

# The Minor Prophets

Key Verse - Joel 2:13

The Old Testament is divided into three groups:

- The Law
- The Writings
- The Prophets

The Group of the Prophets is further divided into the Former and Latter Prophets

The Former - Joshua, Judges, I-II Samuel and I-II Kings

The Latter (the writing prophets) - Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Twelve

\*We recognize these as the Major and Minor Prophets.

\*Daniel appears as one of The Writings

These men covered the time from approximately 835 B.C. to 400 B.C.

## Books and Themes

1. Hosea (14)	-Spiritual Adultery	1:2
2. Joel (3)	-The Day of the LORD	1:15
3. Amos (9)	-National Accountability	4:12
4. Obadiah (1)	-The Destruction of Edom	1:10
5. Jonah (4)	-Obedience	1:3a ; 3:10
6. Micah (7)	-Purest Religion	5:2; 6:8; 7:18-19
7. Nahum (3)	-The Destruction of Nineveh	2:13
8. Habakkuk (3)	-The Mystery of Providence	1:5; 2:14
9. Zephaniah (3)	-God's Searching Judgment	1:12
10. Haggai (2)	-Working for God First	2:4
11. Zechariah (14)	-The Hope of the Future	1:3; 4:6; 14:9
12. Malachi (3)	-Ignorant Opposition	3:16

**The overall theme of the Minor Prophets is that of God's judgment leading to man's repentance leading to God's restoration.**

**CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF THE PROPHETS**

Northern Kingdom			Southern Kingdom		
Prophet	King		Prophet	King	
	Jeroboam	933-912			
	Nadab	912-911			
	Baasha	911-888			
	Elah	888-887			
	Zimri	887			
	Tibni	887-863			
	Omri	887-877			
ELIJAH	Ahab	876-854		Jehoshaphat	873-848
	Ahaziah	854-853		Jehoram	848-841
ELISHA	Jehoram	853-842	JOEL	Ahaziah	841
	Jehu	842-815		Athaliah	841-835
	Jehoahaz	814-798		Jehoash	835-796
	Jehoash	798-793		Amaziah	796-767
JONAH	Jeroboam II	793-743	ISAIAH	Uzziah	767-740
AMOS	Zachariah	743	MICAHA		
HOSEA	Shallum	743			
	Menahem	743-737			
	Pekahiah	737-736	Jotham	740-732	
	Pekah	736-730	OBADIAH	Ahaz	732-716
	Hoshea	730-722	NAHUM	Hezekiah	716-687
<b>Fall of the Northern Kingdom</b>					
			JEREMIAH	Manasseh	687-643
				Amon	643-641
			HABAKKUK	Josiah	641-609
			ZEPHANIAH		
<b>The Exile</b>					
			DANIEL	Jehoahaz	609
				Jehoiakim	609-598
			EZEKIEL	Jehoiachin	598-597
				Zedekiah	597-586
<b>The Restoration</b>					
			HAGGAI		520
			ZECHARIAH		520
			MALACHI		520

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- 1. Hosea (14) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Joel (3) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Amos (9) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Obadiah (1) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Jonah (4) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Micah (7) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Nahum (3) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Habakkuk (3) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Zephaniah (3) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Haggai (2) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. Zechariah (14) - \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Malachi (3) - \_\_\_\_\_

The overall theme of the Minor Prophets is that of God's \_\_\_\_\_ leading to  
man's \_\_\_\_\_ leading to God's \_\_\_\_\_.

## Hosea - The Lesson of Spiritual Adultery

### Hosea 1:2

The beginning of the word of the LORD by Hosea. And the LORD said to Hosea, Go, take unto thee a wife of whoredoms and children of whoredoms: for the land hath committed great whoredom, departing from the LORD.

### I. Outline

- A. Hosea's Marriage - a Type of Israel      Chs. 1-3
- B. God's Charges Against Israel              Chs. 4:1-6:3
- C. God's Decision to Judge (Punish)        Chs. 6:4-10:15
- D. God's Resolution in Judgment and Mercy      Chs. 11-14

### II. Lessons

- A. God views idolatry as spiritual adultery.
  - 1. Israel was His chosen people, His "bride". 2:16-20
  - 2. Christians are His bride. - Matthew 25:1-13; Ephesians 5; Revelation 22:17
- B. Backsliding follows a pattern. 4:1-19
  - 1. Rejection of the Bible. - "no knowledge of God" 4:1-5
  - 2. Temptation to turn. 4:6-11
    - a) Prosperity led them to forsake God. 4:7 (1 Timothy 6:10; Proverbs 11:28; 28:6)
    - b) Satisfaction comes only from God. 4:10
    - c) Though tempted, we need not sin. 1 Corinthians 10:13
  - 3. Following after idols. 4:12-19
    - a) Idolatry affects all around you. 4:12-14
    - b) Idolators (sinners) can be used by God to warn others. 4:15
    - c) God gives up those that give up Him. 4:17 (Exodus 7:3; Romans 1:26-28)
- C. God's love is unchanging. 14:1-9
  - 1. Man needs to repent. 14:1-3
  - 2. God will restore. 14:3-9

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## Joel - The Lesson of Losing Your Religion

### Joel 2:13

**And rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the LORD your God: for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil.**

#### I. The Book

- A. Written by Joel - Probably circa 800 B.C.
- B. During the reigns of : (II Kings 12:2-3; II Chronicles 25:2, 14-15)
  - 1. Ahaziah
  - 2. Jehoash
  - 3. Amaziah
- C. Two-Fold Purpose
  - 1. A Call to Repentance for Current Judgment
  - 2. Prophecy of the End Times Judgment - "The Day of the Lord"

#### II. The Judgment - Chapter 2:1-11 (remember Hebrews 12:5-8)

- A. Warning to the Nation (v. 1)
  - 1. A Message for Everyone - "All the inhabitants"
  - 2. Assembly of the priests and the people. (1:14)
  - 3. We too have a warning to all the world. (John 3)
- B. Description of the Judgment (vv. 2-11)
  - 1. A Locust Plague (1:4,6,7)
  - 2. Famine from the Lord (1:10-12)
  - 3. This Judgment was from the Lord (2:11)
- C. Reasons for the Judgment
  - 1. Fulfilled Promise (Prophecy) of Deuteronomy 4:23-28
  - 2. Idolatry (II Kings 12:2-3; II Chronicles 25:1-2, 14-15)
  - 3. No "true heart" Worship of Jehovah
    - a) the king's imperfect heart
    - b) the greatest commandment - (Deuteronomy 6:4-5)
- D. The Purpose of the Judgment - Chapter 1:1-18
  - 1. To End Outward "Religious" Behavior and Worship
    - a) the offerings - no harvest cf. Leviticus 2:1
    - b) the sacrifices - poor quality animals cf. Leviticus 1:2-3; 3:1
  - 2. To Turn Focus on Individual Relationship with God
    - a) Lamentation (vv. 8, 13)
    - b) Fasting (v. 14) this is self-denial
  - 3. To Bring Repentance 2:12-13

#### III. Repentance - Chapter 2:12-32

- A. Personal
  - 1. "Turn Ye" (v. 12)
  - 2. Inward - of the heart (v. 13) cf. Deuteronomy 10:16; Psalm 51:10, 17
  - 3. The result of a rent heart, one torn or cut out is death to self. ie. the sinful nature. (Galatians 2:20)
- B. Purposeful -Because of Who God is. (v. 13)
  - 1. God's grace and mercy are inseparable.
  - 2. Longsuffering is patience without apathy.
- C. Prayerful (v. 17) - Intercessory, not selfish.
  - 1. We are Priests - (Revelation 1:6)
  - 2. Pray (repent) before judgment comes. (Joel 1:19)
- D. Providential Results (vv. 18-32)
  - 1. Plentiful (vv. 19-27) cf. Ephesians 3:20
  - 2. Promised (v. 21) "the LORD will" 10 times
  - 3. Pneumatic (vv. 28-32)
    - a) Pentecost - (v. 28) Acts 2:1-4
    - b) Whosoever - (v. 32) Romans 10:9-13

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    - b) \_\_\_\_\_ - (v. 32) Romans 10:9-13

## Amos - The Lesson of National Accountability

### Amos 4:12

Therefore thus will I do unto thee, O Israel: and because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.

#### I. Outline

- A. General Judgments - Chs. 1-2
  - 1. Against Nations (1:1-2:3)
  - 2. Against Judah (2:4-5)
  - 3. Against Israel (2:6-16)
- B. Specific Judgments Against Israel - Chs. 3-6
  - 1. Sins of Presumption (3:1-15)
  - 2. Sin of Religious Orthodoxy (4:1-13)
  - 3. Sin of Moral/Ethical Corruption (5:1-6:14)
- C. Symbolic Visions of the Coming Judgment - Chs. 7:1-9:10
- D. The Promised Messianic Blessings - Ch. 9:11-15

#### II. Some Lessons

- A. God is longsuffering, but He is Holy. (1:3, 6, 9, 11, 13; 2:1, 4, 6)
  - 1. Longsuffering is patience without apathy.
  - 2. He must judge sin.
- B. God is not a respecter of persons. (3:2) cf. 2 Chronicles 19:7; Acts 10:34; Romans 2:11; Ephesians 6:9; Colossians 3:25; James 2:1; 1 Peter 1:17
  - 1. He will judge the lost.
  - 2. He will chasten His own.
  - 3. Every person will stand before God. (4:12)
- C. God can use anyone who will let Him use him. (7:14)
  - 1. Amos was "untrained."
  - 2. "Let a man know himself called and sent by God, then there will be no hesitancy or fear in his heart. Only let him be indeed sure of this, or in spite of all 'training' he will lack authority and power." - G. Campbell Morgan
  - 3. Will you let God use you?

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## Obadiah - The Lesson of the Destruction of Edom

### Obadiah 1:10

For thy violence against thy brother Jacob shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for ever.

#### I. Outline - The Trial of the Edomites

- A. The Defendant Named (v. 1)
  - 1. Edom - the nation of the descendants of Esau. (Genesis 25:21-28) - A picture of the evil of the "flesh".
  - 2. The Prophet - Obadiah "servant of Jehovah"
- B. The Accusations (vv. 2-15)
  - 1. They were proud. (vv. 3-4)
  - 2. They were enemies to Israel. (vv. 10-14)
    - a) Denial of passage during the exodus. (Numbers 20:14-21)
    - b) Opposition to Saul and David (1 Samuel 14:47; 2 Samuel 8:14)
    - c) Celebration of Israel's hardships. (Psalm 137:7)
- C. The Sentence (vv. 16-19)
  - 1. Shame - the captivity of Edom by Nabataeans (300 B.C.) - Petra falls.
  - 2. Cut Off - The country was subdued under the Maccabaean rule and compelled to Jewry (160-125 B.C.), and became known as Idumaea which ceased to exist under the rule of the Romans.

#### II. Some Lessons

- A. There is no place of safety from God's judgment of pride. (vv. 3-4)
  - 1. God hates pride. Proverbs 6:16-17; 15:25; 16:5; Jeremiah 13:5
  - 2. We cannot hide sin from God. Genesis 3:9; Psalm 139:1-13
- B. Man's wisdom and might will fail. (vv. 8-9)
  - 1. The wisdom of Teman (grandson of Esau - Genesis 36:11) - Job 4:1; Jeremiah 49:7
  - 2. God's wisdom and ways are superior. (Isaiah 55:8-9; 1 Corinthians 1:18-31)
- C. What goes around, comes around. (v. 15) - The Law of Sowing and Reaping - Galatians 6:7-9
  - 1. Negative - Job 4:8; Hosea 8:7; 2 Corinthians 9:6
  - 2. Positive - Psalm 126:5-6; Hosea 10:12; 2 Corinthians 9:6

"Let the great powers of today remember that the measure of a nation's patience with God's suffering Israel is the measure of that nation's permanence." - G. Campbell Morgan, in *The Minor Prophets*, 1961

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## Jonah - The Lesson of Obedience

### Jonah 1:3

**But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD.**

### I. Background

- A. Jonah (Dove), the Reluctant Prophet from Gath Hepher. 2 Kings 14:25
- B. Dates - ca. 782 B.C. - Contemporary of: Hosea, Amos, Isaiah, Micah
- C. Nineveh - Capital of Assyria, a cruel powerful enemy of Israel. Northeast of Israel. Destroyed ca. 612 B.C.
- D. Typical of Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. Matthew 12:38-41

### II. Outline

- A. Disobedience and Chastening - Chapter 1 (Rebellion)
  - 1. Call (vv. 1-2)
  - 2. Flee (vv. 3-5)
  - 3. Rebellion (vv. 4-11)
  - 4. Lack of Repentance (vv. 12-17)
- B. Prayer and Deliverance - Chapter 2 (Repentance)
  - 1. Prayer (vv. 1-4)
  - 2. Repentance and Results (vv. 5-10)
- C. Preaching and Repentance - Chapter 3 (Second Chances)
  - 1. Jonah (vv. 1-3)
  - 2. Nineveh (vv. 5-10)
- D. Pouting and Reproof - Chapter 4 (Bitterness)
  - 1. Complaint (vv. 1-2)
  - 2. Waiting for Destruction (v. 5)
  - 3. Inverted Values (vv. 6-10)
  - 4. God's Mercy (v. 11)

### III. Some Lessons

- A. There is always a way and a price to pay when you run from God. (1:3)
- B. Rebellion always hurts others. (1:4-11)
- C. It is possible to be at rest out of God's will. (1:5)
- D. God doesn't give up on His call. (1:2; 3:2)
- E. Faith leads to repentance then to good works. (3:5-10)
- F. God's actions toward men reflect man's heart toward God. (3:10)
- G. We must make the spiritual a priority over the material. (4:10-11)

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  - 3. Inverted Values (vv. 6-10)
  - 4. God's Mercy (v. 11)

### III. Some Lessons

- A. There is always a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ to pay when you run from God. (1:3)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ always hurts \_\_\_\_\_. (1:4-11)
- C. \_\_\_\_\_. (1:5)
- D. God doesn't give up on His call. (1:2; 3:2)
- E. Faith leads to \_\_\_\_\_ then to good works. (3:5-10)
- F. God's actions toward men reflect man's heart toward God. (3:10)
- G. \_\_\_\_\_. (4:10-11)

## Micah - The Lesson of Purest Religion

### Micah 6:8

He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

#### I. Background

- A. Micah (*Michayahu*) "Who is like Jehovah?" (7:18)
- B. From Moresheth, a small town about 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem.
- C. Prophet to Judah primarily, but also to Israel, during the times of the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Jonah, and Amos. (750-700 B.C.)

#### II. Outline

- A. Prediction of Judgment (1:1-3:12)
  - 1. For Idolatry (1:7; 5:12)
  - 2. For Evil Plans, Deeds and Covetousness (2:1-2)
  - 3. For Wickedness of Princes, Prophets, and Priests (3:1-12)
  - 4. For Witchcraft and Deceit (5:12; 6:10-12)
  - 5. For Corruption and Treachery (7:2-4; 5-6)
- B. Prediction of Restoration (4:1-5:15)
  - 1. The Millennial Kingdom (4:1-13)
  - 2. The Messiah's Coming (5:1-15)
- C. Plea for Repentance (6:1-7:20)
  - 1. Exhortation to Individual Holiness (6:1-8)
  - 2. Holy Judgment of Wickedness (6:9-7:17)
  - 3. Merciful Imputation of Righteousness (7:18-20)

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. We can trust God's Word because of fulfilled prophecy. (5:2)
- B. God demands holy living from His people. (6:8) "The piety that God approves consists of three elements: a strict adherence to that which is equitable in all dealings with our fellowmen; a heart determined to do them good; and diligent care to live in close and intimate fellowship with God." Charles Feinberg
- C. God did not simply cover our sins, He removed them. (7:19)

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#### I. Background

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#### II. Outline

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  - 1. For \_\_\_\_\_ (1:7; 5:12)
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  - 3. For \_\_\_\_\_ of Princes, Prophets, and Priests (3:1-12)
  - 4. For \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (5:12; 6:10-12)
  - 5. For \_\_\_\_\_ and Treachery (7:2-4; 5-6)
- B. Prediction of Restoration (4:1-5:15)
  - 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (4:1-13)
  - 2. The Messiah’s Coming (5:1-15)
- C. Plea for Repentance (6:1-7:20)
  - 1. Exhortation to \_\_\_\_\_ Holiness (6:1-8)
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Judgment of Wickedness (6:9-7:17)
  - 3. Merciful \_\_\_\_\_ of Righteousness (7:18-20)

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. We can trust God’s Word because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
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- B. God demands \_\_\_\_\_ from His people. (6:8) “The piety that God approves consists of three elements: a strict adherence to that which is \_\_\_\_\_ in all dealings with our fellowmen; a \_\_\_\_\_ determined to do them good; and \_\_\_\_\_ care to live in close and intimate \_\_\_\_\_ with God.” Charles Feinberg
- C. God did not simply \_\_\_\_\_ our sins, He \_\_\_\_\_ them. (7:19)

## Nahum - The Lesson of the Destruction of Nineveh

### Nahum 2:13

Behold, I *am* against thee, saith the LORD of hosts, and I will burn her chariots in the smoke, and the sword shall devour thy young lions:

#### I. Background

- A. Nahum = “consolation” ( A comfort to Judah concerning Assyria) - A short version of Nehemiah
- B. An Elkoshite - perhaps from a small village in Galilee or southern Judah
- C. Contemporary of Micah and Isaiah.
  - 1. Nahum 1:8-9 & Isaiah 8:8; 10:23
  - 2. Nahum 2:10 & Isaiah 21:3; 24:1
  - 3. Nahum 1:15 & Isaiah 52:7
- D. The “burden of Ninevah” - prophecy, ie. the judgment that will be carried by Ninevah.

#### II. Outline

- A. God’s Majesty and Power - Chapter 1
  - 1. God is a Jealous God - 1:1-6
    - a) To His own - A stronghold - v. 7
    - b) To His Enemy - A Destroyer - v. 8
  - 2. God’s care for His people - 1:7-15
    - a) The attack of Sennacherib, king of Ninevah.
    - b) The defeat of the Assyrians -2 Chronicles 32:1-23; Isaiah 36:1-37:38
- B. The Siege of Ninevah - Chapter 2
  - 1. The Avenger of Israel comes to Assyria - vv. 1-2
  - 2. The Battle
    - a) Attack - v. 3
    - b) Defend - v. 4
    - c) The battle - v. 5
  - 3. The Victory - vv. 6-9
    - a) Flood from God - vv. 7-8 (cf. 1:8)
    - b) Spoiling of Ninevah - vv. 9-12
  - 4. Source of the Battle - The LORD - v. 13
- C. The Woe and Ruin of Ninevah - Chapter 3
  - 1. Judgment came due to their wickedness, however there was deception. vv. 1-4 (the world, flesh, devil, eyes, pride, greed)
  - 2. Humiliation before the world. vv. 5-9
  - 3. God is consistent in the practice of judging nations. vv. 9-10
  - 4. No defense for Ninevah vv. 11-17
  - 5. No restoration. vv. 18-19

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. God is Master of all creation. 1:2-7
- B. God’s promises are true.
  - 1. The death of Sennacherib - 1:14 and Isaiah 37:38
  - 2. The destruction of Ninevah - 1:9 - “utter end” - Ninevah’s location was not discovered until 1842.
- C. God in Holiness, must judge sin. 3:4-5

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- B. An Elkoshite - perhaps from a small village in Galilee or southern Judah
- C. Contemporary of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1. Nahum 1:8-9 & Isaiah 8:8; 10:23
  - 2. Nahum 2:10 & Isaiah 21:3; 24:1
  - 3. Nahum 1:15 & Isaiah 52:7
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  - 1. God is a Jealous God - 1:1-6
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## Habakkuk - The Lesson of The Mystery of Providence

### Habakkuk 1:5

Behold ye among the heathen, and regard, and wonder marvelously: for I will work a work in your days, *which* ye will not believe, though it be told *you*.

#### I. Background

- A. The Prophet - his name may mean "the one who embraces"
- B. From Jerusalem to Judah circa 609-597 B.C. (contemporary of Jeremiah)
- C. A prophecy concerning the fall of Judah to the Chaldeans (Babylon)

#### II. Outline

- A. The Prophet's First Question - (1:1-4) - Will you not judge the wickedness and idolatry of this nation?
- B. The LORD's Reply - (1:5-11) - I am raising a nation to do my work of judging sin.
  1. The nation revealed. - vv. 5-6
  2. The nation described - vv. 7-11
- C. The Prophet's Second Question - (1:12-2:1) - Why how could you use this nation?
  1. He understood God's holiness. vv. 12-13a
  2. He did not understand how God could use something wicked. vv. 13b (Babylon was more wicked than many nations God allowed her to defeat.)
  3. The question is punctuated with a resolve to know God's will. v. 2:1
- D. The LORD's Reply - (2:2-20) - They are my choice now, but one day they too will be held to account for their wickedness.
  1. Woe because of Unjust Gain and Violence - vv. 6-8
  2. Woe because of Pride and Avarice - vv. 9-11
  3. Woe because of Bloodshed and Iniquity - vv. 12-14
  4. Woe because of Drink and Debauchery - vv. 5-17
  5. Woe because of Idolatry - vv. 18-20
- E. The Prophet's Praise - (3:1-19) - Realizing the LORD's greatness, Habakkuk presents a prayer and hymn of praise
  1. Acceptance of God's will. vv. 1-2
  2. Account of God's coming. vv. 3-16
  3. Attitude of God's servant. vv. 17-19

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. God works in ways which sometimes puzzle man. (1:5)
- B. The just shall live by faith. (2:4)
- C. God's Word teaches abstinence. (2:15)
- D. Man must rejoice in the LORD regardless of his circumstances. (3:17-19)

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- C. God's Word teaches \_\_\_\_\_. (2:15)
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## Zephaniah - The Lesson of God's Searching Judgment

### Zephaniah 1:12

**And it shall come to pass at that time, that I will search Jerusalem with candles, and punish the men that are settled on their lees: that say in their heart, The Lord will not do good, neither will he do evil.**

#### I. Background

- A. Zephaniah was a prince, the fourth generation from Hezekiah of Judah.
- B. Prophesied ca. 630 B.C. (Contemporary of Jeremiah) During the reign of Josiah. (2 Chronicles 34:1-35:26)
- C. Zephaniah comes from a word meaning, "Yahweh Hides". 2:3

#### II. Outline

- A. Judgments Upon Judah (Chapter 1)
  - 1. Coming Judgments 1:1-11
  - 2. The Great Day of the LORD 1:12-18
- B. Hope for the Hidden (Chapter 2)
  - 1. Call to Seek the LORD 2:1-3
  - 2. Widespread Judgment (West to East, South to North)
    - a) Philistines 2:4-7
    - b) Moab 2:8-11
    - c) Ethiopia 2:12
    - d) Assyria (Ninevah) 2:13-15
- C. Failed and Kept Promises (Chapter 3)
  - 1. Rejected Instructions 3:1-7
  - 2. Regathered Israel 3:8-12
  - 3. Remnant of Israel 3:13
  - 4. Restored Israel 3:14-20

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. Complacency concerning God is dangerous. 1:12
- B. Sin must be judged. 2:3 - God may "hide" us from His wrath, but our sin is judged on Christ. Colossians 3
- C. Sins do not change. 3:2
- D. God is faithful to save and keep His own. 3:17

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    - a) \_\_\_\_\_ 2:4-7
    - b) \_\_\_\_\_ 2:8-11
    - c) \_\_\_\_\_ 2:12
    - d) \_\_\_\_\_ (Ninevah) 2:13-15
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Promises (Chapter 3)
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  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Israel 3:8-12
  - 3. Remnant of \_\_\_\_\_ 3:13
  - 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Israel 3:14-20

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- A. \_\_\_\_\_ concerning God is dangerous. 1:12
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- C. Sins \_\_\_\_\_ change. 3:2
- D. God is \_\_\_\_\_ to save and \_\_\_\_\_ His own. 3:17

## Haggai - The Lesson of Putting God First

### Haggai 2:4

Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the LORD; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the LORD, and work: for I *am* with you, saith the LORD of hosts:

### I. Background

#### A. Date

1. Approx. 520 B.C. during the reign of Darius the King of the Persians.
2. Contemporary of Zechariah and Malachi, Ezra, Nehemiah, and historically Esther.
3. The Jews had returned to the land and begun to rebuild the Temple, but the work had stopped for about 14 years.
4. This prophecy covers a period of about 4 months.

#### B. People

1. Darius - The Medo-Persian King - (Daniel 5:31)
2. Zerubbabel (Sheshbazzar) = "begotten in Babylon" - Ezra 2:2; 3:2; 5:14  
Nehemiah 12:47 - Governor of Judah
3. Haggai "Festal One" - probably born during a feast - preached to the people of Jerusalem

### II. Outline

#### A. Message #1 (1:1-15)

1. Reproof and Warning (vv. 1-7)
2. Exhortation to Rebuild (vv. 8-11)
3. Obedience and Blessing - God's Presence (vv. 12-15)

#### B. Message #2 (2:1-9)

1. The Temple's Past Glory - physical beauty (vv. 1-3)
2. The Temple's Future Glory - Christ's presence (vv. 4-9)

#### C. Message #3 (2:10-19)

1. Holiness and Uncleanness (vv. 10-17) cf. Leviticus 22:4-6; Numbers 19:11)
2. God's blessing upon holiness and obedience (vv. 18-19)

#### D. Message #4 (2:20-23)

1. A Promise to Zerubbabel (vv. 20-21)
2. The Messiah Will Come Through Zerubbabel (vv. 22-23) cf. Matthew 1:12-13 ;  
Luke 3:27

### III. Some Lessons

- A. God desires that we put Him first. (1:4-5)
- B. Spiritual neglect leads to material failure. (1:9)
- C. God is with you in His work. (1:12)
- D. The Messiah will come. (2:7, 22)
- E. God demands holiness. (2:14)

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#### I. Background

##### A. Date

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#### II. Outline

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2. Exhortation to \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 8-11)
3. Obedience and Blessing - God's \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 12-15)

##### B. Message #2 (2:1-9)

1. The Temple's Past Glory - \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 1-3)
2. The Temple's \_\_\_\_\_ - Christ's presence (vv. 4-9)

##### C. Message #3 (2:10-19)

1. Holiness and Uncleanness (vv. 10-17) cf. Leviticus 22:4-6; Numbers 19:11)
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##### D. Message #4 (2:20-23)

1. A Promise to Zerubbabel (vv. 20-21)
2. The Messiah Will Come Through Zerubbabel (vv. 22-23) cf.

\_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. God desires that we put Him first. (1:4-5)
- B. Spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ leads to material \_\_\_\_\_. (1:9)
- C. God is \_\_\_\_\_ in His work. (1:12)
- D. The \_\_\_\_\_ will come. (2:7, 22)
- E. God demands \_\_\_\_\_. (2:14)

## Zechariah - The Lesson of Hope for the Future

### Zechariah 14:9

**And the LORD shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one LORD, and his name one.**

#### I. Background

- A. Time - Approx. 520 B.C. - Contemporary of Haggai, Malachi, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.
- B. Zechariah - "Yahweh Remembers" - God remembers His promise to the Fathers
  - 1. Born during the captivity. The son of a priest - Berechiah and Iddo (1:1)
  - 2. Probably a young man at this time. (2:4)

#### II. Outline

- A. The Series of Eight Visions (1:1-6:15)
  - 1. The Man in the Myrtle Trees and the Horses (1:7-17) - Angels sent to survey the earth and comfort God's people with their words.
  - 2. The Four Horns and Four Carpenters (1:18-21) - The horns are four enemies of Israel. Carpenters are the spiritual forces which defeat the enemies.
  - 3. Man with the Measuring Line (2:1-13) - Angel measuring Jerusalem for a spiritual wall of protection.
  - 4. The Cleansing of the High Priest (3:1-10) - Represents the cleansing of Israel for the work of the LORD. Introduces the BRANCH.
  - 5. The Golden Candlestick and Two Olive Trees (4:1-14) - The light of the Word and the abundant power of the Spirit.
  - 6. The Flying Roll (5:1-4) - God's judgment on Israel's iniquity.
  - 7. The Woman in the Ephah - (5:5-11) - Wickedness being carried out from God's people.
  - 8. The Four Chariots and Crowning of the High Priest (6:1-8) - Judgments from the LORD and the crowning of Christ the High Priest as King of Kings.
- B. Sin, Judgment and Restoration (7:1-8:23)
  - 1. Obedience Rather than Religious Activity (7:1-7)
  - 2. Reason for the Captivity (7:8-14)
  - 3. Jerusalem's Future (8:1-23)
- C. Triumph of God in the Messiah's Coming (9:1-14:21)
  - 1. Rejoicing in the King - Ch. 9 (9:9)
  - 2. Restoration of God's People - Ch. 10 (10:6, 7, 12)
  - 3. Selling of the Messiah - Ch. 11 (11:12)
  - 4. Crucified Christ - Ch. 12 (12:9-10)
  - 5. Death of Messiah - Ch. 13 (13:3, 6)
  - 6. Tribulation and Millennium - Ch. 14 (14:16)

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. Spiritual cleansing must come from God and God alone. (3:3)
- B. Our "success" does not depend on us, but on the LORD. (4:6)
- C. God loves man so much that He sent His Son to die for our sins. (9:9; 11:12; 12:10)
- D. Jesus will return, so we must be ready. (14:4, 9, 16)

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  - 4. The Cleansing of the High Priest (3:1-10) - Represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel for the work of the LORD. Introduces the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5. The Golden \_\_\_\_\_ and Two Olive Trees (4:1-14) - The light of the Word and the \_\_\_\_\_ power of the Spirit.
  - 6. The Flying \_\_\_\_\_ (5:1-4) - God's judgment on Israel's iniquity.
  - 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the Ephah - (5:5-11) - \_\_\_\_\_ being carried out from God's people.
  - 8. The Four \_\_\_\_\_ and Crowning of the High Priest (6:1-8) - Judgments from the LORD and the crowning of \_\_\_\_\_ the High Priest as King of Kings.

- B. \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and Restoration (7:1-8:23)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Rather than Religious Activity (7:1-7)
  2. Reason for the \_\_\_\_\_ (7:8-14)
  3. Jerusalem's Future (8:1-23)
- C. Triumph of God in the \_\_\_\_\_ Coming (9:1-14:21)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the King - Ch. 9 (9:9)
  2. Restoration of God's \_\_\_\_\_ - Ch. 10 (10:6, 7, 12)
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Messiah - Ch. 11 (11:12)
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ Christ - Ch. 12 (12:9-10)
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ of Messiah - Ch. 13 (13:3, 6)
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - Ch. 14 (14:16)

### III. Some Lessons

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ cleansing must come from God and God alone. (3:3)
- B. Our " \_\_\_\_\_ " does not depend on us, but on the \_\_\_\_\_. (4:6)
- C. God \_\_\_\_\_ man so much that He sent His Son to die for our sins. (9:9; 11:12; 12:10)
- D. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ return, so we must be \_\_\_\_\_. (14:4, 9, 16)

## Malachi - The Lesson of Ignorant Opposition

### Malachi 3:16

Then they that feared the LORD spake often one to another: and the LORD hearkened, and heard *it*, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the LORD, and that thought upon his name.

#### I. Background

- A. Malachi = "My Messenger" - Perhaps a priest, but little is known of him.
- B. Prophesied to Judah circa 400 B.C.
- C. The last of God's prophets for nearly 400 years. The next would be John the Baptist. (3:1)

#### II. Outline

- A. Debating with God (Seven "Wherein"s)
  - 1. Questioning God's Love - 1:2
  - 2. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Attitude - 1:6
  - 3. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Offerings - 1:7
  - 4. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Life View - 2:17
  - 5. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Backsliding - 3:7
  - 6. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Giving - 3:8
  - 7. Questioning God's Assessment of Their Selfish Service - 3:13
- B. Affirmation of the LORD's Love (1:2-5)
- C. Accusations made by the LORD (1:6-2:17)
  - 1. Corrupted Priesthood (1:6-2:9)
  - 2. Compromised People (2:10-17)
    - a) God is the Father of all by virtue of creation only.
    - b) The sin of mixed (various religions) marriages.
    - c) The sin of divorce.
- D. Announcements from the LORD (3:1-4:6)
  - 1. The Messiah and His Predecessor (3:1-6)
  - 2. A Plea for Repentance (3:7-15)
  - 3. Characteristics of God-fearing people (3:16-18)
  - 4. Future Judgment and Glory (4:1-6)

#### III. Some Lessons

- A. There is no point in arguing with God. He is right.
- B. God cares about your family. (2:15-16)
- C. Man is prone to see himself as good. (2:17)
- D. Obedience in giving to God's work results in God blessings. (3:10)
- E. Serving God is profitable (productive and good) whether we see results or not. (3:14)

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- B. \_\_\_\_\_ of the LORD’s Love (1:2-5)
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  - 1. Corrupted \_\_\_\_\_ (1:6-2:9)
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