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NT615 What about the Future? The Meaning of Prophecy – Ch. 12

QUESTIONS

1. Which aspect of prophecy is considered to be more difficult to interpret?
2. What is the outlook on prophecy that has an “already fulfilled” and a “not-yet fulfilled” aspect for many of the predictions in both the Old and New Testaments?
3. According to the Antiochian school of interpretation, identify the three aspects of prophecy.
4. What is the term used for a prophetic passage that has two different senses, each separate from the other in the contexts of both Testaments?
5. What are the three types of fulfillments that aid in the classification of Biblical Prophecies?

Answers

1. Foretelling
2. Inaugurated Eschatology
3. The Predicted Word, The Historic Means, & The Ultimate Fulfillment
4. Double Sense
5. Conditional, Unconditional, & Sequential

TERMS

Prophecy: God’s messengers speaking the word of God to a contemporary culture that needed to be challenged to cease its resistance to the word of God and change its ways

Sagacity: the quality of having or showing understanding and the ability to make good judgments, discernment, experience, knowledge

Prophetic Perspective: the phenomenon of blending together both the near and distant aspects of a prediction in the same vision.

SUMMARY

Prophecy is a much larger Biblical genre that covers 27% of the Bible. Because of the enigmatic nature of a large part of the prophetic materials and the large amount of biblical materials that exist on every prophetic topic, there is no clear path to the scientific study of prophecy. While the prophets, themselves had an understanding of what they preached and wrote, they were not fully cognizant of their writings. To understand Prophecy, it must be taken in its natural, straightforward sense as it was intended by the writer.