

¹For this assignment I committed myself to read at least a couple of hours. Three times in the week and to also dedicate myself to reading 100 percent of the assigned text. Through this process I highlighted keynotes that stuck out to me most important. I also listened to the videos that were assigned to us from Lesson 27-34 and also viewed all the bibleproject.com videos. In reading and understanding the text that I studied from A Survey of the Old Testament by Hill and Walton I learned about Prophetic Literature and the purpose of a Prophet in Ancient Israel. Ancient Israel Prophets were individuals who were spokesmen or mouthpieces of God to speak upon issues and addressing and conveying God's opinions, reactions and intentions in his own very words. Prophets also go by other names like Seers or Nabi. This information was found in A Survey of the Old Testament by Hill and Walton (pg. 503).

The book of Isaiah is a prophetic book with the purpose to demonstrate the trust and mistrust in regard to two kings. Ahaz who did not trust in Yahweh. But that doesn't work out well for him and Hezekiah who in contrast trusted in the Lord and in turn Jerusalem was delivered from the Assyrians. Those that were exiled are also encouraged in this book to trust the Lord to bring deliverance to the people. The Eschatology of the book of Isaiah is the emphasis on the Kingdom of Israel centered in Jerusalem through a servant (Davidic King) which will be the messianic figure pointing at the Holy one of Israel referenced from A Survey of the Old Testament (pg. 529).

Jeremiah is a prophetic book that aims it to call Yahweh's people to bring them back to his faithfulness and his dependence. It's also a book of warning to explain how he will uproot, tear down, destroy, overthrow and the build and plant. This information is referenced from Lesson#29 Hill and Walton Video and also in A Survey of the Old Testament (pg.533).

The book of Lamentations is a book expressing the grief and the lamenting of God's Hebrew people. It shows how Yahweh was dealing with the sins of the Hebrews due to their covenant disobedience. In this book the retribution principle can be applied. It explains the destruction of Jerusalem and breaks it down in five funeral songs with grim and tragic poems and songs. It expresses the anguish of these events and this event lapsing the Davidic covenant. The book expresses how the Babylonians were used against the Hebrews as a hand of judgment for Yahweh to restore his people back to his dependency. This was referenced by the lesson #30 Lamentations (11:14) and also in A Survey of the Old Testament (pg545-549).

Ezekiel is a prophetic book that exemplifies the warning of destruction that will afflict the people from Judah. Its purpose is to also call them into repentance however, it's also a hopeful message to restore and to give them a promise of a new covenant and how God's presence will return to the Jerusalem temple. The book of Ezekiel was appointed as God's Watchman to warn a generation of hardened hearts to repentance. This all can be referenced from the book A Survey of the Old Testament (pgs.553-559).

Daniel is a book that exemplifies the sovereignty of God. Although It expresses how -to- live in faith towards a Gentile system that was totally hostile towards God. It also teaches and exemplifies the devotion that believers should have when expressing their faith and being tested. Daniel also is used through his prophetic vision to inform the Hebrews that four kingdoms were yet to come before the establishment of God's Kingdom and that they would have to hold on to God's sovereignty to sustain the

generations to come and to prepare them for the long-term process references found in A Survey of the Old Testament Hill and Walton pg. 572-573.

Hosea is a beautiful book that demonstrates God's love towards his people despite their disobedience. The Hebrews' adulterous behavior towards his covenant was going to be symbolically compared to the marriage of Hosea the prophet. He uses Hosea's marriage to demonstrate his love and restoration towards waywardness, adultery and unfaithfulness issues that Hosea had to deal with and compare Hosea's marriage and act of forgiveness to his wife as an example on how God loves, forgives and restores his wayward people of Israel. Hosea was instructed to forgive and restore his adulterous wife and God would use this act of forgiveness in a very unconventional way to express his Judgment and mercy towards his people. This was referenced from lesson 33 (11:53).

The Book of Joel is a Prophetic book where the sacrificial system is now in place and the style of the prophecy is a classical one given to the people and not a monarchy. The judgment in the book of Joel is already there but Joel is harking an exhorting the people to repent which in their favor they do and Joel proceeds to give them a post prophecy on how the day when the Spirit of the law will fall upon his people. In the book of Acts this prophecy is fulfilled and Peter connects the scripture from the prophecy fulfillment of Acts. References found in Lesson 14 Joel (9:12).

In conclusion, I would like to research further the Prophetic differences and similarities of Ancient Near East eighteen century prophecies attributed to Ancient kings like Zimri-Lim and Neo-Assyrian Empires paralleled to the prophecies and traditions in Israel.