Major Messages of the Old Testament Prophets

Introduction:

- A. From approximately 760-460 BC, 16 men served God and his people as O.T. prophets.
- B. Though times and circumstances were different, several major messages can be seen throughout.

I. The prophets asserted that God was speak	king them (2 Pet 1:21).	
A. Repeatedly identifying their source — "Th	nus says the LORD" (350) + "declares the LORD)"
(343).		
B. They declared God's will in two basic way	/s:	
1 — in oral (<i>Jer 7:1-11</i>) ar	nd written (Jer 36:1-10) forms.	
2 — performing acts t	that demonstrated God's purposes (Isa 20:1-6; I	Hos
1-3).		
II. The prophets affirmed that God had chose	en for covenant relationship.	
A. Genesis records God's choosing of Abrah	nam as an avenue of blessing for all nations (12:	:1-
3).		
	God instituted and defined his covenant with	
Israel.		
	responsibilities based on this relationship (Ezek	
16:1-14).		
III. The prophets repeatedly reported that the	e majority of Israel had their	
relationship.		
A. They failed to trust God. They broke the T	Ten Commandments. They worshiped other god	s.
They		
mistreated one another and failed to pres	serve justice. They refused to repent (Jer 6:9-15)).
B. Ezekiel 16:15-34 provides graphic insight	into how God felt about Israel's unfaithfulness.	
IV. The prophets warned that	was coming.	
A. In various contexts, they reference "the _	of the LORD" (Isa 2:12-22; Joel 2:1-11; Zeph	7
1:7-18).		
B. The LORD's and	were "poured out" on these "days" (Jer	
42:18).		
V. The prophets promised that	lies beyond the day of punishment.	

- A. Some of their promises would be fulfilled in a matter of years or decades (Jer 29:10-14).
- B. The most glorious promises revolved around a coming _____ (*Isa* 9:2-7; 11:1-16; 52:13-

53:12; Dan 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).

Conclusion: You will "do well to pay attention" to the prophetic word (2 Pet 1:16-21; 3:1-15).