

~SEER (142)

[Hebrew, *ro-´eh*]

- Evidently a man enabled by God to discern the divine will, one having such insight, one whose eyes had been unveiled, as it were, to see or understand things that were not open to men in general.
- The Hebrew word *ro-´eh*, translated, seer, is drawn from a root word meaning, see, literally or figuratively. The seer was a man consulted by others for wise counsel on problems encountered.
- They themselves came into the land of Zuph, and Saul, for his part, said to his attendant that was with him; Do come, and let us return, that my father may not quit attending to the she-asses and actually become anxious about us. (1 Samuel 9:5)
- But he said to him; Look, please! There is a man of God in this city, and the man is held in honor. All that he says comes true without fail. Let us go there now. Perhaps he can tell us our way that we must go. (1 Samuel 9:6)
- At this Saul said to his attendant; And if we should go, what shall we bring to the man? Because the bread itself has disappeared from our receptacles, and, as a gift, there is nothing to bring to the man of the true God. What is there with us? (1 Samuel 9:7)
- So the attendant answered Saul once more and said; Look! There is a quarter of a shekel of silver found in my hand, and I shall have to give it to the man of the true God, and he will have to tell us our way. (1 Samuel 9:8)
- In former times in Israel this was the way the man would have talked on his going to seek God; Come, and let us go to the seer. For the prophet of today used to be called a seer in former times. (1 Samuel 9:9)
- Then Saul said to his attendant; Your word is good. Do come, let us go. And they went their way to the city where the man of the true God was. (1 Samuel 9:10)
- The Bible names Samuel;

- In former times in Israel this was the way the man would have talked on his going to seek God. Come, and let us go to the **seer**. For the prophet of today used to be called a **seer** in former times. (1 Samuel 9:9)
- While they were going up on the ascent to the city, they themselves found girls going out to draw water. So they said to them; Is the **seer** in this place? (1 Samuel 9:11)
- Then Saul approached Samuel in the middle of the gate and said; Do tell me, please, Just where is the house of the **seer**? (1 Samuel 9:18)
- And Samuel proceeded to answer Saul and say; I am the **seer**. Go up before me to the high place, and you men must eat with me today, and I must send you away in the morning, and all that is in your heart I shall tell you. (1 Samuel 9:19)
- All of them who were selected as gatekeepers at the thresholds were two hundred and twelve. They were in their settlements by their genealogical enrollment. These David and Samuel the **seer** ordained in their office of trust. (1 Chronicles 9:22)
- As for the affairs of David the king, the first ones and the last, there they are written among the words of Samuel the **seer** and among the words of Nathan the prophet and among the words of Gad the visionary. (1 Chronicles 29:29)
- **Zadok**
- As for the affairs of David the king, the first ones and the last, there they are written among the words of Samuel the **seer** and among the words of Nathan the prophet and among the words of Gad the visionary. (1 Chronicles 29:29)
- **Hanani**
- And at that time Hanani the **seer** came to Asa the king of Judah and then said to him; Because you leaned upon the king of Syria and did not lean upon Yehowah your God, for that reason the military force of the king of Syria has escaped out of your hand. (2 Chronicles 16:7)

- However, Asa became offended at the **seer** and put him in the house of the stocks, because he was in a rage at him over this. And Asa began to crush some others of the people at that same time. (**2 Chronicles 16:10**)
- As **seers**.
- The designations, **seer**, **prophet**, and **visionary** are closely related in the Scriptures. The distinction between the terms may be that **seer** may relate to discernment, **visionary** to the manner in which the divine will was made known, and **prophet** more to the speaking forth or the proclamation of the divine will. Samuel, Nathan, and Gad are all called prophets.
- And all Israel from Dan to Beer-sheba became aware that Samuel was one accredited for the position of **prophet** to Yehowah. (**1 Samuel 3:20**)
- And all Israel from Dan to Beer-sheba became aware that Samuel was one accredited for the position of **prophet** to Yehowah. (**1 Samuel 3:20**)
- When David proceeded to rise up in the morning, Yehowah's word itself came to Gad the **prophet**, David's visionary, saying; (**2 Samuel 24:11**)
- As for the affairs of David the king, the first ones and the last, there they are written among the words of Samuel the **seer** and among the words of Nathan the **prophet** and among the words of Gad the **visionary**. (**1 Chronicles 29:29**)
- Indicates a distinction between the three terms when it says; among the words of Samuel the **seer** and among the words of Nathan the **prophet** and among the words of Gad the **visionary**.
- In former times in Israel this was the way the man would have talked on his going to seek God. Come, and let us go to the **seer**. For the prophet of today used to be called a seer in former times. (**1 Samuel 9:9**)
- The **prophet** of today used to be called a **seer** in former times. This may have been because toward the close of the days of the Judges and during the reigns of the kings of Israel, which began in the days of Samuel, the **prophet** as a public proclaimer of God's will came to be

more prominent. Samuel is commonly called the first of the line of men called the **prophets**.

- And all the **prophets**, in fact, from Samuel on and those in succession, just as many as have spoken, have also plainly declared these days. (**Acts of Apostles 3:24**)

See Also PROPHET