

## QUESTIONS:

1. What makes prophecy so hard to convey?
2. Why is it important for the interpreter not to assume that each prediction is in a camp by itself?
3. What is the difference between unconditional, conditional and sequential prophecies?
4. What is 1 recurring prophetic formula that marks the presence of a prophetic passage? How is it represented?
5. What are the three aspects to prophecy?

## ANSWERS:

1. Prophecy is so hard to convey because when read it is interpreted as futurology, instead of it being connected to the prophet's ability to speak to "a contemporary culture that needed to be challenged to cease its resistance to the word of God and to change its ways".
2. Each prophesy is usually a continuation or add-on from a previous prediction. It would be great to understand that prophecies start to form in the beginning of the word of God. They are either a confirmation, continuation, or finalization of something previously stated or an action that was previously started.
3. Unconditional prophecies occupy most pivotal spots in the history of redemption and are unilateral and don't depend on their fulfillment of any person's obedience. Conditional prophecies rest on Leviticus 26 or Deuteronomy 28 - 32 which means there are consequences that will stem from disobedience or disobedience to God's word. Finally, sequential prophecy is like the "already" and "not yet". These events are categorized together and in will happen in sequential order.
4. The Day of the Lord is not any 24 hour period but is indicative of a group of events that precede and mark the "second advent of Jesus Christ".
5. The 3 aspects to prophecy are 1) the preceded word that precedes the event to which it is pointed, 2) the historic means which God kept alive through the preceding generations, and 3) the ultimate fulfillment in the first advent, to that of the second advent.

## DEFINITIONS:

**Inaugurated Eschatology outlook** - this is an "already-fulfilled" and "not yet fulfilled" aspect for many of the predictions in both the Old and New Testaments.

**Apocalyptic Language** - a genre of prophetic writing that developed in post-Exilic Jewish culture and was popular among millennialist early Christians.

**Besieging** - surround (a place) with armed forces in order to capture it or force its surrender;

## SUMMARY:

Prophecy for many people has a way of showing itself as already happened, is happened and soon to happen and we should be mindful of the "already filled" and "not yet filled." This is a good reason to interject and express that this is one of the reasons why we should follow 2 Timothy 2:15 about studying to show yourself approved, rightly dividing the word of truth. It doesn't mean we will get everything right, but it means we can allow the Holy Spirit to guide us into all truth. When reading prophecy, one can't be too careful as to understand that there is probably some truth into the fast-forwarding events

that come from the writers point of view. They may not have known that there was some truth to what they wrote, but God is in charge of all things so what was spoken in their time was also indicative of what the future held in light of the prophecy spoken.