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NT615 The Prophets: Enforcing the Covenant in Israel – Ch. 10

QUESTIONS

1. What was the primary function of a Prophet?
2. Who was the mediator for God's law when He first announced it and now serves as a paradigm (model) for the prophets?
3. Identify the six categories of corporate blessings, contained in the law, for covenant faithfulness.
4. Which prophetic literary form is recognized by these elements: reference to the future, mention of radical change, and mention of blessing?
5. Identify three features of the repetitive style of Old Testament poetry.

ANSWERS

1. To speak for God to their own contemporaries
2. Moses
3. Life, Health, Prosperity, Agricultural Abundance, Respect, & Safety
4. The Promise
5. Antithetical, Synonymous, & Synthetic Parallelism

TERMS

Sensus Plenior: Latin phrase for fuller meaning or fuller sense; used in Biblical exegesis to describe the supposed deeper meaning, a function of inspiration

Orthopraxy: correct or right living, balance to Orthodoxy, right belief

Antithetical Parallelism: In Old Testament repetitive style poetry when the second or subsequent line contrasts the thought of the first, often reinforcing the first line by contrast

SUMMARY

Major and Minor prophets serve the same purpose which is to speak for God to their contemporaries and enforce God's covenant with the Israelites. The covenant includes regulations, statutes, and sanctions. The prophetic books require in depth study because they speak into historical, cultural, and political settings that are different from ours. The language of the Prophets vary from poetry to prophetic utterances, and sometimes include an enactment of God's word.