

unique position where he was a Hebrew raised in Pharaoh's palace and was away from Egypt for a long time before going back to his people to set them free. He lived on the edge of the community to whom he prophesied. What do you think of Moses as the archetypical prophet of the entire prophetic tradition? Write your ideas here.

Thursday, February 15

Look over your Message Notes and take note of the challenges we face in studying the Prophets of the Hebrew Scriptures. We face the obvious challenge of being modern people studying ancient texts; our point of reference is very different from history and geography of the Prophets we read about in scripture. What other challenges might you face in studying these ancient proclaimers of God's word and will? What challenges do you face in reading any of our scriptures? Meditate on these questions and the challenges mentioned during the message and write your reflections here.

Friday, February 16

Again, turn to your Message Notes and review the reasons we should study the Prophets of the Hebrew Scriptures. Pastor Jack summed these reasons up with the words, "The point is that the human condition of 20 centuries at its basic level is the same as the challenges and opportunities available to us today." While we must understand the original context in which the scriptures are written, it is our responsibilities to then apply the teachings of scripture to our own time and lives. Can you think of other reasons we should study the Prophets? Write your response to the reasons mentioned and your own reasons as well. May we be blessed as we begin our study of Jesus and the Prophets this Lent!

Message Notes – February 11, 2024

*Jesus and the Prophets – Moses...Copy That!**

- I. The Hebrew Prophets were not _____ tellers or even _____ tellers, although what they proclaimed definitely portrayed _____ events.
 - A. The Old Testament prophets were people of two great loves; love for _____ and love for _____ people.
 - B. Jesuit Priest, Richard Rohr, wrote, "By definition, the prophet has to be on the edge of the _____ of institutional religion. It's a hard position to hold."
- II. So who are these prophets of the Hebrew Scriptures and how are they _____ with Jesus the Christ? First, some basics:
 - A. Moses is the archetype for _____ prophets.
 - B. There are prophets whose stories are told in our scriptures in books that do not bear their names: Elijah and Elisha, _____, Miriam and _____ to name a few
 - C. The _____ Prophets are Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel.
 - D. There are _____ Minor Prophets: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi.
 - E. If you're counting, the sixteenth book is _____.
- III. Moses is the _____ prototypical example of a prophet.
 - A. Moses offers two criteria for a _____ prophet
 1. The prophet will be like _____.
 2. The prophet will be _____ up from among God's own people.

*Deuteronomy 18:15-20

- B. In other words, real prophets will speak and act in line with the law of God and whatever they prophesy will _____ them as much as the people.
1. The prophet will have a _____ in the community to whom he or she preaches.
 2. The prophet's word is less directed toward " _____ " and more toward " _____ ."
 3. A true prophet is _____ in the community; their people _____ them -- warts and all.
- IV. In her book *The Word of the Lord – Seeing Jesus in the Prophets*, Nancy Guthrie writes that there are _____ in reading and relating to the Hebrew Prophetic books.
- A. Many of us are unfamiliar with the _____ and _____ of the various prophets.
 - B. Another challenge that Guthrie mentions is with the _____ oracles of prophetic literature.
 - C. The third challenge is our modern day _____ about what prophecy truly is.
- V. Reasons for _____ the Jesus and the Prophets.
- A. First, we confront the same _____ and _____ they faced: idolatry, empty spiritual lives, greed, a lack of concern for other and simply human pride.
 - B. Second, we are subject to the same _____.
 - C. Third, we also share in the same _____ as God's ancient people – _____ in God for restoration, renewal and rest.
 - D. Fourth, like the prophets we wait for the same _____ through whom all these hopes become reality.
 - E. Finally, so that we have a greater sense of how Jesus is the _____ of our same hopes and desires

Daily Devotional Guide

The following is a daily devotional and study guide meant to enhance your understanding of the message and grow as a Christian.

It is offered for your personal reflection or to share with others.

Monday, February 12

Pastor Jack shared a story about his beloved Old Testament Professor, Harrell Beck. Dr. Beck taught that prophets were not fortune teller or “future tellers.” Beck also taught that the Hebrew Prophets were people of two great loves: love for God and love for God’s people. What do you think of when you hear the word prophet? What do you think of when you here Hebrew Prophet or Old Testament Prophet? Meditate on these ideas and questions and write your reflections here.

Tuesday, February 13

True prophets come from within the community of faith in which they were born, raised and grew into their adult years. Jesuit Priest and author, Richard Rohr writes, “Ironically, a prophet must be educated inside the system in order to have the freedom to critique that very system. You have to know the rules of any tradition, and you have to respect those rules enough to know why they do exist -- and thus how to break them properly, for the sake of a larger and more essential value.” What an insightful observation! What do you think? We live in a world where there are so many outside consultants and experts who don’t come from within the community or system they seek to change. Write your thoughts on the pros and cons of a prophet being part of the community or system he or she desires to change.

Wednesday, February 14

Read Deuteronomy 18:15-20 and Matthew 17:1-9. Moses was the original prototype prophet of Israel. In fact he proclaims that God will raise up a prophet like him from among the Hebrew people. In reading the Matthew passage, Moses represents the giver of the Law while Elijah represents the prophetic tradition. Still Moses chronologically is the precursor for the prophets. Moses was in an