

Prophetic Anointing

Before he settled in Samaria, Elisha passed some time on Mount Carmel. He served from 892 until 832 BCE as an advisor to the third through the eighth kings of Judah, holding the office of "prophet in Israel". He is called a patriot because of his help to soldiers and kings. 18ab414f4b

1 Samuel 10 This chapter describes the anointing of Saul as the first king of Israel, within a section comprising 1 Samuel 7–15 which records the rise of the monarchy in Israel and the account of the first years of King Saul. According to Jewish tradition the book was attributed to the prophet Samuel, with additions by the prophets Gad and Nathan, but modern scholars view it as a composition of a number of independent texts of various ages from c. Ramah Tabor The anointing of Saul, as performed by Samuel under God's direction, set the king apart from the rest of the people as "anointed of the Lord"; 1 Samuel 10 is the tenth chapter of the First Book of Samuel in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible or the first part of the Books of Samuel in the Hebrew Bible. 630–540 BCE 18ab414f4b

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), Mormonism's largest denomination, the ordinance is currently only given in secret to select couples whom top leaders say God has chosen. The LDS Church regularly performed the ceremony for nominated couples from the 1840s to the 1920s, and continued less regularly into the 1940s. By 1941, about... 18ab414f4b In present usage, "anointing" is typically used for ceremonial blessings such as the coronation of European monarchs. This continues an earlier Hebrew practice most famously observed in the anointings of Aaron as high priest and both... 18ab414f4b The most important part of the French ceremony was not the coronation itself, but the Sacre - the anointing or unction of the king. The Carolingian king Pepin the Short was anointed in Soissons (752) to legitimize the accession of the new dynasty. A second anointing of Pepin by Pope Stephen II took place at the Basilica of Saint-Denis in 754, the first to be performed by a pope. The unction served as a reminder of the baptism... 18ab414f4b In the Old Testament, the appointment of someone to any of these three positions could be sanctioned by anointing him by pouring oil over his head. Thus the term messiah, meaning "anointed one", is associated with the concept of the threefold office. While the office of king is that most closely associated with the Messiah, the role of Jesus as priest, which involves intercession before God, is also prominent in the... 18ab414f4b

Prophet The message that the prophet conveys is called a prophecy. pre-Zoroastrian prophetic figures played a crucial role in shaping early religious thought and practices, paving the way for the structured prophetic tradition In religion, a prophet or prophetess is an individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being and is said to speak on behalf of that being, serving as an intermediary with humanity by delivering messages or teachings from the supernatural source to other people 18ab414f4b

Elisha gospel. Francis, RW. Also mentioned in the New Testament and the Quran,[6:86][38:48] Elisha is venerated as a prophet in Judaism, Christianity and Islam and writings of the Bahá'í Faith refer to him by name. org. "The Prophetic Double Anointing". "Eliseus". Rabat International Church. nz. His name is commonly transliterated into English as Elisha via Hebrew, Eliseus via Greek and Latin, Elishe (Yeghishe/Elisha) via Armenian or Alyasa via Arabic, and Elyasa or Elyesa via Turkish. the Order Elisha (God is my salvation) was, according to the Hebrew Bible, a Jewish prophet and a wonder-worker. The Gospel Faith Messenger. double portion" 18ab414f4b

Exaltation (Mormonism) A verse in the LDS Church's canonized scripture states that those who are exalted will become gods, and a 1925 statement from the church's highest governing body said that "All men and women are in the similitude of the universal Father and Mother. [and are] capable, by experience through ages and aeons, of evolving into. anointing was held to be conditional or unconditional. In the largest Mormon denomination, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), top leaders have taught that God wants exaltation for all humankind and that humans are "gods in embryo". Most of the earliest nineteenth-century comments explicitly dealing with the second anointing clearly Exaltation is a belief in Mormonism that after death some people will reach the highest level of salvation in the celestial kingdom and eternally live in God's presence, continue as families, become gods, create worlds, and make spirit children over whom they will govern 18ab414f4b

Second anointing In the ordinance, a participant is anointed as a "priest and king" or a "priestess and queen", and is sealed to the highest degree of salvation available in Mormon theology. Founder Joseph Smith taught that the function of the ordinance was to ensure salvation, guarantee exaltation, and confer godhood. counsel. " The "first anointing" refers to the washing and anointing part of the endowment ceremony, in which a person is anointed to become a king and In the Latter Day Saint movement, the second anointing is the pinnacle ordinance of the temple and an extension of the endowment ceremony 18ab414f4b

Anointing Anointing—particularly the anointing of the sick—may Anointing is the ritual act of pouring aromatic oil over a person's head or entire body. Scented oils are used as perfumes and sharing them is an act of hospitality. Their use to introduce a divine influence or presence is recorded from the earliest times; anointing was thus used as a form of medicine, thought to rid persons and things of dangerous spirits and demons which were believed to cause disease. Greek for "The Anointed One") who appear prominently in Jewish and Christian theology and eschatology. By extension, the term is also applied to related acts of sprinkling, dousing, or smearing a person or object with any perfumed oil, milk, butter, or other fat 18ab414f4b

Prophecy of Seventy Weeks James Alan Montgomery referred to the history of this prophecy's interpretation as the "dismal swamp" of critical exegesis. desolation of Jerusalem must last for seventy years according to the prophetic words of Jeremiah (verse 2), and prays for God to act on behalf of his The Prophecy of Seventy Weeks (chapter 9 of the Book of Daniel) tells how Daniel prays to God to act on behalf of his people and city (Judeans and Jerusalem), and receives a detailed but cryptic prophecy of "seventy weeks" by the angel Gabriel. The prophecy has been the subject of "intense exegetical activity" since the Second Temple period 18ab414f4b

The doctrine states that Jesus Christ performed three functions (or "offices") in his earthly ministry - those of prophet, priest, and king. 18ab414f4b In the biblical narrative, he is a disciple... 18ab414f4b

Threefold office Thus the term messiah, meaning "anointed one", is associated with the concept The threefold office (Latin: munus triplex) of Jesus Christ is a Christian doctrine based upon the teachings of the Old Testament of which Christians hold different views. positions could be sanctioned by anointing him by pouring oil over his head. It was described by Eusebius and more fully developed by John Calvin 18ab414f4b

Prophethood has existed in many cultures and religions throughout history, including Mesopotamian religion, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, Manichaeism, Islam, the Bahá'í Faith, and Thelema. 18ab414f4b

Pillious Chulu A core component of Chulu's ministry Apostle Pillious Chulu is a Zambian Christian minister, revivalist, and self-proclaimed apostle based in Lusaka, Zambia. of Jesus Christ, and release of God's anointing, consistent with the general goals of the Apostolic-Prophetic Movement. Chulu's ministry focuses on empowering believers through prophetic declarations and spiritual breakthroughs. He is recognized within Charismatic and Pentecostal Christian

communities for his prophetic ministry and deliverance services, emphasizing spiritual warfare, divine prophecy, and liberation from demonic oppression
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Coronation of the French monarch In late medieval and early modern times, the new king did not need to be anointed in order to be recognized as French monarch but ascended upon the previous monarch's death with the proclamation "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi. ". The Carolingian king Pepin the Short was anointed in Soissons (752) to legitimize the The accession of the king of France to the royal throne was legitimized by a ceremony performed with the Crown of Charlemagne at the Reims Cathedral. coronation itself, but the Sacre - the anointing or unction of the king
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