

The Bringer of Good News

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Bringer of the Good News

The concept of the "Bringer of Good News" and the eschatological prophet is centered on the theme of Jewish thoughts and traditions. The idea of the Messiah, who would bring news of liberation to the Jewish people, is rooted in the Hebrew Bible, with a book like Isaiah describing the arrival of the Messiah. Isaiah 40:9, 41:27, 52:7, 60:6, and 61:1 describe the arrival of a figure who announces the salvation and redemption of God's people. The figure is often referred to as "la-vaser," which means the bringer of news. He is described as a messenger of God who will bring good news to his people at the end of the day.

There is a lot of evidence regarding the coming of the "Mevaser" described by the old prophets in the Jewish community. In 1 Samuel 4:7 and 2 Samuel 4:10, the bringer of good news is described as a messenger who brings news of victory to the people. The "Mevaser" is described as bringing news of the destruction of the enemy in the book of Nahum 1:15. The book of Malachi is considered an eschatological prophet because it speaks of the arrival of a figure. The figure will come as a messenger of God at the end of the days. The Messiah will refine people based on their purity, separating the righteous from the wicked.

4Q Testimonia (175) is the text from the Dead Sea Scroll, which is a collection of Jewish texts that were discovered in 1940 in the vicinity of the Dead Sea. It is a text that presents the role of eschatological prophets and the understanding of the end days. It quotes various books from the Bible, including Deuteronomy, Isaiah, and the Psalms. The text speaks of a figure that will come as a messenger of God at the end of days and will bring salvation to his people. The text is important as the eschatological prophet played a key role in matters of faith within the Jewish community. 4Q175:1 talks about God instructing Moses on the need for the people to listen and obey the commandments so that everything can go well with them and their children. There is also the mention of prophets who will live among the people and speak God's words.

Whoever does not listen to God himself will be punished. This demonstrated the importance of the prophets, such as Samuel, in the Jewish community because they were messengers of God. Also, the reference to 1 Maccabees 4:24–27 and 14 relates to the idea of who brings news of salvation to God's people. It focuses on how God will send a messiah who will protect his people from their enemies.

“The Future Hope: by S. Mowinckel is an article that focuses on the concept of Messiah in the Old Testament. The concept of eschatological prophets in the Hebrew Bible is discussed. The author relates the eschatological prophets to the idea of the Messiah and the future hope of God's people. The idea of eschatological prophets was a central part of the early Jewish community's beliefs and expectations about the end times. (Mowinckel on p. 99) describes how the prophets are held in great regard in society as they speak of a noble child from the lineage of David who would liberate the people in the end days. The words of the prophets such as Isaiah and Jonah are respected and taken seriously as they are spokesmen of God. The prophet brings the Messiah's hope of redemption to the Jewish people. "The Prophet at the End of Days" by A. Jassen explores the role of the eschatological prophets in the Dead Sea scrolls and Second Temple Judaism. The eschatological prophets are seen as the mediator between God and the people. They played a central role in the beliefs and expectations of the Jewish community in the Second Temple period. Jassen describes the prophets as the link between the end of the days and the messianic figures. They are the ones to herald the onset of the Messianic age.

In conclusion, the concept of the "Bringer of Good News" and the verb "la-vaser" is central in Jewish scripture and tradition. The books of the Hebrew Bible, such as Isaiah and the Q4estimonia, as well as the article by A. Jassen and S. Mowinckel, support the idea of eschatological prophets and their roles in informing people about the end times. The role of the

eschatological prophets as an important aspect of Jewish scripture and tradition is explored. They are the messengers of God, preaching about salvation and a messiah in the end days.

References

A. Jassen, "The Prophet at the End of Days," *Mediating the Divine*, 133-156

S. Mowinckel, "The Future Hope," *HTC*, 96-124

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