

The dissertation deals with an interpretation of 1 Kgs 13 in its immediate and broader literary context, namely from standpoint of the main theme of this story. That is a crying of a man of God from Judah „by the word of the Lord“ against the altar at Bethel, that Jeroboam has made. In this context there is given a new look at the identity of this altar as a new building, by which Jeroboam’s cultic reforms and establishment of a new cult culminated. This matter is evaluated in the conclusion of this story of the crying against the altar in 2 Kgs 23,15-20. In the light of the main theme there are worked up and evaluated further figures and their roles: a man of God from Judah and an old prophet from Bethel. Their figures and prophetic confrontation are inquired from the standpoint of validity (irreversibility) and dynamism of Lord’s word proclaimed against the altar. The dissertation reflects relationship between an addressee of proclaiming Lord’s word (altar) and that, who proclaims Lord’s word against altar (man of God). The man of God, that obediently has proclaimed Lord’s word against altar but disobeyed the same word concerning a way of its proclaiming, get under Lord’s judgment as the altar in Bethel. Thus the story demonstrates that in Lord’s word service a precise obedience of the word holds. The story brings exemplary testimony what means to be a servant of Lord’s word, that acts and speaks „by the word of the Lord“. In the story of the prophetic figures there are main motives of true and false messages encoded. Both figures also serve as roles and types of prophetic figures. At the conclusion of dissertation there is put an emphasis on a way of fulfilling of Lord’s word without consciousness of its executor. So it is highlighted a motive of power and sovereignty of Lord’s word.