

PROPHECY I.

PART I. Introduction

Some people say there is little, if any, value in the study of Prophecy; that if we know the reality of a personal Christian experience, what is the need of delving into the future or spending one's time investigating portions of Scripture that do not directly concern us?

The answer is: "All Scripture...is profitable...." II Tim. 3:16.

A. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF PROPHECY.

1. We need to be rounded out in our Christian experience. (I John 3:3). The above passage clearly teaches the sanctifying effect of the knowledge of the imminent return of our Lord, in the life of the Christian, (A prophetic event, still future).

Two aspects of the work of the Holy Ghost in maturing a Christian experience.

a. The subjective side--the work of the Holy Spirit in us. The Holy Spirit does an inward work at the New Birth, and the Various Ministries that follow, the Baptism of the Holy Ghost and His work in conforming us thru sanctification of the Word into the image of Christ.

^{MEM.} b. The objective side -- the great plan of God revealed to us. (II Peter 1:16-21) God has chosen to reveal to us in the written Word, His thoughts toward us and His plan for our redemption.

2. Prophecy holds first rank as evidence of the authenticity and integrity of Scripture.

a. It appeals to the reason of unregenerate men, and requires no spiritual enlightenment to understand it. Excellent example of the rank of prophecy as evidence in the test between Hananiah and Jeremiah as recorded in Jeremiah 28. (Read) No doubt, in the minds of the people which was the chosen instrument of the Lord and spoke His Word.

b. The Bible rests it's whole claim to veracity and authority upon fulfilled prophecy. God has ever confirmed His utterances by preannouncing His purposes and then bringing them to pass according to His Word. (cf. Deut. 18:18-22; Isa. 41:21-23; Jer. 28:9).

B. DEFINITION OF PROPHECY. (O.T. Sense.)

Prophecy is History foretold. "A prediction of something future beyond the power of human sagacity to calculate." Binney.

understand it

C. THE PROPHET.

1. Definition of a prophet. A PROPHET is essentially God's Spokesman. Their ~~sole~~ mission is to speak only those words God speaks to them. Scriptural definition of the office and function of a prophet. Ex. 7:1-2. Aaron was the prophet of Moses, and Moses takes the place of God to the people. Ex. 4:15-16. "He shall be to thee instead of a mouth and thou shalt be to him instead of God."

2. Work. A prophet is primarily a revivalist and a patriot. The prophet always came in a time of declension and apostacy. A prophet had to do primarily with the moral and religious condition of the people of his own time. A prophet, a Godly Jew or Israelite filled with love for people and filled with patriotic zeal and rebukes them for failure to worship God correctly. Kings ascended the throne by birth; priests belonged to their institution because they descended from Aaron; BUT prophets are divinely commissioned of God. Therefore, he entered upon his work and the method was not always the same.

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always the same.

3. Method. The first prophets never wrote but spoke only to the generation to which they belonged. After the sin of the Israelites, God saw it necessary to withdraw Himself, then the spoken prophecies ceased. Then they began for future generations.

4. The Twofold Character of the Prophet.

a. A forth-teller, "one who brings to light and then proclaims his message." Major part of his ministry. Requires insight. We see this aspect of the prophet's ministry of old in revealing to Israel her true spiritual condition and then giving forth God's message warning of impending judgment. In short, a forth-teller, spoke the Word of God.

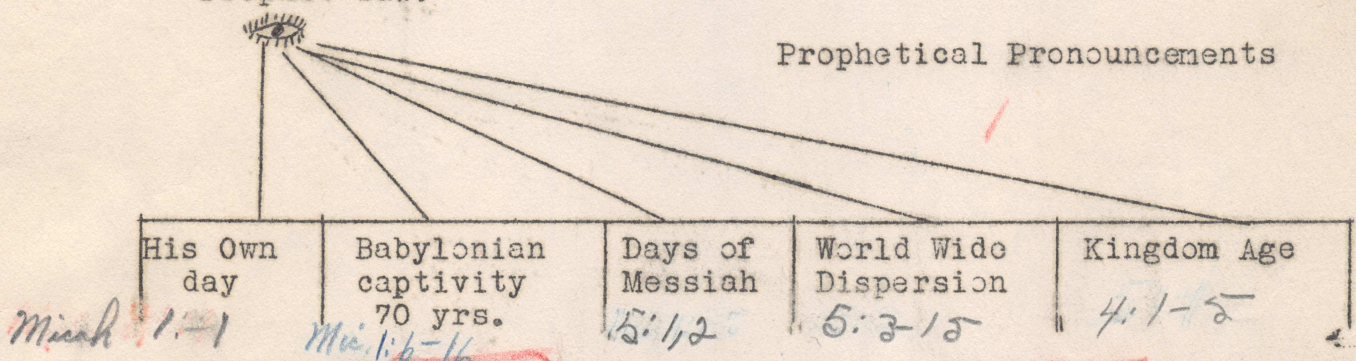
Example: Elijah. He spoke to the national conscience to call the people to worship Jehovah instead of Baal. *LEARN*

b. A foreteller, "a seer". (I Sam. 9:9). Minor part of his ministry. This requires foresight. - to reveal in advance the future, as if some telescope were placed to the prophet's spiritual eye thru which the coming events were brought nigh and disclosed.

The Prophets Equipment. (Editor of Pentecostal Evangel)

The Prophet Micah seems to have been equipped of God with three things; first, a pair of field glasses, wherewith he was able to see the things that were wrong in Israel; second, a telescope, by means of which he was able to look down the ages and see the coming of earth's rightful ruler, King Immanuel, and the stablishment of His glorious kingdom; and third, a magnifying glass for our dim eyes that we might see aright the mercy and kindness of our gracious Lord.

Prophet saw:-



The word, "Prophecy" comes from two words - "pro" meaning "forth" and "phemi" meaning "to speak."

5. Prophets of the Bible. The prophecies of the Old Testament are divided into two groups. Major and Minor. This division is man-made:
 (1) Four Major Prophets. Isa., Jer., Ezek., Daniel
 (2) Twelve Minor Prophets. Micha, Nahum, Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Joel, Obadiah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. (The Minor Prophets, called so, not because they are less inspired or of less importance, but only because their prophecies are shorter.

Concerning their periods of prophesying, the prophets are divided into four classes:-

a. Pre-exile prophets. Prophets who prophesied before Judah was carried away captive into Babylon.

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| <u>To Judah</u> | <u>To Israel</u> |
| (1) Isaiah (760-698 B.C.) | Jonah (862 B.C. Nineveh) |
| Period 102 Yrs. (2) Micah (750-710 B.C.) | Amos (787 B. C.) |
| (3) Nahum (713 B.C.) | Hosea (785-725 B.C.) |

- 70 Years Silence *Mistake*
- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>70 Years Silence</u> | (4) Hanakkuk (626 B.C.) | Obadiah (887 B.C.) |
| Period 94 Yrs. (5) Zephaniah (630 B.C.) | (6) Jeremiah (629-588 B.C.) | Joel (800 B.C.) |
- His ministry extends slightly into the captivity of Judah.

b. Exile Prophets. Prophets who prophesied during the captivity of Judah.

(1) Ezekiel (595-574 B.C.) In Babylon. Prophesied during the first part of the captivity. During this time Jeremiah was prophesying in Judah.

(2) Daniel (607-534 B.C.) In Babylon. Prophesied mostly during the last part of the captivity.

14 Years Silence

c. Post-exile Prophets. Prophets who prophesied after the return from Babylon.

- (1) Haggai (520 B.C.)
- (2) Zachariah (520-518 B.C.)

These two may be studied in connection with Nehemiah and Ezra, the books in which they prophesied.

29 Years Silence

- (3) Malachi (397 B.C.)

400 Years Silence. No voice of a prophet.

d. New Testament Prophets.

(1) John the Baptist. "The Greatest Prophet ever born of woman". Sent forth to call Israel to repentance and prepare the way of the Lord. "Repent Ye".

- (2) Jesus Christ.
- (3) Paul.
- (4) Peter.
- (5) John.

D. THE PURPOSES OF PROPHECY.

1. To vindicate God's messengers. (Jer. 28:9)
2. To authenticate (prove) God's word (Message). Fulfilled prophecy is the credential of a divine revelation. (Isa. 9:16; 9,10; 48:3)
3. To guide the course of God's children (II Peter 1:19). Prophecy acts to the spiritually enlightened mind as the chart and compass to guide upon the sea of this present life and as a light-house whose beams guides the Christian pilgrim into his desired haven and enables him to avoid rocks and shoals. *Mem. for those who are an hour away from the word of prophecy*
4. To confirm and strengthen faith. (Dan. 10:19) *Learn reference*
5. To keep the Lord's people in readiness and expectancy. (James 5:7,8; I John 3:3.)

PROPHECY II.

Judah

for years captivity
 JOEL. Prophet No. 1. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Pre-Assyrian Period. Not much known of him. Name means "Jehovah is God." Sphere of ministry obscure. Makes a locust invasion an occasion to call people to repentance. Tells of coming judgment, but also of forgiveness of repentance is made. Points forward to the day of Pentecost.

JONAH. Prophet No. 2. Northern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. II Kings 14:25. Prophet of the North. People listened and gained material prosperity during reign of Jeroboam II. The book is called the most beautiful story ever told in so small a compass. Should be read in conjunction with II Kings 14, and associated with book of Nahum.

at same time
 AMOS. Prophet No. 3. Northern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. Contemporary with Jonah, and may have known Joel. The prosperity in Jeroboam II's time was not universal; rich lived in luxury, and poor were degraded. Spiritual decline. This unschooled herdsman lifted up his voice against it. His vision comprehensive. Pronounces first judgment upon nations surrounding Israel, and then with terrible directness, upon Israel itself. Foretells Assyrian captivity, and sets forth only means of escape. Beyond darkness of his own day sees the Millenium glory.

HOSEA. Prophet No. 4. Northern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian period. To the northern kingdom the prophet spoke during the period when Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah were ruling in the south. Prophecied for about a quarter of a century. Contemporary with Jonah and Amos. First three chapters are a narrative of personal experience and form the basis on which the whole message rests. The three notes struck here go thro' the whole book.- Transgression, Visitation, Restoration. The transgression of Israel at this time was mainly threefold - idolatry, anarchy and foreign alliances, and shameful brood with a numberless offspring; and the shame of their sin is likened to the unchastity of an unfaithful wife. Prophecy remarkable for its revelation of Jehovah's compassion for His people.

ISAIAH. Prophet No. 5. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. Probably greatest prophet of Old Testament. Prophecy, from beginning to end, is a marvelous unity. The Israelitish and Messianic divisions are locked together in the centre of a historical section. Isaiah lifts up his voice against the backslidings of the people, calls them to repentance, warns them of coming judgment, utters denunciations against surrounding nations, shows that God is Sovereign, the Moral Governor of the world, and that His will shall be fulfilled in His Messianic King, the Suffering Servant, and that then, the whole world shall be blest.

MICAH. Prophet No. 6. North and South. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. Contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea, and prophecied during the reign of Hosea in Israel and Hezekiah and Manasseh in Judea. Foretold captivity of Samaria, and of Jerusalem, because of their sins. Sees the coming of the King. Prophecy is distinctly Messianic and Millenial.

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NAHUM. Prophet No. 7. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. The message is directed against Nineveh. Jonah had preached to this city 180 years before, and it had repented, but their sorrow passed away. The book is a masterpiece of vivid writing.

ZEPHENIAH. Prophet No. 8. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic. Assyrian Period. Was contemporary with Nahum and Jeremiah. Exercised his ministry in earlier portion of Josiah's reign, and was instrumental in bringing about the reformation which was wrought by that king in his 18th year. Prophecy short, but full. Sings of glory beyond the gloom, and of final triumph, and of millennial glory.

JEREMIAH. Prophet No. 9. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic and Exilic. Assyrian and Babylonian Periods. Received divine call in reign of King Josiah. Reformation under Josiah was not permanent. Jeremiah prophecies against the people rushing to their doom. Advises to submit to Babylonian power. Was persecuted for this advice. Was spurned as a traitor.

HABAKKUK. Prophet No. 10. Southern Kingdom. Pre-Exilic; Babylonian Period. Ministered probably in reign of Jehoiakim, the third from the last of the kings of Judah. The occasion of the message was the almost immediate fall of the Assyrian Empire foretold by Nahum, and the rise and work of the Chaldean power, which was to extend to the end of Judah's captivity. Nahum was then concerned with the close of one empire, and Habakkuk with the commencement of the other.

OBADIAH. Prophet No. 11. Southern Kingdom. Exilic. Babylonian Period. Shortest of Prophetic Books. Know nothing of the prophet but his name means "Servant of God". The first verse tells us that it concerns Edom, which were the people that descended from Esau.

EZEKIEL. Prophet No. 12. Exilic. Babylonian Period. Lengthy prophecy. Little read or understood. King Josiah went to battle against Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, and fell at Megiddo, in the year 609. Was succeeded by Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin, who after reigning three months was, with 10,000 captives, taken by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon. Ezekiel, a youth, was amongst these captives. After five years of silence, this young man began to prophecy, and continued for over 20 years. While he was prophesying there, Jeremiah was prophesying in Jerusalem, and Daniel at Babylon.

DANIEL. Prophet No. 13. Southern Kingdom. Exilic. Babylonian and Medo-Persian Periods. Prophet was taken away captive by Neb, survived the long exile of Judah, and saw the return under Cyrus. Book historical and prophetic.

2nd to him

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Deliverer and only Omnipotence could bring about the fulfillment of these marvelous prophecies. Logic and reason, even on the part of the unregenerate man, who impartially examines these facts, will admit the supernatural therein.

G. EXAMPLES OF OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECIES AND THEIR FULFILLMENT.

1. Tyre (^{Reference} Ezek. 26:1-14) *Along coast of Mediterranean sea above Palestine.*

Area Reference
This prophecy is dated back to 595 B.C. v.1-6 gives us a general statement of the coming overthrow of the city at the hand of more than one nation. Vs.7-11 deal with the siege of Nebuchadnezzar vis. Tyre for 13 long years, from 585 B. C. to 572 B. C. The city defied every effort of the king to take it, but finally thru starvation the inhabitants were forced to submit. Nebuchadnezzar was so angered at this stubborn resistance that he utterly destroyed the city. V.12 did not find its fulfillment until 240 years later, when Alexander the Great asked permission of the inhabitants of Tyre, who had removed themselves to an island stronghold which defied capture. The city was taken by Alexander's armies literally scraping (as prophecy states) the stones, timber and dust of the old ruins into the Mediterranean Sea, thus making a causeway over which Alexander marched and captured the city. Vs. 13,14 have found their fulfillment in that Tyre has never been rebuilt, and the glories of the once populous commercial center have been dragged in the dust.

2. Sidon (^{Reference} Ezek. 28:20-24).

The fate of Sidon, the mother of Tyre, was differently outlined by the prophet, to be one of bloodshed and pestilence in her midst. This has been the history of Sidon, which was repeatedly seized and captured; but the city, according to the prophet, was not to be utterly destroyed, and it stands today with a population of about 10,000. (Note the disaster that would have befallen the prophet in making a mistake in designating the fate of the two cities.)

3. Egypt (^{Reference} Ezek, 30:12-16)

V. 13. The history of Egypt for 2500 years has the fulfillment of this Scripture. In this length of time there has been no prince reigning. Vs. 14-16. Judgment upon No. (Thebes) These verses deal mostly with God's judgment upon the populace and the magnificent city of Thebes. The grandeur of this ancient city beggars description. The temple of Luxor presents to the traveler at once one of the most splendid groups of Egyptian grandeur.

Vs. 14-15 speak of No which is now Thebes. Was the capital of the XII and XVII and XXI Dynasties, now only the towering remains of that project at great height above the wood of palm trees, resembling a forest of temples, columns, obelisks, colossi, sphinxes, portals and endless numbers of other things.

Noph 12 miles south of ~~Cairo~~ ^{Cairo} is covered by the working up of the soil, and only a mile of the ruins ~~is~~ visible.

Zoan, about 26 miles from Suez Canal and same from the coast is just a ring of town ruins, with an 80 foot brick wall surrounding the temple of VI, XII, and XIII Dynasties. Where Pharaoh lived during the Exodus.

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Widened of line. Sin, is only a few mounds on the extreme coast of Egypt.

4. Babylon (*Scripture Reference* Isaiah 13, 14; Jeremiah 50, 51). Isa. 44:27, 28 & 45:1, 2. Cyrus, an instrument of God, is here called by name 150 years before his birth and 200 years before his kingdom was set up. Note also the announcement of how Babylon was to be captured.

Babylon was built on two sides of the River Euphrates, which flowed thru the city. The river in passing thru the city was walled on either side, with brass gates going into the city. v. 1-2. The night that Belshazzar was slain somehow the gates were left open and the army of the Medes, after diverting the course of the river walked up the bed and into the cities. (44:27). Became masters of it after two years siege. Belshazzar and his government deemed the city impregnable. Babylon--waste--mounds.

5. Judea. (Lev. 26:27-34) *Scripture Reference*

This passage was written 1200 B. C. and before Israel ever entered the land of Palestine. It was partially and temporarily fulfilled at the time of the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities, but found its final and complete fulfillment at the time of Israel's great apostacy in rejecting Christ. The history of the nation from that time on has been a striking commentary on the inerrancy of God's Word.

a. "I will destroy your high places and bring your sanctuaries into desolation" vs. 30-31.

The temple of Solomon and the idolatrous worship in high places of Israel were done away with by Nebuchadnezzar. Later the magnificent temple of Herod, to the Romans one of the wonders of the world as it stood upon Mt. Moriah, giving it the appearance of being snow-capped, whose golden dome reflected the bright rays of the sun, was completely destroyed by the Romans under Titus. 70 A.D.

b. "I will scatter you among the nations." v. 33

The Jews were scattered at the time of the capture by Titus, but their final scattering was accomplished in 135 A.D. A false Messiah arose by the name of Barchochobas, and he led the fanatical Jews against the Romans, and they successfully resisted the Roman armies, until an able Roman General, named Julius Severus was summoned to subdue them. It is said that 500,000 of the Jews were killed at this time and many thousands more were taken and sold into slavery.

c. "Your enemies shall dwell therein," vs. 32.

After the dispersal of the Jews the land was put up for sale by the Emperor Hadrian and was bought by the Gentiles, who flocked in to settle the land.

d. "I will make your cities waste" v. 33.

This has long since been abundantly fulfilled. Travelers have spoken of its desolation with positive amazement. Captain Condor refers to Judea as the "ruined land". Of the Shefelah or western lowlands, the most fertile and thickly populated district of the land of Israel he says, "The ruins are so thickly spread over hill and valley that in some parts there are as many as three ancient sites to two square miles."

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Recent years have witnessed the fulfillment of another group of prophetic scriptures in the beginning of the restoration of the land of Palestine in preparation for the events of the end-time under the rule of the Anti-christ.

c. "Ye shall eat the flesh of your sons." v. 29.

This Scripture was literally fulfilled during the straitness of the siege of Jerusalem A. D. 70. When some of the Jewish soldiers were passing down the street within the city they smelled the odor of roasting flesh and slipping into a nearby house, they discovered a Jewish mother withdrawing her own child from the oven.

ASSYRIAN INVASION
LEARN REF.
FULFILLED - II KINGS 17:5,6

6. Samaria. (Mich. 1:5,6) *Southern Div. of PALESTINE*

Literally has every word of the prophecy concerning Samaria's debasement been fulfilled. There is little to indicate the situation of the once proud capital of Omri and Ahab, Assyrian invasion. The hill upon which it was situated is cultivated for olive trees and vineyards and corn. "The stones of the city have been taken up by the cultivators and piled together or thrown down the hill-sides. Samaria has been changed into the "heap of the field" and into the "planting of a vineyard." Its stones are poured down into the valley and its very foundations laid bare.

7. Jerusalem (Micah 3:12) *LEARN REPARANCE*

a. "The mountain of the house...as high places of the forest." South of the Mosque of Omar there is a place 350 feet in extent, filled with lofty cypresses and other trees. This is the place where the temple the House of God has its situation on Mt. Moriah.

b. "Become heaps." Today heaps of ruined walls and towers mark the place where once the royal seat of David was, and where the glory of God was manifested in the Temple.

c. "Ploughed as a field." Portions of Mt. Zion outside the present walls are now plowed and cultivated.

d. New Testament prophecy concerning Jerusalem. Matt.24;
Luke 21:6 Mark 13:2 *Remember chapters*

(1) Matt.24:2 "There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." At the siege of Jerusalem Titus gave specific orders that the Temple built by Herod was to be spared, but the Roman soldiers angered by the stubborn resistance of the Jews, burned the Temple. It was afterwards razed to the ground until literally there was not "one stone left upon another."

(2) Luke 21:24, "We need only to read causally thru the history of the Jews since the time of Christ to realize that this Scripture has been fulfilled. Jerusalem has been "trodden down of the Gentiles," but the change noted by the word "until" is about to be realized, for we have seen thru the events of the war just passed how God is moving to fulfill His Word of mercy in restoring the Jews again to their city and land. It is interesting to note the effort of Satan thru the Roman Emperor, Julian 354 A. D. to thwart the Scripture concerning the destruction of the Temple. He resolved to build on Mt. Moriah a stately temple which

Jews are Gods time piece. What time??

Ref.
II Kings 17:5-6

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might eclipse the splendor of the Church of Calvary on the adjacent hill of Calvary.....and invite a numerous colony of Jews whose stern fanaticism would always be ready to second the hostile pagan government. After the call of the "Great Deliverer," the Jews from all provinces of the empire assembled on the Holy Mount of their fathers. The temple has in every age been the ruling passion of the children of Israel. In this propitious moment the Jews forgot their avarice and the women their delicacy. Spades and pickaxes of silver were provided by the vanity of the rich and the rubbish was transported in mantels of silk and purple. Yet on this occasion the joint effort of power and enthusiasm was unsuccessful. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, Chryseston and Gregory even rabbis, all report the strange event which occurred at this time.

"Whilst Alypius, assisted by the governor of the province, urged with vigor and diligence the execution of the work, horrible balls of fire, breaking out near the foundation with frequent and repeated attacks rendered the place from time to time inaccessible to the blasted and scorched workmen, and the victorious element continued in this manner, obstinately and resolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance. The undertaking was abandoned."

I have more prophecies concerning the 2nd coming of Jesus Christ than there were the first coming.

II MESSIANIC PROPHECY.

Messianic Prophecy and Message transcends all others in importance, not only because all salvation was to be wrought out by Christ, but also because all the other predicted events have to do with His advents and His authority.

It is Christ that regathers Israel.

It is Christ, who by His personal manifestations, converts Israel (Hosea 2:14-17); Christ who destroys Israel's enemies at Armageddon, (Rev. 9:11); Christ who reigns over the earth during the Millenium, (Isa. 9:6-7, Luke 1:33).

Prophets added detail to a body of revelation concerning a coming one which in a type and testimony had been growing from the material creation, for the sun itself is a type of Him ---

1. The Sun of Righteousness. (Mal. 4:2)
2. The Second Man. (I Cor. 15:47)
3. The Last Adam. (I Cor. 15:45)
4. The Seed of the Woman (Gen. 3:15, Gal. 4:4)
5. The Lamb of Abel. (Gen. 4:4).
6. The Son of Abraham. (Gen. 15:3)
7. The Priest after the order of Melchizedek (Gen. 14:18, Heb. 7:14)
8. The Ladder of Jacob. (Gen. 28:12-31, Jno. 1:51)
9. The Deliverer like Moses. (Acts 7:35)
10. The Prophet like unto Moses. (Acts 7:37)
11. The Victorious Captain like unto Joshua.
12. The Priest after the manner of Aaron, but after the order of Melchizedek.
13. The Tabernacle in the Wilderness; the Mercy seat;

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the Ark of the Covenant; the shewbread; the candlestick; the Golden Altar of Incense; the Veil; the Holy of Holies; the Coverings of the Tabernacle (1) Badger's Skin. Outer one, Black. Speaks of His having no beauty that we should desire Him. (2) Ram's Skin Dyed Red. Next covering. Red Speaks of His shedding His blood for us and carrying our sins and sicknesses. (3) Goat's hair Covering. Dark or black. Speaks of sin. Covers the white linen, speaking of God laying our sins on Him. If goat ever speaks of Christ it is when He was numbered with the transgressors. (4) Linen Curtain. White. Speaks of Christ's purity, righteousness, holiness. Lamb without spot and blemish. ✓

Gold, silver, and every other article of the Tabernacle speaks of Christ.

The details in the portrait of Christ, added by the prophets, exclude all possibility of imposture. It is open for any man to say, "I am the Christ." But impossible to arrange his birth in Bethlehem, of Judea, be born of a virgin mother, and of the stock of King David.

14. Two kinds of experiences in His Life. Suffering and Glory. Luke 24:25-27. This is soon only as time progresses. Old Testament knows nothing of the Church. Eph. 3:1-10. Therefore, a seeming contradiction. Prophets were baffled. I.Pet.1:19,11. For how could Christ be a "Man of Sorrows" and "acquainted with grief, despised, and rejected of men" and "also be a King, reigning as heir of David's throne. Psalm 22, verse 11, speaks of a willing sufferer. Verse 22 of a declaration of His name throughout the kingdom. Verse 28 speaks of His reign.

The "testimony to Jesus is the Spirit that underlies prophecy" Rev. 19:10. The verse gives us the focus and purpose of all prophetic message; the focus - in Jesus; the purpose - to exalt Him. "That in all things He might have the pre-eminence."

*Give 6 statements
and chapters of
each point*

"Proof that the Christ of the New Testament is the Messiah."

Prophecy always proceeds from outline to detail. The larger, more general statements are first given, then the intricate and detailed follow - "first the blade, then the ear and then the full grown corn in the ear" Mark 4:28.

A. Redemption Foretold.

1. First prophetic statement concerning the Deliverer. "The Seed of the woman." Very general and could have been fulfilled in any man descended from Eve."

Prophecy -- Gen.17:7 - B.C.4004 Fulfilled - Gal.4:4 - A.D.60,
I John 3:8 - A.D.90

2. Second Statement. Restricted lineage making the prophecy, as it unfolds, more and more intricate and difficult of fulfillment. Blessing foretold to come thru Abraham.

Prophecy -- Gen.17:7 -- B.C.1911 Fulfilled Gal.3:16 - A.D.58;
Gen,22:18 - B.C.1872 John 11:51,52 - A.D.33

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- c. Galilee was place of beginning
P.- Isa. 9:1,2, - B.C.740 F.- Matt.4:12,16,23. -
A.D.27
- d. Jerusalem shall also hear.
P.- Zech. 9:9 - B.C.487 F.- Matt. 21:5 - A.D.33
- e. Working of Miracles.
P.- Isa.35:5,6 - B.C.713 F.- Matt.11:4-6 - A.D.31
- f. Preaching by Parables.
P.- Psa.78:2 - B.C.1000 F.- Matt.13:34,35 - A.D.31
- g. His prophetic Ministry.
(1) Predicted to be a **Priest**.
P.- Psa.110:4 F.- Heb.5:5,6 - A.D.64
(2) Predicted to be a Prophet.
P.- Deut.18:15-18 - **A.C.1452** F.- Acts 3:20-22 - A.D.33

Just to here *MARCH 23-27*
Truly, Christ was a prophet like unto no other, who preceded Him for "no man spake like this man."

- (3) Claims to be a prophet. Jno.7:16, 12:49,50. A prophet always spake what was given to him, not from his own heart.
- (4) Prophesied their rejection of Him. Luke 9:22
- (5) " His suffering. Luke 9:22
- (6) " His death & res. after three days.
Matt. 12:38-40. Matt. 17:22-23.
- (7) " His Ascension. John 14:2
- (8) " Holy Spirit coming. John 14:16-17, 16:7
- (9) " Building His Church. Matt. 16:17-18
- (10) " Destruction of the Temple. Matt. 24:2
- (11) " The Rapture. Jno. 14:3
- (12) " Tribulation. Matt. 24:21
- (13) " His Second Coming. Matt. 24:29-30.
- (14) " His **regathering** of Israel. Matt. 24:31.
- (15) " His Kingdom. Matt.16:28 F.- Rev.11:15
- (16) " Judgment. Matt. 11:22-24.
- (17) " Eternal Punishment. Matt. 25:46
- (18) " Eternal Glory. Matt. 25:34.

3. His Character.

- a. Meekness and without ostentation (show).
P.- Isa. 42:2 - B.C.712 F.- Matt. 12:15,16,19 -
A.D.31
- b. Without Guile.
P.- Isa. 53:9 - B.C. 712 F.- I Pet.2:22 - A.D.60
- c. Tenderness and Compassion.
P.- Isa. 40:11 - B.C.712 F.- Matt.12:15,20 - A.D.31
" 42:3 - B.C.712 Heb. 4:15 - A.D.64
- d. Bore Reproaches
P.- Psa. 69:9 - B.C.1000 F.- Rom.15:3 - A.D.60

PROPHECY.

4. His Rejection.

a. He was hated.

P.-Psa. 69:4

F.-John 15:24,25 - A.D.33

Isa. 49:7 - B.C.712

b. He was a stumbling stone to the Jews.

P.- Isa.8:14 - B.C.742

F.-Romans 9:32,33 - A.D.60

c. Rejected by His Brethren.

P.- Psa. 69:8

F.- John 1:11 - A.D.30

Isa. 63:3 - B.C.698

John 7:3,5 - A.D.32

d. Rejected by Jewish Rulers

P.- Psa.118:22 - B.C.1000

F.- Matt. 21:42 - A.D.33

John 7:48 - A.D.32

e. Rejected by Jews and Gentiles combined.

P.- Psa. 2:1,2

F.- Acts 4:27 - A.D.33

5. His Betrayal

a. By a Friend.

P.- Psa. 41:9

F.- John 13:18-21 - A.D.33

Psa. 55:12,13

18:2

b. Sold for 30 pieces of silver.

P.- Zech. 11:12 - B.C.487

F.- Matt. 26:15 - A.D.33

c. Money used to buy a pottersfield.

P.- Zech. 11:13 - B.C.487

F.- Matt. 27:3,7 - A.D.33

6. His Humiliation.

a. At this trial.

(1) Smitten on the cheek.

P.- Mic.5:1 - B.C.710

F.- Matt. 27:30 - A.D.33

(2) Spit upon and scourged.

P.- Isa. 50:6 - B.C.712

F.- Mark 14:65 - A.D.33

Jno. 19:1

b. His Crucifixion. (*Quoted* Dan. 9:26 "Cut off").

(1) Nailed to the Cross.

P.- Psa. 22:16

F.- John 19:18 - A.D.33

" 20:25 - A.D.33

(2) Mocked

P.- Psa, 22:7,8

F.- Matt. 27:39-44 - A.D.33

(3) Gall and Vinegar to Drink

P.- Psa. 69:21

F.- Matt. 27:34 - A.D.33

(4) Intensity of Suffering.

P.- Psa. 22:14,15

F.- Luke 22:42,44 - A.D.33

Isa. 52:14 "His visage was so marred more than any

man, His form more than the Sons of Men" i.e. "His form was so marred that His appearance was not that of a son of man" -- not

(5) Suffering for others.

P.- Isa. 53:4-6,12 - B.C.712

F.- Matt. 20:28 - A.D.33

(6) Patience and Silence under suffering.

P.- Isa. 53:7 - B.C.710

F.-Matt. 26:63 - A.D.33

" 27:12,14" " "

(7) Numbered with the Transgressors.

P.- Isa. 53:12

F.- Mark 15:27,28 " "

(8) His Garments parted and lots cast for His Vestures.

P.- 22:18 Psa.

F.- Matt.27:35 - A.D.33

(9) Intercession for His Murderers.

P.- Isa.53:12 - B.C.712

F.- Luke 23:34 - A.D.33

*By the
in the
analysis*

PROPHECY.

7. Forsaken.
- a. By Disciples.
P.- Zech. 13:7 - B.C.487 F.- Matt. 26:56 - A.D.33
 - b. By God.
P.- Psa. 22:1 F.- Matt. 27:46 - A.D.33
8. His Death.
- P.- Isa.53:12 - B.C.412 F.- Matt. 27:50 - A.D.33
 - a. Not a Bone of Him Broken.
Exodus 12:46 - B.C.1491 Jno. 19:36 - A.D.33
Psa. 34:20
 - b. Pierced.
Zech. 12:10 - B.C.487 Jno. 19:34,37 - A.D.33
9. His Burial
- a. With the Rich,
Isa. 53:9 - B.C. 712 Matt. 27:57-60 - A.D.33
 - b. His flesh not seeing corruption.
Psa. 16:10 Acts. 2:31 - A.D.33
10. His Resurrection.
Psa. 16:10 Luke 24:6,31,34 - A.D.33
11. His Ascension
Psa. 68:18 Luke 24:51 - A.D.33
Acts 1:9 - A.D.33
12. In Heaven
- a. Sitting on the Right Hand of God.
Psa. 110:1 Heb.1:3 - A.D.60
 - b. Exercising the Priestly Office.
Zech. 6:13 Romans 8:34 - A.D. 60
 - c. The chief Corner Stone of the Church.
Isa. 28:16 - B.C.712 I Peter 2:5-7 - A.D.60
 - d. Conversion of the Gentiles to Him.
Isa. 28:16 - B.C.713 John 10:16 - A.D.32
" 42:1 - B.C.712 Acts 10:45 - A.D.41
13. His Kingdom.
- a. King in Zion
Psa. 2:6 Luke 1:32 Future.
John 18:33,37 - A.D.32
 - b. His Righteous Government.
Psa. 45:6,7 Rev. 19:11 Future.
 - c. Universal Dominion
Psa. 72:8 Phil. 2:9-11
Dan. 7:14 - B.C.555
 - d. The Perpetuity of His Kingdom.
Isa. 9:7 - B.C.740 Luke 1:32,33 Future.