

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY II - The Minor Prophets

Hosea	Joel	Amos	Obadiah	Jonah
Theme "Unfaithful Israel & Her Faithful God"	Theme "The Day of The Lord"	Theme "Judgment for Abused Privilege"	Theme "The Evils of Edom"	Theme "The Mercy of God"
Key Verse <i>Hosea 4:1</i>	Key Verse <i>Joel 2:13</i>	Key Verse <i>Amos 4:12</i>	Key Verse <i>Obadiah 3</i>	Key Verse <i>Jonah 3:2</i>
<p>Author & Date: Hosea -prophet of Israel's zero hour. He was primarily a prophet to the northern kingdom, Israel, and he was ministering when Israel was conquered by Assyria (722 B.C.) Hosea's ministry - ca. 754-714 B.C. •This was a time of spiritual darkness and political unrest in Israel found in II Kings 15-17</p>	<p>Author & Date: Hosea pictures Christ in that he suffered over sin, he loved the unlovely, and he went after the one in sin to redeem that one back to himself. •Written ca. 835-796 B.C. Many believe Joel to be the oldest of the writing prophets. He may have known Elijah & Elisha.</p>	<p>Author & Date: Amos means "burden-bearer." (1:1) He was not trained in the school of the prophets, but was a herdman of Tekoa, a wilderness region west of the Dead Sea. (7:14-15) He prophesied in Israel, but was a native of Judah. •Written ca. 765-755 B.C.</p>	<p>Author & Date: Obadiah means "worshiper or servant of Jehovah" Obadiah is "the prophet of poetic justice." •Written ca. 597 B.C., a few years before the destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon.</p>	<p>Author & Date: Jonah is "the runaway prophet." He was a prophet to the northern kingdom, Israel; but this book concerns Nineveh, capital of the Assyrian empire. Jonah did not run from a place; he ran from a Person! (1:3) Jonah's ministry-ca. 784-772 B.C.</p>
Outline	Outline	Outline	Outline	Outline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prologue (ch. 1-3) Israel's Sin: God Is Holy (ch. 4-7) Israel's Punishment: God Is Just (ch. 8-10) Israel's Restoration: God Is Love (ch. 11-14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Alarm - Invasion by Plague (1:1-2:11) An Appeal - 11th-hour Hope (2:12-27) An Annex - On the After Days (2:28-3:21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight "Burdens" (ch. 1-2) Three Sermons (ch. 3-6) Five "Visions" (ch. 7-9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Destruction of Edom (vs. 1-16) The Salvation of Israel (vs. 17-21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jonah and the Storm (ch. 1) Jonah and the Fish (ch. 2) Jonah and the City (ch. 3) Jonah and the Lord (ch. 4)
Special Features	Special Features	Special Features	Special Features	Special Features
Hosea often uses "Ephraim" to refer to the entire northern kingdom because it was the largest of the ten tribes. Hosea was contemporary with Isaiah and Micah. They were prophets to Judah while Hosea was a prophet to Israel.	Joel—"prophet of the Pentateuch." *25 references to Pentateuch The invasion of locusts was foretold by Moses (Deut. 28:38-39) Joel is also called the "prophet of Pentecost." Acts 2:14-21 is a partial fulfillment of Joel 2:28-29.	The phrase "thus saith the LORD" occurs 40 times in Amos. He spoke the authority of the Word of God. One passage in the book shows us a great deal about Amos (7:10-17). His Call -- "the LORD took me" His Courage -- "hear thou the word of the LORD" His Conviction - "thus saith the LORD...""	The capital city of Edom was Sela, or Petra. This was an "impregnable" fortress. The people of Edom, like their father Esau, were marked by a hardy earthiness. They were proud, profane, fierce, and cruel. Edom typifies the "natural man" & the "self-life."	Here we see the missionary heart of God. *God's love extends to all people, not just Israel. *The first foreign missionary. *The central statement of the book is found in Jonah 2:9, "Salvation is of the LORD." *4 "prepared" things: a great fish, a gourd, a worm, and a wind.
Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book
Hosea pictures Christ in that he suffered over sin, he loved the unlovely, and he went after the one in sin to redeem that one back to himself.	As Joel promised the coming of the Spirit, so did Christ (John 14:26, 15:26, 16:13) •Compare Joel 3:16 and John 3:16 -- Christ is the Saviour and Hope!	Amos himself pictures Christ. *He was of lowly birth. He depended wholly on God's Word. He was charged with treason. He suffered reproach from religious leaders.	Christ is the "LORD" of the "kingdom" - vs. 21 *He will destroy His enemies. *He will reign in Mt. Zion. *He will restore Israel.	Jonah is the only prophet in the O. T. to whom Christ likened Himself. He was a "sign." (Mt. 12:39-41 & Lk. 11:29-32.)

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Micah	Nahum	Habakkuk	Zephaniah	Haggai
Theme <i>"Present Judgment-Future Blessing"</i>	Theme <i>"God Will Judge the Sinful & Spare the Righteous"</i>	Theme <i>"The Just Shall Live by Faith"</i>	Theme <i>"From Judgment to Blessing"</i>	Theme <i>"Build the House"</i>
Key Verse <i>Micah 7:18</i>	Key Verse <i>Nahum 1:2</i>	Key Verse <i>Habakkuk 2:4</i>	Key Verse <i>Zephaniah 1:12</i>	Key Verse <i>Haggai 1:8</i>
Author & Date: Micah means, "Who is like Jehovah?" •This book is filled with questions, but it culminates with the great question in Micah 7:18, "Who is a God like unto thee...?" (Note the play on his name.) He was a prophet primarily to Judah and Jerusalem •Written ca. 734-722 B.C.	Author & Date: Very little is known of his personal life He was a prophet of Judah, but his prophecy concerned the capital of the Assyrian empire, Nineveh. •Written ca. 663-612 B.C.	Author & Date: Habakkuk means "one who embraces" He was contemporary with Jeremiah •Written ca. 622-605 B.C. Babylon's first siege of Jerusalem was in 606 B.C. Jerusalem was fully destroyed in 586 B.C.	Author & Date: Zephaniah - meaning, "hidden/protected by Jehovah" He ministered during the reign of Judah's last good king, King Josiah. •Written ca. 636-623 B.C.	Author & Date: Haggai was contemporary with Zechariah. He was born in captivity and went to Jerusalem in the first return under Zerubbabel. •Written ca. 520 B.C.
Outline	Outline	Outline	Outline	Outline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent Judgment Stated (ch. 1-3) • Ultimate Blessing Promised (ch. 4-5) • Present Repentance Pleaded (ch. 6-7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Certainty of Nineveh's Overthrow (ch. 1) • The Siege and Capture of the City (ch. 2) • The Wickedness Which Provokes Retribution (ch. 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "Burden" (ch. 1) • A "Vision" (ch. 2) • A "Prayer" (ch. 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look Within! (1:1-2:3) • Look Around! (2:4-3:8) • Look Beyond! (3:9-20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Message -To Stir (1:1-15) • 2nd Message -To Support (2:1-9) • 3rd Message -To Confirm (2:10) • 4th Message -To Assure (2:20)
Special Features	Special Features	Special Features	Special Features	Special Features
Micah presents the Lord as being holy and just, yet full of compassion and mercy. *God's holiness/justice - (1:2-4; 5:15; 7:16-17) *God's compassion/mercy - (6:3-4; 7:18-19) In Micah's day, the people performed outward displays of worship but were sinful in their private lives.	Two books deal with Nineveh - Jonah & Nahum. *In Jonah's day, Nineveh was called to repentance and God sent revival. *About 100 years later in Nahum's day, Nineveh was called to judgment and God destroyed them.	Habakkuk 2:4 is quoted three times in the N.T. -- Rom. 1:17, Gal. 3:11, & Heb. 10:38 •The nation of Israel had three great enemies of long ago -- the Edomites, the Assyrians, and the Babylonians. <i>Obadiah</i> - seals the fate of Edom <i>Nahum</i> - prophesies fate of Assyria <i>Habakkuk</i> - shows the judgment coming to Babylon	•Zephaniah was contemporary with Jeremiah, •Zephaniah's message is marked by a tone for immediate action (1:14-15, 2:1-2). It is the prophet's role to awaken the unconcerned nation (1:12) by proclaiming the Word of God.	Key lessons from Haggai: A lesson about <u>BLESSING</u> . (1:9, 2:18) *If we take care of His work, He will take care of us. (Mt. 6:33) A lesson about <u>BUILDING</u> . (1:8) *The only motive we should have is to please and glorify Him. A lesson about <u>BIBLE PREACHING</u> . (1:13-14)
Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ-the smitten Judge of Israel (5:1) • Christ-the Ruler of Israel. (5:2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ is our Stronghold. (1:7) • Christ is the Bringer of good tidings and peace. (1:15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ justifies by faith (2:4) * Acts 13:38-39 & Galatians 2:16. • Christ is God of our salvation. (3:18) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ-"king of Israel" (3:15) • Christ-"the LORD in the midst of thee." *To judge (3:5). *To save (3:15-17). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ is the "desire of all nations." (2:7) The glory of this temple would be greater because the King of glory Himself comes in! (2:9)

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Zechariah	Malachi
Theme <i>"My House Shall Be Built"</i>	Theme <i>"Final Appeals & Final Promises"</i>
Key Verse <i>Zechariah 4:6</i>	Key Verse <i>Malachi 3:1</i>
Author & Date: Zechariah means "the LORD remembers." His lineage reveals that he was a priest. He was called to be a prophet just two months after Haggai. It is likely that chapters 1-8 were written during the temple construction (520-516 B.C.) and chapters 9-14 were written after the temple's completion.	Author & Date: Malachi means "messenger of Jehovah." He was the last prophetic voice of the Old Testament. *After Malachi, prophecy was silenced for about 400 years. •Written ca. 430-397 B.C. *This was after Nehemiah and about 85 years after Haggai & Zechariah.
Outline	Outline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Prophecies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Temple being rebuilt (ch. 1-8) • Later Prophecies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -After temple rebuilt (ch. 9-14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Appeal - in view of present sin (ch. 1-2) • An Appeal - in view of the coming "day" (ch. 3-4)
Special Features	Special Features
This is the longest of the Minor Prophets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There are at least 7 different visions in the book. These are not visions of judgment. Each one was meant to be an encouragement to the Jews. •The phrase, "the LORD of hosts" is found 52 times in the book. This title means, "the God of all the armies of heaven."	This book is a conclusion to the O.T. (4:4) and a connection to the N.T. (4:5-6). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The "Elijah" of 4:5-6 is John the Baptist (Lk. 1:13-17). In this book, the people say, "Ye say..." eleven times; Malachi answers, "Thus saith the LORD..." 25 times.
Christ In the Book	Christ In the Book
There are more prophecies of Christ in Zechariah than any other book except Isaiah. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Branch (3:8) • The Smitten Shepherd (13:7) • Priest & King (6:13) • King of All the Earth (14:9) • The Pierced One (12:10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ is the Messenger of the Covenant. (3:1) • Christ is the Refiner and Purifier. (3:3) • Christ is the Sun of Righteousness with healing in His wings. (4:2)