

NOTES: Prophets

01/15/2017

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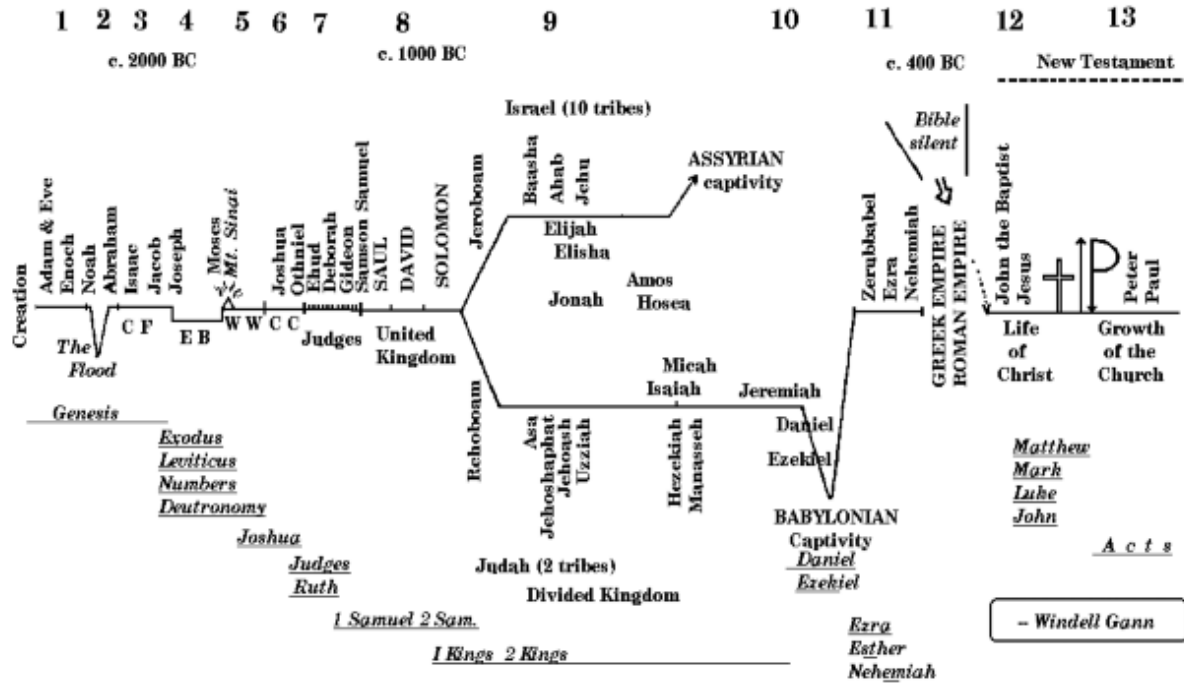
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BIBLE SURVEY



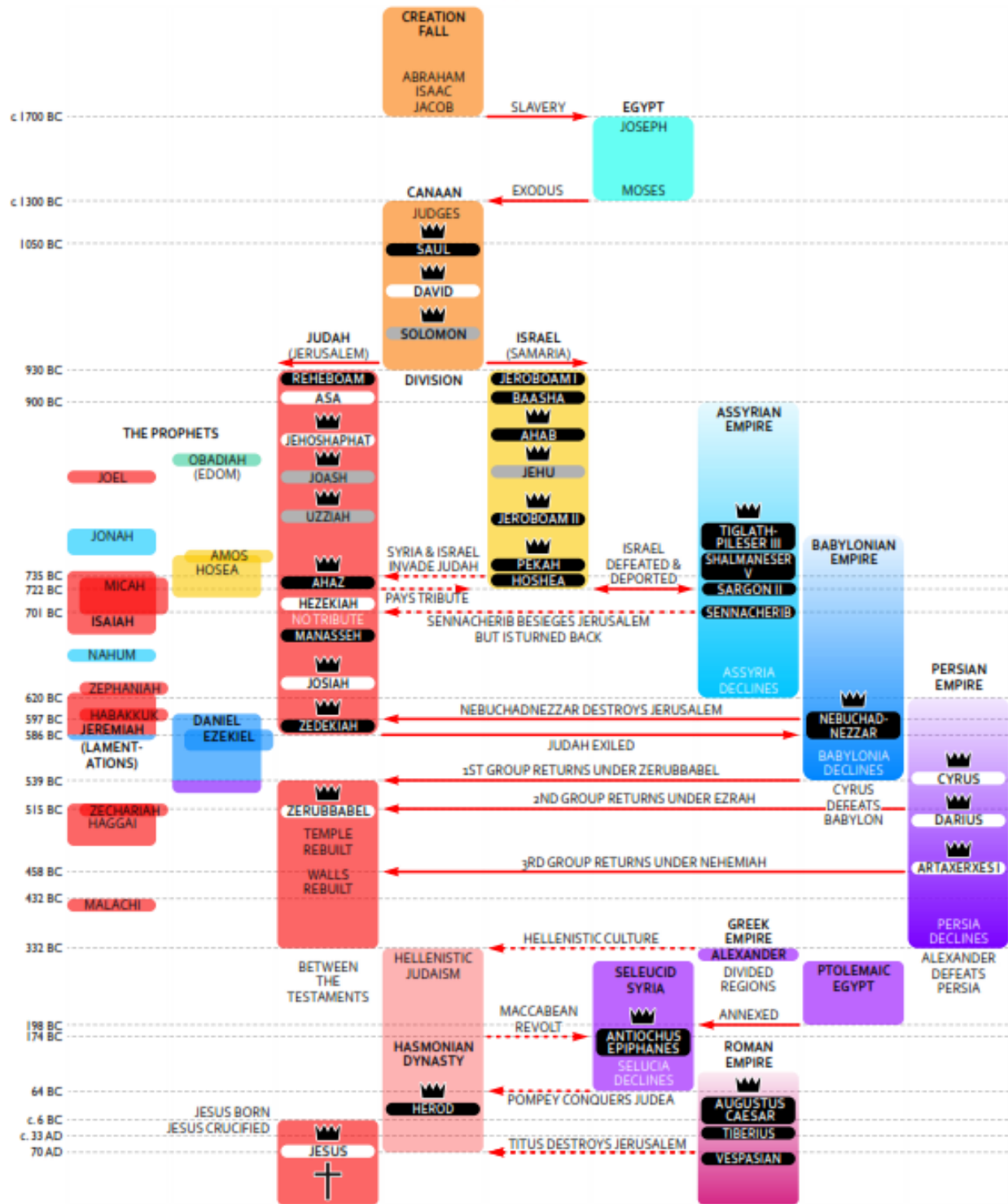
<http://fly.hiwaay.net/~wgann/survey/Bible%20Survey%20-%20Supplement%20Charts%20x8.pdf>

Periods of Bible History

1. **PERIOD BEFORE THE FLOOD** -- Genesis 1-5 (?? - ?? BC) Adam
 1. Creation; 2. Garden of Eden; 3. Adam & Eve; 4. Sin; 5. 1st Civilization
 2. **PERIOD OF THE FLOOD** -- Genesis 6-11 (?? BC - 2000 BC) Noah
 1. Wickedness; 2. Warning; 3. The Ark; 4. Ham, Shem & Jappeth;
 5. Mt. Ararat; 6. Babel (languages)
 3. **CHOSEN FAMILY** -- Genesis 12-46 (2000 BC - 1800 BC) Abraham
 1. Abram is called; 2. Promises made; 3. Isaac; 4. Jacob
 4. **EGYPTIAN BONDAGE** -- Gen.47 - Exo.14 (1800 BC - 1440 BC) Joseph
 1. Move to Egypt; 2. Enslaved; 3. Cry for deliverance
 5. **WILDERNESS WANDERING** -- Ex.15 - Deut. (1440 - 1400 BC) Moses
 1. Deliverance, Red Sea; 2. Aaron; 3. Sinai; 4. Mosaic Law; 5. Tabernacle
 6. **CONQUEST OF CANAAN** -- Joshua (c.1400 BC) Joshua
 1. Gilgal; 2. Jericho; 3. Ai; 4. Conquest Campaigns; 5. Tribes receive land
 7. **JUDGES** -- Judges & Ruth (1400 BC - 1043 BC) 15 Judges
 1. Othniel; 2. Deborah; 3. Gideon; 4. Samson; 5. Samuel
 8. **UNITED KINGDOM** -- 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel - 1 Kings 11 (1043-931 BC)
 1. Saul; 2. David; 3. Solomon; 4. Israel is a powerful rich nation
 9. **DIVIDED KINGDOM** -- 1 Kings 12 - 2 Kings 15 (931 - 721 BC)
 1. Northern kingdom is called Israel (10 tribes) Jeroboam is first king
 - a. Each kingdom had about 20 kings, though Judah's were spread over a longer period of time.
 - b. Some were: Jeroboam; Baasha; Ahab; Jehu
 - c. Israel was very wicked; taken captive by Assyrians in 721 BC and never a separate nation again. Rejoined Judah in 536 BC.
 2. Southern kingdom called Judah (2 tribes) Rehoboam was first king.
 - a. Asa; Jehoshaphat; Jehoash; Uzziah; Hezekiah; Manasseh
 3. Prophets: Elijah; Elisha; Jonah; Amos; Hosea; Isaiah; Micah
 10. **JUDAH ALONE AND CAPTIVITY** -- 2 Kings 15-25 (721 - 536 BC)
 1. Kings: Hezekiah, Josiah -- Prophets: Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel
 2. Judah captured by babylon and captives taken away in three waves.
 - 605 BC (1) Daniel & 3 friends taken (associated with government)
 - 597 BC (2) Ezekiel & others taken (lived in colonies)
 - 586 BC (3) Temple and Jerusalem completely destroyed
 11. **RESTORATION** -- (Return From Exile) -- Ezra Neh. Esther (536-400 BC)
 1. Persia conquers Babylon and allows a re-nationalization of captives
 2. Zerubabel rebuilds the Temple; Ezra restores the law; Nehemiah rebuilds the walls. Prophets: Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.
- BIBLE HISTORY IS SILENT FOR 400 YEARS -- (Period between OT & NT)
Time of Alexander the Great; Grecian Empire; beginning of Roman Empire
12. **LIFE OF CHRIST** -- Matt. Mark Luke John (4 BC-AD 30) John & Jesus
 13. **CHRISTIAN AGE** -- Acts thru Revelation (AD 30 -- ???)
 1. Church established and grows. Spreads through Judah, Samaria, and uttermost parts of the world.
 2. Peter & Paul

OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS

COLUMBIA RIVER FOURSQUARE
BIBLE 101



http://www.cfoursquare.com/maps_charts.html

Prophets of Israel & Judah - Part 1

PROPHETS	UNITED KINGDOM	KINGS OF ISRAEL	KINGS OF JUDAH	FOREIGN KINGS
SAMUEL	• Saul			<i>And Jehoshaphat said, Is there not here a prophet of the Lord besides, that we might inquire of him.</i> <i>1 Kings 22:7</i>
NATHAN	• David			
GAD	• David			
AHIJAH	• Solomon	• Jereboam I		
IDDO	• Solomon	• Rehoboam • Abijah		
SHEMAIAH		• Rehoboam		
AZARIAH			• Asa	
HANANI			• Asa	
JEHU			• Jehoshaphat	
JAHAZIEL		• Ahab • Ahaziah • Jehoram		
MICAHIAH		• Ahab		
ELIEZER			• Jehoshaphat	
ELIJAH		• Ahab • Ahaziah • Jehoram		
ZECHARIAH			• Joash	
ELISHA		• Ahaziah • Jehoram • Jehu • Jehoahaz • Jehoash		
ISAIAH		• Pekah • Hoshea	• Uzzah • Jotham • Ahaz • Hezekiah • Manasseh	

Barnes Bible Charts

Prophets of Israel & Judah - Part 2

PROPHETS	UNITED KINGDOM	KINGS OF ISRAEL	KINGS OF JUDAH	FOREIGN KINGS
HOSEA		• Jereboam II • Zechariah • Shallum • Menahem • Pekahiah • Pekah • Hoshea		
AMOS		• Jereboam II		
MICAH		• Pekah • Hoshea	• Jotham • Ahaz • Hezekiah	
JONAH		• Jereboam II		
OBED		• Pekah		
HULDAH			• Josiah	
ZEPHANIAH			• Josiah	
JEREMIAH			• Josiah • Jehoahaz • Jehoiakim • Jechoiachin • Zedekiah • Exile Governor: Gedaliah	Babylon • Nabopolassar • Nebuchadnezzar
URIAH			• Jehoiakim	
EZEKIEL			• Zedekiah	Babylon • Nebuchadnezzar

So it was, when Elisha the man of God heard that the king of Israel had torn his clothes, that he sent to the king, saying, "Why have you torn your clothes? Please let him come to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel."

2 Kings 5:8

Barnes Bible Charts

Prophets of Israel & Judah - Part 3

PROPHETS	UNITED KINGDOM	KINGS OF ISRAEL	KINGS OF JUDAH	FOREIGN KINGS
DANIEL			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jehoiakim • Jehoiachin • Zedekiah 	Babylon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nebuchadnezzar • Neriglissar • Labashi-Marduk • Evil-Merodach Medo-Persia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyrus • Probably Cambyses
HAGGAI			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: Zerubbabel 	Medo Persia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darius I
ZECHARIAH			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: Zerubbabel 	Medo-Persia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darius I
OBADIAH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jehoram 	
JOEL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jehu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joash 	
NAHUM			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manasseh 	Assyria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashurbanipal
HABAKKUK			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jehoiakim 	Babylon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nabopolassar
MALACHI			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: Nehemiah 	Medo-Persia

He who receives a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward. "

Matthew 10:41

Barnes Bible Charts

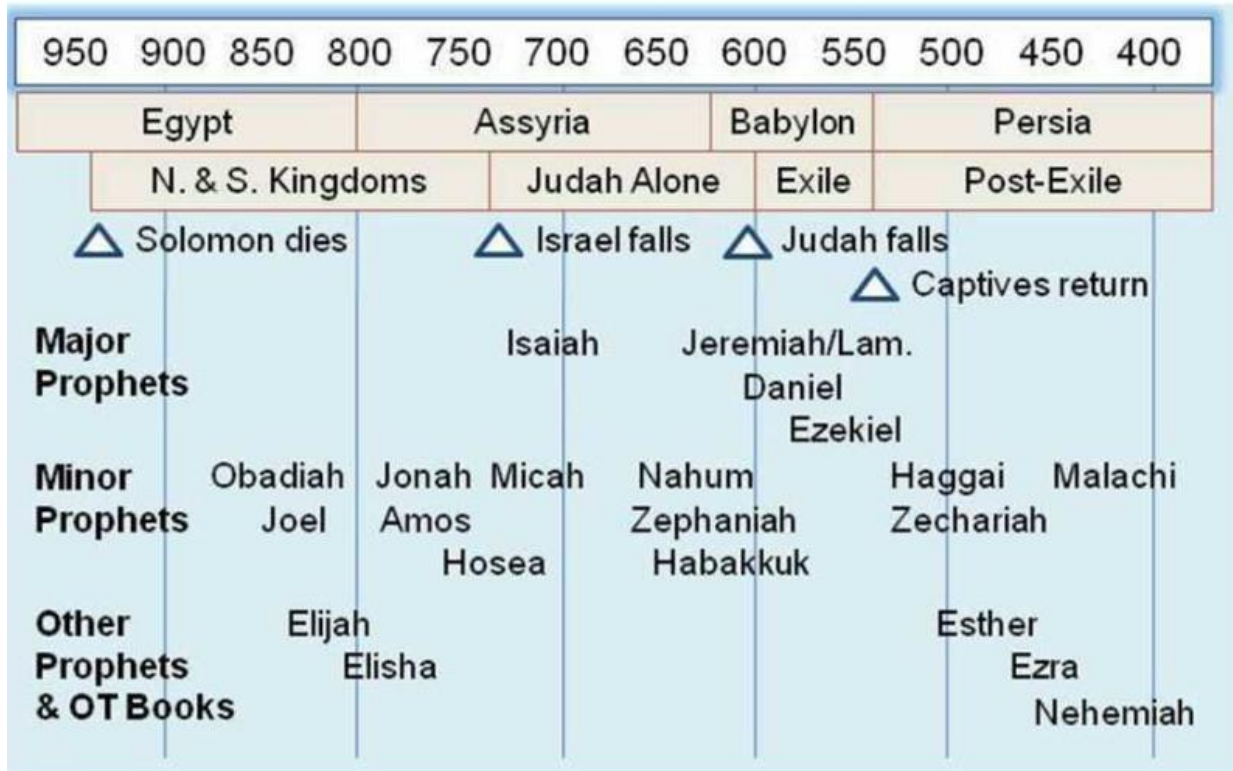
Question: "What was a prophet in the Old Testament?"

Answer: A prophet in the Old Testament was someone who was used by God to communicate His message to the world. Prophets were also called "seers" because they could "see," spiritually speaking, as God gave them insight (1 Samuel 9:9). The prophets can be divided into the "writing prophets" such as Isaiah, Daniel, Amos, and Malachi; and the "non-writing prophets" such as Gad (1 Samuel 22:5), Nathan (1 Chronicles 17:1), and Elijah (1 Kings 18:36). There are also some anonymous prophets in the Old Testament, such as the unnamed prophet in Judges 6:7–10.

The prophets came from a variety of backgrounds, spoke to different audiences, possessed unique styles, and used assorted methods. Most of the Old Testament prophets' messages concerned the people of Israel; if other nations were mentioned in the oracles, it was usually in connection to those nations' dealings with Israel. Most prophets of God were men, but the Old Testament also mentions prophetesses such as Miriam (Exodus 15:20, ESV), Deborah (Judges 4:4, ESV), and Huldah (2 Kings 22:14, ESV). All prophets shared some characteristics that made their ministries "prophetic."...

<https://www.gotquestions.org/prophet-Old-Testament.html>

Timeline of the Prophets



[NOTE: All dates are approximate]

The Writing Prophets

Following on the heels of Elijah and Elisha, God raised up new prophets to speak for him. These new prophets continued in the prophetic tradition of Moses. They continued in the spirit of Elijah. I call these new prophets the *writing prophets* to distinguish them from their predecessors, for they are unique in that their prophecies are written down for us. I am referring of course to the Major Prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel) and the Twelve Minor Prophets (the final twelve books of our Old Testament). In fact, it may be helpful to turn to the Table of Contents in your Bible to see them all listed.

It should be pointed out that the *minor* prophets are so-called only because these books are relatively short in length; the *major* prophets are relatively long books. The terms imply nothing about their relative importance.²⁵¹ It would perhaps be more appropriate to refer to them as the longer and shorter prophets.

<https://bible.org/seriespage/30-understanding-writing-prophets>

Major & Minor Prophets

NOTE: THE TWO CLASSIFICATIONS, MAJOR AND MINOR ARE BASED ON THE SIZE OF THE BOOKS AND NOT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS MESSAGE.

FOUR	TWELVE
	
<u>MAJOR PROPHETS</u>	<u>MINOR PROPHETS</u>
ISAIAH JEREMIAH EZEKIEL DANIEL	HOSEA NAHUM JOEL HABAKKUK AMOS ZEPHANIAH OBADIAH HAGGAI JONAH ZECHARIAH MICAH MALACHI

Barnes Bible Charts

The Writing Prophets - Part 1

The Writing Prophets in the Old Testament are so-called because their writings are recorded in the Bible

MALACHI

ZECHARIAH

HAGGAI

EZEKIEL

DANIEL

HABAKKUK

JEREMIAH

ZEPHANIAH

OBADIAH

JOEL

JONAH


AMOS

HOSEA

ISAIAH

MICAH

NAHUM




The word of the Lord came to the prophet.
2 Samuel 24:11

Barnes Bible Charts

The Writing Prophets - Part 2

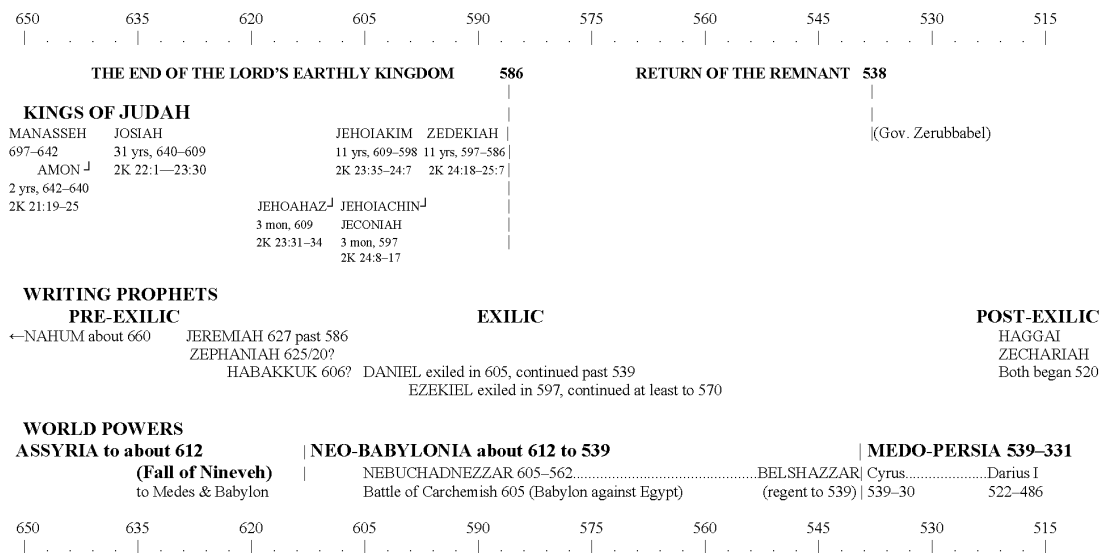
The Writing Prophets in the Old Testament are so-called because their writings are recorded in the Bible

PROPHET	B.C. DATE	KINGDOM	KING	WORLD POWER
OBADIAH	840 - 830?	Edom		 ASSYRIA 883 - 609 B.C.
JOEL	830 - 820	Judah	Joash	
JONAH	785 - 775	Assyria	Shalmanezar IV	
AMOS	765 - 755	Israel	Jeroboam II	
HOSEA	755 - 715	Israel	Last kings beginning with Zachariah	
ISAIAH	739 - 690	Israel	Pekah, Hoshea	
		Judah	Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah	
MICAH	735 - 700	Israel	Pekah, Hoshea	
		Judah	Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah	
NAHUM	650 - 620	Assyria	Ashurbanipal	
ZEPHANIAH	635 - 625	Judah	Josiah	
JEREMIAH	627 - 575	Judah	Last kings beginning with Josiah	BABYLON 625 - 539 B.C.
HABAKKUK	620 - 610	Judah	Josiah	
DANIEL	605 - 536	Babylon, Persia and all nations		
EZEKIEL	593 - 560	Judah	Zedekiah & Jews in Babylon	PERSIA 539 - 330 B.C.
HAGGAI	520 - 505	Jews (after the return)		
ZECHARIAH	520 - 490	Jews (after the return)		
MALACHI	435 - 415	Jews (after the return)		

Barnes Bible Charts

Writing Prophets: Late Pre-exilic to Early Post-exilic, 650–515 B.C.
John Hepp, Jr.

Much of this data is adapted from the NIV. Bible references are abbreviated. All dates are B.C. (Before Christ). Notice the broken vertical lines at 586 (the end of God's earthly kingdom) and 538 (the return of a small remnant to the Promised Land). The total of years given for each king (a) depends on whether the Bible counts his accession year or not, (b) includes coregency (if any) with the previous king.



<http://www.kingdominbible.com/old-testament/chronology/>

(See larger view next page...)

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650	635	620	605	590	575	560	545	530	515
THE END OF THE LORD'S EARTHLY KINGDOM 586									
RETURN OF THE REMNANT 538									
KINGS OF JUDAH									
MANASSEH JOSIAH JEHOIAKIM ZEDEKIAH (Gov. Zerubbabel)									
697–642 31 yrs, 640–609 11 yrs, 609–598 11 yrs, 597–586									
AMON J 2K 22:1–23:30 2K 23:35–24:7 2K 24:18–25:7									
2 yrs, 642–640 JEHOAHAZ J JEHOIACHIN J									
2K 21:19–25 3 mon, 609 JECONIAH									
2K 23:31–34 3 mon, 597									
2K 24:8–17									
WRITING PROPHETS									
PRE-EXILIC									
← NAHUM about 660 JEREMIAH 627 past 586									
ZEPHANIAH 625/20?									
HABAKKUK 606? DANIEL exiled in 605, continued past 539									
EZEKIEL exiled in 597, continued at least to 570									
EXILIC									
POST-EXILIC									
HAGGAI									
ZECHARIAH									
Both began 520									
WORLD POWERS									
ASSYRIA to about 612 NEO-BABYLONIA about 612 to 539 MEDO-PERSIA 539–331									
(Fall of Nineveh) NEBUCHADNEZZAR 605–562 Darius I									
to Medes & Babylon Battle of Carchemish 605 (Babylon against Egypt) (regent to 539) 539–30 522–486									
650	635	620	605	590	575	560	545	530	515

Summary Chart for the Prophets
Kenneth J. Morgan

Prophet	Meaning of Name	Dates		From Where	To Whom Sent	Theme`	Key Phrase
Obadiah	Servant of Yahweh	9th	848-841	Unknown	Unknown	Judgment on Edom	[Poetic justice]
Joel	Yahweh is God	9th	830	Judah	Judah	Judgment to come upon Israel both now and in eschaton	"Day of Yahweh"
Jonah	Dove	9th	810-783 (comp. 760)	Israel	Nineveh	God's mercy and compassion extend even to the Gentile nations on condition of their repentance	"Yet 40 days..."
Amos	Burden-bearer	8th	760-755	Judah	Israel	Yahweh's faithfulness to his covenant and holy law, and the strict accountability of Israel to practical observance of their covenant obligations	"Cows of Bashan"
Hosea	Salvation	8th	755-724	Israel	Israel	An earnest testimony against the N. Kingdom because of its apostasy from the covenant and its widespread corruption in public and private morals	"Yahweh has a controversy"
Micah	Short for Micaiah; Who is like Yahweh?	8th	740-690	Judah	Judah, but directed to both	The necessary product of saving faith is social reform and practical holiness based upon the righteousness and sovereignty of God	"What doth Yahweh require?"
Isaiah	Yahweh is salvation	8th	740-680	Judah	Judah	Salvation is bestowed only by grace, by the power of God, the Redeemer, rather than by the strength of man or the good works of the flesh	"The Holy One of Israel"

Nahum	Consolation	7th	654	Judah (?)	Unknown	The holiness of God, a holiness which involves both retribution toward rebellious unbelievers and compassion toward his own people	"The burden of Nineveh"
Zephaniah	Yahweh has hidden him; Yahweh hides	7th	640-630	Judah	Judah	Yahweh is still in control of his world despite contrary appearances, and he will prove this by inflicting chastisement upon Judah and destruction upon the Gentile nations	"Seek Yahweh all ye meek"
Habakkuk	Ardent embrace (?)	7th	607-606	Judah	Judah	The problems of faith in the face of apparent difficulties hindering the fulfillment of God's promises	"The just shall live by faith"
Jeremiah	Yahweh establishes	7th	626-585	Judah	Judah	A stern warning to Judah to turn from idolatry and sin to avoid the catastrophe of exile; Judah should submit to Babylon	[The weeping prophet]
Ezekiel	God strengthens	6th	592-570	Judah	Bab. Captivity	The fall of Jerusalem and the Babylonian captivity are necessary measures for the God of grace to employ if he is to correct his people and draw them back from permanent apostasy	"The watchman"
Daniel	God is judge	6th	600-530 (comp. 530)	Judah	Bab. Captivity	The overruling sovereignty of the one true God, who destroys the rebellious world powers and faithfully delivers his covenant people according to their faith in him	"Seventy weeks are determined"
Haggai	Festal; Festival	6th	520	Judah	Judah	If God's people will put first his program, his house, and his worship, then their present poverty and failure will give way to blessed prosperity commensurate with their covenant faithfulness	"The glory of the latter house"

Zechariah	Yahweh remembers	6th	520-518 (comp. 530)	Judah	Judah	God is going to preserve his remnant from all world powers that threaten her extinction; these Gentile empires will be destroyed but Israel will survive every ordeal to come	"Yahweh shall be King"
Malachi	Short for Malachaiah = Messenger of Yahweh; My messenger	5th	435	Judah	Judah	Sincerity toward God and a holy manner of life are essential if his favor is to be bestowed upon the crop and the nation's economic welfare	"The Lord shall suddenly come to his temple"

Descriptions and dates are taken primarily from Gleason L. Archer, Jr., *A Survey of Old Testament Introduction* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1974).

Abbreviations:

"Bab.": Babylonian

"comp.": composed

<http://rediscoveringthebible.com/ProphetsSummaryChart.pdf>

The Prophet Chart

	Pre-Exilic Prophets			Exilic Prophets	Post-Exilic Prophets	
	9 th century B.C.	8 th century B.C.	7 th century B.C.	6 th century B.C.	6 th century B.C.	5 th century B.C.
To Gentile Nations	Obadiah (853–841 B.C.) (605–586 B.C.)	Jonah (~725 B.C.)	Nahum (663–612 B.C.)			
To the Northern Kingdom (Israel)		Hosea (760–710 B.C.) Amos (760–750 B.C.)				
	5 th stage of national discipline applied to northern kingdom in 721 B.C.					
To the Southern Kingdom (Judah)	Joel (9 th cent. B.C.) (6 th cent. B.C.)	Micah (750–686 B.C.) Isaiah (701–681 B.C.)	Habakkuk (640–609 B.C.) Zephaniah (640–609 B.C.) Jeremiah (626–586 B.C.)	Daniel (530 B.C.) Ezekiel (593–571 B.C.)	Haggai (520 B.C.) Zechariah (520–519 B.C.)	Malachi (433 B.C.)
	The Exile refers to Judah, the southern kingdom. Exiled (removed from the land) in 586 B.C.; Returned to the land 516 B.C.					
Dates were taken from the NIV Study Bible notes. Some of the dates require more nuance than is found in this chart. The NIV Study Bible lists Hosea simply as the middle of the 8 th century B.C.						
The notes for the NASB place Obadiah as an exilic prophet. His time period is disputed. Joel's prophetic ministry is also disputed.						
General layout from: http://noisydove.com/wp-content/uploads/chart-of-ot-writing-prophets2.jpg						

http://kukis.org/Charts/prophet_chart.pdf

Common Points About Bible Prophets

What is the role of a prophet? *It's in the Bible*, Deuteronomy 18:18-19, NKJV. "I will raise up for them a Prophet like you from among their brethren, and will put My words in His mouth, and He shall speak to them all that I command Him. And it shall be that whoever will not hear My words, which He speaks in My name, I will require it of him."

God speaks to us through the prophets. *It's in the Bible*, Hosea 12:10, NKJV. "I have also spoken by the prophets, and have multiplied visions; I have given symbols through the witness of the prophets."

God reveals His plans to the prophets. *It's in the Bible*, Amos 3:7, NKJV. "Surely the Lord GOD does nothing, unless He reveals His secret to His servants the prophets"

It's to our benefit to listen to God's prophets. *It's in the Bible*, 2 Chronicles 20:20, NKJV. "...Hear me, O Judah and you inhabitants of Jerusalem: Believe in the LORD your God, and you shall be established; believe His prophets, and you shall prosper."

How does God speak to His prophets? *It's in the Bible*, Numbers 12:6, NKJV. "Hear now My words: If there is a prophet among you, I, the LORD, make Myself known to him in a vision; I speak to him in a dream"

Why did God send prophets? To guide his people in the right way. *It's in the Bible*, 2 Chronicles 24:19, NKJV. "Yet He sent prophets to them, to bring them back to the LORD; and they testified against them, but they would not listen."

God uses prophets to lead His people and to protect them. *It's in the Bible*, Hosea 12:13, NKJV. "By a prophet the LORD brought Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet he was preserved."

Prophets are not necessarily popular. *It's in the Bible*, Matthew 5:11-12, NKJV. "Blessed are you when they revile and persecute you, and say all kinds of evil against you falsely for My sake. Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven, for so they persecuted the prophets who were before you."

Prophets are not popular, because they speak what is right, not what is popular. *It's in the Bible*, Isaiah 30:10, NIV. "They say to the seers, 'See no more visions!' and to the prophets, 'Give us no more visions of what is right! Tell us pleasant things, prophesy illusions.'"

How can we recognize a true prophet? Their predictions will occur as predicted. *It's in the Bible*, Jeremiah 28:9, NKJV. "As for the prophet who prophesies of peace, when the word of the prophet comes to pass, the prophet will be known as one whom the LORD has truly sent."

Prophecy is one of the gifts of the Spirit to the church. *It's in the Bible*, Romans 12:6-7, NKJV. "Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us, let us use them: if prophecy, let us prophesy in proportion to our faith; or ministry, let us use it in our ministering; he who teaches, in teaching"

The gift of prophecy is intended to build up the church and unify it. *It's in the Bible*, Ephesians 4:11-13, NKJV. "And He Himself gave some to be apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the equipping of the saints for the work of ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come to the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, to a perfect man, to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ;"

Prophets stimulate the work of God. *It's in the Bible*, Ezra 6:14, NKJV. "So the elders of the Jews built, and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah the son of Iddo. And they built and finished it, according to the commandment of the God of Israel, and according to the command of Cyrus, Darius, and Artaxerxes king of Persia."

We can expect prophets in the last days of earth's history. *It's in the Bible*, Joel 2:28, NKJV. "And it shall come to pass afterward That I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh; Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, Your old men shall dream dreams, Your young men shall see visions."

God's last day church will obey God's commandments and have the testimony of Jesus. *It's in the Bible*, Revelation 12:17, NKJV. "And the dragon was enraged with the woman, and he went to make war with the rest of her offspring, who keep the commandments of God and have the testimony of Jesus Christ"

What is the "testimony of Jesus Christ?" *It's in the Bible*, Revelation 19:10, NKJV. "And I fell at his feet to worship him. But he said to me, "See that you do not do that! I am your fellow servant, and of your brethren who have the testimony of Jesus. Worship God! For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."

If there are true prophets, we can expect false prophets in the last days. *It's in the Bible*, Matthew 24:24, NKJV. "For false christs and false prophets will rise and show great signs and wonders to deceive, if possible, even the elect."

We should test those who claim to be prophets. *It's in the Bible*, 1 John 4:1, NKJV. "Beloved, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits, whether they are of God; because many false prophets have gone out into the world."

Beware of prophets who do not keep the laws of God, even if they perform miracles. *It's in the Bible*, Matthew 7:22-23, NKJV. "Many will say to Me in that day, 'Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Your name, cast out demons in Your name, and done many wonders in Your name?' And then I will declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from Me, you who practice lawlessness!'"

Don't listen to prophets that speak against the Bible. *It's in the Bible*, Isaiah 8:20, NKJV. "To the law and to the testimony! If they do not speak according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."

We can't ignore all prophecies out of fear of false prophets - we should test them. *It's in the Bible*, 1 Thessalonians 5:20-21, NKJV. "Do not despise prophecies. Test all things; hold fast what is good"

Bible Question: What common motif [theme] is present in all the prophets of Israel?

Bible Answer:

The common theme of the Old Testament prophets is the same as that of the entire Old Testament. It is the coming Messiah. The entire Old Testament is about Jesus Christ. Jesus said in the gospel of Luke,

And beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures . . . “all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.” Then He opened their minds to understand the Scriptures, and He said to them, “Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and rise again from the dead the third day; and that repentance for forgiveness of sins should be proclaimed in His name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem. (NASB) Luke 24:27, 44-46

Sub-Motifs. The prophets had six sub-themes:

1. Exposure of the sin of men and women
2. Calling men and women to be like God, that is, to be holy and to love Him
3. Warning of coming judgment
4. God is in control.
5. God is speaking – fulfilled prophecy proves it!
6. Announcing the coming of Messiah

These sub-motifs vary from book to book, but the four sub-motifs lead us to Jesus Christ, who saves men and women from their sin. Only Jesus Christ, the Messiah, can forgive our sins, but we must depend on Him to do this. An overview of the prophetic books is provided in the [Appendix A of Solid Roots Study #1](#).

Conclusion:

The entire Old Testament and all its sections [look forward to Jesus Christ](#).

<https://www.neverthirsty.org/bible-ga/qa-archives/question/what-common-motif-theme-is-present-in-all-the-prophets-of-israel-2/>

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Prophet Forms

A Quick Guide to Prophet Forms¹

Prophetic Narrative Types	Description/Purpose	Elements	Examples/ Notes
Vision Report	Autobiographical recounting of what a prophet sees or hears	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Announcement of vision (employing “to see” [r’h]) 2) Transition (“and behold” or the like) 3) Vision Sequence 	<p>Examples: Amos 7-8;</p>
Prophetic Word Report	Narration of the coming of a message to the prophet; authenticates the message	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prophetic Word Formula (“the word of Yahweh came to X”) 2) Setting of the word 	<p>Examples: Jer 21:1-10; 35:1; Ezek 14:1-11; 20:1-44</p>
Symbolic Action Report	1st or 3rd person description of the prophet’s performance of an act intended to symbolize Yahweh’s intentions or actions towards the people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Instruction to perform the act 2) Report that act was performed 3) Interpretative statement 	<p>Examples: Hos 1; 3; Isa 7:3; 8:1-4; 20:1-6; Jer 13:1-11; 16:1-9; 32:1-15; Ezek 4:1-5:17; 12:1-20; 37:15-28.</p>
Vocation Report (Call narrative)	An autobiographical account of the prophet’s experience of initial calling; meant to authenticate the prophet and his message as true	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Divine confrontation 2) Introductory word 3) Commission 4) Objection(s) 5) Reassurances 6) Sign(s) 	<p>Examples: Isa 6; Jer 1:4-10; Ezek 1-3</p>
Prophetic Story/ Legend	3rd person narratives with a prophet as the main character; typically to exemplify religious devotion/ethics or (more likely) to emphasize a attribute of Yahweh	—	<p>Subcategories: Political (2Kgs 6; Isa 36-37); ethical (Num 20; 2Kgs 4-5); Confrontation Stories (Amos 7:10-17; Jer 6, 19, 26-28)</p>

¹ A summary of Marvin A. Sweeney, “The Genres of Prophetic Literature” in *Isaiah 1-39 with an Introduction to Prophetic Literature* (FOOTL 16; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1996) 15-30. Prepared by Tyler F. Williams January 1998; revised September 1999.

Prophetic Speech

Types	Description/Purpose	Elements	Examples/ Subcategories
Messenger Formula	Technically not a form, by a formula that introduces a message (thus it is often part of a larger form)	1) Formula "thus says Yahweh"	<i>Examples:</i> 14 times in Amos, 44 in Isaiah, 157 in Jeremiah, 125 in Ezekiel, once in Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, 3 in Haggai, 9 in Zechariah. It does not occur in Hosea, Joel, Habakkuk, or Zephaniah cf. Num 22:15-17
Messenger Speech	A report of an oral message delivered by a messenger (the prophet), in which the words of the sender (Yahweh) are repeated literally to the recipient	1) Prophetic Word Formula ("the word of Yahweh came to X") 2) Commissioning formula ("go and say") 3) Messenger formula ("thus says Yahweh") 4) Message	<i>Examples:</i> Hos 1; Amos 7; Isa 6, 7:3-9; Jer 1
Prophetic Judgment Speech	Prophet speaks on behalf of Yahweh to announce disaster to individuals, groups, or nations. Based on juridical proceedings where the punishment is the consequence of the crime (thus related to covenant blessings and curses)	1) Reason for judgment (Indictment) 2) Logical Connective ("therefore") 3) Announcement of judgment (Verdict)	<i>Examples:</i> Mic 3:9-12; Isa 8:6-8; Jer 11:9-12 <i>Subcategories:</i> Individual (Amos 7:14-17; Jer 20:1-6) and Corporate (Amos 2:1-3, 4-5; Hos 2; Isa 30:12-14; Mic 3:1-4)
Prophetic Proof Saying/Self Disclosure Oracle	Prophet announces punishment and argues that the punishment will convince the recipient to recognize Yahweh	1) Announcement of punishment 2) Recognition formula ("and you shall know that I am Yahweh")	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 41:17-20; 49:22-26; Ezek 12:19-20; 25:6-7
Proclamation of Salvation/Restoration	Prophet speaks on behalf of Yahweh to announce salvation to individuals, groups, or the nation often followed by blessing	1) Indication of situation 2) Proclamation of salvation (introduced by "therefore") 3) Concluding characterization	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 7:7-9; Jer 28:2-4; 31:2-6; Amos 9:11-15; Mic 5:10-20 <i>Subcategories:</i> Announcement of a Royal Savior

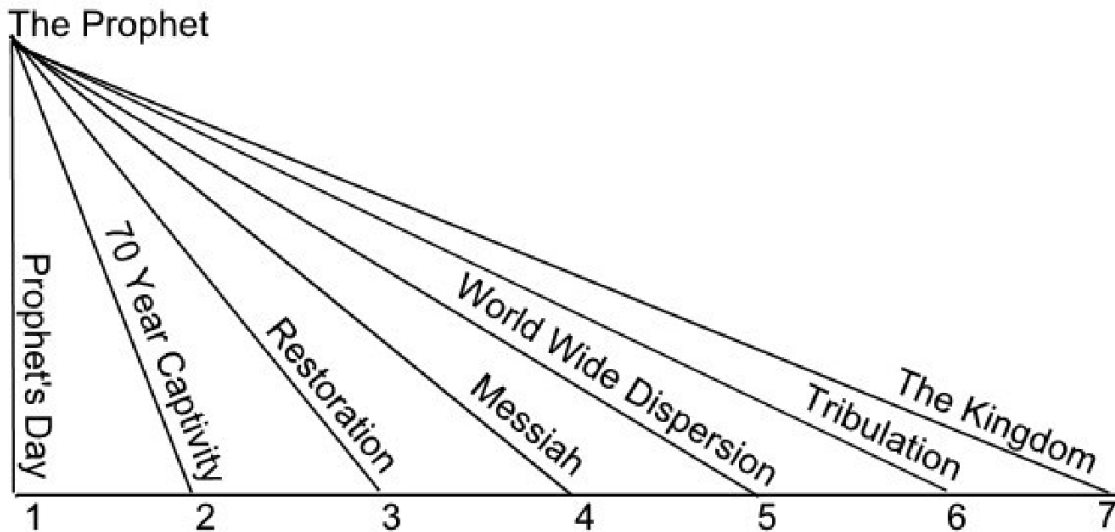
Prophetic Speech, cont.

Types	Description/Purpose	Elements	Examples/ Subcategories
Prophecy concerning a Foreign Nation	Identified by content, not form. Message directed towards a foreign nation		<i>Examples:</i> Isa 13-23; Jer 46-51; Ezek 25-32; Amos 1-2; Zeph 2:4-15
Announcement of Reprive	Type of oracle that announces Yahweh's intent to mitigate a promised punishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allusion to some act of penitence 2) Reason for reprive 3) The reprive itself 	<i>Examples:</i> 1Kgs 21:29; 2Kgs 22:18-20
Announcement of a Sign	Announcement of an event that will take place in the future to confirm the prophetic word	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Declaration of an event or sign 2) Significance of the sign 3) Description of the event that will constitute the sign 	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 37:30-32; Jer 44:29-30
Trial Speech/ Rîb Pattern / Prophetic Lawsuit / Covenant Lawsuit	A speech that charges Israel (or another nation or individual) with a breach of covenant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Summons to trial 2) Trial proper, including speeches by plaintiff and defendant 3) Sentencing 	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 1; 41:1-5, 21-29; 42:18-25; 43:8-15; Jer 2; Hos 4; Mic 6
Prophetic Disputation	A speech in which the prophet argues against a particular viewpoint by means of interrogation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Quotation of opinion 2) Refutation of opinion 	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 8:16-9:6; 40:27-31; Jer 31:29-30; Ezek 11:2-17; Mic 2:6-11; Hag 1:2-11; Mal 1:2-2:9
Woe Oracle	A speech that criticizes (by means of a <i>hōy</i> "woe!") specific actions and announces doom and punishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Introductory exclamation <i>hōy</i> "woe!" 2) Elaboration using various forms 	<i>Examples:</i> Amos 5:18-20; 6:1-7; Isa 1:4; 5:8-24; Hab 2:6-20; Micah 2:1-5
Prophetic Liturgies	A text taken over by the prophet that was used (originally?) worship in which two or more speakers participate in response to each other	—	<i>Examples:</i> Isa 12 (hymn); 33 (entrance liturgy); Jer 14 (complaint); Joel 1-2 (complaint); Hab (prayer); Amos 4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6 (doxologies); Amos 5:1-3; Isa 14:3-23; Ezek 19:1-14 (dirges); Amos 4:4 (parody of a call to worship)

http://biblical-studies.ca/ot/ot_handouts.html

Diagram of Prophecy in the Word of God

This simple diagram will illustrate perfectly how prophecy, AS A WHOLE, is divided into seven divisions:



(1) His Own Day; (2) The 70-Year Captivity; (3) The Restoration; (4) The coming of Messiah for the First Time; (5) World-wide Dispersion of the Jews; (6) The Tribulation; (7) The Kingdom.

(1) As for the prophet's day the Word abounds with references to it.

(2) Jer. 25:11.

(3) Jer. 29:10; Dan. 9:2

(4) The Old Testament is filled with Messianic prophecies

(5) Amos 9:9; Ezek. 36:24, 28; 37:14.

(6) Jer. 30:4-7; Dan. 12:1.

(7) Isaiah 2:11; 11:11; Amos 9:14, 15.

Again, we wish to point out to you the diagram of "Prophecy In the Word of God" seen above, that the prophets as a whole prophesied the following: (1) His own day, (2) The captivities: Assyrian, of the Ten Upper Tribes of Israel; and Babylon, of the two Lower Tribes, Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin, (3) The restoration of the twelve tribes, (4) The coming of Messiah for the First time, (5) World-wide dispersion of the Jewish people, (6) The tribulation, and (7) The kingdom.

The best dates of the following are the nearest we can assume: The writing of this prophecy is 750 to 710 B.C. The captivity of "Ten Tribe Israel" was in 740 B.C., but the captivity of Judah was in 600 B.C. And most of Micah's prophecies were directed to the Lower Tribe Kingdom of Judah. Many of the prophecies of the Old Testament have already been fulfilled except:

1. The 70th Week of Daniel, consisting of seven years. Christ Jesus fulfilled the 69th week of Daniel by His death, resurrection, and ascension, and between the 69th week of Daniel and the 70th week of Daniel the Lord ushered in the Church Age for Him to get a people for His name from among the Gentiles.
2. The Covenant of the antichrist with Israel for seven years.
3. Three and one half years later he breaks his covenant with Israel, placing his throne in the Temple and demanding to be worshipped. In this time, the false prophet erects an image of the antichrist demanding the world to bow down to it, else they are beheaded.
4. The destruction of the temple, erected only 3 1/2 years before.
5. The coming of Messiah to the earth to regather Israel. (Isaiah 11:10-12; Jeremiah 16:14-16)

According to the Book of Ephesians, the Church [Body of Christ, The One New Man, The Building, and the Bride] cannot be found in the Old Testament, for the Old Testament's concern was for Israel only (Ephesians 2:14-3:12).

Here the Apostle Paul declares that the Church is a Mystery. And the word mystery means "a truth revealed for the first time" or "a truth which was revealed at the proper time." He also states that this Mystery was first revealed to Apostle Paul: "How that by revelation he made known unto me the Mystery" (of the Church, herself, of course).

Therefore, when the Scriptures in the Old Testament are speaking of Israel, it is speaking of nothing else but of Israel; and when it speaks of the Church, it is speaking of the Church.

How wonderful it is now to go to the book of Micah of the Old Testament, and learn that the prophecies concern only the nation of Israel, both the "Ten Tribe Kingdom" and the "Lower Three Tribe Kingdom of Judah."

It is true there were thirteen tribes of Israel, for Joseph got a double portion in the land: Ephraim and Manasseh, but the tribe of Levi was not given any portion, for Jehovah said, "I shall be the inheritance of Levi." However, when Israel is spoken of, it consists of only twelve tribes — one tribe is hid in the mind of God. Take Revelation 7:4-8, only twelve tribes are mentioned, leaving one out, the tribe of Dan.

Why is the tribe of Dan omitted? Some present the idea and among those "some" were the Fathers of Israel in Babylon who predicted that the antichrist shall come out of the tribe of Dan according to Genesis 49:16, 17 — the interpretation being "the serpent by the way" is the antichrist whose venom is spread on the horses heels, causing the rider to fall backwards causing many of his brethren to perish. Others have said that Dan's name is omitted because it was the first tribe to go into apostasy, the worshipping of idols.

<http://thecambroninstitute.org/library/micah-camb.pdf>

Day of the Lord / The Lord's Day

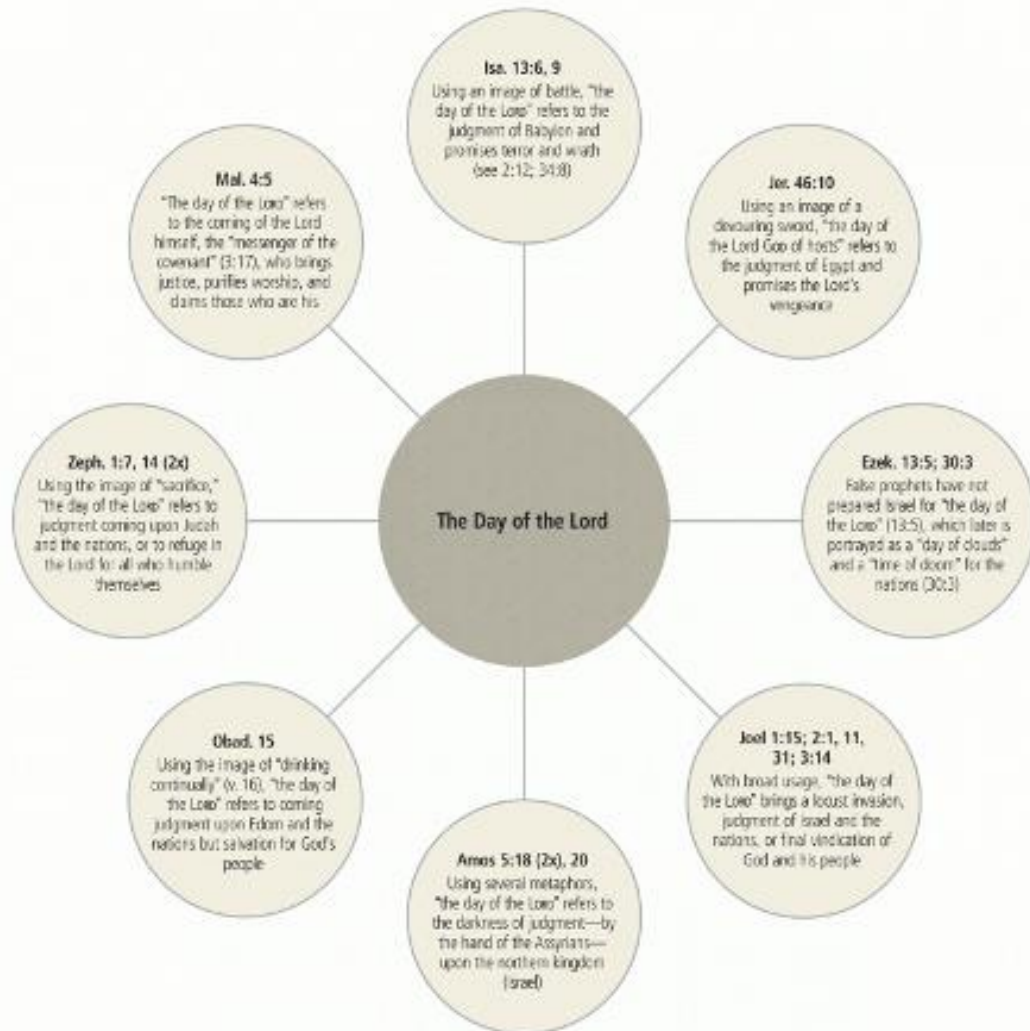
Amos 5:18-20. day of the LORD; the LORD's day.

This is the earliest known use of the prophets' expression, the day of the LORD. It also occurs in Isaiah (Isa 13:6, 9), Jeremiah (Jer 46:10), Ezekiel (Ezek 13:5; 30:3), Joel (Joel 1:15; 2:1, 11, 31; 3:14), Obadiah (Obad. 15), Zephaniah (Zeph 1:7, 14), and Malachi (Mal 4:5). Perhaps in Amos's day the term was in popular use for the time when the Lord would intervene and put Israel at the head of the nations (possibly based on Deut 32:35-37); but Amos, and all prophets after him, clarify what it would mean for the Lord to visit his people: it means judgment upon them if they are unfaithful. In Amos, the term points forward to the coming judgment on the northern kingdom at the hands of the Assyrians (Amos 5:27); in Zephaniah, it points to the coming judgment on Judah at the hands of the Babylonians. Other prophets use the term to signal God's forthcoming punishment of other nations for their brutalities, e.g., Babylon (Isa 13:6, 9); Egypt (Jer 46:10); Edom (Obad. 15); and many nations (Joel 3:14; Obad. 15). In some cases the prophet uses the term to denote something farther off in the future (Mal 4:5; probably in Joel 3:2). All of this indicates that the "day" is not unique, but may be repeated as circumstances call for it. The NT authors apply the term as well to the return of Christ (e.g., 1 Cor 1:8; 2 Pet 3:10).

Amos 5:20. day of the Lord. (Day of Yahweh)

Each year in Mesopotamia (often twice a year) there was an enthronement festival for the king of the gods. During the course of this *akitu* festival, the deity determined the destiny of his subjects and reestablished order, as he had done long ago when he defeated the forces of chaos. In fact, the creation account *Enuma Elish* that recounts Marduk's defeat of Tiamat and his elevation to the head of the pantheon was read during the course of the festival. Though the texts never refer to the *akitu* festival as the "Day of Marduk" there are some similarities. The Day of Yahweh refers to the occasion on which Yahweh will ascend to his throne with the purpose of binding chaos and bringing justice to the world order. The destinies of his subjects will be determined as the righteous are rewarded and the wicked suffer the consequences of their rebellion and sin. For Israel there is no firm evidence that this was represented in a regular ritual, but it is rather reflected in a historical expectation. As is often the case, then, to the extent that there is a connection, Israel appears to have historicized that which elsewhere is in the realm of myth and ritual. The Day of the Lord also has elements of theophany, usually connected with the divine warrior who defeats the disruptive powers (see comment on 1Sa 4:3-7). Such theophanies often are accompanied by cosmic effects (see comment on 1Ki 19:11-13). The cosmic effects often depict a world upside down (see comment on Je 4:23-26). The Day of Yahweh was a momentous day, and these are the kinds of occurrences that characteristically accompany momentous days. All of this helps our understanding of the Day of Yahweh by showing us that Israelite thinking and the prophets' communication intersected with a wide spectrum of ideas current in the culture. The originality in the Israelite literature is not that whole new matrices are being created but that known ideas are being combined and applied in unique ways. [BBC2]

The Day of the Lord in the Prophets



[ESVSB]

Introducing THE MAJOR & minor UPROPHETS

The Major and Minor Prophets is a collection of books within the Christian Old Testament compiled from the writings of notable ancient Hebrew authors known as prophets. This section of the Christian Bible follows the section of the Jewish Bible known as the Latter Prophets which features a nearly identical list of books with the exception of Daniel and Lamentations (these two books are found in a different section of the Jewish Bible). The Latter Prophets, together with the Former Prophets (Joshua, Judges, Samuel & Kings) form the division of the Jewish Bible called the Nevi'im (Prophets). Prophets are distinct from other Biblical authors in that their writings center around oracles, forecasts, visions, proclamations, and warnings that have less emphasis on narrative or chronology and more emphasis on God's direct message to his people. Promises of hope, judgment of sin, future restoration, God's sovereignty, and the end of days are all common themes found in prophetic literature. In their day a prophet was a highly respected religious figure who acted as the mouthpiece of God to the Tribes of Israel and neighboring countries. A prophet was a frequent visitor to both the courts of kings and to the streets of villagers.

Isaiah is noteworthy for being the most quoted of the prophets in the New Testament. Many passages are Messianic in nature, even predicting events in the life of Christ such as the virgin birth (Isaiah 7:14). His writings covers a long period of time and a wide variety of topics.

Jeremiah was heavily persecuted for his prophecies during the Babylonian Siege. He often used metaphors such as the potter and Clay (Jeremiah 18:1-7) to illustrate God's message to the people. Known as the weeping prophet, he is also believed to be the author of Lamentations.

Ezekiel prophesied during Israel's captivity in Babylon. He often received elaborate visions from God such as the Vision of Dry Bones when skeletons come to life to form a great army. Almost every aspect of his life served a symbolic purpose. From how he cooked his food to the way he slept at night.

Daniel was taken captive to Babylon at a young age. His gift to translate dreams gave him favor with kings. He often received prophetic visions of his own about the distant future. On one occasion he was thrown into a den of lions for serving God exclusively, but the Lord rescued him.

Hosea was chosen by God to be an example to the people of Israel. His wife was unfaithful, but just like God he never stopped loving her and always looked for her whenever she left him.

Joel prophesied during a time when the land of Israel had suffered from a great plague of locusts. Joel proclaims this as a sign from God and a precursor to the Day of the Lord.

Amos was a sheep breeder and a tender of fig trees, but God used him to bring a powerful word of correction to Israel and the surrounding nations.

Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament with only 21 verses. The book is a proclamation of judgment against Edom for aiding the Babylonians in their siege against Jerusalem.

Jonah is the most famous of the minor prophets because a giant sea animal was used to set him back on course after getting sidetracked. His message was to tell the people of Nineveh to repent of their wickedness.

Micah in 14 lamented without wearing clothes in order to illustrate the severity of the destitution and captivity that was coming. This method was also used by Isaiah at times (Isaiah 20:2-3).

Nahum predicts the destruction of Nineveh the great capital of the Assyrian empire. Ironically the reforms introduced by Josiah did not last long.

Habakkuk identifies himself as a Levite and concludes his book with a hymn of rejoicing and praise to be played on stringed instruments by the temple worship leaders.

Zephaniah contains a series of laws before he directed toward Israel, Judah, and her neighbors for permitting idolatry and other sins in the land.

Haggai makes his chief concern restoring the temple of the Lord. Despite the Hebrew's return from captivity, the temple had not yet been fully rebuilt.

Zechariah like Ezekiel received visions in the form of highly symbolic visions. Some revelations include things like a flying scroll, olive trees, and women with wings. Several of the passages are Messianic in nature.

Malachi is a reformer who directs his message toward corrupt priests and those who withhold their offerings from the Lord. Malachi is the last book before the New Testament.

Major or Minor? The designation of Major or Minor prophet is not determined by the greatness of a prophet's ministry, but simply by the amount of surviving writings. Comparison by number of words in the 1611 King James Bible

Major Prophets	Minor Prophets
Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel	Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

Where did they prophesy?
Following the reign of Solomon the nation of Israel divided into two kingdoms. The Northern Kingdom retained the name Israel and made Samaria the capital. The Southern Kingdom came to be known as Judah and possessed the city of Jerusalem as its capital. Because the temple remained in Jerusalem the majority of the prophets centered their ministry in Judah.

When did they prophesy?
The books of the prophets cover a time span from about 800 BC to about 400 BC. In 586 BC the Babylonians completed the conquest of Israel and Judah that started in 597 BC and led the captive Israelites away to Babylon. After almost 60 years in captivity the Jews were released by the Persian King, Cyrus, to return to their homeland and rebuild Jerusalem. Many of the prophets provide very specific dates for their years of active ministry by mentioning contemporary rulers. Others are more difficult to pinpoint, but clues can often be found in their subject matter.

Timeline
All dates approximate

800 BC, 700 BC, 600 BC, 500 BC, 400 BC

Enter in Babylon 597 BC-538 BC

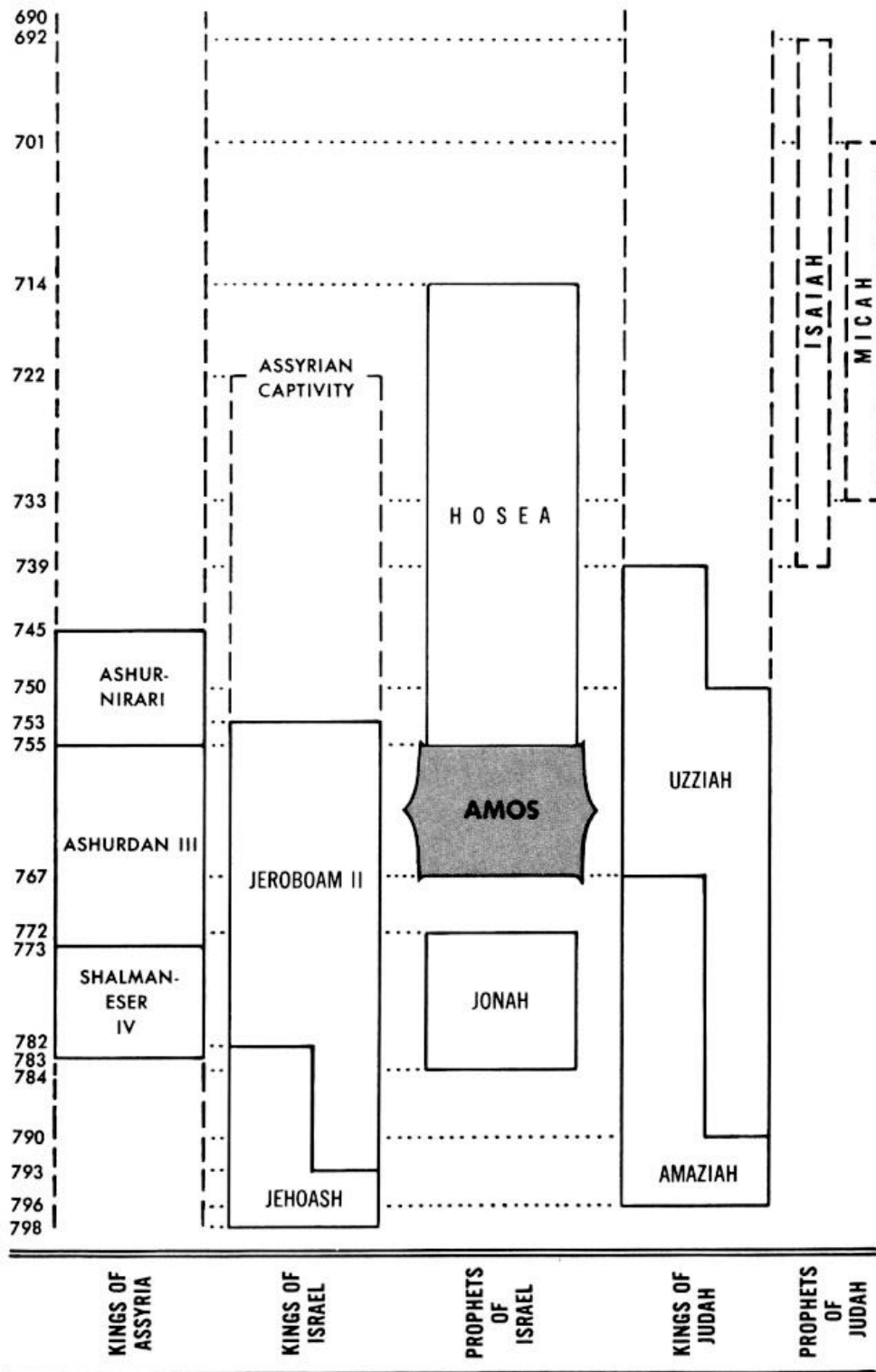


Figure 1: Chronology of the Writing Prophets

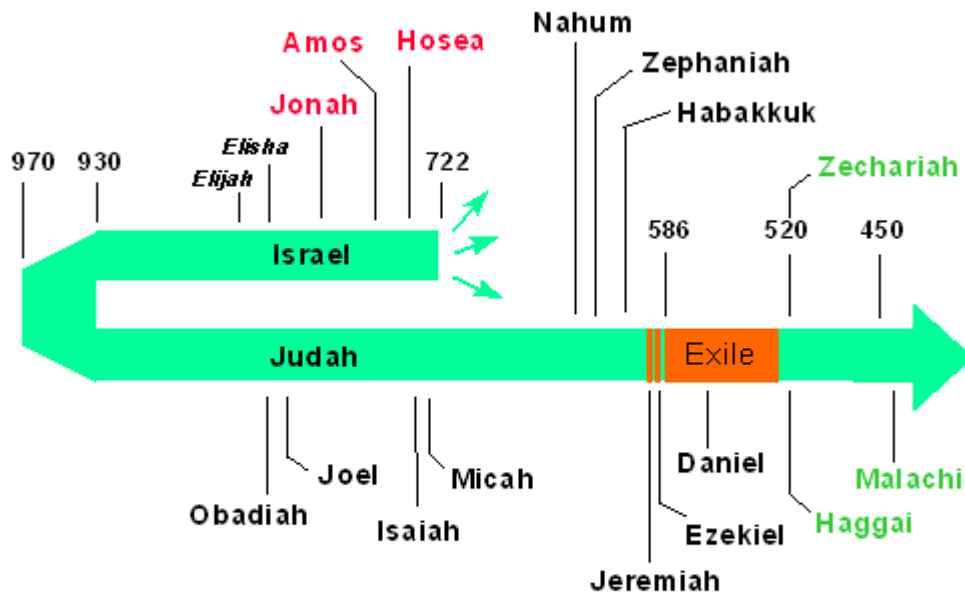
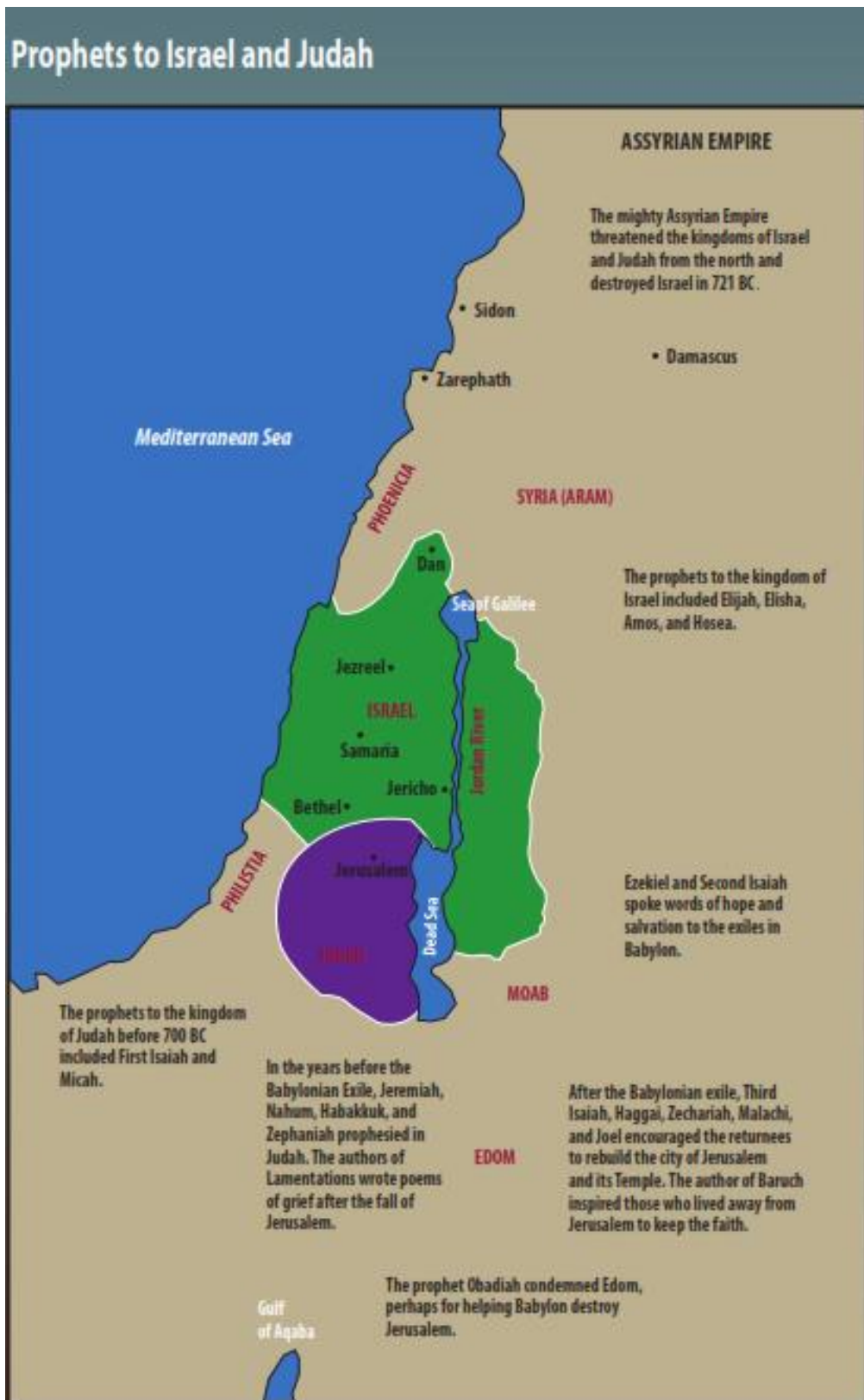


Figure 1: Chronology of the Writing Prophets

<https://bible.org/seriespage/30-understanding-writing-prophets>



<https://www.smp.org/resourcecenter/resource/3529/>



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Prepared to Meet Your God
Map

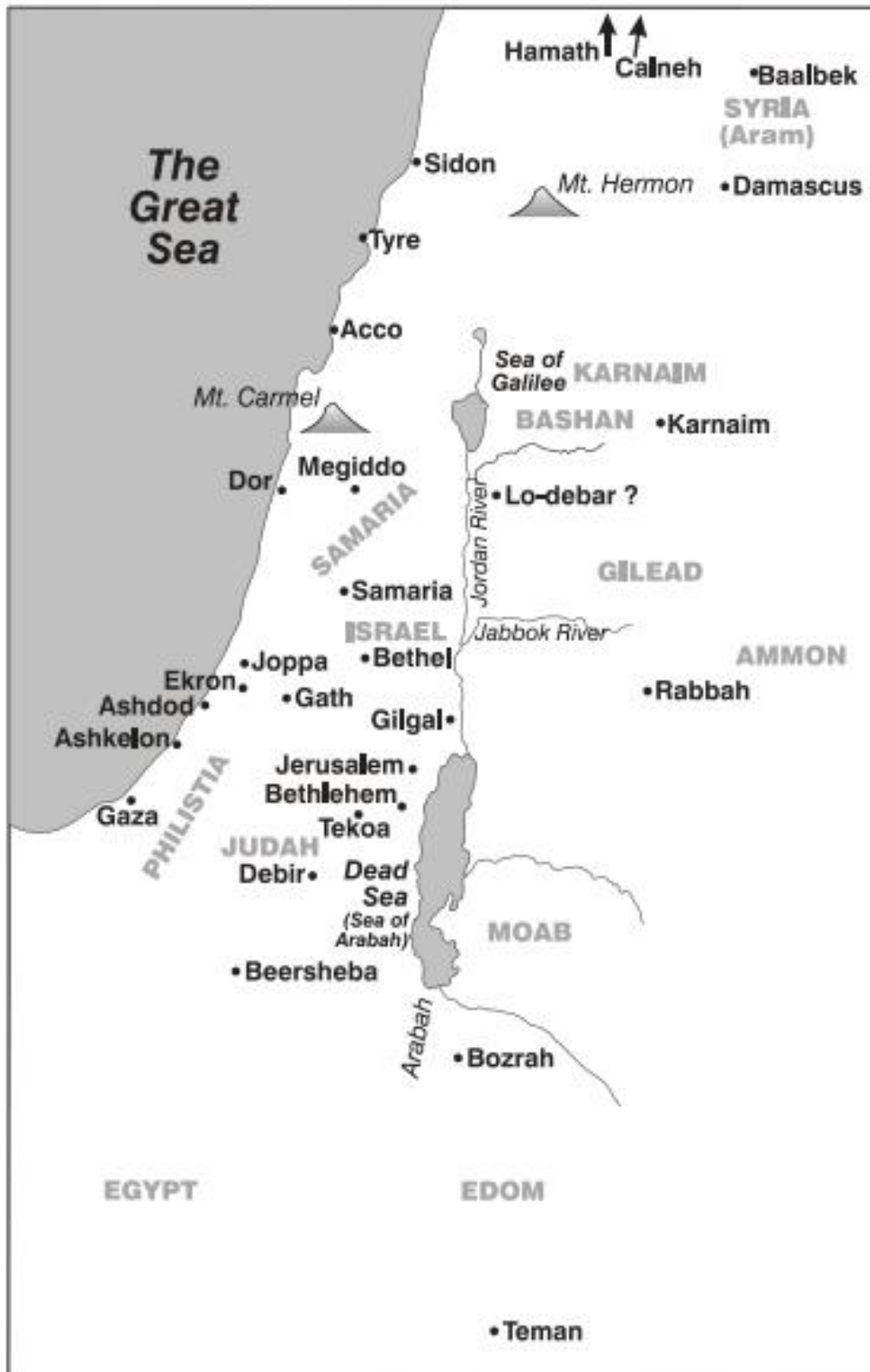
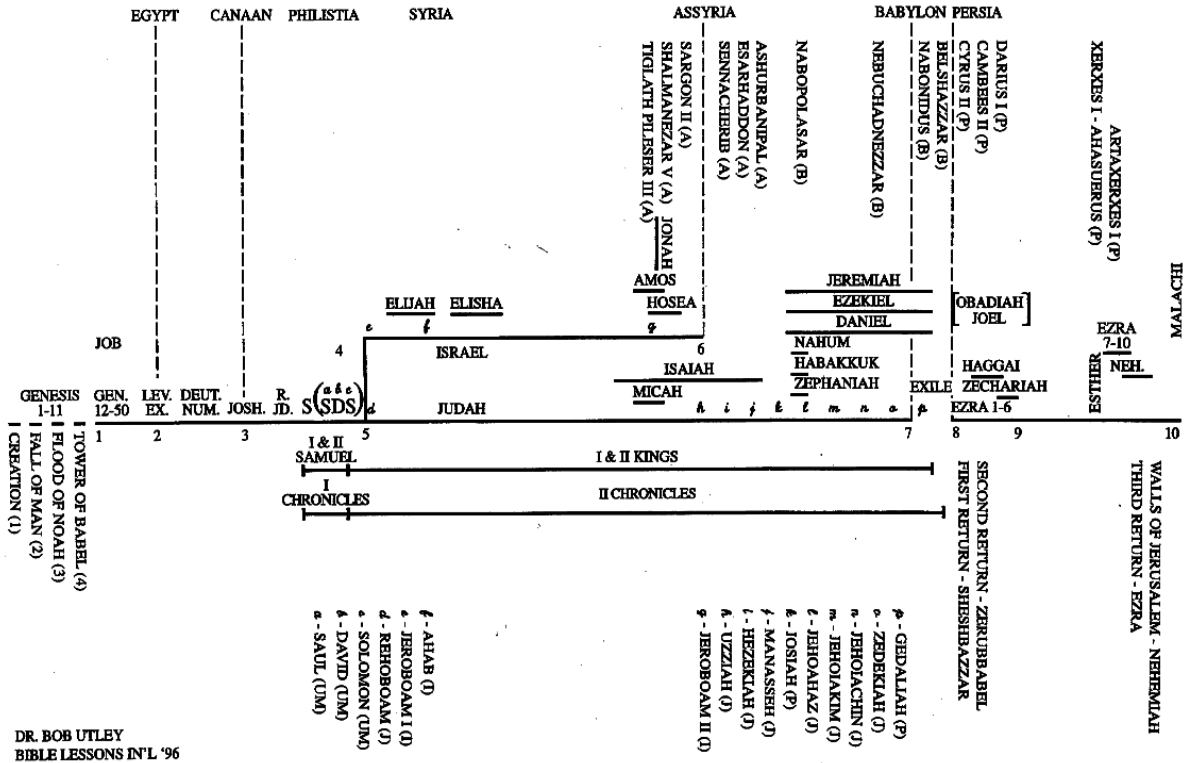
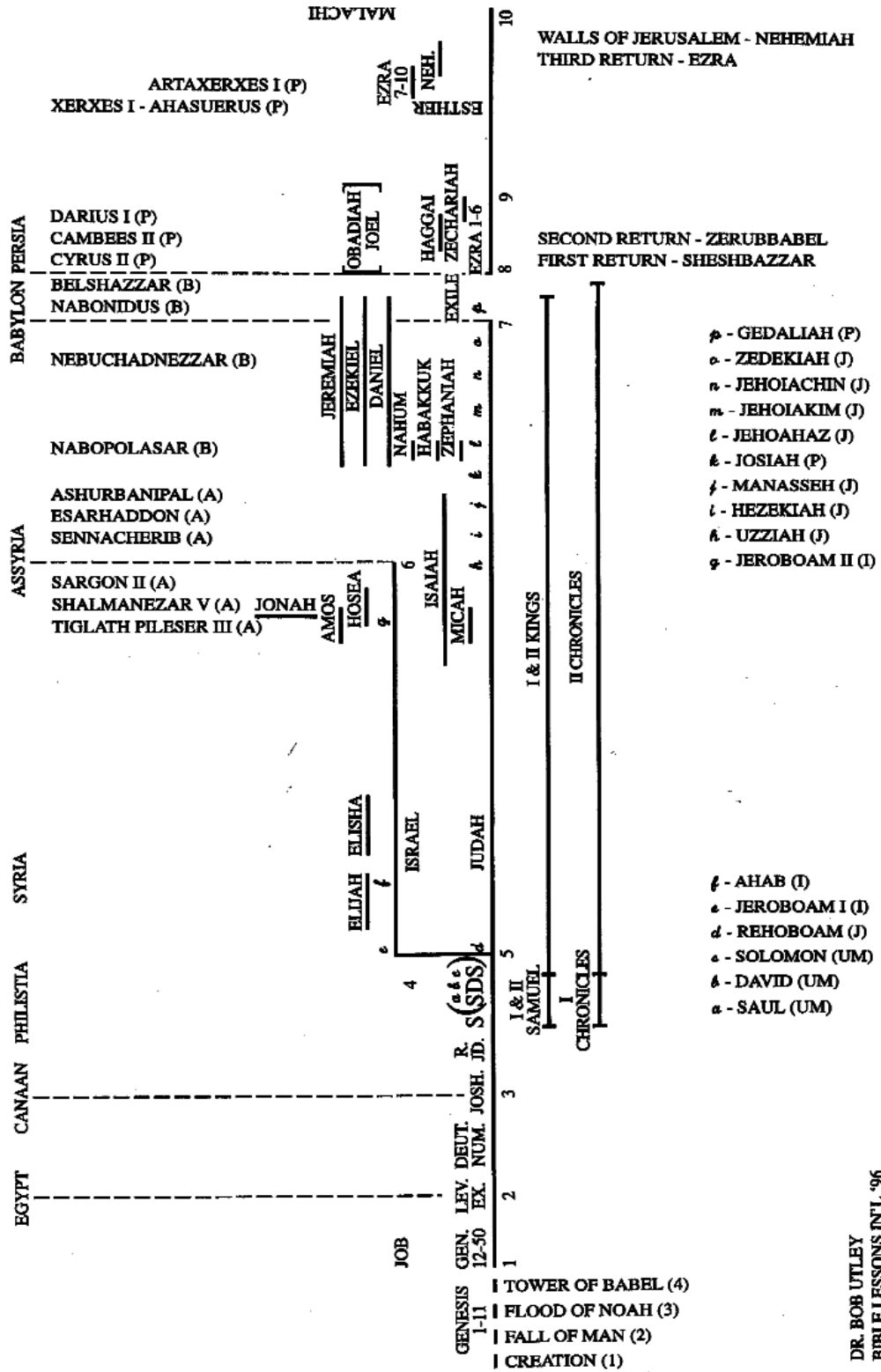


Chart of the Entire Old Testament



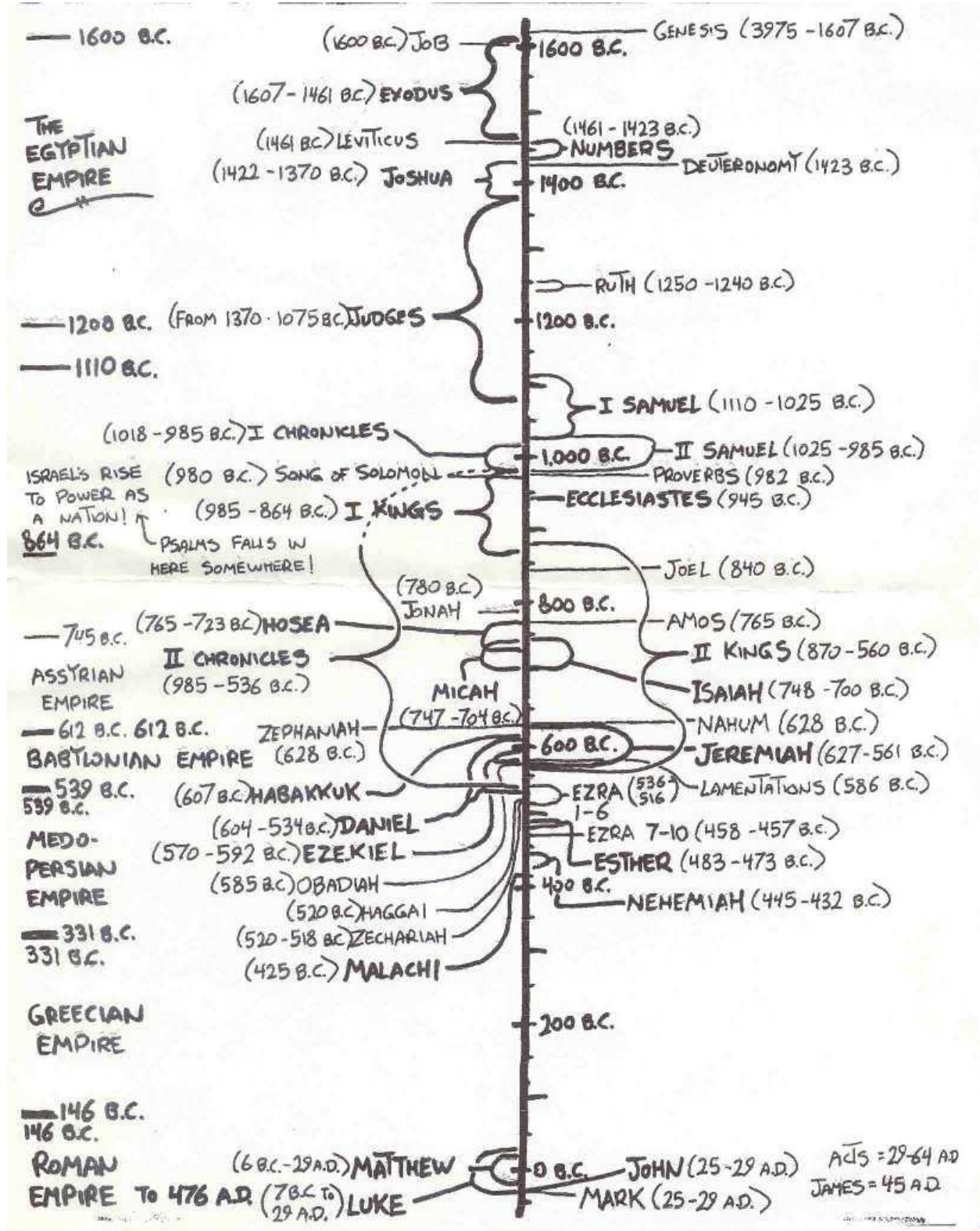
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See larger view next page...



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BIBLE LESSONS INT'L '96

Old Testament Chronology Chart



The Divided Kingdom (Israel and Judah)

King Jeroboam

ISRAEL (Northern Kingdom)

• Samaria

Assyrian Captivity 721 B.C.

Babylonian Captivity 586 B.C.

Prophets In Israel

Jonah
Hosea
Amos
Elisha
Elijah

THE KINGDOM IS DIVIDED

JERUSALEM destroyed

JUDAH (Southern Kingdom)

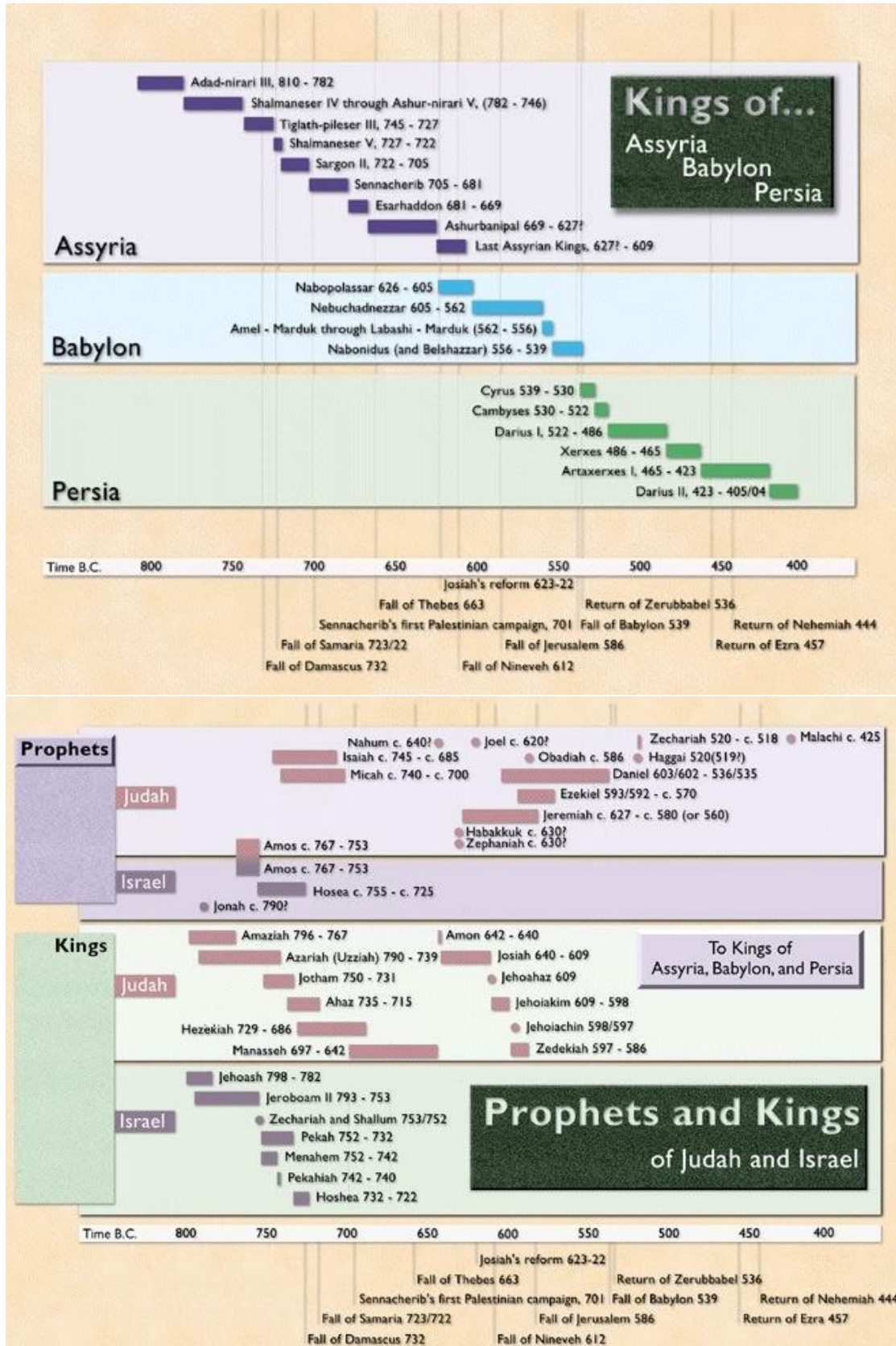
King Rehoboam

Prophets In Judah

Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Obadiah
Micah
Nahum
Joel
Jeremiah
Isaiah

Daniel
Ezekiel

LESSON 5 CHART 3



<http://www.biblechronologytimeline.com/biblechronologytimeline7.html>

THE KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

Before the division into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah (see *The Divided Kingdom*, opposite), the land was governed by a united monarchy. The first of the kings, Saul (c. 1050–10BCE), was elected by the people. His successor David (c. 1010–970BCE) expanded the territory of the Israelites and formed the dynasty that lasted 400 years. David was succeeded by his son Solomon (c. 970–30BCE), who built the Temple in Jerusalem. Few dates, however, can be given with certainty. Those given here should be regarded as approximate only.

JUDAH

Rehoboam (924–07)	Asa (905–874)	Jehoram (850–43)	Athaliah (843–37)	Amaziah (800–791)	Jotham (?–742)	Hezekiah (727–698)	Amon (642–40)	Jehoahaz II (609)	Jehoiachin (598–97)
950BCE	900BCE	850BCE	800BCE	750BCE	700BCE	650BCE	600BCE	550BCE	
Abijam (907–06)	Jehoshaphat (874–50)	Ahaziah (843)	Joash (837–800)	Uzziah (?–?)	Ahaz (742–27)	Manasseh (697–42)	Josiah (639–09)	Jehoiachim (608–598)	Zedekiah (597–87/6)

ISRAEL

Jeroboam I (924–03)	Baasha (902–886)	Omri (885–73)	Ahaziah (851–49)	Jehu (843–16)	Joash (800–785)	Zechariah (745)	Menahem (745–36)	Pekah (735–32)
950BCE	900BCE	850BCE	800BCE	750BCE	700BCE			
Nadab (903–02)	Elah (886–85)	Ahab (873–51)	Jehoram (849–43)	Jehoahaz (816–800)	Jeroboam II (785–45)	Shallum (745)	Pekahiah (736–35)	Hoshea (732–23)

http://www.thischurch.com/christian_teaching/sermon/amos.pdf [PDF]

Kings of the United Kingdom (c 1025-925 BC)		
King	Relationship to Previous King	God's Judgment
Saul	none	did evil
Ishbosheth*	son	(unknown)
David	none son-in-law of Saul (1 Sam. 18:20-27)	did right
Solomon (AKA Jedidiah)	son	did right in youth, evil in old age

*** The kingdom was divided during Ishbosheth's reign; David was king over the tribe of Judah.**

<http://www.vtaide.com/gleanings/Kings-of-Israel/kings.html>

ISBE: ISH-BOSHETH

ish-bo'-sheth ('ish-bosheth, "man of shame" lesbosthe): Called 'eshba`al, "man of Baal" ([1 Chronicles 8:33](#)), and yishwi, "man of Yahweh" (?), perhaps for 'isheyo ([1 Samuel 14:49](#)). Compare ESHBAAL and ISHVI (the King James Version "Ishui"). We probably have the right meaning of the name in Eshbaal and Ishvi, the words Baal and Yahweh being frequently interchanged. The change to Ish-bosheth, "man of shame," in 2 Samuel, where the story of his shameful murder is related, may be better explained as reference to this (see MEPHIBOSHETH, whose name was also changed from Merib-baal for similar reasons), than to find here a suggestion of Baal-worship, but see HPN, 121, where the change is explained as a correction of the scribes, in consequence of prophetic protests.

One of the sons of Saul ([1 Chronicles 8:33](#); [1 Chronicles 9:39](#) [1 Samuel 14:49](#)) who, when his father and brothers were slain in the battle of Gilboa ([1 Samuel 31:1](#)), was proclaimed king over Israel by Abner, the captain of Saul's host, at Mahanaim ([2 Samuel 2:8](#)). Ishbosheth was 40 years old at this time and reigned over Israel 2 years ([2 Samuel 2:10](#)). Judah, however, proclaimed David its king. The consequence was war ([2 Samuel 2:12](#)). The house of David prevailed against the house of Saul ([2 Samuel 3:1](#)), but the war did not come to a close until Abner, angry on account of the rebuke he suffered from Ish-Bosheth for his unlawful intimacy with Rizpah, Saul's concubine, joined David ([2 Samuel 3:6](#)). David's condition to return to him Michal, his wife before peace could be made, was fulfilled by Ish-Bosheth ([2 Samuel 3:14 f](#)), but it was not until after Abner's death that Ish-Bosheth seems to have given up hopes of retaining his power ([2 Samuel 4:1](#)). The shameful murder of Ish-Bosheth by his own captains is recorded in [2 Samuel 4:5](#). David punished the murderers who had expected reward and buried Ish-Bosheth in the grave of Abner at Hebron ([2 Samuel 4:12 f](#)).

<http://biblehub.com/topical/i/ishbosheth.htm>

King Ishbosheth – Biography

Ishbosheth was the most senior son of King Saul to survive the Philistine invasion in which Saul and three of his sons died. He was never trained to be king; Jonathan had always been the heir-apparent. And so when his family was killed in battle, he was unprepared to assume the throne.

However, Saul's uncle and right hand man, the very capable general Abner, decided Saul's son should be king, and held a national coronation ceremony for him. Even so, Ishbosheth failed to rise to the occasion, and was always a puppet king. The nation's affairs were run by Abner.

The tribe of Judah, however, rejected Ishbosheth, choosing David as their king, because he was of their tribe, because of his great record of success, and because the LORD had chosen him to be king. During

Ishbosheth's two years as king, there was constant war between Israel and Judah, and all throughout, Judah grew stronger and Israel weaker.

Ishbosheth lost Abner's support and guaranteed his own downfall when he foolishly accused Abner of seducing a concubine of dead King Saul — a serious infraction, if it had happened. Abner, whose loyalty to Ishbosheth and Saul was obvious to everyone except Ishbosheth, was furious. He publicly stated his intention to transfer his support to David and make him king of both Judah and Israel. It is a mark of Ishbosheth's weakness as king that he could do nothing against Abner in spite of his openly treasonous intentions — indeed, he seems not even to have tried.

Abner immediately began a campaign to make David king of Israel. After winning the support of a network of local leaders, he entered into negotiations with David, who accepted his support. However, David's jealous general Joab assassinated Abner before he could complete his mission.

Abner's death threw Ishbosheth and Israel into panic and confusion. Two military leaders conspired together and assassinated Ishbosheth while he napped in his home. Upon this, Israel's local leaders agreed to recruit David, already king of Judah, to be king of Israel as well.

Where to read Ishbosheth's story: 2 Samuel 2 - 4

http://www.vtaide.com/gleanings/Kings-of-Israel/biography_Ishbosheth.html

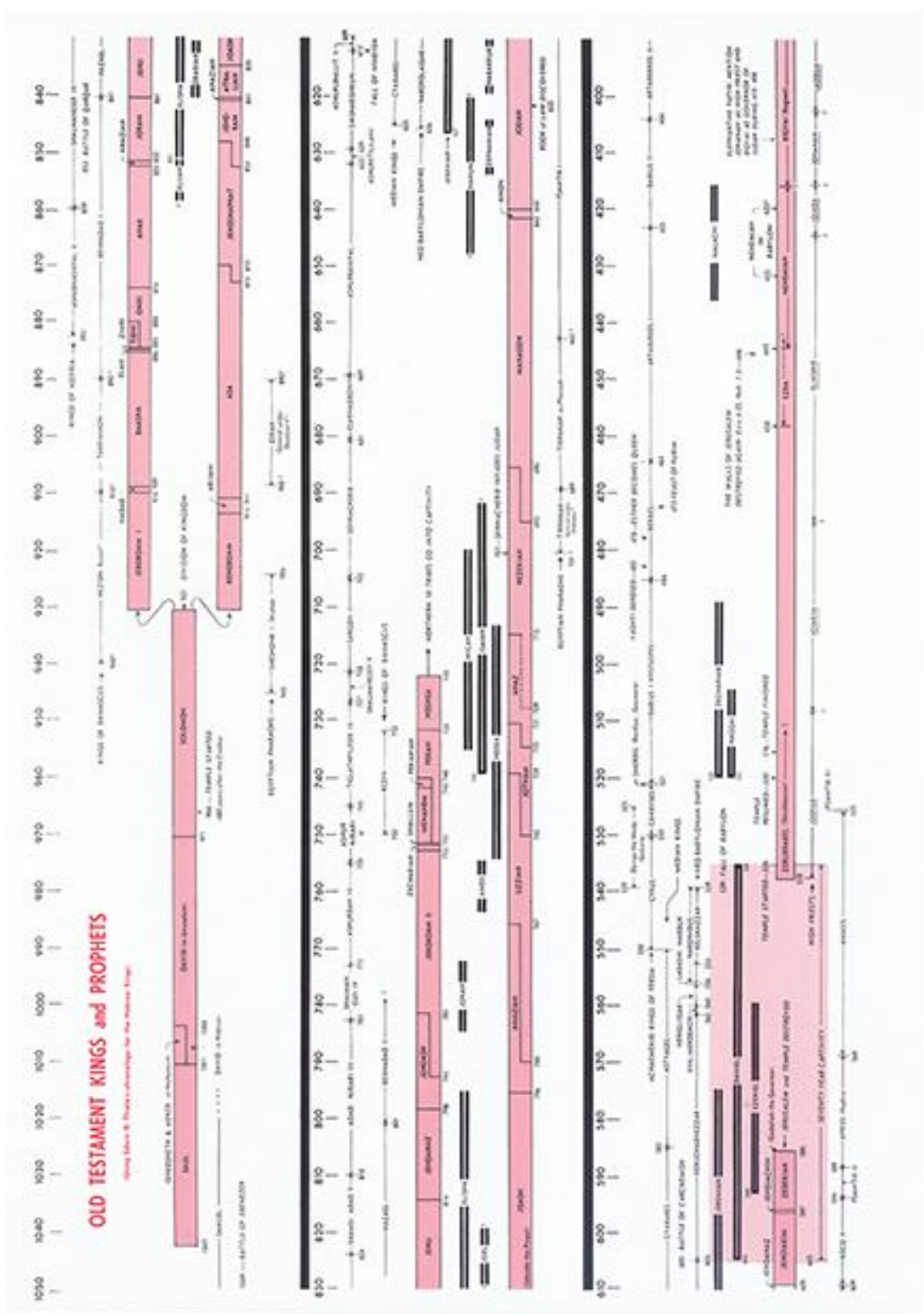
Ishbosheth

A son of Saul who Abner proclaimed king after Saul's death (2 Sam. 2:8-10). The tribe of Judah proclaimed David king after the death of Saul, but the other 11 tribes remained loyal to Saul's family. Ishbosheth reigned two turbulent years from Mahanaim, east of the Jordan River, while David ruled Judah from Hebron.

Ishbosheth made a grave error in charging Abner with having relations with Saul's concubine, Rizpah. In anger, Abner changed his alliance to David (2 Sam. 3:6-21). When Joab murdered Abner in Hebron (2 Sam. 3:27), Ishbosheth became discouraged. Two captains of his guard, Baanah and Rechab, assassinated Ishbosheth as he lay napping.

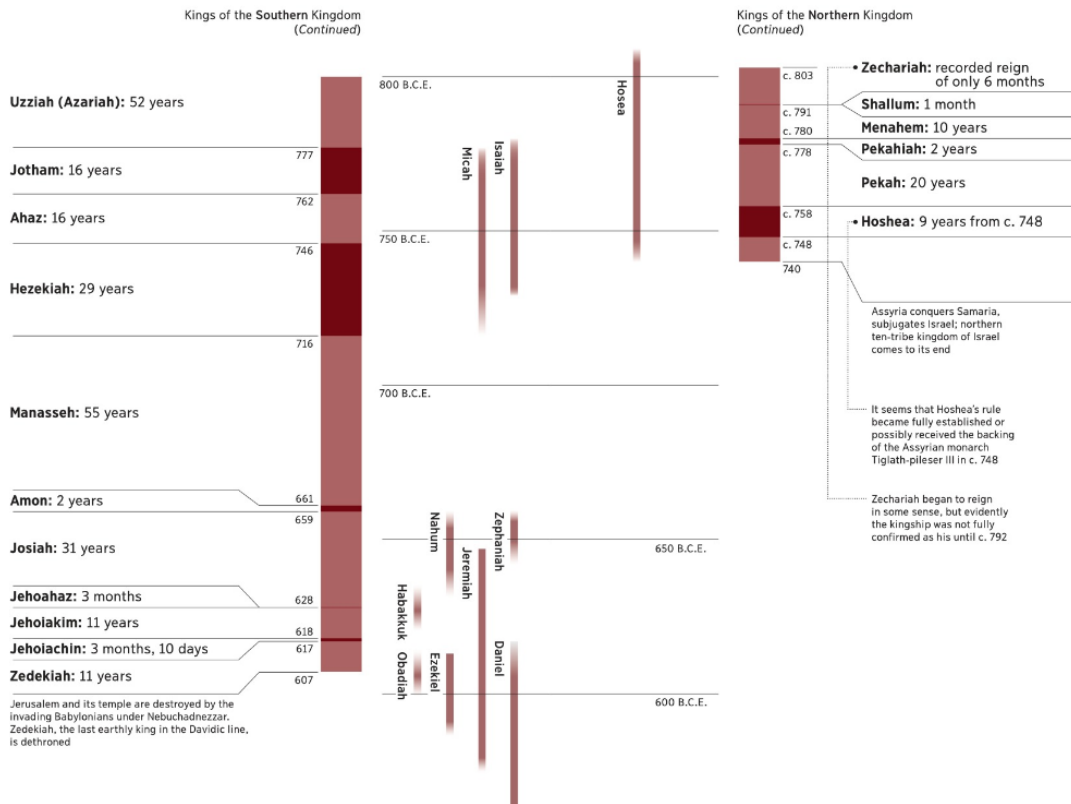
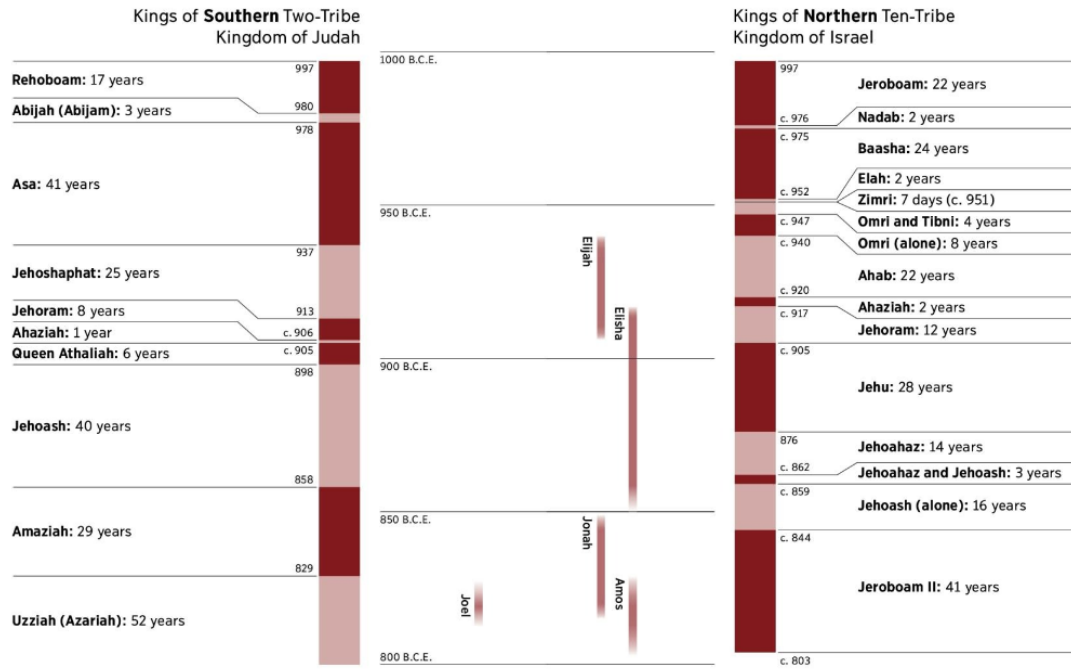
They carried Ishbosheth's severed head to David, who ordered it buried in the tomb of Abner in Hebron. Then David put the assassins to death (2 Sam. 4:5-12). Saul's Dynasty ended with Ishbosheth's death. The name Ishbosheth means "man of shame."

<http://www.aboutbibleprophecy.com/p189.htm>



<https://www.clp.org/products/chart-old-testament-kings-and-prophets-812>

A6 Chart: Prophets and Kings of Judah and of Israel



<https://www.jw.org/en/publications/bible/nwt/appendix-a/kings-of-israel/> (Jehovah's Witness)

United Kingdom									
Years (BC)	King	Start / End	Prophet	Scripture					
1050 - 1010	Saul	Good / Evil	Samuel	1 Sa 8-31 1 Ch 9-10					
1010 - 970	David (Captain)	Good / Good	Samuel	1 Sa 16-31 2 Sa 1-24 1 Ki 1-2 1 Ch 11-29					
			Nathan						
970 - 930	Solomon (Son)	Good / Evil	Nathan	1 Ki 1-11 2 Ch 1-9					
Divided Kingdom									
Judah					Israel				
Years	King	Start / End	Prophet	Scripture	Years	King	Start / End	Prophet	Scripture
931 - 913	Rehoboam (Son)	Evil / Evil	Shemaliah	1 Ki 12, 14 2 Ch 10-12	931 - 910	Jeroboam I (servant)	Evil / Evil	Abijah	1 Ki 12-14 2 Ch 10
913 - 911	Abijah (Son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 15 2 Ch 13					
911 - 870	Asa (Son)	Good/Good	Hanani	1 Ki 15 2 Ch 14-16	910 - 909	Nadab (son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 15
					909 - 886	Baasha	Evil / Evil	Jehu	1 Ki 16
					886 - 885	Elah (Son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 16
					885	Zimri (Captain)	Evil / Evil	Micaiah	1 Ki 16
					885 - 874	Omri (Captain)	Evil / Evil	Elijah 1 Ki 17-19 1 Ki 21 2 Ki 1-2	1 Ki 16 1 Ki 17 2 Ch 18
					874 - 853	Ahab (Son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 17 2 Ch 18
870 - 848	Jehoshaphat (Son)	Good/Good		1 Ki 22 2 Ch 17-20	853 - 852	Ahaziah (Son)	Evil / Evil	1 Ki 22 2 Ki 1	
848 - 841	Jehoram (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 8 2 Ch 21	852 - 841	Joram (Son of Ahab)	Evil / Evil	Elisha 1 Ki 19 2 Ki 2-9 2 Ki 13	2 Ki 3
841	Ahaziah (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 8-9 2 Ch 22	841 - 814	Jehu (Captain)	Good / Evil		2 Ki 9-10
841 - 835	Athaliah (mother)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 11 2 Ch 22-23					
835 - 796	Joash (son of Ahaziah)	Good / Evil	Joel	2 Ki 11-12 2 Ch 23-24	814 - 798	Jehoahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 13
796 - 767	Amaziah (son)	Good / Evil		2 Ki 14 2 Ch 25	798 - 782	Jehoash (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 13-14
767 - 740	Uzziah aka Azariah (Son)	Good/Evil	Isaiah Micah	2 Ki 15 2 Ch 26	782 - 753	Jeroboam II (Son)	Evil / Evil	Amos Hosea Jonah (In Nineveh)	2 Ki 14
					753 - 752	Zechariah (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					752	Shallum	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					752 - 742	Menahem	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					742 - 740	Pekahiah (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					740 - 732	Jotham (Son)	Good/Good		
732 - 716	Ahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 16 2 Ch 28	732 - 722	Hoshea	Evil / Evil	2 Ki 17	
716 - 687	Hezekiah (Son)	Good/Good		2 Ki 18-20 2 Ch 29-32 Is 36-39	Israel into Assyrian captivity - 722 BC				
687 - 642	Manasseh (Son)	Evil / Good		2 Ki 21 2 Ch 33					
642 - 640	Amon (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 21 2 Ch 33					
640 - 608	Josiah (Son)	Good/Good	Habakkuk Zephaniah Jeremiah Ezekiel (Lamentations)	2 Ki 22-23 2 Ch 34-35					
608	Jehoahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 23 2 Ch 36					
608 - 597	Jehoiakim (Son of Josiah)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 23-24 2 Ch 36					
597	Jehoiachin (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 24-25 2 Ch 36					
597 - 586	Zedekiah (Son of Josiah)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 24-25 2 Ch 36					
Judah into Babylonian captivity - 586 BC									

<https://www.biblegateway.com/blog/2014/08/chart-of-israels-and-judahs-kings-and-prophets/>
<https://craigtownens.com/2014/07/16/israels-kings-prophets/>

History from Moses to Alexander the Great

BC 1445 Exodus/10 Plagues/Law Given

God raised up Moses to deliver the people from Egypt and through 10 plagues demonstrates his power and makes a name for himself. The last plague is the execution of the first born unless the house had the blood of a lamb (or goat) on their door posts. The Israelites were expelled after this last plague and made it through the Red Sea and then eventually to the Mountain of Sinai where God gave them the covenant.

BC 1405 Conquest of Canaan

Israel spent 40 years in the wilderness because when they reached the promised land, they refused to enter it. Now under Joshua, the successor of Moses, the people conquer the east side of the Jordan and then make their way into the land via Jericho. This is the first time Israel actually possesses the land promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

BC 1391-1050 Judges

The period of the Judges covers a few hundred years during which a cycle repeated itself over and again. (1) The people become oppressed by a foreign nation and call out to God in their despair. (2) God raises a Judge or Deliverer to obtain military victory. (3) The people become complacent and “everyone does what is right in his own eyes” which causes God’s protection to be forfeited.

BC 1050-930 United Kingdom

The first king of Israel was from the tribe of Benjamin, called Saul. The kingdom was taken from him and given to David of the tribe of Judah (though David did not rise to the throne until Saul died in battle). Then David’s son, Solomon was anointed above his brothers by David to be king over Israel. Each of these first three kings reigned for 40 years. This is called the “Golden Age” because during it Israel enjoyed peace, prosperity, and they worshiped God.

BC 966 First Temple Built

Shortly after the Law was given (BC 1445) Moses was given instruction on building the tabernacle (a tent meticulously designed by God to represent his presence among the people). The center piece of the tabernacle was the Ark of the Covenant containing the tablets of the Ten Commandments and some other items. David wanted to build a “house” for God but was refused because he was a man of war. Solomon used the materials David had laid up for the construction of the temple and dedicated it sacrificing thousands of animals. Then the glory of God visibly came into the temple.

BC 930 Kingdom Splits

Rehoboam, Solomon’s son, does not act wisely and instead of reaching out to the northern part of the kingdom alienates them. This causes a rift between the north and the south. Jeroboam is crowned king of the northern ten tribes (called hereafter Israel) and Rehoboam retains control (barely) of the southern two tribes (called hereafter Judah).

BC 930-721 Northern Kingdom of Israel

Jeroboam was the first king (the son of Nebat) and his first acts involved making two golden calves. One was to be installed in the south and one in the north. He appointed a new priesthood to offer sacrifices. The new capital was Samaria. The kings were not descended through one family line and there were often bloody assassinations to gain the throne. The last king was Hoshea the son of Elah. The Assyrians conquered Israel, deported its inhabitants and resettled other people in Samaria (later dubbed the Samaritans).

BC 930-586 Southern Kingdom of Judah

Under David's grandson, Rehoboam the kingdom split but God was merciful to the house of David and providentially saw to it that David's family line continued throughout all the kings of Judah. Jerusalem remained the capital. Hezekiah miraculously survived the vicious attack of Assyria when God sent two angels to defeat Sennacherib's army. The last kings of Judah were Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah. At this point, the Babylonian empire conquered Jerusalem three times, the last of which resulted in the cities complete destruction.

BC 911-612 Assyrian Empire

Historians mark the beginning of the Assyrian empire with the accession of Adad-Nirari II to the throne. Before this Assyria existed but was not very powerful. When Tiglath-Pileser III (also known as Pulu) ascended to the throne, he defeated Babylonia, the Medes, Hittites, Syria, and Phoenicia. He occupied Philistia in BC 738 and subjected Israel to tribute. In BC 727 Tiglath-Pileser III's was succeeded by Shalmaneser V who died in BC 722 while laying siege to Samaria. Sargon II seized the throne and finished off Samaria and carried off 27,000 people into captivity in BC 721. Under Sennacherib (BC 705-681) an unsuccessful attack was made against Jerusalem and her king, Hezekiah. It really ended in BC 612 when the capital of Nineveh was defeated by the Babylonians.

BC 612-539 Babylonian Empire

Nabopolassar successfully rebelled and with the help of the Medes defeated Nineveh (the capital of Assyria) in BC 612. Under Nebuchadnezzar's 43 year reign Babylon was at the peak of its strength. He brought Judah under his control and imposed taxes on them. Judah rebelled, was conquered, then rebelled again, and this time it was destroyed and all the citizens were deported. Nebuchadnezzar was succeeded by Nabonidus who eventually was defeated by Cyrus the king of the Medo-Persian Empire in BC 539 at Opis. Cyrus entered the city of Babylon without fighting.

BC 605 Jerusalem Defeated (First Exile)

During the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim (king of Judah), Jerusalem was defeated and the some of the vessels from the house of God were brought by Nebuchadnezzar into Shinar (another name for Babylon) (Daniel 1:1-2). Daniel, Mishael, Hananiah, Azariah and others who showed promise are brought to Babylon and trained to be able to serve in the royal court there (Daniel 1:3-6). Judah was made to pay taxes to Babylon but soon stopped in defiance to their foreign conquerors.

BC 597 Jerusalem Defeated Again (Second Exile)

In the eighth year of king Jehoiachin, Nebuchadnezzar again defeated Jerusalem and carried away the rest of the treasures of the temple, and the treasures of the king's house, and led away into captivity all the captains, the warriors, the craftsman, and the smiths (2nd Kings 24:8-16). Only the poorest people were left in the land. During the siege, Jehoiachin surrendered and went out to Nebuchadnezzar and was taken back to Babylon. Jehoiachin's uncle, Mattaniah (also called Zedekiah), was put in charge by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings 24:17). Ezekiel may have been taken during this time. He prophesied extensively about the coming destruction of Jerusalem while living in Babylonia near the river Chebar (Ezekiel 1:1-3).

BC 586 Jerusalem Destroyed/Temple Destroyed (Third Exile)

Jerusalem again rebelled and the army of Babylon once again defeated it in the eleventh year of King Zedekiah (2nd Kings 25:1-2). Zedekiah fled but was captured; both of his sons were slaughtered before his eyes and then his eyes were put out and he was brought in bronze fetters to Babylon where he died. The temple was burned to the ground to such a degree that when it was rebuilt even a new foundation had to be made. The city walls were completely destroyed along with the prominent houses and the gates to the city (2nd Kings 25:1-21). Jeremiah was in the city when this happened and survived.

BC 586-516 Seventy Year Captivity

The land was to lie dormant for seventy years to make up for the Sabbaths that it had not enjoyed (the Israelites were supposed to rest from farming every seventh year, but they did not). There are multiple ways to date this event. Some start in 605 (or 606) and end it in 535 (or 536). Here I have indicated the time from when the temple was destroyed (586) to when it was finally rebuilt (516). However one counts it, the people were able to survive in the foreign regions in which they were transplanted, just as God had prophesied through Jeremiah (Jeremiah 25.1-14). Daniel's prayer undoubtedly ties in with the end of the captivity (Daniel 9).

BC 539-333 Achaemenid Empire (also called Medo-Persia)

Cyrus the Great (also called Cyrus II of Persia) successfully defeated the Median Empire, the Lydian Empire, and the Babylonian Empire between BC 559 and 539. His son, Cambyses II conquered Egypt. Cyrus was politically shrewd, modeling himself as the "savior" of conquered nations. To reinforce this image, he instituted policies of religious freedom, and abolished slavery in the newly acquired cities. Other kings in this empire include Darius I, Xerxes I (Ahasuerus), Artaxerxes I, etc. In BC 334 during the reign of Darius III, Alexander the Great successfully established the Greeks as the new empire.

BC 538 Cyrus Issues Decree to Return to Judea

In the first year that Cyrus was established as the king of the empire he issued a decree that the Jews living throughout his empire could return to Judah and rebuild the temple (Ezra 1.1-4). Zerubbabel & Joshua lead 49,897 people back to Jerusalem (Ezra 2.2, 64-65) and begin work on the temple in BC 536. Zerubbabel was the Persian approved governor and Joshua was the highpriest. Prophets Haggai and Zechariah urged the building of temple through their prophecies.

BC 516 Second Temple Built

The building of the temple was begun in BC 536 but stopped some time before BC 529. The people of the surrounding areas (outside of Judah) discouraged the people of Judah, and frightened them from building, and hired counselors against them to frustrate their work until Darius I became king (Ezra 4.4-5). Then God moved through the prophets Zechariah and Haggai to urge the work to begin again (without permission from the authorities) in BC 520. It was finally completed and dedicated in BC 516.

BC 484-475 Events of Queen Esther

In BC 484 King Ahasuerus (Xerxes I) gave a banquet and his queen (Vashti) publicly disobeyed him. The king sought after a new queen and chose Esther (Hadassah). During this time a man named Haman (who was the right hand man of the king) gained much power and wanted to annihilate the Jews because Mordecai (Esther's Uncle) would not bow to Haman as he passed. In a last minute effort to defend her people Esther succeeds in gaining Xerxes I's approval to reverse Haman's plot and the Jews throughout the Persian Empire were saved. The festival of Purim is celebrated annually (up to this day) as commemoration of this deliverance.

BC 457 Ezra Arrives in Jerusalem

In the seventh year of King Artaxerxes I (BC 464-425), Ezra the scribe was sent to establish Mosaic Law in Jerusalem. His mission was to teach the people how to live. He was given a good deal of silver and gold to get the sacrificial system going. BC 445 Nehemiah Arrives in Jerusalem and Builds Wall Governor Nehemiah was commissioned by Artaxerxes I to rebuild the wall in Jerusalem (Nehemiah 2.1). The work began and it was strongly opposed by Sanballat the Horonite, Tobiah the Ammonite official, and Geshem the Arab (Nehemiah 2.10, 19). Even so, the workers continued with incredible speed holding a weapon in one hand a tool in the other. The wall was finished in 52 days (Nehemiah 6.15).

BC 333 Alexander the Great's Empire

Alexander (son of Philip of Macedon) was king from BC 336 to 323 being only 20 years old. He was one of the most successful military commanders in history, and was undefeated in battle. He defeated Darius III at the Battle of Issus in BC 333. By the time of his death (at only 33 years old), he had conquered most

of the world known to the ancient Greeks pressing east into India. In the same year, Alexander took Jerusalem and now Judea was a Greek province instead of a Persian one. He founded Alexandria in Egypt (along with a number of other Alexandrias) which became a major city of trade, education, and culture. In BC 331, Alexander was welcomed as a liberator in Egypt and was pronounced the son of Zeus by Egyptian priests of the god Amun.

From then on, Alexander referred to the god Zeus-Ammon as his true father. Alexander was a brilliant and fearless military strategist (he was undefeated in battle) but was also well educated in general, having Aristotle as his personal tutor. Alexander wasn't just interested in conquering the world and submitting it to Greek rule; he wanted to make the world like Greece, civilizing it. He spread the Greek language, culture, religion, and philosophy to the lands he conquered and encouraged intermarriage. By the time of Jesus Greek was the common international language of the day. Alexander died in BC 323 of unknown causes (speculations include binge drinking, malaria, West Nile virus, typhoid, and viral encephalitis).

All Prophets of the Bible (including non-Writing and False Prophets)

Prophets

Prophet	Date B.C.	Information	Scripture
Enoch	c. 3500	Prophesied before the Flood on the theme of judgment.	Jude 14–15
Noah	c. 2500	Predicted the destiny of his three sons' descendants.	Gen. 9:24–27
Abraham	c. 2050	Father of Israel was called a prophet by God.	Gen. 20:7
Jacob	c. 1900	Predicted the future of his twelve sons' descendants.	Gen. 48–49
Moses	1445 – 1405	Was designated a spokesman for God.	Deut. 34:10
Aaron	1445 – 1405	Brother of Moses and chief speaker to Pharaoh.	Ex. 7:1
Miriam	1445 – 1405	The sister of Moses was called a prophetess.	Ex. 15:20
Eldad	c. 1440	One of the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses in the administration of justice. He received the spirit of prophecy in front of the door of the Tabernacle.	Num. 11:27
Medad	c. 1440	One of the 70 elders on whom the spirit of the Lord came upon. Medad and Eldad began to prophesy in the camp, away from the other elders who had assembled at the door of the tabernacle. Joshua suggested that Eldad and Medad be stopped, but Moses interceded on their behalf.	Num. 11:27
Deborah	1219 – 1199	Was called a prophetess.	Judg. 4:4
Unnamed	c. 1300	Explained to Israel the reason for their sufferings.	Judg. 6:7–10
Unnamed	c. 1100	Predicted the death of Hophni and Phinehas, Eli's two wicked sons.	1 Sam. 2:27–36
Samuel	c. 1075	He was a prophet and a judge; his word went to all Israel.	1 Sam. 3:20
Unnamed	c. 1050	A company of prophets playing stringed instruments.	1 Sam. 10:5
Saul	c. 1050	First King of Israel; was commissioned to prophesy by Samuel.	1 Sam. 10:11-12
Unnamed	c. 1050	Saul's messengers.	1 Sam. 19:20
Gad	c. 1000	Predicted the nature of judgment that would fall upon David for the king's sin in numbering the people.	1 Sam. 22:5; 2 Sam. 24:11–19
Nathan	c. 1000	Court prophet who took David to task for his sin of adultery and murder.	2 Sam. 7, 12; 1 Kings 1
Ahijah	c. 930	Predicted that Jeroboam would rule over ten of the tribes after Israel's civil war.	1 Kings 11:29
Shemaiah	c. 925	Warned King Rehoboam against a war with Jeroboam	1 Kings 12:22
Unnamed	c. 915	Predicted the name and reforms of King Josiah 315 years before he was even born.	1 Kings 13:1–24
Iddo	c. 915	Prophesied against King Jeroboam.	2 Chron. 9:29; 13:22
Oded (1)	c. 900	Prophesied God's favor upon King Asa if he would honor and obey the word of the Lord.	2 Chron. 12:15; 15:8
Azariah	c. 900	Prophesied to King Asa as did his father Oded.	2 Chron. 15:1–8
Hanani	c. 890	He was thrown in prison by Asa for rebuking the king's sin.	2 Chron. 16:7–10
Unnamed	c. 885	400 prophets.	2 Chron. 18:5
Jehu	c. 880	Rebuked King Baasha and King Jehoshaphat.	1 Kings 16:1–12; 2 Chron. 19:1–3

Jahaziel	c. 875	A Levite of the family of Asaph who was prophesied King Jehoshaphat's victory over the Moabites and others who were invading the country.	2 Chron. 20:14-17
Eliezer	c. 874	He predicted that the ships of King Jehoshaphat would be wrecked because he had joined forces with King Ahaziah of Israel.	2 Chron. 20:37
Elijah	875 – 850	Opposed Baal worship in the time of Ahab and Jezebel.	1 Kings 17—2 Kings 2
Unnamed	c. 860	Predicted God would deliver the Syrians into the hands of Ahab.	1 Kings 20:13–42
Micaiah	856	Predicted wicked king Ahab would not return alive from a battle.	1 Kings 22:8–28
Elisha	855 – 800	Successor to Elijah who performed many miracles and who predicted the healing of Naaman and the salvation of Samaria.	2 Kings 2–13
Obadiah	850	Wrote the book of Obadiah.	The book of Obadiah
Joel	835	Wrote the book of Joel.	The book of Joel
Zechariah (1)	c. 800	The son of Jehoiada. This Zechariah was stoned to death at the command of King Joash, of Judah.	2 Chron. 24:20-22
Unnamed	c. 800	Told King Amaziah he need not depend upon some northern hired troops to help him deport the Edomites.	2 Chron. 25:7–16
Zechariah (2)	c. 775	Ministered to King Uzziah and has visions of God.	2 Chron. 26:5
Jonah	786 – 746	Predicted the destruction of Nineveh.	The book of Jonah
Hosea	775 – 750	Wrote the book of Hosea. Prophesied against the Northern Kingdom of Israel.	The book of Hosea
Amos	760 – 750	Wrote the book of Amos. Prophesied against the Northern Kingdom of Israel.	The book of Amos
Isaiah	740 – 680	Wrote the book of Isaiah. Prophesied of the coming Messiah and His Kingdom. His oracles went against both Israel and Judah.	The book of Isaiah
Micah	735 – 710	Wrote the book of Micah. His oracles went against both Israel and Judah.	The book of Micah
Oded (2)	733	Prophesied in the days of King Ahaz.	2 Chron. 28:9–11
Isaiah's wife	c. 700	She bore Isaiah two sons whose names in themselves were prophetic of coming judgment.	Isa. 8:3
Nahum	686 – 612	Wrote the book of Nahum. Prophesied against Judah.	The book of Nahum
Zephaniah	640 – 621	Wrote the book of Zephaniah. Prophesied against Judah.	The book of Zephaniah
Jeremiah	626 – 584	Wrote the book of Jeremiah. Prophesied of the Destruction of Jerusalem.	The book of Jeremiah
Huldah	621	During the days of Josiah when the Book of the Law was found, his servants consulted Huldah (not Jeremiah?). Huldah thus prophesied of Jerusalem's destruction, but added that because Josiah had done what was right in God's sight, it would not happen before he died.	2 Kings 22:14-20; 2 Chron. 34:22-28
Uriah	c. 600	Prophesied against the sins of Judah and was martyred by wicked King Jehoiakim.	Jer. 26:20-24
Habakkuk	608 – 598	Wrote the book of Habakkuk. Prophesied against Judah.	The book of Habakkuk
Daniel	606 – 536	Wrote the book of Daniel. Prophesied of future Kingdoms and the end of all things.	The book of Daniel
Ezekiel	593 – 571	Wrote the book of Ezekiel. Prophesied against Judah.	The book of Ezekiel

Haggai	520	Wrote the book of Haggai. Prophesied against Judah after their return from Babylon.	The book of Haggai
Zechariah (2)	520 – 514	Wrote the book of Zechariah. Prophesied against Judah after their return from Babylon.	The book of Zechariah
Malachi	450 – 425	Wrote the book of Malachi. Prophesied against Judah after their return from Babylon.	The book of Malachi
Zacharias	c. A.D. 4	Predicted the ministry of his son John the Baptist.	Luke 1:67-69
Simeon	c. A.D. 2	Predicted the future ministry of Christ.	Luke 2:25-35
John the Baptist	c. A.D. 27-28	Predicted the ministry of Christ and final judgment.	Matt. 11:9; Luke 1:57-80
Anna	c. 3 B.C.	The 84-year-old widow who was present at the dedication of the infant Jesus in the temple.	Luke 2:36-38
Agabus	c. A.D. 40	Predicted a famine and the imprisonment of Paul.	Acts 11:28; 21:10
Judas	c. A.D. 50	Exhorted believers in the days of the Jerusalem council.	Acts 15:22
Silas	c. A.D. 50	Exhorted believers in the days of the Jerusalem council.	Acts 15:22
Philip's daughters	c. A.D. 58	Paul met in Caesarea during his third missionary journey.	Acts 21:8-9
Unnamed	?	Two tribulational prophets, who will prophecy against the coming Antichrist.	Rev. 11:3-12

False Prophets

Balaam	c. 1440	Hired by the king of Moab to curse Israel.	Num. 22-24
Unnamed	c. 900	An old prophet from Bethel who's lying words to another prophet cost the young man his life.	1 Kings 13:11-14
Zedekiah	c. 850	Wrongly predicted victory for Ahab in his battle with the Syrians.	1 Kings 22:11-24
Hananiah	c. 600	Attempted to refute Jeremiah's 70-year prophecy, saying the Babylonian captivity would last but 2 years.	Jer. 28:1-17
Ahab	c. 600	A lying prophet whose death Jeremiah predicted.	Jer. 29:21
Zedekiah	c. 600	His death was also predicted by Jeremiah.	Jer. 29:21
Shemaiah	c. 600	Jeremiah predicted his seed would be wiped out.	Jer. 29:24-32
Shemaiah	c. 440	Hired by Tobiah and Sanballat to frighten Nehemiah.	Neh. 6:10
Noadiah	c. 440	Prophetess in the days of Nehemiah.	Neh. 6:14
Elymas	c. A.D. 40	A sorcerer who confronted Paul on Cyprus.	Acts 13:6
Jezebel	c. A.D. 95	A teacher of immorality in the church at Thyatira.	Rev. 2:20
Unnamed	?	False prophet during the Tribulation, an aide to the Antichrist.	Rev. 19:20

[Note: Women highlighted by "red" font color]

http://www.emmanuel-baptist-church.com/files/prophets_in_the_bible.pdf [PDF]

The Symmetrical Bible

The Bible has a proper arrangement of its manuscripts that is not there in the translations we see today. When placed in their proper order they reflect a symmetrical balance and give a harmonious story flow from beginning to end that makes it more understandable. There is a definite weaving together of a theme that God is trying to convey to all mankind throughout the biblical books. When this layout is restored this marvelous and revealing series of connected subjects is made apparent. The total number of books in the "Old" and "New" Testaments is properly 49 not 66.

<p>HEBREW SCRIPTURES — DIVISION 1</p> <hr/> <p>I. THE LAW OF MOSES (5 Books)</p> <p>1. LAW A. Genesis B. Exodus C. Leviticus D. Numbers E. Deuteronomy</p>	<p>5 Books</p>
<p>HEBREW SCRIPTURES — DIVISION 2</p> <hr/> <p>II. THE PROPHETS (6 Books)</p> <p>2. FORMER A. Joshua - Judges B. Book of the Kingdoms</p> <p>3. LATTER — MAJOR PROPHETS C. Isaiah D. Jeremiah E. Ezekiel</p> <p>4. THE 12 MINOR PROPHETS</p> <p><i>Assyrian Period</i>— A. Hosea B. Joel C. Amos D. Obadiah E. Jonah F. Micah G. Nahum</p> <p><i>Chaldean Period</i>— H. Habakkuk I. Zephaniah</p>	<p>+6 Books</p>

Restoration Period— **J.** Haggai
K. Zechariah **L.** Malachi

HEBREW SCRIPTURES — DIVISION 3

III. THE WRITINGS *or* ROYAL DIVISION

(11 Books)

5. WISDOM

A. Psalms **B.** Proverbs **C.** Job

6. FESTIVAL

D. Song (Passover) **E.** Ruth (Pentecost)
F. Lamentations (Ab 10th)
G. Ecclesiastes (Tabernacles)
H. Esther (Purim)

7. RESTORATION

I. Daniel **J.** Ezra - Nehemiah **K.** Chronicles

+11
Books =
22 BOOKS

THE FOUNDATION — The Central Historical Division of both Testaments & the First Christian Principles

IV. THE GOSPELS & BOOK *of* ACTS

(5 Books)

1. GOSPELS - Christ on Earth

A. Matthew (Jewish)
B. Mark (Jewish-Gentile)
C. Luke (Gentile)
D. John (Universal)

2. ACTS - Christ in Heaven

E. Acts (Universal)

Vol. 1 (OT) is **22 Books**

Vol. 2 (NT) is **22 Books**

Core is **5 Books**

for a total of **49 Books**
or 7x7 Books in the Bible

On the Core Books hang all of the other books in perfect symmetrical balance.

APOSTOLIC WRITINGS — DIVISION 1

V. THE GENERAL EPISTLES
(7 Books)

3. UNIVERSAL

A. James **B.** 1 Peter **C.** 2 Peter
D. 1 John **E.** 2 John **F.** 3 John
G. Jude

7
Books

APOSTOLIC WRITINGS — DIVISION 2

VI. THE EPISTLES *of* PAUL (14
Books)

4. 7 CHURCHES

The ABC's of Christian Doctrine — **A.** Romans
B. 1 Corinthians
C. 2 Corinthians **D.** Galatians

The XYZ's of Christian Doctrine — **E.** Ephesians
F. Philippians
G. Collosians

The End Times — **H.** 1 Thessalonians
I. 2 Thessalonians

5. MILLENNIAL

Temple Symbolism — **J.** Hebrews

6. MINISTERIAL

The Epistles for Professional Leaders —
K. 1 Timothy
L. 2 Timothy **M.** Titus **N.** Philemon

+14
Books

APOSTOLIC WRITINGS — DIVISION 2

VII. THE BOOK of REVELATION (1 Book)

7. PROPHETIC

A. Revelation

The Book of Sevens:

- 1. 7 Churches 2. 7 Golden Candlesticks 3. 7 Stars
- 4. 7 Spirits of God 5. 7 Lamps of Fire 6. 7 Seals
- 7. 7 Horns
- 8. 7 Eyes 9. 7 Angels
- 10. 7 Trumpets 11. 7 Thunders
- 12. 7 Thousand Men 13. 7 Heads
- 14. 7 Crowns 15. 7 Last Plagues
- 16. 7 Golden Vails
- 17. 7 Mountains 18. 7 Kings

+1
Book =
22 Books

Bible Chart

<http://www.centuryone.com/bible.html>

Bible Chart for above table...

Volume One The Old Testament			New Testament PENTATEUCH					Volume Two The New Testament		
3	Grand	Divisions	1	2	3	4	5	3	Grand	Divisions
The Law	The Church (1st Rank)	The State (2nd Rank)	MATT	MARK	LUKE	JOHN	ACTS	The Jew (1st Rank)	The Gentile (2nd Rank)	World Holocaust
GOD (5 Books)	CHURCH (6 Books)	STATE (11 Books)	(Judean— Jewish Gentile) PETER PAUL JOHN (to Rome)					STATE (7 Books)	CHURCH (14 Books)	GOD (1 Book)
1. LAW	2. PROPHETS	3. PSALMS	4. GOSPELS & ACTS (5 Books)					5. GENERAL	6. PAUL	7. REVELATION
1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy	2. FORMER 1. Joshua - Judges 2. Book of the Kings 3. LATTER 3. Isaiah 4. Jeremiah 5. Ezekiel 4. MINOR 1. Hosea 2. Joel 3. Amos 4. Obadiah 5. Jonah 6. Micah 7. Nahum 8. Habakkuk 9. Zephaniah 10. Haggai 11. Zechariah 12. Malachi	5. WISDOM 1. Psalms 2. Proverbs 3. Job 6. FESTIVAL 4. Song = Passover 5. Ruth = Pentecost 6. Lamens = Ab 10th 7. Eccl. = Tabernacle 8. Esther = Purim 7. RESTORATION 9. Daniel 10. Ezra-Nehemiah 11. Chronicles [This third division is the Royal (state or government) section and was inferior in rank to the prophets of division two.]	1. ON EARTH (Christ on earth) 2. IN HEAVEN (Christ in heaven) 5 Books 22 Books 22 Books 5 New Testament Books PENTATEUCH "THE FOUNDATION" (I Cor. 3:11)					3. UNIVERSAL 1. James 2. I Peter 3. II Peter 4. I John 5. II John 6. III John 7. Jude [These seven epistles were primarily intended for the Jewish people. Their theme is non-doctrinal and introductory to Paul's doctrinal epistles. They are placed in first position to fulfil the principle "to the Jew first" (Romans 2:10). They are directed to Jewish Christians in general and not to specific churches. They were written by the "pillar" apostles with top rank over Paul.]	1. Rom. J. The ABC's of Christian Doctrine 2. I Cor. 3. II Cor. 4. Gal. 5. Eph. 6. Phil. 7. Col. 8. I Thes. 9. II Thes. 10. Hebrews 11. I Tim. 12. II Tim. 13. Titus 14. Phile.	7. REVELATION The Book of Revelation 1. Seven Churches 2. Seven Golden Candlesticks 3. Seven Stars 4. Seven Spirits of God 5. Seven Lamps of Fire 6. Seven Seals 7. Seven Horns 8. Seven Eyes 9. Seven Trumpets 10. Seven Thousand Men 11. Seven Heads 12. Seven Crowns 13. Seven Last Plagues 14. Seven Golden Vails 15. Seven Mountains 16. Seven Kings [The Book of Revelation has all the earmarks of being the final book of both Testaments.]
Basic Law 5 Books +	Priests & Prophets 6 Books =	Kings & Rulers 11 Books =	I. The First Christian Principles — Grade School (The central historical division of both Testaments)					II. High School	III. College	IV. Post Graduate Studies
49 Books (7 X 7)										
22 Books			GOSPELS & ACTS (5 Books)					22 Books		
24 Books			LUKE					24 Books		

See next page for larger view...

Volume One The Old Testament		New Testament PENTATEUCH					Volume Two The New Testament			
3	Grand	Divisions	1	2	3	4	5	3	Grand	Divisions
<p>The Law</p> <p>GOD (5 Books)</p> <p>1. LAW</p> <p>1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy</p> <p>[The Old Testament Pentateuch is the beginning division of the Holy Scripture. The following two divisions of the O.T. are subsidiary to the Law. The Prophets' division is superior in rank to the Pentateuch because the prophets were direct emissaries of God and were responsible for instructing and admonishing rulers and kings. The positioning shows authority of rank and teaching.]</p> <p>Basic Law + 5 Books = 11 Books</p>	<p>The Church (1st Rank)</p> <p>CHURCH (6 Books)</p> <p>2. PROPHETS</p> <p>2. FORMER</p> <p>1. Joshua - Judges 2. Book of the Kingdoms</p> <p>3. LATTER</p> <p>3. Isaiah } 4. Jeremiah } MAJOR 5. Ezekiel }</p> <p>4. MINOR</p> <p>6. The Twelve 1. Hosea } 2. Joel } 3. Amos } 4. Obadiah } Assyrian 5. Jonah } Period 6. Micah } 7. Nahum } 8. Habakkuk } Chaldean 9. Zephaniah } Period 10. Haggai } Restoration 11. Zechariah } 12. Malachi }</p> <p>5 Books = 11 Books</p>	<p>The State (2nd Rank)</p> <p>STATE (11 Books)</p> <p>3. PSALMS</p> <p>5. WISDOM</p> <p>1. Psalms 2. Proverbs 3. Job</p> <p>6. FESTIVAL</p> <p>4. Song = Passover 5. Ruth = Pentecost 6. Lament. = Ab 10th 7. Eccl. = Tabernacles 8. Esther = Purim</p> <p>7. RESTORATION</p> <p>9. Daniel 10. Ezra-Nehemiah 11. Chronicles</p> <p>[This third division is the Royal (state or government) section and was inferior in rank to the prophets of division two.]</p> <p>Kings & Rulers + 11 Books = 22 Books</p>	<p>Jewish</p> <p>MATT</p> <p>1. ON EARTH</p> <p>Gospels (Christ on earth)</p>	<p>Jewish-Gentile</p> <p>MARK</p> <p>2. IN HEAVEN</p> <p>Acts (Christ in heaven)</p>	<p>Gentile</p> <p>LUKE</p> <p>3. UNIVERSAL</p> <p>1. James 2. I Peter 3. II Peter 4. I John 5. II John 6. III John 7. Jude</p> <p>[These seven epistles were primarily intended for the Jewish people. Their theme is non-doctrinal and introductory. Paul's doctrinal epistles. They are placed in first position to fulfill the principle "to the few first" (Romans 2:10). They are directed to Jewish Christians in general and not to specific churches. They were written by the "pillar" apostles, with top rank over Paul.]</p> <p>II. High School</p>	<p>Universal</p> <p>JOHN</p> <p>4. GOSPELS & ACTS (5 Books)</p> <p>2. IN HEAVEN</p> <p>Acts (Christ in heaven)</p>	<p>Universal</p> <p>PAUL</p> <p>5. GENERAL</p> <p>1. Rom. 2. I Cor. 3. II Cor. 4. Gal. 5. Eph. 6. Phil. 7. Col. 8. I Thes. 9. II Thes.</p> <p>III. College</p>	<p>The Jew (1st Rank)</p> <p>STATE (7 Books)</p> <p>5. GENERAL</p> <p>3. UNIVERSAL</p> <p>1. James 2. I Peter 3. II Peter 4. I John 5. II John 6. III John 7. Jude</p> <p>[These seven epistles were primarily intended for the Jewish people. Their theme is non-doctrinal and introductory. Paul's doctrinal epistles. They are placed in first position to fulfill the principle "to the few first" (Romans 2:10). They are directed to Jewish Christians in general and not to specific churches. They were written by the "pillar" apostles, with top rank over Paul.]</p> <p>II. High School</p>	<p>The Gentle (2nd Rank)</p> <p>CHURCH (14 Books)</p> <p>6. PAUL</p> <p>4. 7 CHURCHES</p> <p>1. Rom. 2. I Cor. 3. II Cor. 4. Gal. 5. Eph. 6. Phil. 7. Col. 8. I Thes. 9. II Thes.</p> <p>5. MILLENNIAL</p> <p>10. Hebrews 11. I Tim. 12. II Tim. 13. Titus 14. Phil.</p> <p>6. MINISTERIAL</p> <p>15. I Pet. 16. I John 17. I John 18. I John</p> <p>IV. Post Graduate Studies</p>	<p>World Holocaust</p> <p>GOD (1 Book)</p> <p>7. REVELATION</p> <p>7. PROPHECIC</p> <p>Revelation</p> <p>The Book of Sevens</p> <p>1. Seven Churches 2. Seven Golden Candlesticks 3. Seven Stars 4. Seven Spirits of God 5. Seven Lamps of Fire 6. Seven Seals 7. Seven Horns 8. Seven Kings 9. Seven Angels 10. Seven Trumpets 11. Seven Thunders 12. Seven Thousand Men 13. Seven Heads 14. Seven Churches 15. Seven Lamps 16. Seven Golden Vials 17. Seven Mountains 18. Seven Kings</p> <p>[The Book of Revelation has all the earmarks of being the final book of both Testaments.]</p>
<p>49 Books</p> <p>7 X 7</p> <p>GOSPELS & ACTS (5) Books</p> <p>LUKE</p>			<p>22 Books</p> <p>22 Books</p>		<p>22 Books</p> <p>22 Books</p>		<p>24 Books</p> <p>24 Books</p>		<p>24 Books</p> <p>24 Books</p>	

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