusalem is the capital of the Southern Kingdom**
- ⌘ **Ninevah is the capital of Assyria, conquered the Northern Kingdom**
- ⌘ **Babylon was the capital of the Babylonians**
- ⌘ **Damascus is the capital of Syria**

18

130. Often, when pronouncing judgment upon _____, the prophets referred to words that are associated with idolatrous practices.

131. That is why you hear the terms a) _____,
 b) _____ places, c) _____ trees,
 d) _____, or e) _____.

132. The prophets also frequently refer to a) _____, which is used interchangeably with b) _____.
133. By denouncing the a) _____ of judgment, they were condemning practices of the b) _____ who took bribes, thus failing to dispense justice.
134. A prominent thought that runs through many of the prophets is that of a _____.

Themes

- ⌘ **Hosea, Joel, and Amos expected a national restoration**
- ⌘ **Isaiah and Micah predict international salvation**
- ⌘ **Obadiah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk and Zephaniah warn of God's retribution on the nations**
- ⌘ **Lamentations mourns God's retribution on His people**

19

135. Frequently, the prophets predict the return of a a) _____ in the latter days, just as a remnant of the people returned from the b) _____ captivity.
136. The prophets Hosea, Joel, and Amos expected a _____ restoration by the Messiah.
137. Isaiah and Micah predict _____

salvation through the Messiah.

138. Obadiah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk and Zephaniah warn of God's retribution on the a) _____, while Lamentations mourns God's retribution on His b) _____.

139. Jeremiah looks for a reaffirmation of the _____ in _____ Messiah.

140. Ezekiel expects the nation's a) _____ restoration, while Daniel predicts the nation's b) _____ restoration.

141. Haggai and Zechariah exhort the people in their religious a) _____, while Malachi exhorts them in their b) _____ and c) _____ reconstruction.

Themes

- ⌘ **Jeremiah looks for a reaffirmation of the covenant**
- ⌘ **Ezekiel expects the nation's religious restoration**
- ⌘ **Daniel predicts the nation's political restoration**
- ⌘ **Haggai and Zechariah exhort to bring religious reconstruction**
- ⌘ **Malachi exhorts to bring social and moral reconstruction**

20