

## PROPHETS AT A GLANCE

<i>Kingdom</i>	<i>Approximate dates BC</i>	<i>Prophet</i>
<b>Israel (northern 10 tribes that were taken into captivity in 722 BC)</b>	792-753	<b>Amos</b> – a shepherd and farmer, he excoriated Israel and Judah for their corrupt system of justice. Therefore, God was bringing destruction. But the destruction could be avoided by true repentance. And even after the judgment, the remnant of Israel would ultimately be greatly blessed and brought back to the Promised Land during the Millennial Reign.
	792-722	<b>Hosea</b> – The only prophet of all of these listed that actually lived in the northern kingdom of Israel. The rest of them lived in Judah even though they may have prophesied to Israel. God told Hosea to marry a prostitute and have children with her and remain faithful to her even though she continued to whore. When she left him, he took her back. This was intended to be an object lesson to Israel in how they were treating the Lord God.
	750-686	<b>Micah</b> – He lived about the same time as Isaiah. His message includes indictment of Israel and Judah, personal anguish of the prophet himself over the coming destruction and the callousness of the people, call to repentance, and a great deal of wonderful prophecy about the regathering of the nation during the Millennial Reign.
	740-681	<b>ISAIAH</b> – The last major prophet to Israel. He was sent to prophesy the destruction of Israel at the hands of the Assyrians. But more than any other book of the Old Testament, Isaiah foretold the coming of the Messiah, the Day of the Lord (which will occur at the Second Coming of Christ) and the Millennial Reign. This is a sweeping and beautiful set of prophecies.
<b>Judah (southern tribes that were taken into captivity in 586 BC)</b>	800s	<b>Joel</b> – prophesies drought and locusts, a day of punishment and then final restoration and blessing after repentance
	640-627	<b>Zephaniah</b> – A member of the royal family. He foresaw the coming judgment on Judah, but also on the surrounding nations (see below). He, also, prophesies about the regathering of the Lord's people from among all the nations during the Millennial Reign.
	626-586+	<b>JEREMIAH</b> – A priest living near Jerusalem during the final days of Judah. He was

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		the last major prophet sent to Judah and lived to see her destruction. His prophecies carry the same themes about Judah that Isaiah's did about the destruction of Israel and the eventual Millennial Reign. His is the longest book in the Old Testament (by word count).
	615-597	<b>Habakkuk</b> – He lived about the same time as Jeremiah. He prophesies about the evil in Judah and about the coming destruction at the hands of the Babylonians.
<b>Assyria and other nations</b>	750	<b>Jonah</b> – prophesies destruction to the Assyrian city of Ninevah. The king and the people repent and destruction is avoided.
	663-612	<b>Nahum</b> – prophesies the destruction of the Assyrian city of Ninevah.
	640-627	<b>Zephaniah</b> (see also his listing under Judah) – A member of the royal family. He prophesied the judgment of the Lord on the nations that persecuted Israel and Judah – namely Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Cush and Assyria.
	740-681	<b>Isaiah</b> (see also his listing under Israel) – He prophesied judgments against Assyria, Philistia, Moab, Aram, Cush, Egypt, Babylon, Arabia and Tyre.
	605-586	<b>Obadiah</b> – The shortest book in the Old Testament. He was probably a contemporary of Jeremiah. His prophecy of judgment was directed at Edom. This was the land where Esau's descendants settled. Esau was Jacob's twin brother who despised his birthright so much he sold it to his younger brother, Jacob, for a bowl of soup! As a result, the Lord rejected Esau. Jacob, of course, was later renamed Israel and became the father of the 12 tribes of Israel. Esau and his descendants hated their kinsmen in Israel and Judah and frequently attacked them or failed to come to their defense against other enemies. Therefore, there are numerous prophecies of the Lord's judgment on Edom.
	593-571	<b>Ezekiel</b> (see also below) – Prophecies against Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia, Tyre, Sidon and Egypt
<b>Prophets arising during or after the exile to Assyria and Babylon</b>	605-539	<b>DANIEL</b> – A young man of noble family, he and his friends were some of the earliest taken into captivity by the Babylonians. He quickly rose in favor in the court of King Nebuchadnezzar because of his integrity and his ability to interpret dreams. His prophecies focus almost entirely on the end times and give the best overview of the timing of events from the captivity of Judah all the way through to

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		the First and Second Comings of Christ.
	593-571	<b>EZEKIEL</b> – One of two major prophets sent by the Lord to the Jews in exile in Babylon. He was a priest by lineage, and there’s a great section of prophecy describing the Temple that will exist in the Millennial Kingdom. His prophecies cover a wide range of topics, although the city of Jerusalem figures largely into most of them. He, also, has prophecies specifically related to the Second Coming of Christ, the battle of Armageddon and the final battle that occurs at the end of the Millennial Reign. Like the other “end time” prophecies, his are best understood when studied in context with Daniel and Revelation.
	520	<b>Haggai</b> – He calls the people to rebuild the Temple. He proclaims the utter sovereignty of God over all nations and declares the Lord’s blessing on His people.
	520-516	<b>Zechariah</b> – A contemporary of Haggai. Although the prophecy begins with an indictment of the Jews for their evil ways, the bulk of the prophecy is a series of visions that relate to the end times and the Millennial Reign. There’s a lot of symbolism in these prophecies, so it’s usually easier to understand when you study them with a good teacher in conjunction with a study of Daniel and Revelation.
	433	<b>Malachi</b> – The last book in the Old Testament, literally and chronologically. After the Temple was rebuilt under Zerubbabel and the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt under Nehemiah, the Jews <i>again</i> fell into sin. When the Millennial Kingdom didn’t appear immediately, the Jews began to wander away from God again, forgetting the Sabbath, marrying pagans and allowing the priesthood to become corrupt. Malachi issued a trumpet call to repentance and declared the unchanging nature of God. He warned that the Day of the Lord was indeed going to come.