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Jonah

- **Main Themes**
 - God's sovereignty
 - God's mercy and compassion
 - God's concern for the nations
 - The self-righteous and wicked, downward slide of Israel
- **Role in the Twelve**
 - Following Obadiah, Jonah provides an "Edomic image" of Israel who is no better than the nations they hate—and perhaps even worse because of their self-righteousness. It also highlights the cosmic compassion of God, hinted at in Joel and Amos.

2

Implicit Conditionality in Prophecy

- Generally, we see three kinds of predictions—statements about the future—in Scripture:
 - o Predictions qualified by conditions (e.g., Isa. 1:19-20; 7:9; Jer. 7:5-7; 22:4-5)
 - o Predictions qualified by assurances/guarantees (e.g., Isa. 45:23; Jer. 7:15-16; 14:10-11; Amos 1:3)
 - A subset here is futuristic statements that involve a sovereign oath (e.g., "As Yahweh lives..." Isa 54:9; Ez. 5:11; Amos 4:2)
 - It's important to remember that relative to the other two kinds of oaths the "guaranteed" predictions are important, but few in number. Also, they are usually not very specific about the details, nature or timeframe of fulfillment. Finally, they almost always align with covenantal promises.
 - o Predictions with no qualifications (e.g., Jonah 3:4; 2 Chron. 12:5-8; 2 Kgs. 22:16-20; Micah 3:12; cf. Jer. 26:18-19)
 - Jer. 18:7-10 | The Potter's Principle
 - What about Deut. 18:22?
- Calvin: "Even though [the prophets] make a simple affirmation, it is to be understood from the outcome that these nonetheless contain a tacit condition"

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