

The Meaning of "Sons"

Nehemiah 12:28



בְּנֵי הַמְּשֻׁרְרִים
sons of the singers

Psalm 18:45 (ET 18:44)



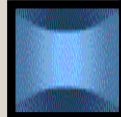
בְּנֵי-נֹכַר
sons of the strangers

Psalm 72:4



לְבָנֵי אֲבִיוֹן
*the children of the
needy*

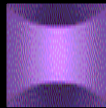
2 Kings 6:2



2 Kings 6:2

נִלְכָה-נָא עַד-הַיַּרְדֵּן וְנִקְחָה מִשָּׁם אִישׁ קוֹרָה אֶחָת
וְנַעֲשֶׂה-לָנוּ שָׁם מָקוֹם לְשִׁבַת שָׁם וַיֹּאמֶר לְכוּ:



 προφητης

 μαντις

 μαντεύομαι

Amos 7:14

MT

וַיֵּעַן עָמוֹס וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־אֲמֹצִיָּה
לֹא־נָבִיא אָנֹכִי וְלֹא בֶן־נָבִיא
אָנֹכִי כִּי־בֹקֵר אָנֹכִי וּבֹלֵס
שִׁקְמִים:

NASB, New Schofield

*I am no prophet neither am
I a prophet's son, but I am
a herdsman and a gatherer
of sycamore fruit.*

KJV, NIV

*I was no prophet neither
was I a prophet's son, but I
was a herdsman and a
gatherer of sycamore fruit.*

Berkeley

*I am neither a prophet nor
the son of a prophet but I
was a herdsman and a
grower of sycamore figs.*

1 Samuel 9:9

MT

... כִּי לְנָבִיא הַיּוֹם יִקְרָא
לְפָנִים הָרְאָה:

NASB

... For he who is called a prophet now was formerly called a seer.

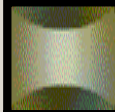
KJV

... For he that is now called a prophet was beforetime called a seer.

NIV

... Because the prophet of today used to be called a seer.

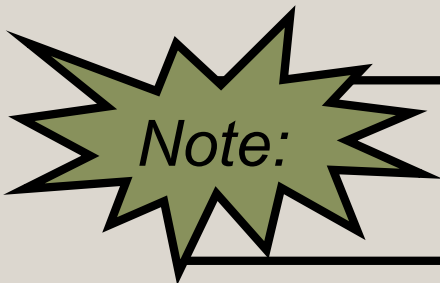
1 Samuel 9:9



LXX

. . . ὅτι τὸν προφήτην
ἐκάλει ὁ λαὸς ἔμπροσθεν ὁ
βλεπων.

*(For the people beforetime
called the prophet the
seer.)*



Note:

*The LXX translation reads as if הַעֵם
stood in place of הַיּוֹם*

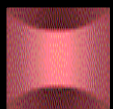


 ἔκστασις

change of place – throwing of the mind out of its normal state

 ἐνθεος

full of god, inspired, possessed

 ἐνθουσιασμός

to be inspired or possessed by a god, to be in ecstasy



Isaiah 5:7

MT

וַיִּקַּר לְמִשְׁפָּט וְהִנֵּה
מִשְׁפָּח לְצַדִּיקָה וְהִנֵּה
צַעֲקָה

NIV

And he looked for
justice, but saw
bloodshed; for
righteousness, but
heard cries of distress.

KJV

And he looked for
judgment, but behold
oppression; for
righteousness, but
behold a cry.



Isaiah 7:9

MT

אם לא תֵאֱמִינוּ כִּי
לא תֵאֱמָנוּ:

NIV

If you do not stand firm in your faith, you will not stand at all.

KJV

If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established.

Jeremiah 23:33

Following LXX and Vulgate

When one of this people or a prophet or a priest asks you, “What is the LORD’s burden?” then you shall say to them “**You are the burden!** And I will cast you off says the LORD.”

The Hebrew text presupposed by LXX

מִה־מִשָּׂא יְהוָה וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם אַתֶּם הַמִּשָּׂא



Jeremiah 23:33

Following the KJV, NIV

*... what is the burden of the LORD? Thou shalt then say into them “**What burden?**”*

The MT (basis for KJV, NIV)

מִה־מִשָּׂא יְהוָה וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם אֵת־מִה־מִשָּׂא



Jeremiah 7:22

BHS

כִּי לֹא־דִבַּרְתִּי אֶת־אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם וְלֹא צִוִּיתִים בְּיוֹם הוֹצִיאִי אֹתָם
מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם עַל־דְּבַרִּי עוֹלָה וְזָבַח:

KJV

*For I spake not unto your fathers, nor commanded them
in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt,
concerning burnt offerings or sacrifices.*

NIV

*For when I brought your forefathers out of Egypt and
spoke to them, I did not **just** give them commands **about**
burnt offerings and sacrifices.*

New Testament Fulfillment Citations

ἵνα (ὁπως) πληρωθη

Normally quite specific with fulfillment in view. In some cases may be taken as denoting a relationship of illustration or similarity in words or ideas to an Old Testament statement which in itself was not predictive.

Specific: Mt. 1:22; 8:17; 12:17; 21:4

Relationship: James 2:21-23 / Gen. 15:6;
Mt. 2:17,18 / Jer. 31:15

New Testament Fulfillment Citations

καθως (ὅτι) γεγραπται

Often shows fulfillment, but may simply be a reference to something in the Old Testament.

Fulfillment: Mk. 1:2

Reference: Mt. 4:4; Perhaps Acts 15:15

New Testament Fulfillment Citations

Various forms of λέγω

When it stands by itself, most often it is indicative of historical reference of application, not fulfillment.

Examples: Mt. 22:31; Acts 7:48



The Canonical Prophets

Assyrian Period 845-605

<i>Obadiah</i>	845
<i>Joel</i>	835
<i>Jonah</i>	782
<i>Amos</i>	760
<i>Hosea</i>	750
<i>Isaiah</i>	739
<i>Micah</i>	735
<i>Nahum</i>	650
<i>Zephaniah</i>	640

Neo-Babylonian Period 605-538

<i>Jeremiah</i>	627
<i>Habbakuk</i>	609
<i>Daniel</i>	605
<i>Ezekiel</i>	593

Medo-Persian Period 538-400

<i>Haggai</i>	520
<i>Zechariah</i>	520
<i>Malachi</i>	435



Outline of Obadiah

I

vv. 1-9 *Judgment on Edom*

II

vv. 10-11 *Reason for the Judgment*

III

vv. 12-14 *Warning for the Future*

IV

vv. 15-16 *Future Judgment on all the Ungodly*

V

vv. 17-21 *Restoration and Blessing for Israel*



Outline of Amos

I

ch. 1-2 Judgment pronounced on the surrounding nations as well as on Judah and Israel

II

ch. 3-6 More specific pronouncements of judgment on Israel and the reasons for it

III

ch. 7-9:10 Five visions concerning the coming judgment

IV


ch. 9:11-15 A promise of future blessing



Historical Setting for Amos

N. Kingdom
Jeroboam II 793-753 (782)*
Zechariah 753-752

S. Kingdom
Uzziah 790-739 (767)*
Jotham 750-731 (739)*

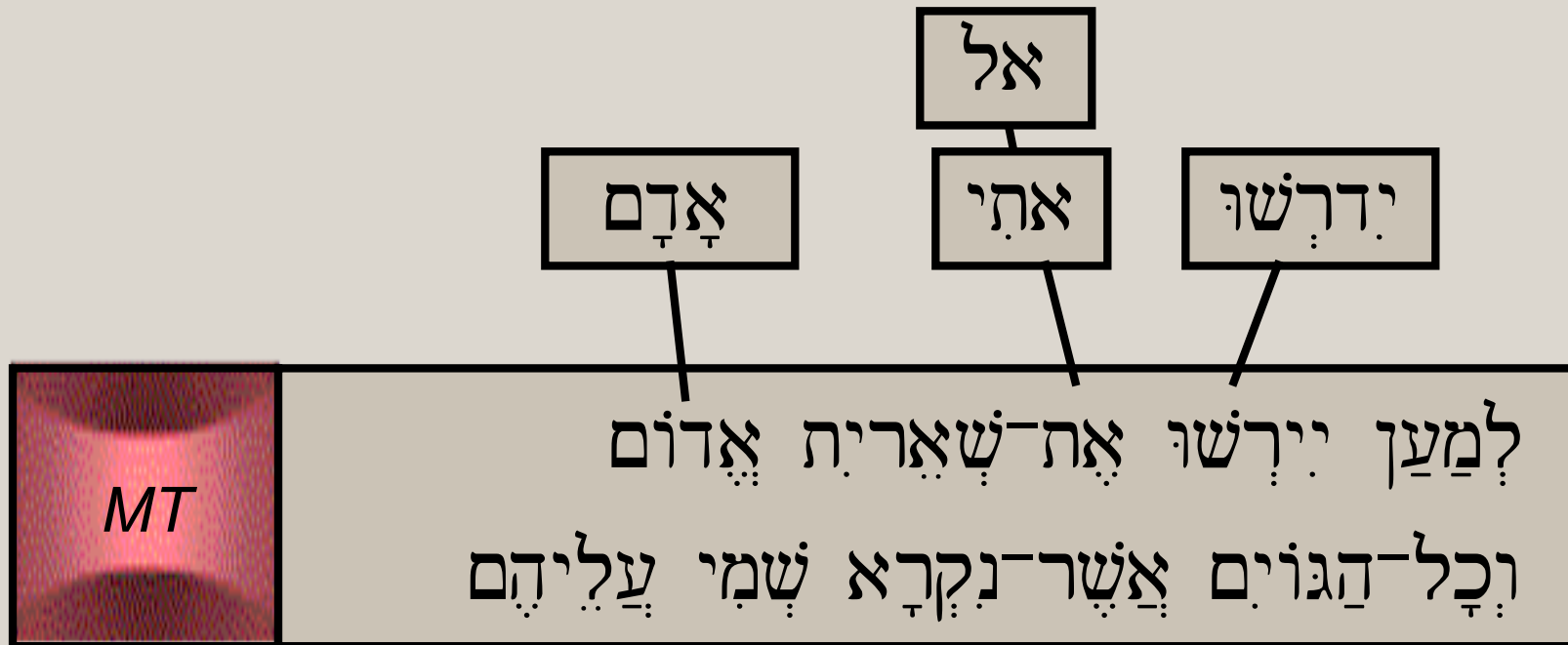


Assyria
Ashurdan III 773-755
Ashur-Nirari 755-745
Tiglath Pileser III 745-727
Shalmaneser V 727-722
Sargon II 722-705
Sennacherib 705-681

**full rule after coregency*

Amos 9:12

(?) That **they might seek me** the residue of **men** and all the nations which are called by My name...



(MT) That they may **possess** the remnant of **Edom** and all the nations which are called by My name...