

Prophets 4, continued

had made to be a prophet. Now, let's glance at I Samuel 9:9. I Samuel 9:9 is rather interesting--what does it tell us about prophets, Mr.----? (Student answers) What do you mean? (Student, again) Yes. Now we are told here that he that is now called a prophet was beforetime called a seer, and what does that suggest as to the words seer and prophet? Well, not in this verse. This verse says: He that is now called a prophet was formerly called a seer. That would suggest it was identical, wouldn't it? That would suggest that here were two terms used for the same thing; that a prophet might also be called a seer and it would suggest that seer was the earlier term of the two. Well now that, of course, would not mean that--but what they might have called him a prophet in the time of Moses and then in the days of the Judges/^{the custom} they might have changed and they might have come to call the man a seer and now returned to the earlier custom. That would be entirely possible but it doesn't prove that the term prophet is out of place in the earlier but it does show that there was a variation in ~~the~~ terminology but the same office was recognized under both names. Now, of course, ^{it} ~~it~~ might be entirely possible, as Mr. Hight suggested, that there might be differences--that the two might not be exactly synonymous but for such an we would have to look for more specific evidence--more than we find in this particular verse. Then we notice II Samuel 24:11 and what do you find suggested in II Samuel 24:11? Mr.----? (Student answers) Yes, they are here for an absolutely identical standard. They are used in such a way as to suggest that in this particular usage, at least, they represent the same function. Now I would like you to open your Hebrew Bibles. I would like--yes? (Student) This last one -- It would be from the viewpoint of the man who wrote ~~it~~ and he might be speaking from-- bringing in the use of the different periods. I would think it rather hard to draw either conclusion from it the way---- But now, if you will open your Hebrew Bibles, please, to the next to the last book of the Bible and what is the next to the last book of the Hebrew Bible, Mr. ----? The next to the last book of the Hebrew Bible? (Student) I Chronicles, yes. And then if everybody will please open to the last page of the next to the last book of the Hebrew Bible and we will ask Mr. Lyons to read us the next to the last verse on the last page of the next to