I. The Big Picture of The Chronicles Displays God’s Hand in History.

 A. Its ELIMINATIONS speak clearly of God’s work INSIDE us.

 1. Knowing that the story of Bathsheba is eliminated in this rendition of David’s life portrays hope for the “episodes” of our lives.

 B. The INSERTIONS of spiritual commentary portray the picture of God’s work and God’s place in the daily events of our lives.

 1. The insertions paint a different picture of history than the one we “see.”

II. The Role of the Prophets is to Dispel the Spiritual Darkness.

 A. Compare Isaiah 9:2 and Matt. 4:16 and we will “See” What the Chronicler is saying.

 1. “The people walking in darkness have seen a great light.”

III. Of the many prophets highlighted in 2 Chronicles, only a few are recognizable.

 A. Shemiah; Azariah; Hanai; Micaiah; Zedikiah; Jehu; Jahazial; ELIJAH; Jehoida;

 Zechariah, “a man of God”; Obed; Hilkiah; Hulda (female); JEREMIAH

 B. The string of prophets is the string that pulls redemptive history together.

 C. Understanding the “prophetic” voice is the Biblical key to living our lives on Earth.

 1. “Without ‘vision’ the people perish,” Proverbs 29:18

 a. Vision in the Bible is not synonymous with “Mission Statements.”

IV. The Fall of Jerusalem and the Return to Jerusalem presented in 2 Chronicles 36 tells the

 story of redemptive history in a nutshell.

 A. Hear this story and we will “hear” our own story from God’s point of view.

V. The New Testament application can easily be overlooked individually and collectively.

 A. “I just can’t figure out what’s going on.”

 B. “I don’t know whether it’s the Devil or the Lord.”

 C. “Why pray? God’s going to do what He’s going to do.”

 D. “We can’t understand. God’s ways aren’t our ways.”

 1. These are not good indicators that God’s people understand history.

VI. Let’s consider the introduction to prophecy in Matthew’s Gospel.

 A. Christmas and Isaiah—Matthew 1:22

 1. “All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had said through the prophet.”

 B. The Visit of the Magi—Matthew 2:17—Jeremiah once again!

 1. Compare Matthew 2 and 2 Chronicles 36.

 C. Consider Jesus’ use of “revelation/vision” in Matthew 4.

 1. Darkness is dispelled with light

VII. Let’s consider the role of Jesus as prophet—in the prophetic voice (Matthew 5).

 A. Revelation/Vision is information unattainable by observation or intuition.

VIII. Let’s consider the role of Jesus as priest—in the prophetic voice.

 A. Compare Matthew 20:28 with Revelation 5:9-12

IX. Let’s consider the role of Jesus as king—in the prophetic voice.

 A. Zechariah 9:9 and Matthew 21:5

 B. Revelation 19:11-16