

Tiffany Black:5-3-1 March 7<sup>th</sup>

QUESTIONS:

1. What percentage of the bible has future predications and which books do not have prophesy's?
2. What is prophetic perspective?
3. Describe the four messages that enable self-awareness in the prophets?
4. Biblical prophecies can be classified according to their fulfillment; what are they?
5. Describe the double sense prophesy?

ANSWERS:

1. Twenty-seven percent of the bible deals with future predictions with 28.6 % of the verses coming from the Old Testament and 21.6% from the New Testament. The books without future predictions are Ruth, Song of Songs, Philemon and 3 John
2. Prophetic prospective occurs quiet frequently in the Old Testament prophets - the phenomena of blending together both the near and distant aspects of the predictions in one and the same vision.
3. Messages of self-awareness are (1) The prophets were aware of the results of their prophecies, (2) the prophets were aware of the implications of their prophecies, (3) the prophets were told thongs that were humanly impossible to know and (4) the prophets related their predications to contemporary events and circumstances.
4. Biblical prophecies can be classified as conditional, unconditional, or sequential.
5. The theory of double sense prophecy destroys the value of prophecy, for a prophesy may relate to more than one thing or event (e.g., to both a near and a distant event in time) but still have only one sense. This is what scholars call "inaugurated prophesy".

TERMS:

Prophecy - is a message that has been communicated to a person by a supernatural entity. Prophecies are a feature of many cultures and belief systems and usually contain divine will or law, or preternatural knowledge, for example of future events.

Bible Prophecy - is comprised through the passages of the Bible that are claimed to reflect communications from God to humans through prophets. Jews and Christians usually consider the biblical prophets to have received revelations from God.

Inaugurated Eschatology - is the belief in Christian theology that the end times were inaugurated in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus, and thus there are both "already" and "not yet" aspects to the Kingdom of God.

SUMMARY:

In Chapters 12 we look at our future by looking at the various prophecies that are within the bible. Prophecy is a much larger biblical genre than most would think. The most difficult prophecy to interpret is that off foretelling. We moved on to looking at the six characteristics of biblical prophecy. The three parts of prophecy is (1) the predicted word; (2) the historic means by which God kept his predicted word alive for each generation and the ultimate fulfillment. Each fulfillment is a thus at once a partial realization of what had been promised and a continuation of the word pointing to the future climatic fulfillment.