

From approximately 760-460 BC, _____ men served as prophets of God with books of the Old Testament bearing their names. Though times and circumstances varied, a few major messages emerge.



God was speaking _____ them (2 Pet 1:21).

- Repeatedly identifying their source: "Thus says the LORD" (_____ times) + "declares the LORD" (_____ times).
- They declared God's will in:
 - _____ – in oral (Jer 7:1-11) and written (Jer 36:1-10) forms.
 - _____ – performing acts that demonstrated God's messages (Isa 20:1-6; Hos 1-3).

The LORD had entered into a special covenant relationship with _____.

- Beginning with Abraham (Gen 12)...
- ...through Moses (Exo-Deut), when God instituted and defined the covenant...
- ...the prophets addressed Israel's responsibilities based on this covenant (Ezek 16:1-14).

Israel had been _____ to that relationship (Ezek 16:15-34)

- They failed to trust God. They turned their backs on his will. They worshiped other "gods." They mistreated one another and failed to preserve justice.
- And on top of it all, the majority refused to _____ (Jer 6:9-15).

_____ was coming.

- In various contexts, it's described as "the _____ of the LORD" (Isa 2:12-22; Joel 2:1-11; Zeph 1:7-18).
- The LORD's _____ and _____ would be "poured out" on these "days" (Jer 42:18).
- Even the strongest would not be immune (Isa 13:1; 14:24-25, 29; 15:1; 17:1; 18:1; 19:1; 40:12-17).

Restoration and _____ lies beyond the day of punishment.

- Some of the promises would be fulfilled in a matter of years or decades (Jer 29:10-14; Isa 44:24-45:7).
- The most glorious promises revolved around a coming _____ (Isa 9:2-7; 11:1-16; 52:13-53:12; Dan 2:44-45; 7:9-14; Jer 31:31-40; Ezek 34:25-31; 36:22-32; Isa 65:17-25; 66:18-24; Zeph 3:8-20; Mal 4:1-2).

The connection to us: we would "do _____ to pay _____" to "the prophetic word" (2 Pet 1:16-21; 3:1-15).