

Bible Study; Kingdom of God that was to be

Luk 18:31 Then he took *unto him* the twelve, and said unto them, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and **all things** that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of man **shall be accomplished**.

When would "all things" be accomplished?

Answer: When Jesus and the twelve (disciples) went to Jerusalem "all things" that were written by the prophets concerning Jesus would be accomplished.

Luk 24:44 And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that **all things** must be fulfilled, which were written in:

- ◆ the law of Moses, and
- ◆ in the prophets, and
- ◆ in the psalms, concerning me.

The Law of Moses, being:

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

The books of the prophets, being:

Obadiah, Joel, Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Daniel, Ezekiel, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

And the psalms,

Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon.

*****All things*****, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms about Jesus, would be fulfilled when Jesus went up to Jerusalem.

All things. Not part here and part there, All things must be fulfilled.

So why does it seem that "**All things**" were not fulfilled or accomplished at that time????

Let us take a closer look at this anomaly.

Luk 1:17 And **he** shall go before him (*Jesus*) in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord.

Which verse in the Bible is this verse quoting?

Mal 4:6 And **HE** shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.

Who is this "**HE**" that this verse is alluding to?

Mal 4:5 Behold, I will send you **Elijah the prophet** before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD:

Who was this prophecy about?

Luk 1:13 But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias: for thy prayer is heard; and thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John.

Luk 1:17 And **he** (*John*) shall go before him in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children...

John the Baptist is the one whom Malachi's prophecy pointed to.

Mat 17:11 And Jesus answered and said unto them, **Elijah truly shall first come, and restore all things.**

Mat 17:12 But I say unto you, That **Elijah is come already**, and they knew him not, but have done unto him whatsoever they listed. Likewise shall also the Son of man suffer of them.

Mat 17:13 Then the disciples understood that he spake unto them of **John the Baptist**.

Jesus confirmed that John the Baptist came in the spirit of Elijah set forward in Malachi 4:5-6; but what happened here didn't seem to fulfil the prophecy of Malachi 4:5-6.

Was Jesus wrong?

Should we be looking for a correct, to the letter, fulfilment of this Malachi 4:5-6?
Or was the prophecy fulfilled differently to how people today interpret it to be.

Joh 1:19 And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou?

Joh 1:20 And he confessed, and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ.

Joh 1:21 And they asked him, What then? Art thou Elijah? And he saith, I am not. Art thou that Prophet? And he answered, No.

Joh 1:22 Then said they unto him, Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself?

Joh 1:23 He said, I *am* the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Isaiah.

The priests and Levites definitely didn't believe that John had come in the spirit of Elijah, and John was unable to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord.

But Elijah had come, and Israel knew him not, but did unto him whatsoever they listed. And so the prophecy was not fulfilled the way many at the time thought it should. That said, people even today try to make Jesus a liar (*i.e to bare false witness against John*), and say it has to happen again.

Let's look at another example of fulfilled prophecy that seems different:

Isa 7:5 Because Syria, Ephraim, and the son of Remaliah, have taken evil counsel against thee (Judah), saying,

Isa 7:6 Let us go up against Judah, and vex it...

Isa 7:7 Thus saith the Lord GOD, It shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

God is giving a prophecy through Isaiah that Syria and Ephraim, the Northern tribes of Israel, are about to make war against Judah but God says it will not happen.

Isa 7:8 For the head of Syria *is* Damascus, and the head of Damascus *is* Rezin; and within threescore and five years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a people.

Isa 7:9 ... If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established.

In fact, within sixty-five years, both Syria and the Northern tribes of Israel would be destroyed, that is 'broken', that it be not a people. NOT scattered, not sent out to the nations to come back at a later time, BUT destroyed!!!

Isa 7:10 Moreover the LORD spoke again unto Ahaz (*the King*), saying,

Isa 7:11 Ask thee a sign of the LORD thy God; ask it either in the depth, or in the height above.

Isa 7:12 But Ahaz said, I will not ask, neither will I tempt the LORD.

Isa 7:13 And he (*Isaiah*) said, Hear ye now (*Ahaz*), O house of David; *Is it* a small thing for you to weary men, but will ye weary my God also?

Isa 7:14 Therefore the Lord himself shall **give you** (*Ahaz*) a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

Isa 7:15 Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil, and choose the good.

Isa 7:16 For **before the child shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good, the land that thou abhorrest shall be forsaken of both her kings.**

This is a prophecy for Ahaz to be fulfilled during the lifetime of Ahaz, seven hundred years before Jesus was actually born, where a virgin was to conceive, and bear a son, and his name was to be Immanuel. The Messiah was to be born and be the age of 12-13 within sixty five years of when this prophecy was given, but Ahaz did not believe God and it was not fulfilled at that time.

Isa 7:9 ... If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established.

The condition of this prophecy is that the King believes, however the prophecy was eventually fulfilled BUT not with the same specifications.

Mat 1:22 Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet (*Isaiah*), saying,

Mat 1:23 Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

Was his name called Emmanuel?

No

OK, one last example:

Zec 9:9 Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he *is* just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

Did this happen?

Yes

Mat 21:5 Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy king cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass.

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Zec 11:13 And the LORD said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prised at of them. And I took the thirty *pieces* of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the LORD.

Did this happen?

Yes

Mat 27:9 Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying, And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued, whom they of the children of Israel did value;

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Zec 12:3 And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it.

Zec 12:4 In that day, ...

Zec 12:6 In that day...

Zec 12:11 In that day...

Zec 13:1 In that day...

Zec 13:2 And it shall come to pass in that day...

Zec 13:4 And it shall come to pass in that day...

Zec 13:6 And *one* will say to him, 'What are these wounds between your arms?' Then he will answer, '*Those* with which I was wounded in the house (*temple*) of my friends.'

So what is the time period of "In that day"? Well right in the middle of these verses we find the answer.

Zec 12:10 And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for *his* only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for *his* firstborn.

Zec 12:14 All the families that remain, every family apart, and their wives apart.

They shall mourn for him, All the families (*of Israel*) that remain, every family apart, and their wives apart. All Israel shall mourn when they look upon him whom they had pierced.

Did this happen?

Well, yes it did happen already but not with the specifications set forth in these verses.

Joh 19:32 Then came the soldiers, and broke the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him.

Joh 19:33 But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they broke not his legs:

Joh 19:34 But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water.

Joh 19:35 And he that saw *it* bare record, and his record is true: and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe.

Joh 19:36 For these things were done, that **the Scripture should be fulfilled**, A bone of him shall not be broken.

Joh 19:37 And **again another Scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.**

So John confirms that "they shall look upon Him whom they have pierced" was fulfilled.

"In that day" was therefore intended the period of time when Christ died on the cross.

Was it fulfilled to the letter of how the prophecy detailed? No.

The reason the Pharisees had a problem believing that Jesus was the Messiah was because they believed prophecy needed to be fulfilled as they interpreted it. But it wasn't.

With that in mind, consider these points.

1. First and foremost, God the Father knows everything. He knows the past; He knows the present and He knows the future.
Example: Before he created Satan he knew what Satan would do. He knew the beginning from the end. This makes the outcomes in our lives, by our making, not His; God simply already knows the choices we will make, even whether we will be saved or not. More importantly God the Father knew the outcome of prophecy before he gave it to them through the prophets. He knew that Nineveh would repent before he sent Jonah, but Jonah still told them they would be destroyed.

Conclusion: God had a plan right from the start.

2. There are two lines of prophecy that go right through Scripture, one for those who accept God's will and the other for those who do not.

Example: Gen 3:15 is the beginning of those two lines of prophecy.

Gen 3:15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

The seed of the women was represented by a Lamb, that lamb represented Jesus; which according to Revelation, was the lamb first slain at the foundation of the world.

Rev 13:8 the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

But why was there a representation of Jesus being slain from the foundation of the world?

Answer: SIN

Gen 1:29 And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

Adam and Eve ate Herbs, fruit and seeds they did not eat animal flesh. In fact the animals would have been friendly at this time, and there was no death at the time.

Did Adam and Eve need to make animal sacrifices to God at this time?

No, again there was no death before Adam sinned. Only when Adam sinned did sacrifices start.

Adam's sin created the reason for sacrifice and the only sacrifice required at the time was to cover the sin of Adam and his seed. It is important to understand that this sacrifice required the blood to cover the sin.

[Genesis 4:4](#) And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering:

Abel killed a lamb to sacrifice it, but why would God respect Abel for killing something? More importantly, what would have made Abel kill an innocent lamb when he didn't eat meat at all?

Why would Abel kill an innocent lamb unless God commanded him to do so, because without a command from God, there is no logical reason why Abel would kill anything, especially a cute little lamb?

How do we know what Abel killed was a lamb?

Well we know this because the lamb represented the one whom would bear Adam's sin, which was Jesus, who was:

[Rev 13:8](#) the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

[Gen 4:3](#) And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD.

If God commanded Abel to bring a lamb as a representation of the sin bearer, what do you think Cain was suppose to bring?

Answer: a lamb also. The sacrifice required blood, and because Cain did not fulfil this requirement, he was sinning by disobeying God.

Why did Adam's sin require a lamb to be killed?

God said: [Genesis 2:17](#) But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for **in the day** that **thou eatest thereof** thou **shalt surely die**.

God was speaking with "Thou" who was Adam.

That means the "Day that thou", pertained to, was the day of Adam; that is, one of Adam's literal 24 hour days. Also we know that Adam was able to eat and die because the verse says that Adam would die meaning he had a body that could die, and he could eat which meant he had a mouth that could eat?

Conclusion: He was a walking, talking man, not some spirit being and he lived within the day and night of the Earth spinning, a period of what we now call 24 hours.

And Adam did sin, and what is the penalty for sin, that would happen to his body within that literal 24 hour period?

[Rom 6:23](#) For the wages of sin is death;

The penalty for sin is not death through cancer, accident or old age etc. The death spoken of here is the second death, which means eternal death, eternally gone forever. The penalty for sin is death by execution at the hand of God.

The day (*a literal 24-hour period*) that Adam and Eve sinned, they were to die.

But something happened in that literal 24 hour period, to cause Adam and Eve not to die, and a lamb, which represented Jesus, to be sacrificed from that day forward.

What was it that happened?

I believe what happened is that Jesus entered into a covenant with the Father agreeing to die as man's substitute, for the sin that Adam (*man*) would commit.

[Psa 2:7](#) I will proclaim the decree (*Contract/Covenant*) of the LORD : He (*The Father*) said to me, "You are my Son; today I have become your Father. (*Son, meaning 'subject to'*)"

1Jn 2:2 He is the atoning sacrifice for our sins, and not only for ours but also for the sins of the whole world.

Let's look at this from a different angle.

When Jesus walked on Earth as a man, was Jesus and his disciples under (*i.e required to obey*) the Law of Moses? Yes of course he did or else he sinned.

Gal. 4:4: "But when the full limit of the time arrived, God sent forth his Son, who came to be out of a woman and who came to be under law."

Jesus was of the seed of Abraham, and under the covenant given to *Abraham (then through Isaac and Jacob)*, and ratified by the people with Moses. He kept the laws and the feasts; for example;

Luk 22:7 Then came **the day of unleavened bread**, when **the passover must be killed**.

Luk 22:8 And he sent Peter and John, saying, Go and **prepare us the Passover**, that we may eat.

Thousands of years before Jesus walked on Earth, Abraham imitated a future event on the same mountain where God's temple would later sit.

Gen 22:9 Then they came to the place of which God had told him. And Abraham built an altar there and placed the wood in order; and he bound Isaac his son and laid him on the altar, upon the wood.

Gen 22:10 And Abraham stretched out his hand and took the knife to slay his son.

This was a representation of a Father having to kill his Son, as a lamb being sacrificed on an altar.

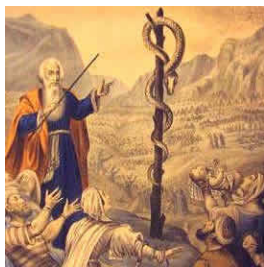
Right through the Old Testament, they killed and sacrificed lambs as an imitation of a future event.

Abel sacrificed lambs on the Alter,
Noah sacrificed lambs on the Alter,
Abraham sacrificed lambs on the Alter,
Moses sacrificed lambs on the Alter and so on.

Sacrifices of lambs took place for centuries, in fact for thousands of years.

This sacrificing of Lambs on an Alter was a representation of a future event, but there was another symbolic prophecy showing another representation of the same future event.

When the people rejected God, God sent death upon them but gave them a way out.



Num 21:5 And the people spoke against God and against Moses:

Num 21:6 So the LORD sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people; and many of the people of Israel died.

Num 21:9 So Moses made a bronze serpent, and put it on a pole; and so it was, if a serpent had bitten anyone, when he looked at the bronze serpent, he lived.

This was a representation of Jesus being hung on a pole or tree.

The pole was set up purely because the people spoke against God and rejected him.

So the lamb on an Alter represented Jesus for those who were obedient to God, but the serpent on a pole represented Jesus for those who were disobedient to and rejected God.

Two parallel prophecies from either side of the fence; depending on man's choice.

Also...

Jesus was represented as the Passover lamb, dying so his blood would protect the people of Israel from the wrath of God.

At the exodus God commanded that the Passover was to be kept at an exact time?

Exo 12:6 Now you shall keep it until the **fourteenth day** of the same month. Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel **shall kill it** at twilight.

Exo 12:18 In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.

Num 9:2 "Let the children of Israel keep the Passover at its appointed time.

Num 9:3 On the fourteenth day of this month, at twilight, you shall keep it at its appointed time. According to all its rites and ceremonies you shall keep it."

Exo 12:22 And **none of you shall go out of the door of his house until morning.**

Exo 12:24 And you shall observe this thing as an ordinance for you and your sons forever.

They (*Israel*) could not keep Passover the day before, or the day after, or week after the 14th of Abib or else it was disobedience; that is sin. If they could not keep the Passover on the 14th of Abib (*Nisan*) they had to keep it exactly one month later.

Num 9:11 The **fourteenth day of the second month** at even they shall keep it, *and* eat it with unleavened bread and bitter *herbs*.

Num 9:12 They shall leave none of it unto the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances of the Passover they shall keep it.

Jesus would be wounded in the house of his friends

Zec 13:6 And one will say to him, 'What are these wounds between your arms?' Then he will answer, 'Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends.' NKJV

So let's start tying this together.

Luke 22:7 Then came the Day of Unleavened Bread when the Passover (*lamb*) **MUST BE KILLED.**

Luk 22:8 And he sent Peter and John, saying, Go and **prepare us the Passover**, that we may eat.

That same evening (*being the 14th of Nissan*) Jesus sat down to eat;

Luke 22:15 And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to **eat this Passover** with you before I suffer:

According to God's command in Numbers 9, Jesus as a man, had to keep the Passover at its appointed time. If Jesus called this meal "the Passover" it had to be the 14th of Nissan for him to obey the command. Luke confirms this by saying that it WAS the Day of Unleavened in which all leaven was to be removed. And According to God's command, could Jesus go out of the door of the house until morning? No.

This is a very important point. Read this slowly: Could Jesus go to Gethsemane that night?

The answer is No! He couldn't leave the room until morning or else he sinned;

Num 9:3 In the **fourteenth day** of this month, at even, ye shall keep it in his appointed season: **according to all the rites of it**, and according to all the ceremonies thereof, **shall ye keep it.**

Other than a couple of exceptions (*being unclean or away on a journey*), it was **a sin** for them to not keep it as specified;

Num 9:13 But the man that *is* clean, and is not in a journey, and **forbareth to keep the passover**, even the same soul **shall be cut off from among his people**: because he brought not the offering of the LORD **in his appointed season, that man shall bear his sin.**

On the second day after Peter and John were sent to prepare their Passover, Pilate said this:

Joh 19:14 And it was the preparation of the Passover, and about the sixth hour and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King!

If this Preparation was the day before Passover, the Jews kept a totally separate Passover to Jesus. The cause of this is all to do with the moon.

God's month starts at new moon (*no moon*).

The Jews month started at first light (*first crescent*) as they do today.

This makes the Jewish Passover often two or three days after God's true Passover. This topic is beyond the scope of this study so we will leave that concept for another study.

There were two calendars in place, two prophecies side by side, and two outcomes to choose from. When Jesus turned up, Israel's choices would determine which one of these prophecies would be fulfilled.

Prophecy One: Israel accepts Jesus and he dies on an altar, at the hands of his Heavenly Father inside the house (*temple*) of his friends, inside the holy city, on the exact date and time of God's Passover.

Prophecy Two: Israel rejects Jesus, they crucify him on a pagan sun-god symbol (*i.e. a cross or a pole*) outside the temple, and outside the holy city, on a day that is not God's true Passover day.

Either way Jesus still had to die. How he was to die was Israel's choice.

Which Prophecy did Israel choose?

They chose Prophecy number Two;

[Joh 1:11 He came unto his own, and his own received him not.](#)

Conclusion: Not everything is as it seems.

3. There are conditional covenants/prophecies and unconditional covenants/prophecies.

First: Conditional prophecies are two sided contracts/covenants based on a choice.

The reason it says "covenants/prophecies" is because when ever God gives a prophecy or covenant, a lawful decree is set forward in Heaven that makes it so; set out with all its conditions and judgments.

[Exo 24:7 And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient.](#)

[Exo 24:8 And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words.](#)

[Jer 11:4 Which I commanded your fathers in the day that I brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, from the iron furnace, saying, Obey my voice, and do them, according to all which I command you: so shall ye be my people, and I will be your God:](#)

A binding two sided blood contract between God (*walking through the animal halves with Abraham*) and Israel (*sprinkling the people, the book, and the altar with blood*), which could only finish with the complete death of one or the other. If Israel obeyed this blood covenant and it's commands, God would continue to be their God.

[Heb 8:7 For if that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second.](#)

[Heb 8:8 For finding fault with them \(*Israel and Judah*\), he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah:](#)

Though finding fault with Israel and Judah, who continually broke this covenant; God sought to make another covenant /contract with a people who were more obedient. With the first covenant fading away, when the one who initially made the covenant died the second death (*on the cross, at the hand of his father*); a new covenant was made between God and with (*spiritual*) Israel; which will be entered into by the people, when the people whose names are written in the book have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. This covenant is another blood covenant between two parties, both of which this time have everlasting life.

Second: Unconditional prophecies are promises or testimonies that have no conditions.

Promise:

Gen 12:2 And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing:...

Gen 12:7 And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there built he an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him.

Gal 3:16 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.

Gal 3:29 And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.

This is a promise, which will never be broken.

Testimony:



Rev 11:19 And the temple of God was opened in heaven, and there was seen in his temple the **ark of his testament:**

Exo 25:16 And thou shalt put into the **ark the testimony** which I shall give thee.

The Ark of the testimony is the Ark that holds what God testified about himself saying:

Exo 20:2 I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

Exo 20:3 Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

Exo 20:4 Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth:

Exo 20:5 Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me;

Exo 20:6 And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

Exo 20:7 Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

Exo 20:8 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.

Exo 20:9 Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work:

Exo 20:10 But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates:

Exo 20:11 For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Exo 20:12 Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

Exo 20:13 Thou shalt not kill.

Exo 20:14 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Exo 20:15 Thou shalt not steal.

Exo 20:16 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Exo 20:17 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's.

It is through God's testimony about himself that we can know who God is. By doing these things you will have understanding of God. It will also be a testimony to you, demonstrating to God that you acknowledge Him as your creator and the one you want to obey.

Conclusion: Unconditional prophecies happen regardless, but conditional prophecies may or may not happen dependant on choices; and so may sometimes appear different to the specifications given.

4. Conditional prophecies are mostly, if not always, dependent on the choices of man, (*that is, God does not break his half of the contract*). If man does well to keep the conditional element of the prophecy, the prophecy is fulfilled to the letter; however if not, the conditional prophecy will often not be fulfilled at all, or if it is fulfilled, it's not fulfilled with all the specifications prophesied.

Jonah is an important and great example:

Jon 3:2 Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee

Jon 3:4 And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and he cried, and said, **Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown.**

Jon 3:10 And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did it not.

Jon 4:1 But it displeased Jonah exceedingly, and he was very angry.

The prophecy that Jonah was given, to give to Nineveh; was not fulfilled to Jonah's dismay, because Nineveh as a corporate group made a good choice to obey God.

Look at this prophecy closely.

God gave Jonah a specific prophecy. Nineveh was to be destroyed in 40 days. But because of the good choices of the people it didn't happen. Did the prophecy turn out how God prophesied it? No! Not at all. Conditional prophecies are mostly if not always dependent on the choices of man. If they obey God they receive the blessings, but if not, they receive the curses whether implied or not.

Conclusion: Conditional prophecy is only fulfilled to the letter, when mans choices align with the condition implied within the prophecy.