

much legal reference. But as mentioned when we were trying to show the use of the Pentateuch in Scripture, there is a constant reference to the legal concepts in the prophetic books. Consequently, one can only understand the prophetic message in its fullness if he is conversant with the law in its stipulations.

d. Definitions (some repeated, some novel, some...)

(1) "Prophet" ...is someone who speaks for someone else. The Old Testament uses three words that are translated as prophet in some contexts:

1) Nabbi (crude Hebrew transliteration)...which is the term "prophet" in a more proper setting and is thought to come from a root suggesting "bubbling". The exact background is not so clear and it is from this term that the ecstatic advocates get their ground.

1) "seer" ...from the Hebrew word "to see" and 3) "gazer" ...from the Hebrew word "to stare" or "to see". Exact areas of meaning in this capacity are hard to hold. But in essence, the prophet sees something and then he speaks. But in the general run, he speaks not for himself but for that which he sees or the cause he serves. A prophet is described often as:

(1) a foreteller...speaking of the future.

(2) a forthteller...announcing God's immediate will.

Of these, the first generates the most interest (and was part of the way in which the prophet authenticated himself) while the last is the more pressing in terms of life influence, etc.

(2) "Prophecy" ...a term generally defining all that the prophet of the last paragraph, chooses to share with his listeners.

(3) "Prediction" ...a fascinating part of prophecy is the clear pre-statement of something that is to come to pass in sufficiently definitive language that the fulfillment is apparent and specific.

(4) "Oracle" ...is a term usually describing the full statement of a prophetic dream.. it is not used in the Bible (in theology, that