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standing the great events connected with the life of Christ, it is natural that there should be many references to the OT prophets. Jesus rebuked the disciples for not believing "all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke 24:25). He designated the OT as "the law and the prophets" (Matt 5:17; 22:40; Luke 16:16; John 1:45) or as "Moses and the prophets" (Luke 16:29,31; 24:27). In the NT many OT individuals are specifically called prophets, or described as prophesying. These include Balaam (II Pet 2:15-16), David (Acts 2:29-30), Daniel (Matt 24:15; Mark 13:14), Elisha (Luke 4:27), Enoch (Jude 14), Isaiah (8 passages), Jeremiah (Matt 2:17; 27:9), Joel (Acts 2:16), Jonah (Matt 12:39; 16:4; Luke 11:29), and Samuel (Acts 13:20).

D. Prediction in the NT. In the NT as in the OT, prediction plays a considerable part in the prophetic work. It accomplishes the same purposes as those described above (cf. V B). Sometimes it authenticated a speaker as being indeed God's representative. Sometimes it enabled God's people to know what to do under particular circumstances. Jesus Christ gave many important predictions about the consumma-