



Minor Prophets

Micah

Nahum

Jonah

Habakkuk

Obadiah

Zephaniah

Amos

Haggai

Joel

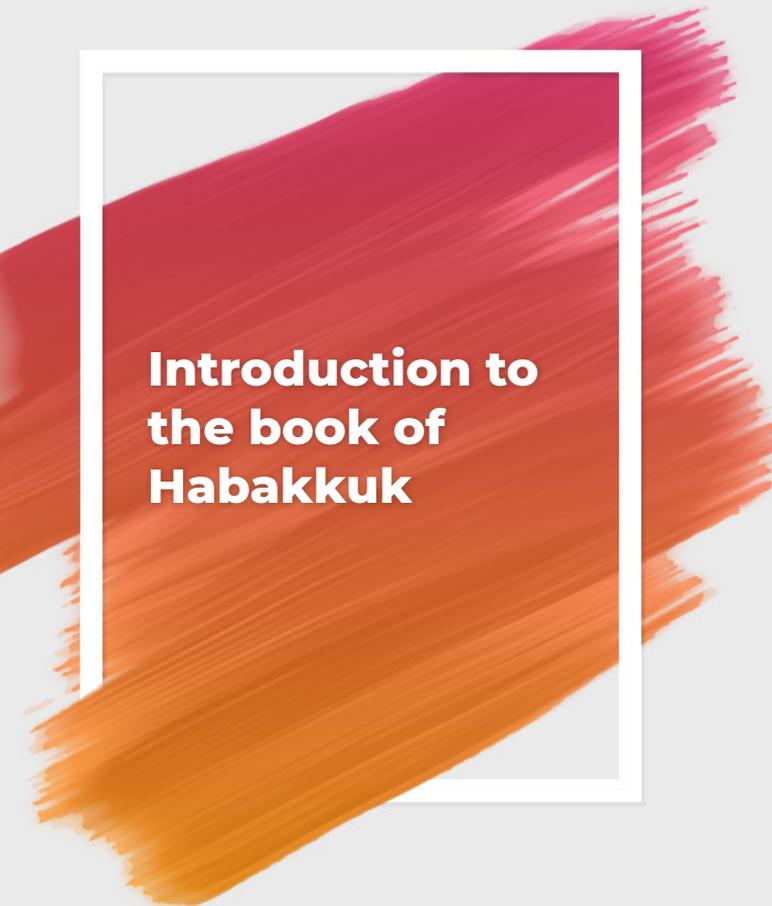
Zechariah

Hosea

Malachi

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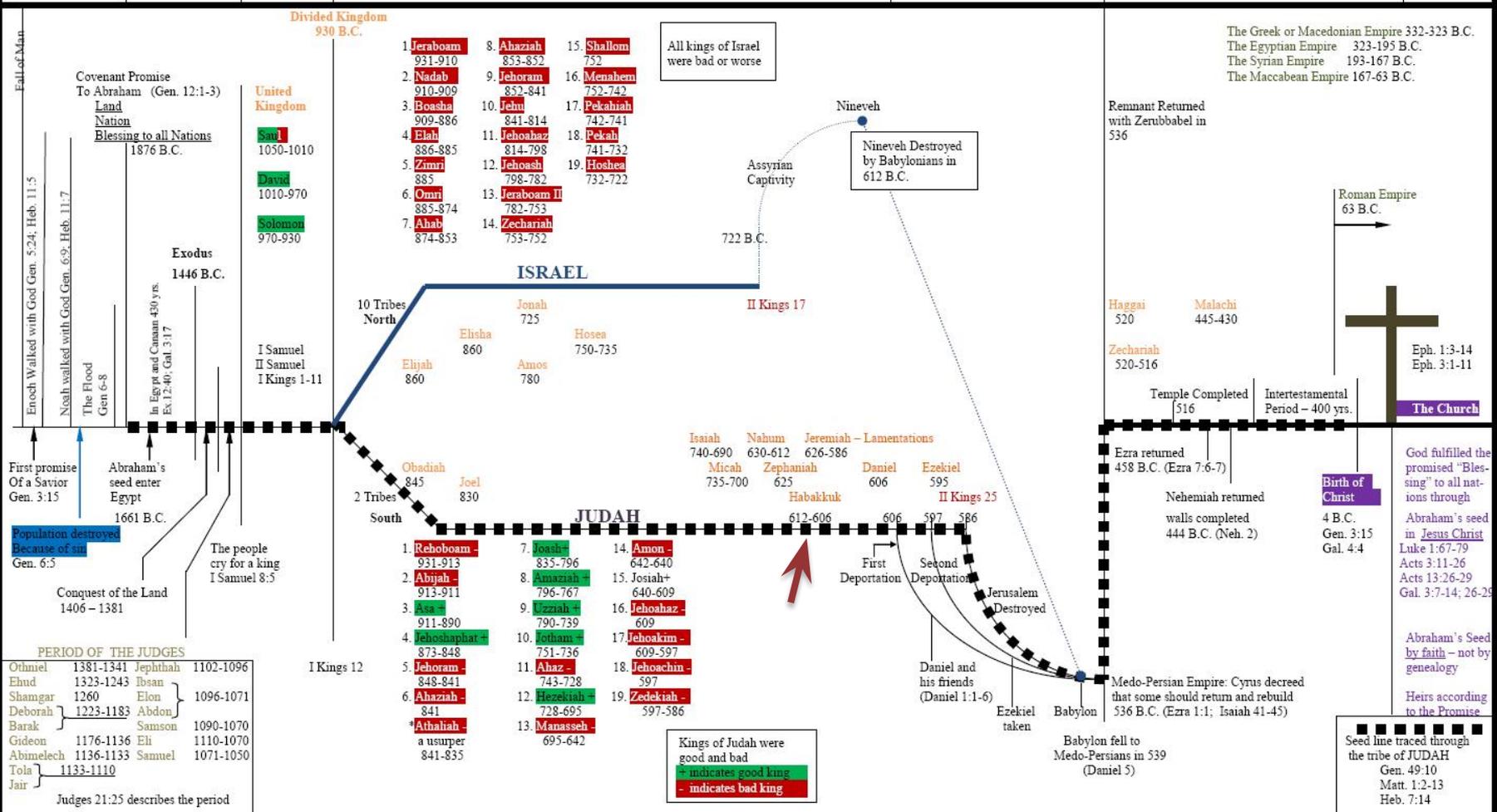
Habakkuk

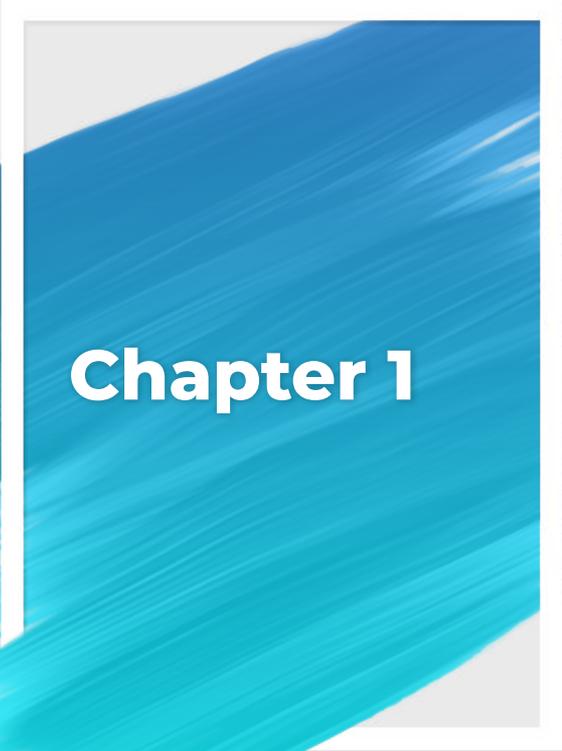


Introduction to the book of Habakkuk

- Habakkuk (chabhaqquq) means "embrace,"
- The church fathers think that He was from the tribe of Levi based upon the presence of the musical song at the end of the third chapter.
- He lived during the rule of King Jehoiakim
- The Prophecies of Habakkuk were probably written between B.C. 612 -605

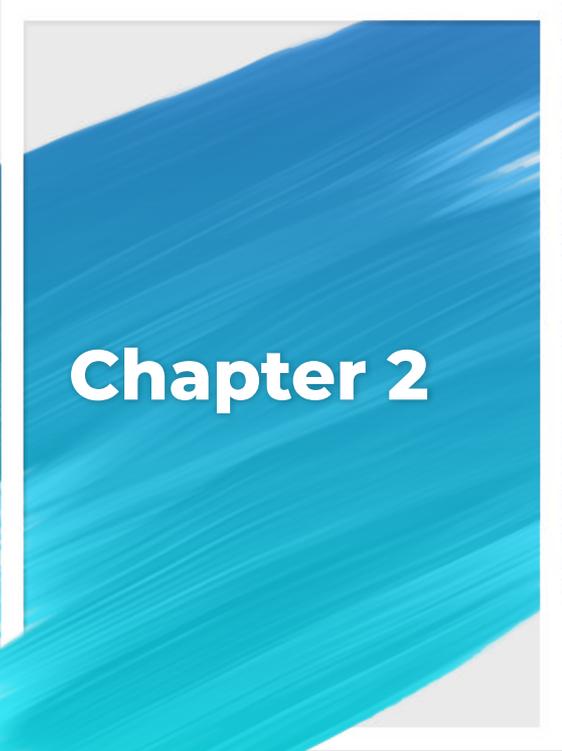
In the Beginning (Gen. 1:1)	Genesis Job	Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth	Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs	I Kings 12-22 II Kings 1-25	I Chronicles II Chronicles	Major and Minor Prophets ex. Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi	606 70 Year Exile	536	Ezra Nehemiah Esther	Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Compiled by Tom Elliott
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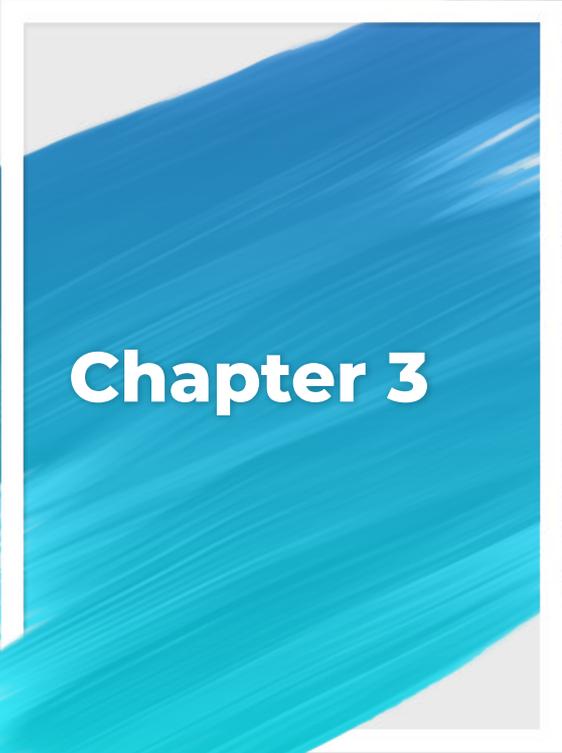
Chapter 1

- (V 1 -5) Habakkuk complained about the violence and he questioned God for the injustice towards the people of Israel.
- V (6 – 11) God answered by letting Habakkuk prophesy
- (V 12 -17) Again the prophet appeal to God ,Now that he is aware of the punishment But still questioning how God is holy, yet allows this punishment by the hand of wicked people



Chapter 2

- Habakkuk must wait in faith.
- Judgments upon the Chaldeans.
- Judgments upon drunkenness and idolatry.



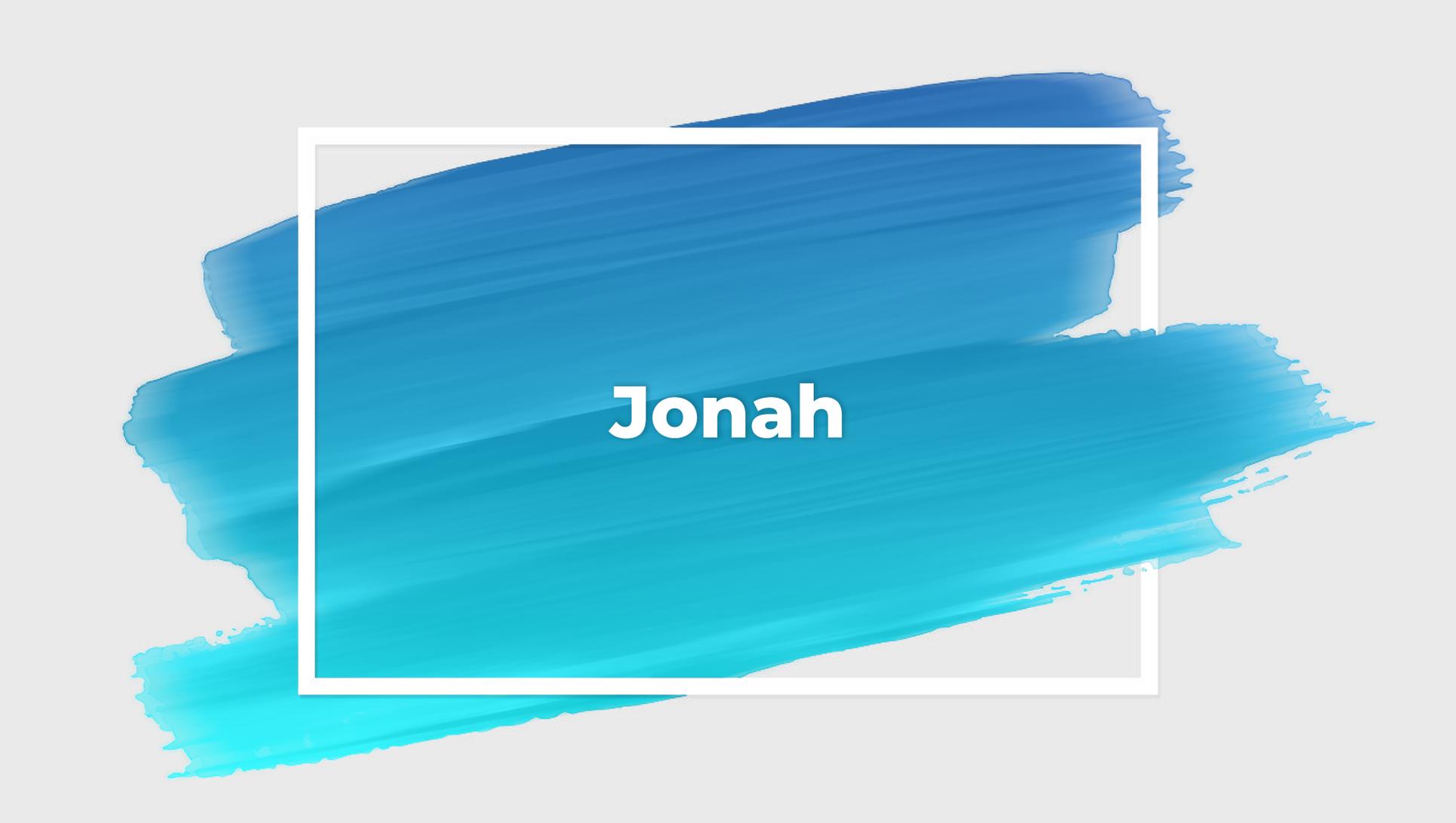
Chapter 3

- Habakkuk's Prayer
- Habakkuk prayed for *revival*. He knew how God once worked and how His people once responded.
- Habakkuk wanted to witness this again.



Important service lessons learned from Habakkuk

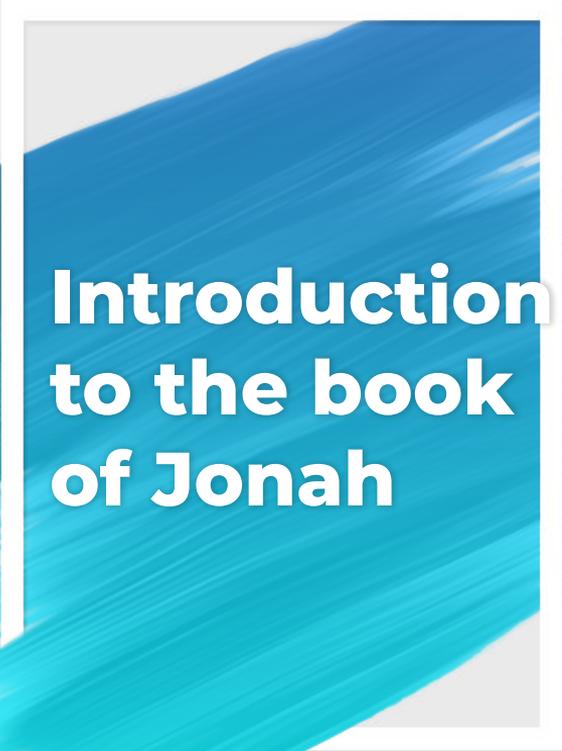
- The servant heart is always open to God carrying his own burdens along with his children problems and put them in front of God until he realizes God's purpose and solutions.
- The servant's heart should be open towards his children. The servant should feel their pain and suffering.
- With a joyful heart the servants should always react despite all the trouble.



Jonah

Introduction to the book of Jonah

- The book of Jonah is an announcement from God enforcing the acceptance of the gentiles and glimpse of his messages to them. We understand that God reveals himself to everyone not to certain people.
- Jonah's name means "dove" in Hebrew and also suffering
- He is believed to be the son of Widow at Zarephath | Kings 17



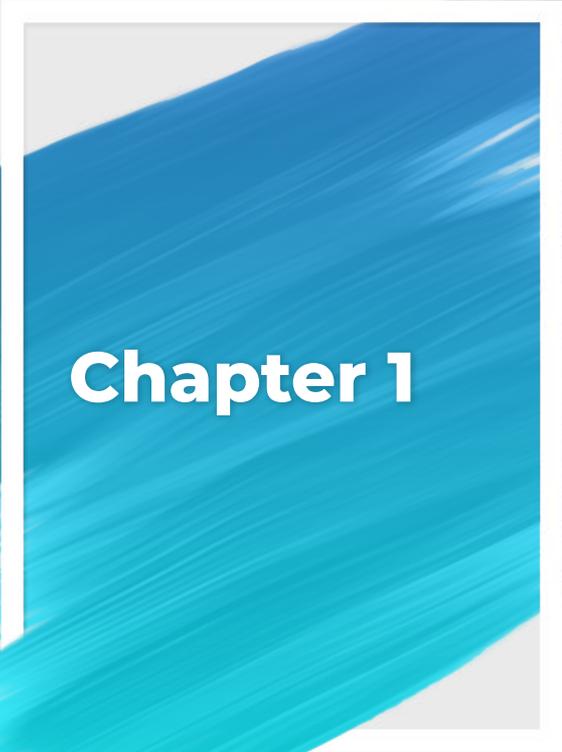
Introduction to the book of Jonah

- Jonah lived in the eighth century BC. Some have estimated between 793-753 BC (possibly 780 BC).
- The book of Jonah is prophetic work that is unlike any of the other prophets. The genre is historical literature. The book is surrounded by historical data: Jonah was a historical person, Nineveh was a historical city, the seaport of Joppa has historical significance, etc. There is no reason to doubt its historical value, no matter how magical the story might seem to the reader.



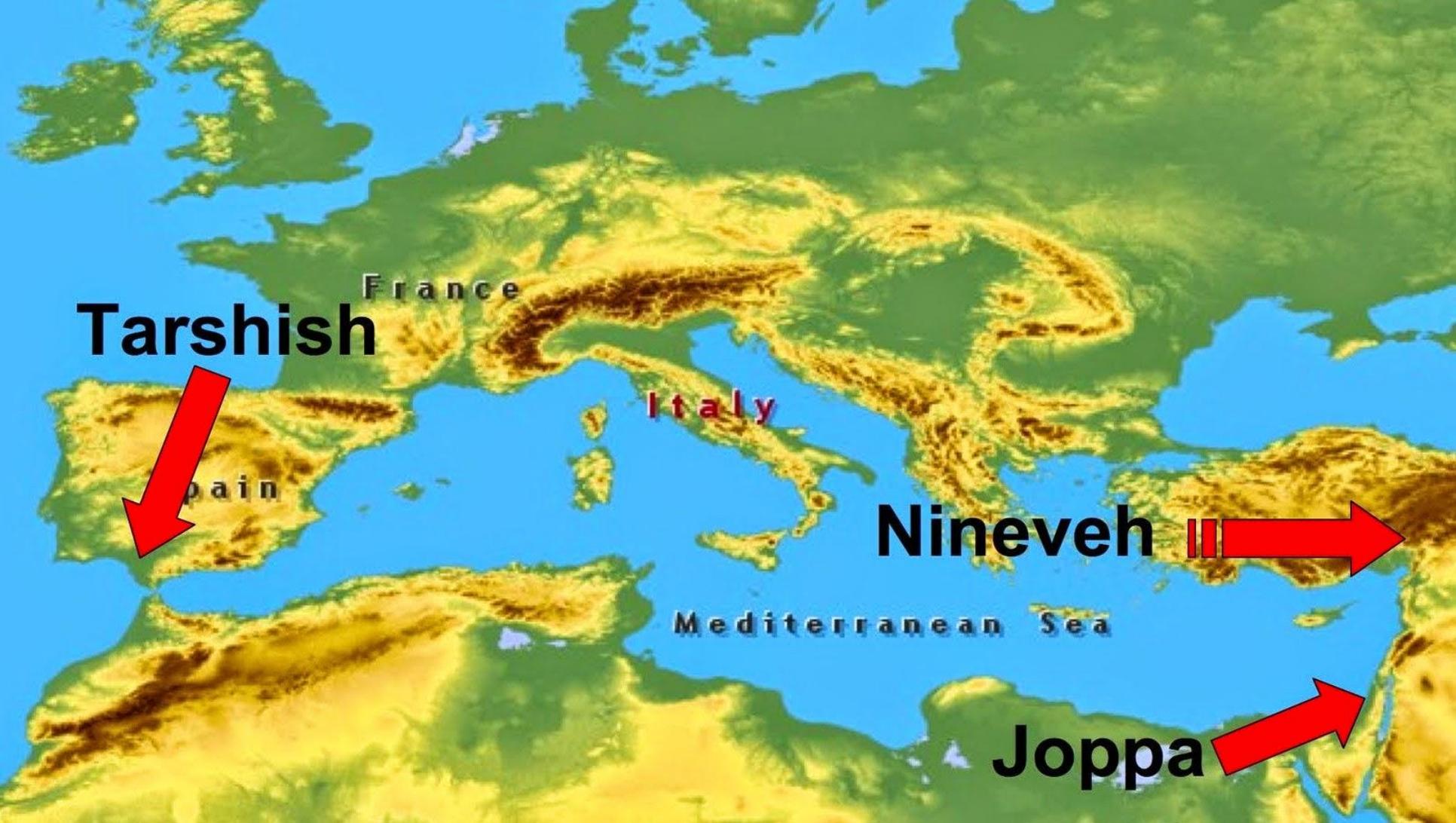
Introduction to the book of Jonah

- . Ninevah was the capital of Assyria, the arch rivals and enemies of Israel
- We learn from the book of Jonah that God is orchestrating the nature, the sea , the animals, trees to achieve a mission
- Jesus referred to the story of Jonah in Matthew 12:39



Chapter 1

- Jonah Flees From the LORD. WHY?
- Jonah went **down** to Joppa then gone **below** deck (Jonah kept on drowning in his sin to the extent that he never noticed the trouble surrounding him any more)
- Gentile mariners praying to their gods woke Jonah up and they asked him to pray to his God so that they could be saved



Tarshish

France

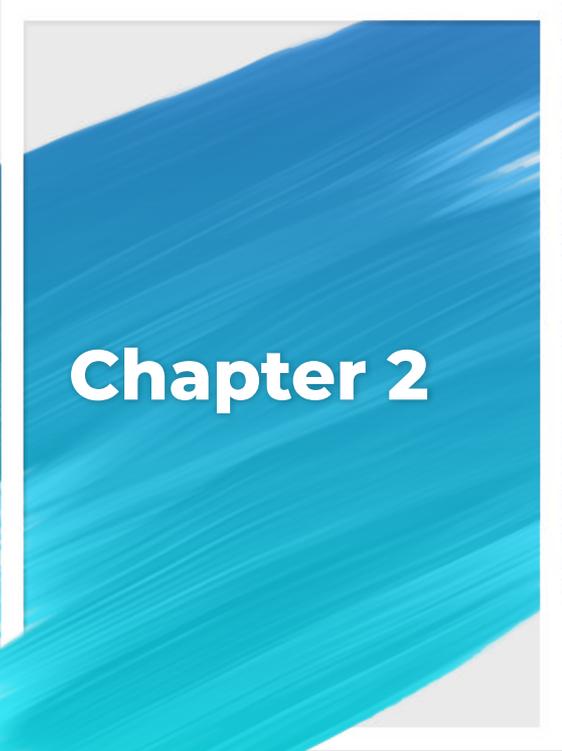
Italy

Spain

Nineveh

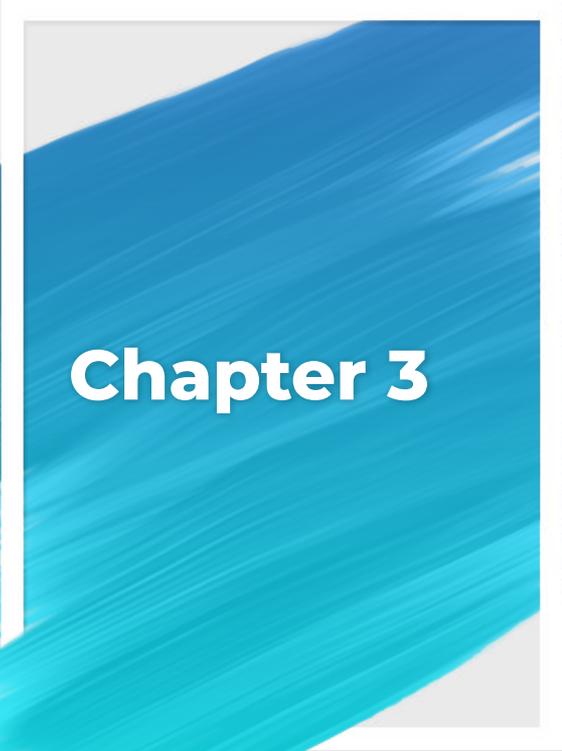
Mediterranean Sea

Joppa



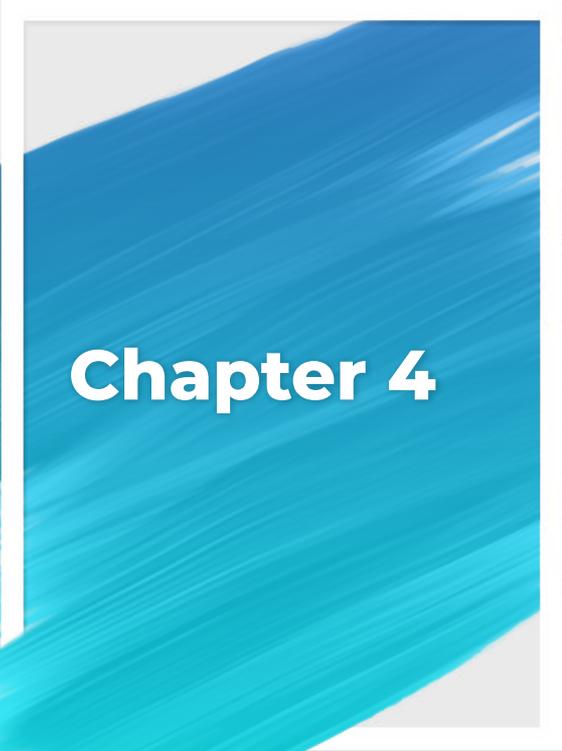
Chapter 2

- Jonah is Praying in the Great Fish (2:1-9)
- The prayer of Jonah is a prophecy of Jesus crucifixion.
- God has finally put His prophet in the place where he would seek His face and submit himself to Him.



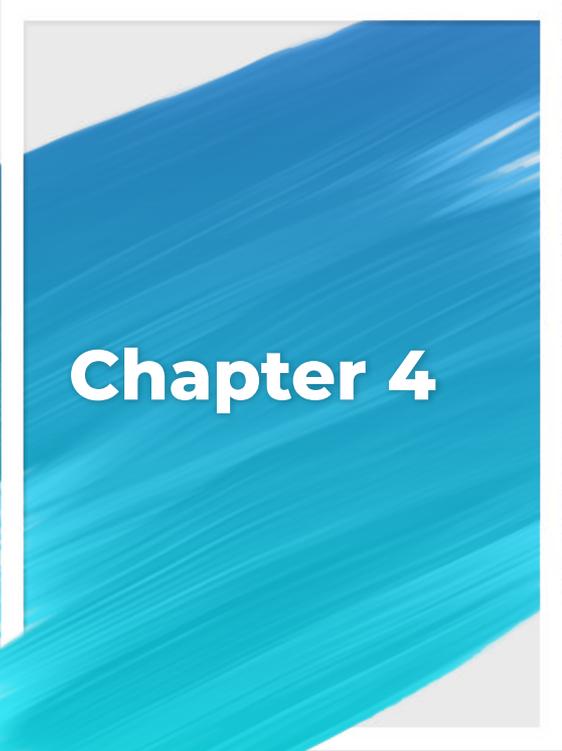
Chapter 3

- Jonah Goes to Nineveh. He took 3 days to arrive after the fish vomited him onto dry land.
- The people of Nineveh were ready for Jonah's evangelistic message.
- They proclaimed a fast, put on sackcloth, and sat in ashes and dressed coarse cloth, dark in color, that was usually made of goat's hair
- God's evaluated Ninevites' faith and it was strong enough to persuade God not to destroy them



Chapter 4

- The repentance was good news to Nineveh, but bad news to Jonah.
- instead of being pleased with what happened, and praising God for His grace to Nineveh and for the success of his ministry, Jonah was displeased exceedingly and very angry with what God had done
- God prepared a plant and made it come up over Jonah.
- Jonah sat under a shelter he watched the city.
- As the morning dawned the next day God prepared a worm.



Chapter 4

- Jonah was concerned over a temporary plant.
- This was a plant without a soul.
- He had no concern over the great city of Nineveh.
- This city had a population of more than 120,000 souls (v.11).

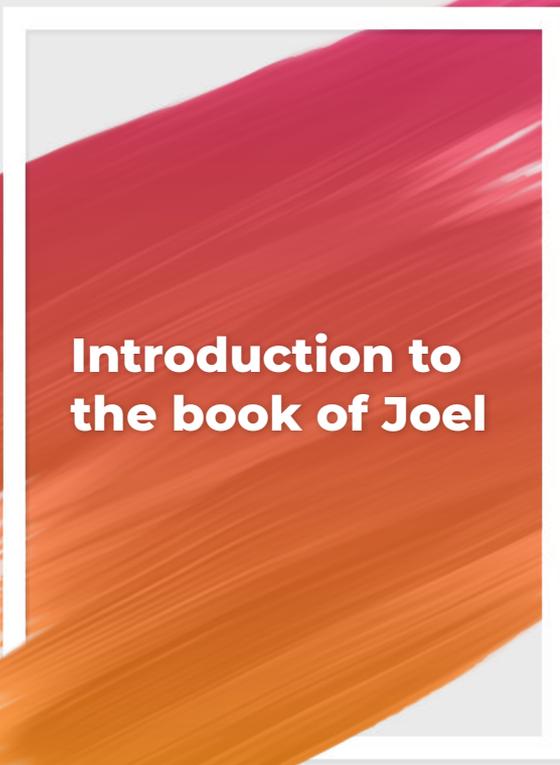


Important service lessons learned from Jonah

- Jonah was not expecting God's mission for him "A Godly prophet to preach Gentiles"
Sometimes as servants we are called for a service out of our scope and we feel that this service is not for us.
- We need to be watchful to avoid missing God's clear messages to us . It is easier to have our ears open than to get swollen by a fish 😊
- Jonah was not ready to learn lessons from others (sailors , Ninevites, worm)
- Jonah witnessed miracles once he started God's work not because of his own powers but through God's glory.

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Joel



Introduction to the book of Joel

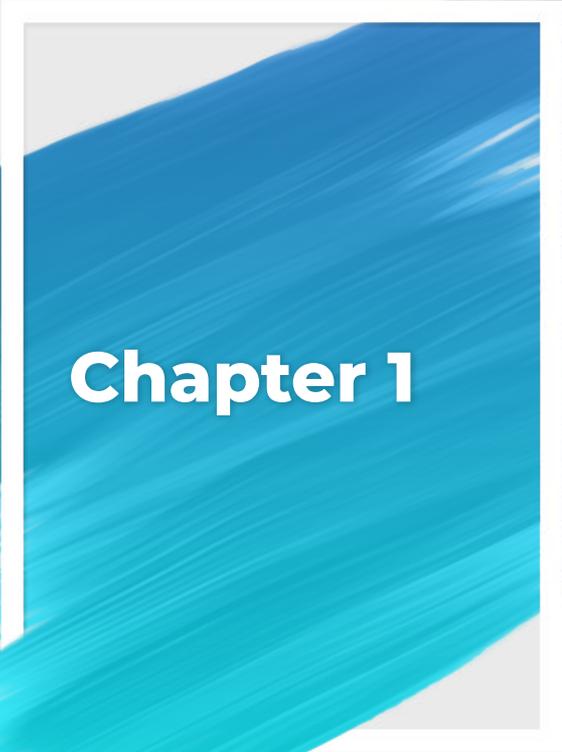
- ▣ **Who?** The author of the book is Joel the son of Pethuel (Joel means Jehovah is his God)
- ▣ **When?** It is not known exactly when Joel lived and prophesied to the kingdom of Judah
- ▣ He may have lived sometime between the reign of Joash, before 850 B.C. and the return of the tribe of Judah from captivity in Babylon and some other says that he lived around 400 BC in Jerusalem.
- ▣ **Purpose :** Calling for repentance and receiving the Holy Spirit

Chapter 1

Verses 1 -12

- An Invasion of Locusts explains how if we ignore small sins , it brings bigger sins which causes destruction.
- God warnings comes in stages.
- The greatness of Judgment.
 - A nation has invaded my land.
 - Waste my vines
 - Ruined my fig trees





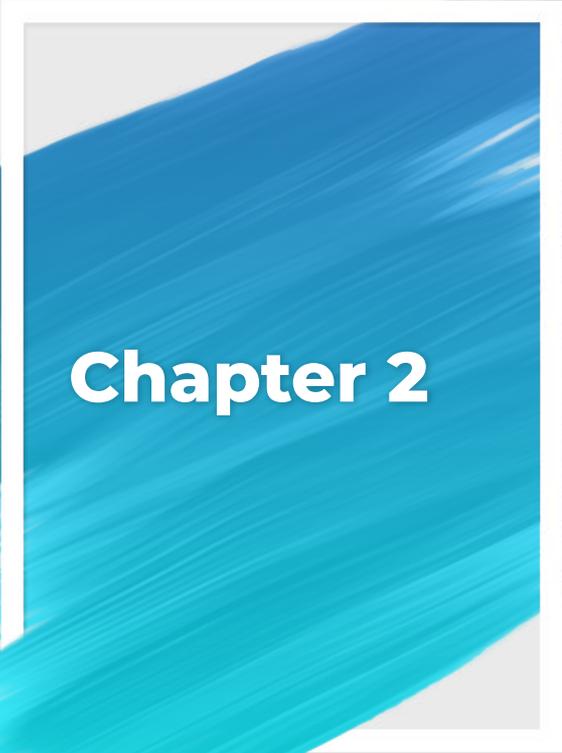
Chapter 1

Verses 13 -15

- A call for repentance.
- The prophet is addressing the clergy and the servants as this is where repentance should start.

Verses 16 -20

- Describing the signs of suffering as a result of the people sins



Chapter 2

Verses 1 -12

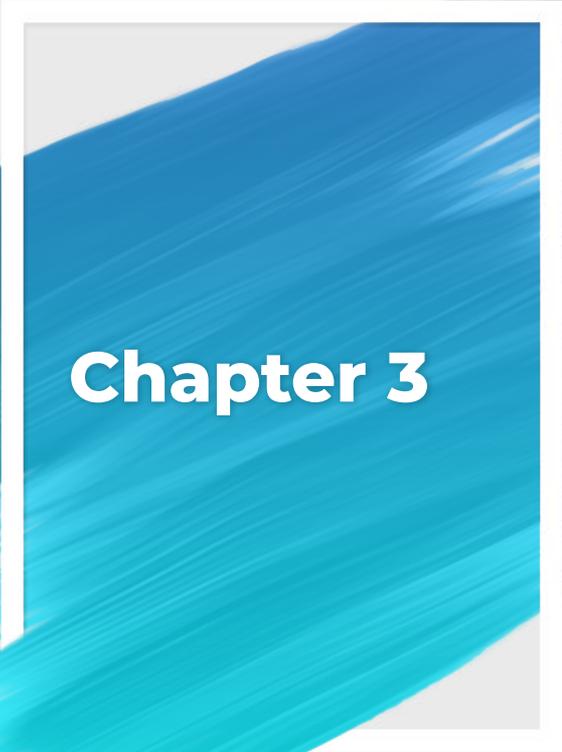
- A very strong army coming to attack as a discipline from God.

Verses 12 -20

- The repentance act God is expecting from his people.

Verses 21 – 32

- It was revealed to the prophet how people will rejoice after God's forgiveness. Describes the fruits of the spirit (same verses St. Peter used in Act 2 -17).



Chapter 3

Verses 1 - 8

- After they repented God turn against the nations whom he allowed to discipline his children.
- Valley of Jehoshaphat = God's Judgment Valley

Verses 9 -17

- With God's grace his people can defeat their enemy (Let the weakling say, "I am strong!")

Chapter 3

Verses 18-

- Blessings for God's People.
- Valley of acacias. = means the dry land which was ruined by the Locusts and the enemies.
- Egypt and Edom = represent the devil.
 - Egypt □ the love of the world
 - Edom □ the violence and bloodshed



Important service lessons learned from Joel

- The timing of the prophecy is unknown which makes it applicable for all times not sent for certain period .
- The important message is that :The days are near hence without Jesus and the Holy spirit people will be in distress but God's people will be in peace despite all the trouble as the holy spirit will be guiding us and talking to us (Read John 16 -13)



Important service lessons learned from Joel

- Joel 2 -18 Then the LORD was jealous for his land and took pity on his people. The prophet in this verse is describing God's feelings towards his people and the land . Servants land is the service and the people we should have pity for are our kids.
- Joel 3 -10 Let the weakling say, "I am strong!" Always remember in your service that its not your own words or your own powers that you are depending on but God's grace.



Amos

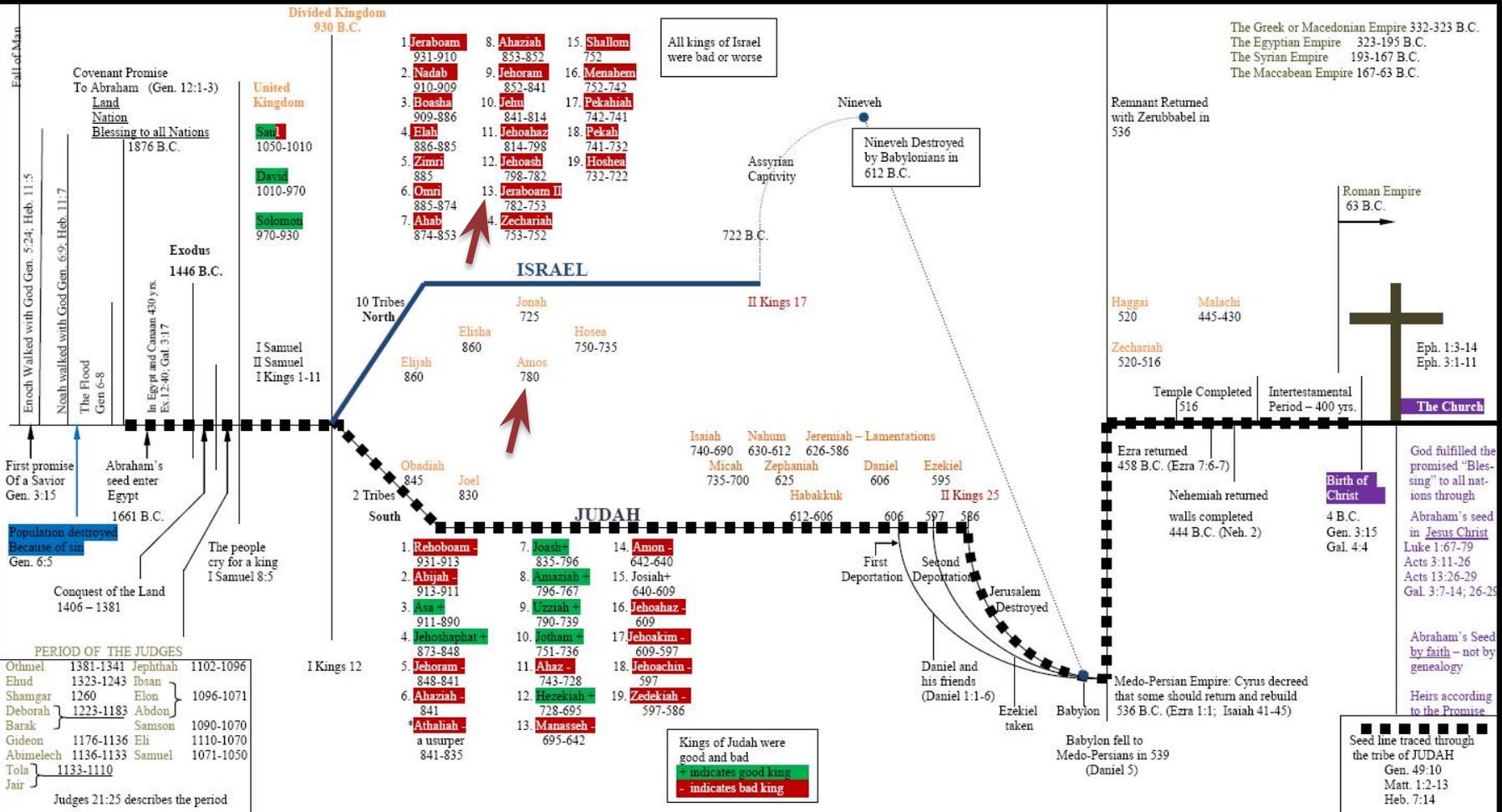


Introduction to the book of Amos

- ▣ **Who?** The author of the book Amos was from Tekoa . His name means **burden**
A simple man who earned his living from the flock and the sycamore-fig grove
Amos was from Tekoa in Judah about 6 miles south of Bethlehem and 11 miles from Jerusalem
- ▣ **When?** Amos prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah over Judah (792-740 b.c.) and Jeroboam II over Israel (793-753).
- ▣ **Purpose :** Calling for calls for social justice

▣

In the Beginning (Gen. 1:1)	Genesis Job	Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth	Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs	I Kings 12-22 II Kings 1-25	I Chronicles II Chronicles	Major and Minor Prophets ex. Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi	606 70 Year Exile	536	Ezra Nehemiah Esther	Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Compiled by Tom Elliott
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East of Man

Enoch Walked with God Gen. 5:24; Heb. 11:5

Noah walked with God Gen. 6:9; Heb. 11:7

The Flood Gen. 6-8

In Egypt and Canaan 430 yrs. Ex. 12:40; Gal. 3:17

Exodus 1446 B.C.

I Samuel II Samuel I Kings 1-11

10 Tribes North

2 Tribes South

Conquest of the Land 1406 - 1381

PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

Othniel 1381-1341	Jephthah 1102-1096
Ehud 1323-1243	Ibsan
Shamgar 1260	Elon } 1096-1071
Deborah } 1223-1183	Abdon
Barak	Samson } 1090-1070
Gideon 1176-1136	Eli } 1110-1070
Abimelech 1136-1133	Samuel } 1071-1050
Tola } 1133-1110	
Jair	

Judges 21:25 describes the period

ISRAEL

1. Jeroboam 931-910

2. Nadab 910-909

3. Baasha 909-886

4. Elah 886-885

5. Zmri 885

6. Omri 885-874

7. Ahab 874-853

8. Ahaziah 853-852

9. Jehoram 852-841

10. Jehu 841-814

11. Jehoahaz 814-798

12. Jehoash 798-782

13. Jeroboam II 782-753

14. Zechariah 753-752

15. Shallom 752

16. Menahem 752-742

17. Pekahiah 742-741

18. Pekah 741-732

19. Hoshea 732-722

Elijah 860

Elisha 860

Amos 780

Hosea 750-735

Jonah 725

II Kings 17

All kings of Israel were bad or worse

Nineveh

Nineveh Destroyed by Babylonians in 612 B.C.

Assyrian Captivity

722 B.C.

II Kings 17

Isaiah 740-690

Micah 735-700

Nahum 630-612

Zephaniah 625

Jeremiah - Lamentations 626-586

Habakkuk 612-606

Daniel 606

Ezekiel 597

II Kings 25

First Deportation

Second Deportation

Jerusalem Destroyed

Daniel and his friends (Daniel 1:1-6)

Ezekiel taken

Babylon

Babylon fell to Medo-Persians in 539 (Daniel 5)

The Greek or Macedonian Empire 332-323 B.C.

The Egyptian Empire 323-195 B.C.

The Syrian Empire 193-167 B.C.

The Maccabean Empire 167-63 B.C.

Remnant Returned with Zerubbabel in 536

Haggai 520

Malachi 445-430

Zechariah 520-516

Roman Empire 63 B.C.

Eph. 1:3-14

Eph. 3:1-11

The Church

Temple Completed 516

Intertestamental Period - 400 yrs.

Ezra returned 458 B.C. (Ezra 7:6-7)

Nehemiah renewed walls completed 444 B.C. (Neh. 2)

Birth of Christ 4 B.C.

Gen. 3:15

Gal. 4:4

God fulfilled the promised "Blessing" to all nations through Abraham's seed in Jesus Christ

Luke 1:67-79

Acts 3:11-26

Acts 13:26-29

Gal. 3:7-14; 26-29

Abraham's Seed by faith - not by genealogy

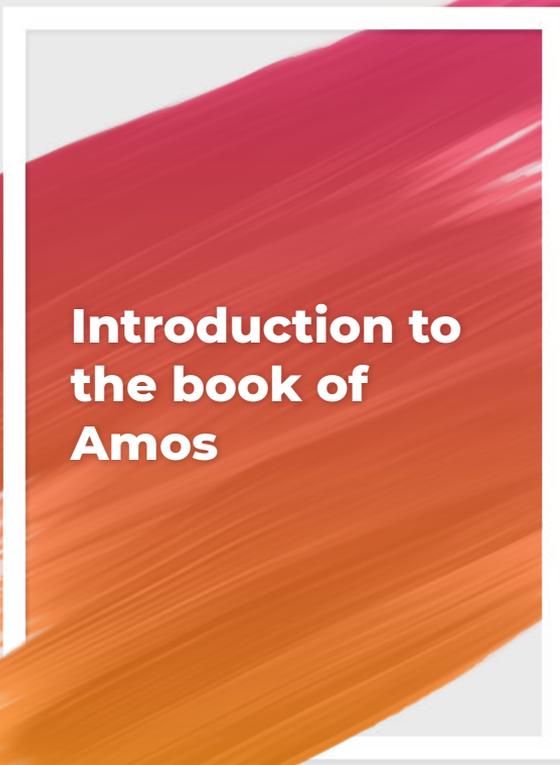
Heirs according to the Promise

Seed line traced through the tribe of JUDAH

Gen. 49:10

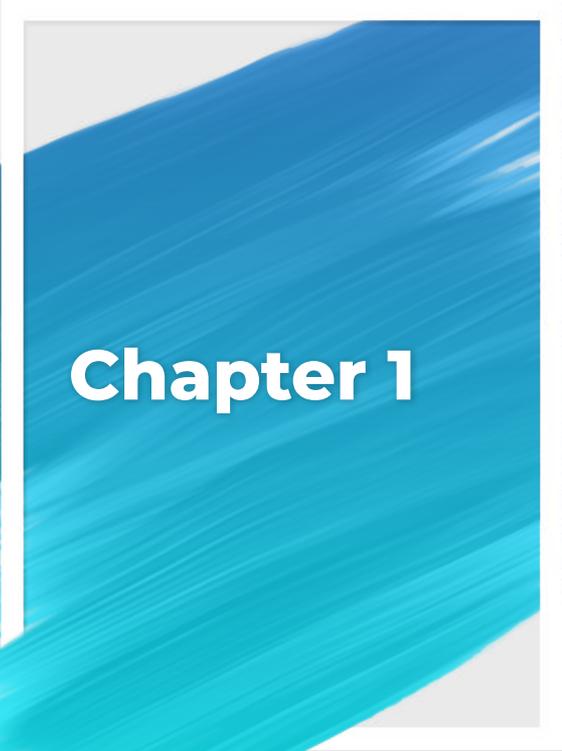
Matt. 1:2-13

Heb. 7:14



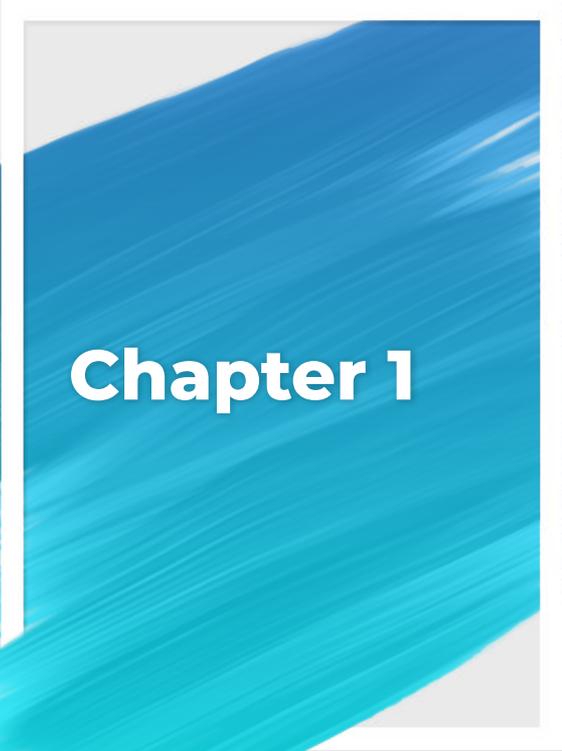
Introduction to the book of Amos

- ▣ Chapter 1-2 : Series of messages to the nations and to Israel.
- ▣ Chapter 3 -6 : A collection of poems with messages to Israel and its leaders.
- ▣ Chapter 7-9 : Series of visions that Amos saw that describe God's coming judgment on Israel and the promise of salvation.



Chapter 1

- Verses 1-2 : Introduction
- It is important to understand “the three and four sins” idea which is explained by the fathers as:
- First sin is sinful thinking
- Second sin is committing the sin
- Third sin is Stubbornness and the absence of repentance.
- Fourth sin is teaching and bragging about the sin



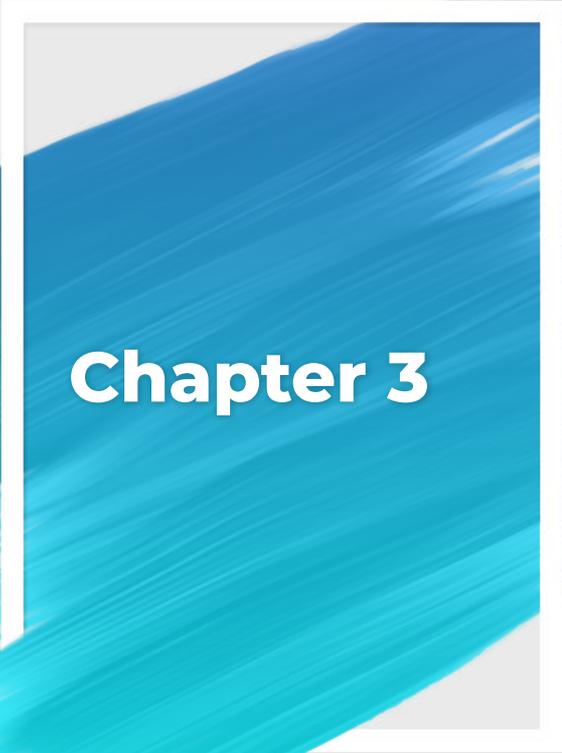
Chapter 1

- Verses 3-5 : Judgment on Damascus (Arrogance)
- Verses 6-8 : Judgment on Gaza (Captive trade)
- Verses 9-10 : Judgment on Tyre (disregarding a treaty of brotherhood)
Verses 11-12: Judgment on Edom (pursued his brother with a sword)
- Verses 13-15: Judgment on Ammon (greedy)

Chapter 2

Sons of Moab are the descendant of Lot from the elder daughter and Sons of Ammon are from the younger daughter.

- ☐ Verses 1-3 : Judgment on Moab and Judah.
Verses 4-5 The word of the LORD against Judah.
- ☐ Verses 6-8 The sins of Israel
- ☐ Verses 9-12 The goodness of God to Israel and how they despised it
- ☐ Verses 13-16) Judgment to come upon Israel



Chapter 3

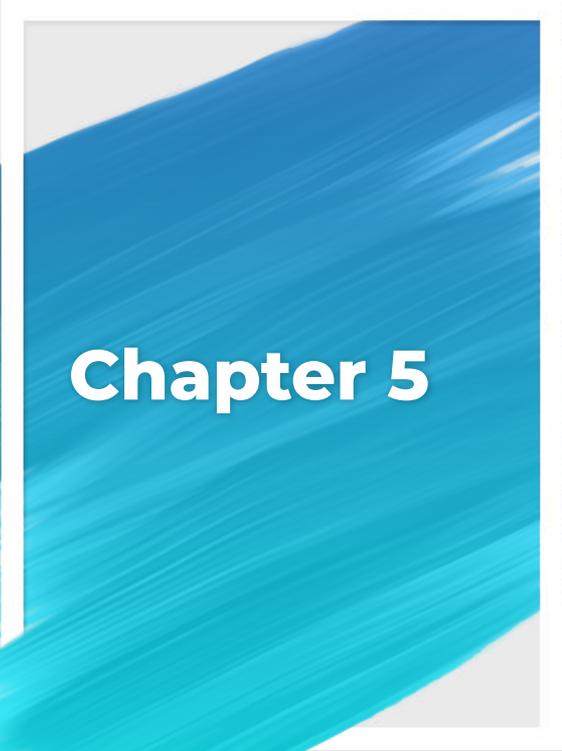
THE LOGIC OF GOD'S JUDGMENT

- Verse 1-2 : God's love and care for Israel makes their judgment unavoidable.
- Verse 3-6 : The logic of God's judgment.
- Verse 7-8: God reveals what he is doing to his prophet.
- Verse 9-12: The message of judgment against Israel goes to the surrounding nations
 - Ashdod = Palestine
- Judgment on the house of Jacob
 - head of a bed and a piece of fabric^[a] from a couch = Their luxury life

Chapter 4

“YET YOU HAVE NOT RETURNED TO ME”

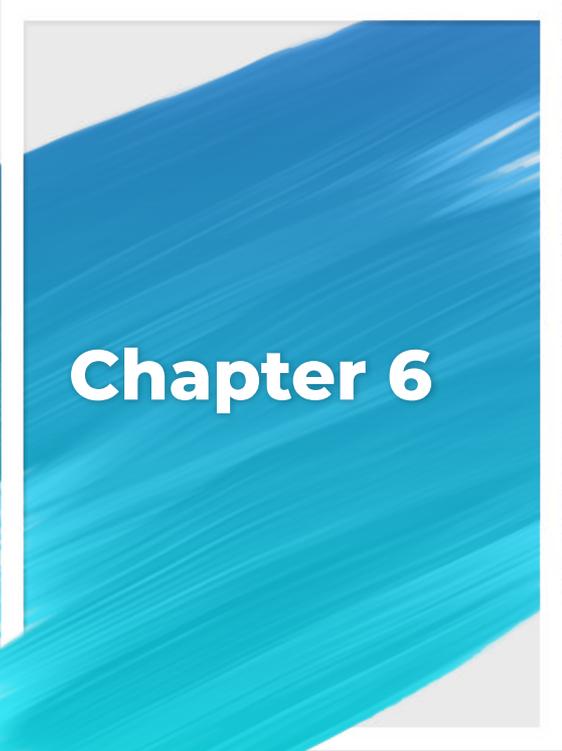
- Verse 1-3 Judgment against the women of Israel.
- Amos describes the indulgent women of Israel which he calls these women “fat cows.”.
- Bashan = is in the northern part of Israel.
- Verse 4-5 The vain sacrifices of Israel
- Verse 6-8 God withholds rain from idolatrous Israel.
 - I gave you cleanness of teeth = Because there is no food to eat.
- Verse 9- 11 Further judgment on idolatrous Israel.
- Verse 12 - 13 God vows to perform what He has promised.



Chapter 5

THE OFFERINGS GOD HATES

- Verse 1-3 Coming exile and captivity.
- Verse 4-9 An invitation to seek the LORD.
 - Pleiades and Orion = are planets worshiped by Israel so the people left the creator and worshiped the creation.
 - Wormwood = bitter aromatic taste
- Verse 10 – 15 The cause, the curse, and the cure.
- Verse 16-20 Wailing and woe in the day of the LORD.
- Verse 21-27 Israel's religious ceremonies will not save them from the wailing and woe to come.



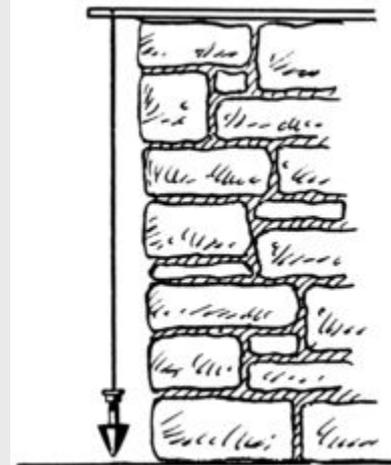
Chapter 6

- Verse 1 -2 Comparing Israel to her pagan neighbors.
- Verse 3-7 The high-standing in Israel will be brought low.
- Verse 8-11 The city delivered to destruction.
- Verse 12-14 The injustice and pride of Israel

VISIONS OF JUDGMENT AND THE POWER OF THE PROPHET'S PRAYER

Chapter 7

- Verse 1 -3 The vision of locusts (First Vision)
- Verse 4-6 The vision of fire. (Second Vision)
- Verse 7-9 The vision of the plumb line. (Third Vision)
- Verse 10-13 Amaziah's words against Amos.
- Verse 14-15)The answer from Amos



Chapter 8

- Amos 4th vision

The vision of the basket of summer fruit



- Verse 1 -3 The basket of summer fruit.
- Verse 4-6 Dishonesty
- Verse 7-10 Stealing from the poor of Israel.
 - The rise like the Nile = Means the flood of the river Nile which used to destroy everything.
- Verse 11-14 How God will judge Israel.
- The famine of hearing the Word of God.
 - Meaning of god of Dan = the Golden calf which the people of dan used to

Chapter 9

RAISING UP THE RUINS

Amos fifth vision

The vision of the altar

- Verse 1-10 God's judgment is clear.
 - The Cushites = Are people who were sinners and they weren't worshipping God and God saved them from destruction
- Verse 11-12 Restoring the house of David to Israel.
- Verse 13-15 Restoring abundance to Israel.



Important service lessons learned from Amos

- Servant intercession role. (Amos 7 :4-5) *Then I cried out, “Sovereign LORD, I beg you, stop! How can Jacob survive? He is so small!”*
- Humility and submission go hand in hand. God’s Word tells us that, as his servants, we are to submit to one another in lowliness of mind and to get away from our ego . (Amos 7 :14-15)
- As Amos did not fear the man of authority “Amaziah” and delivered the word of god, the servant should be clear and sharp in his service when it comes to delivering God’s word.



OBADIAH

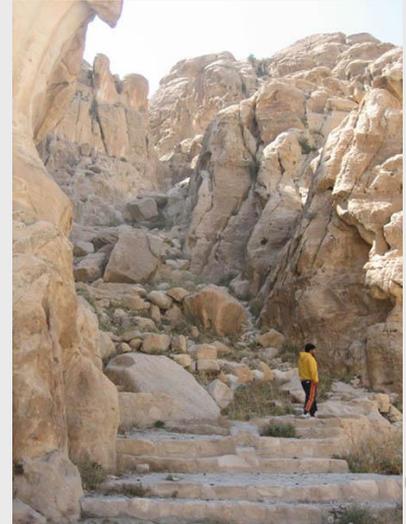


Introduction to the book of Obadiah

- Obadiah means the person who gives honor to God
- The book of Obadiah was written in the 586 BC,
- Purpose of the message is the judgment pronounced on Edom, Judah's neighbor.
- They refused to help Israel in their need, sold them as slaves, and even abused them while they were exiled to Babylon.
- The Edomites, who were descended from Jacob's brother Esau.
- Edom (Esau) [means the earthly which represents the devil] was in fight with his brother Jacob [represent the church] since the birth.

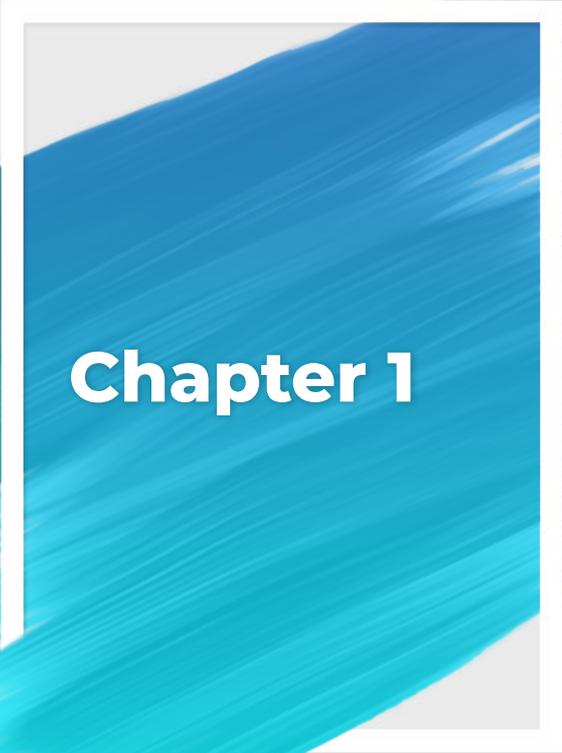
Introduction to the book of Obadiah

- There was one narrow road to reach Edom which made the city very hard to be attacked by their enemies.
- The Jews remembered what the Edomites did to them even in the land of exile :Psalm 137:7
 - Remember, LORD, what the Edomites did on the day Jerusalem fell.
“Tear it down,” they cried,
“tear it down to its foundations!”



Chapter 1

- Obadiah 1-9 :COMING DESTRUCTION OF EDOM
- Obadiah 10-14 CAUSE OF EDOM'S JUDGMENT
 - V 14 (You should not wait at the crossroads)
It was known that the Edomites would wait for the Jews while they are trying to escape from their enemies .Once they reach crossroads , the Edomites meets them , kill them or hand them back to their enemies.
-



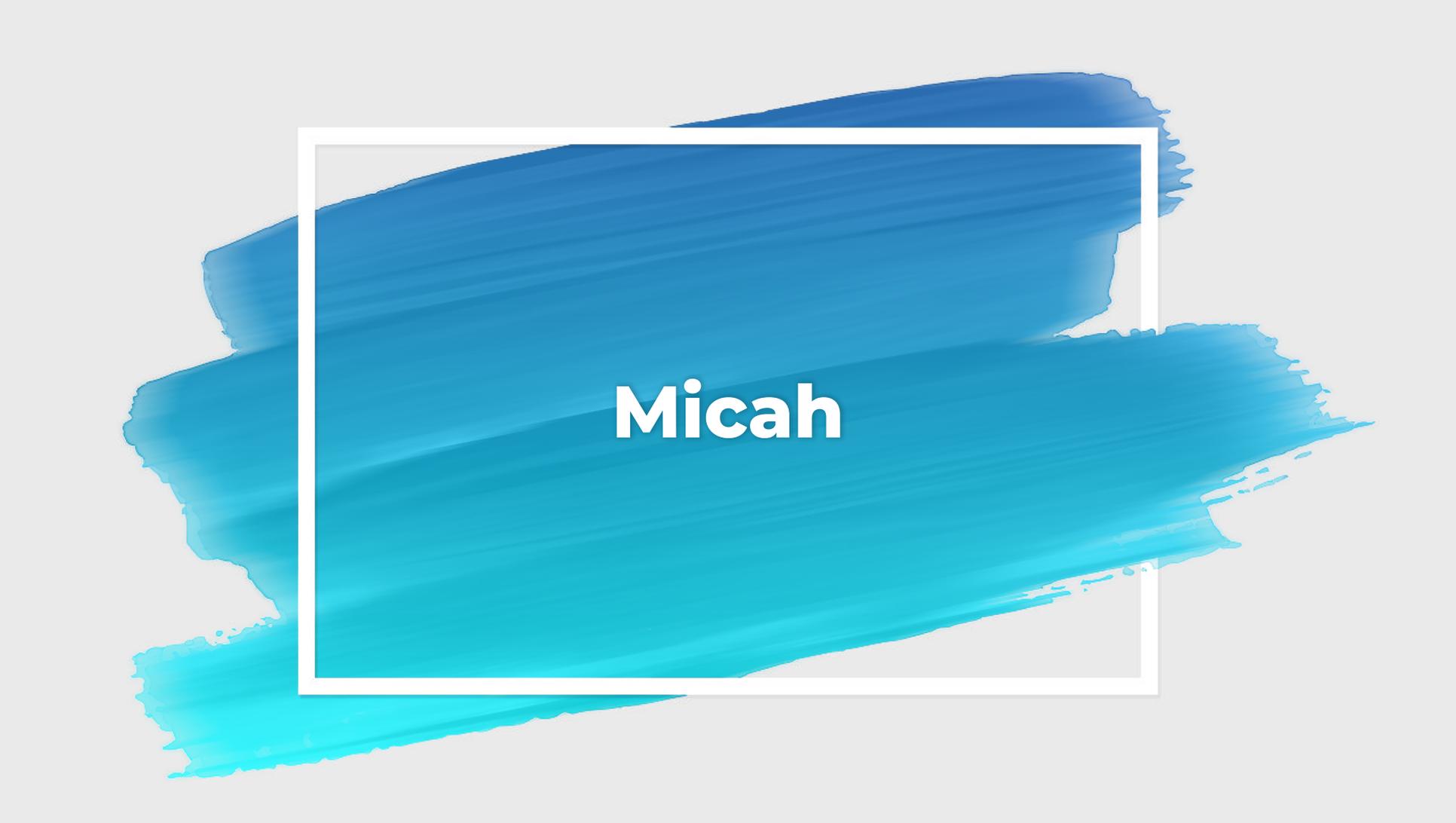
Chapter 1

- Obadiah 5-16 Judgment of Nations
 - V 16 (they will drink and drink and be as if they had never been).It means that the punishments will come over them, one after the other, Each one will be harder as if the previous one which they experienced was nothing.
- Obadiah 17-21 Judah Restored
 - Zion is the heavenly church.
 - V17 But on Mount Zion will be deliverance; it will be holy and Jacob will possess his inheritance. => In the prophecy this verse represents the salvation of Judah .The bigger picture is Zion (the church) which is our inheritance



Important service lessons learned from Obadiah

- Servants will always witness families in distress and going through hardships .As a reaction God is questioned ;why he is allowing his kids to go through all this .Our trust is always that, even though God is allowing minor problems, our eyes is not on the earthly benefits ,those are all tools to prepare his people to the heavenly inheritance

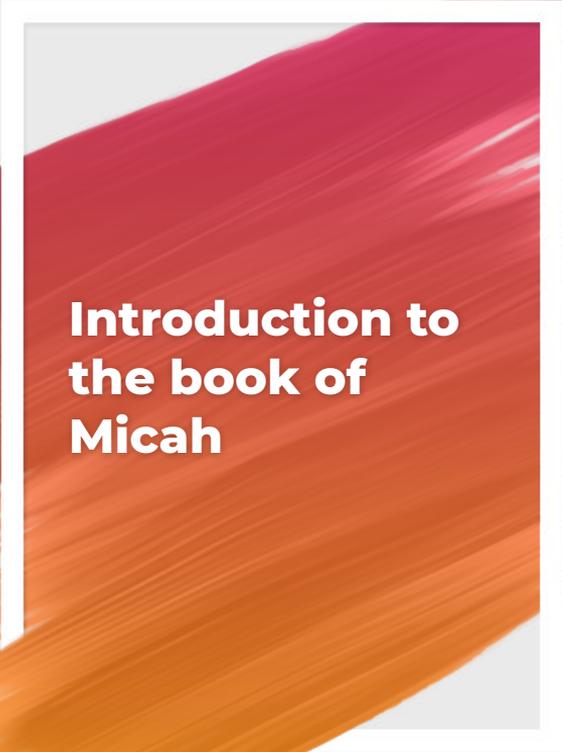


Micah



Introduction to the book of Micah

- His name means “who is like God”.
- The prophecy was written between 758 – 698 BC.
- His hometown, called Moresheth Gath and that’s why they call him Micah the Moresheth.
- Micah directed much of his prophecy toward the powerful leaders of Samaria and Jerusalem
- The book of Micah provides one of the most significant prophecies of Jesus Christ’s birth in all the Old Testament, pointing some seven hundred years before Christ’s birth to His birthplace of Bethlehem and to His eternal nature ([Micah 5:2](#)).
- The main idea of the book judgment on Israel and Juda and God Salvation to his people

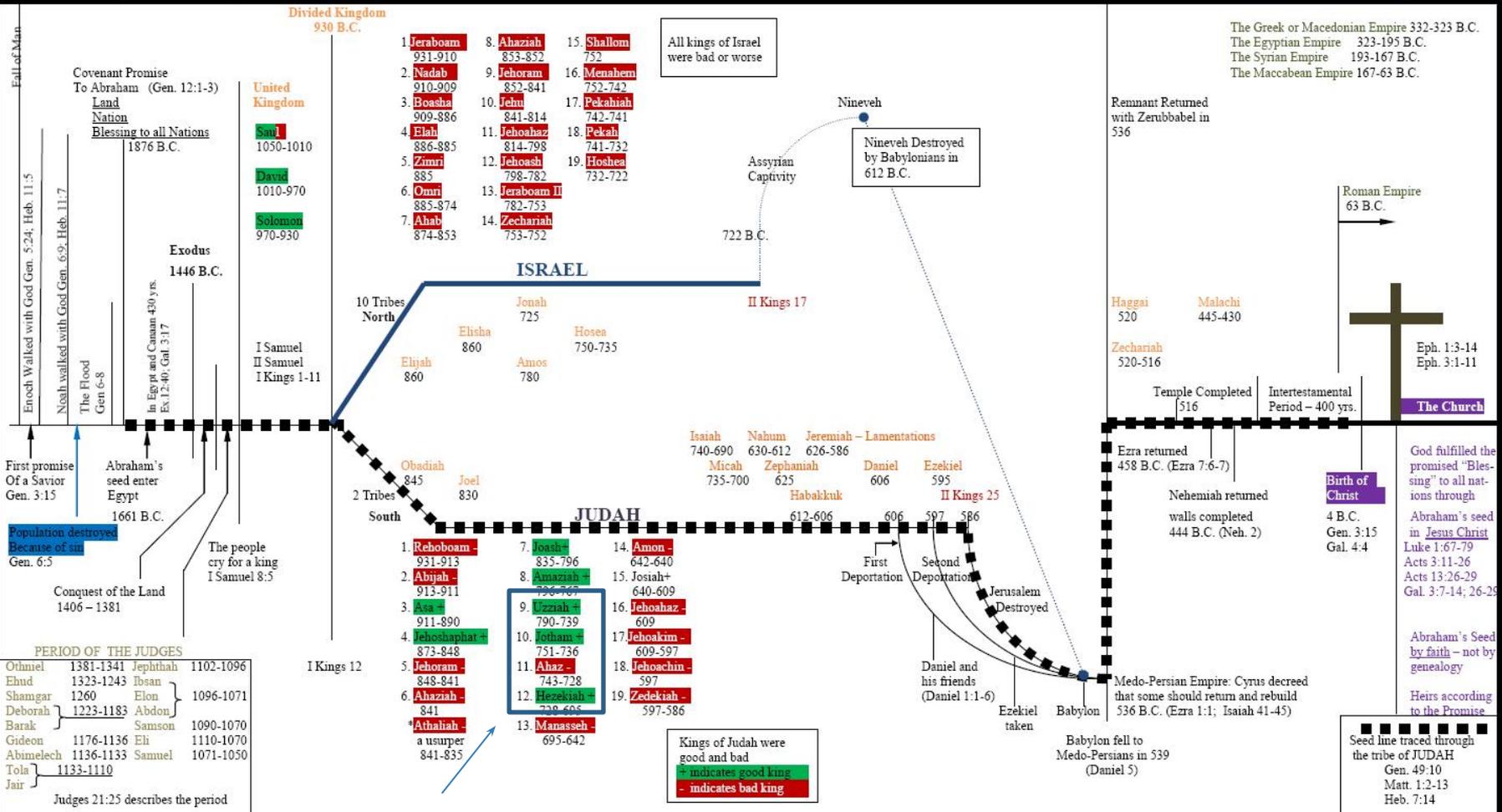


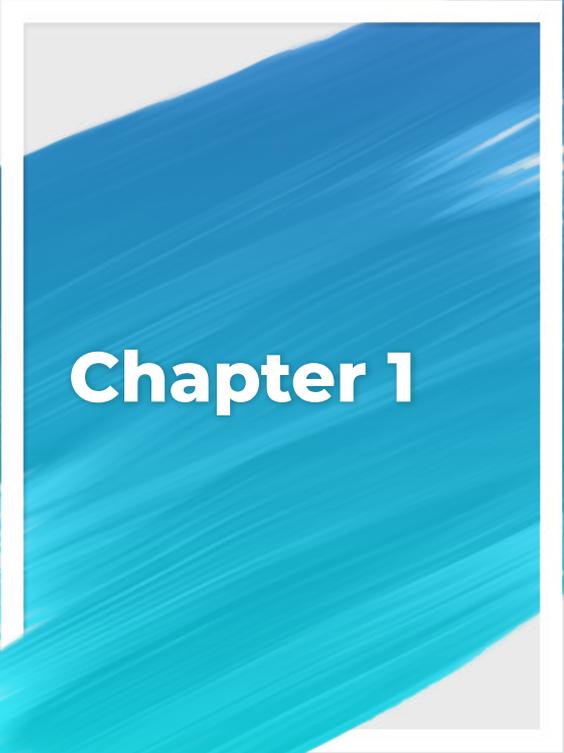
Introduction to the book of Micah

□ Jeremiah was inspired Micah story in his prophecy to show prophecy encouraged the people of Juda repent and the King Hezekiah did not kill him.

- **Jeremiah 26:17**
- ¹⁷ Some of the elders of the land stepped forward and said to the entire assembly of people, ¹⁸ “Micah of Moresheth prophesied in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah. He told all the people of Judah, ‘This is what the LORD Almighty says:
- “Zion will be plowed like a field,
Jerusalem will become a heap of rubble,
the temple hill a mound overgrown with thickets.’”^[b]
- ¹⁹ “Did Hezekiah king of Judah or anyone else in Judah put him to death? Did not Hezekiah fear the LORD and seek his favor? And did not the LORD relent, so that he did not bring the disaster he pronounced against them? We are about to bring a terrible disaster on ourselves!”

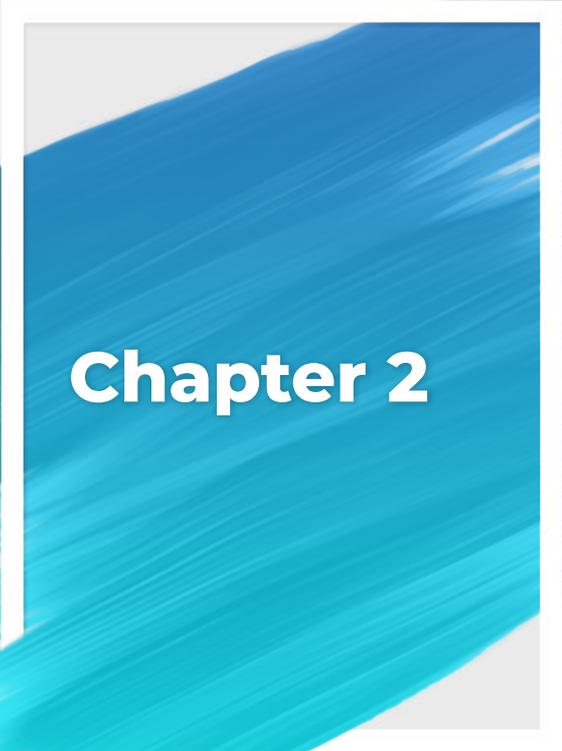
In the Beginning (Gen. 1:1)	Genesis Job	Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth	Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs	I Kings 12-22 II Kings 1-25	I Chronicles II Chronicles	Major and Minor Prophets ex. Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi	606 70 Year Exile	536 Ezra Nehemiah Esther	Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Compiled by Tom Elliott
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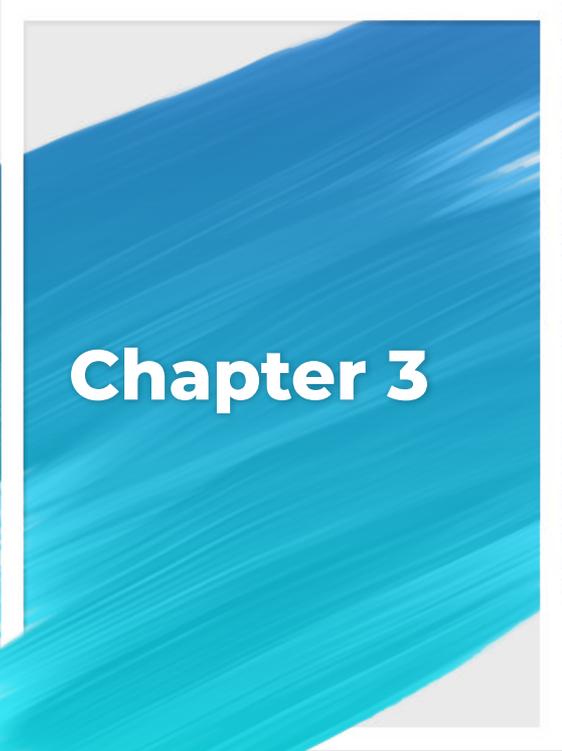
Chapter 1

- Verse 1: Introduction to the prophecy of Micah
- Verse 2-5 : The LORD comes to judge Israel and Judah.
- Verse 6-7 The Judgment of Samaria.
- Verse 8-9 Coming judgment on Judah.
- Verse 10-16 The shame of Judah's judgment is evident among the nations.
 - Micah mentions ten cities, the first five cities north of Jerusalem, and the last south or west of Jerusalem. As if the destruction would be resolved not only in Jerusalem, but also in the surrounding cities. These cities are all pagan. Then all destruction will be destroyed, as long as they insist on their evil .
 - The father says that each city represent a role of a sin and its effect.



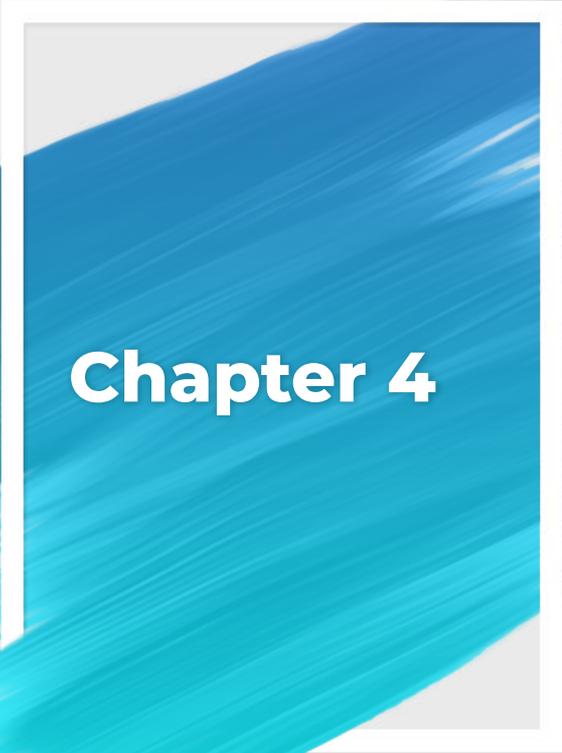
Chapter 2

- Verse 3-5 God's proud people brought low.
- Verse 6-9 God's people reject the word of His prophets.
 - Same like we study in Amos when Amaziah came to ask him to stop saying the word of God.
 - "Is the Spirit of the LORD restricted? □ Do you think that you are able to silence the voice of the Lord and resist His Spirit?"
- Verse 10 -11 God's people embrace false prophets.
- Verse 12-13 A promise of restoration.
 - The one who breaks open will come up before them □ is a prophecy about Jesus who broke the death and open for us heavens again.



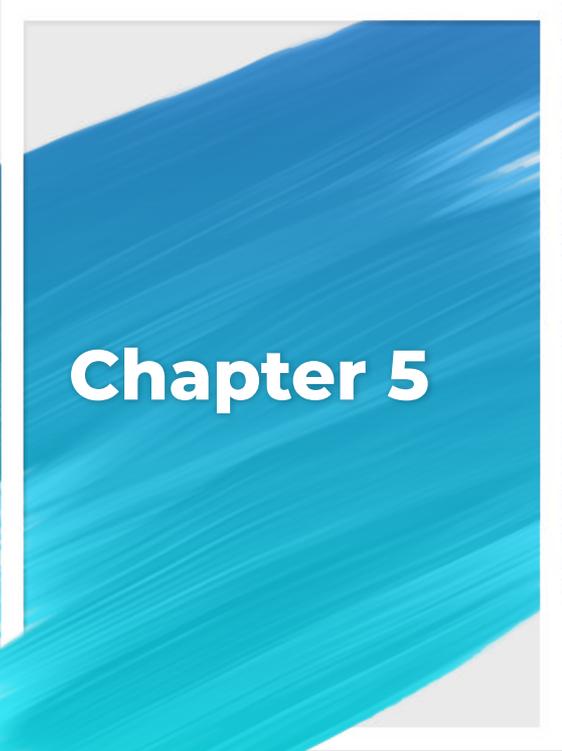
Chapter 3

- Verse 1-3 : The violence of leaders against God's people.
Verse 4-7 : The sin and promised judgment of false prophets.
- Verse 8 : Micah's confidence as a true prophet of God.
 - Micah returns the secret of his power to the work of the Holy Spirit in him. The Spirit of the Lord has delegated him to the pastoral work of the Prophet,
- Verse 9 -12 Unrepentant Jerusalem will share Samaria's fate of destruction.
 - Therefore because of you Zion shall be plowed *like* a field □ Means that Zion will be completely destroyed.



Chapter 4

- The Lord restore Zion (the Church)
- Verse 1-8 Zion is the center of a renewed earth and Zion here symbolize the Church.
- Verse 9-10 The pain before Zion's restoration
- Verse 11-13 The strength of restored Zion among the nations



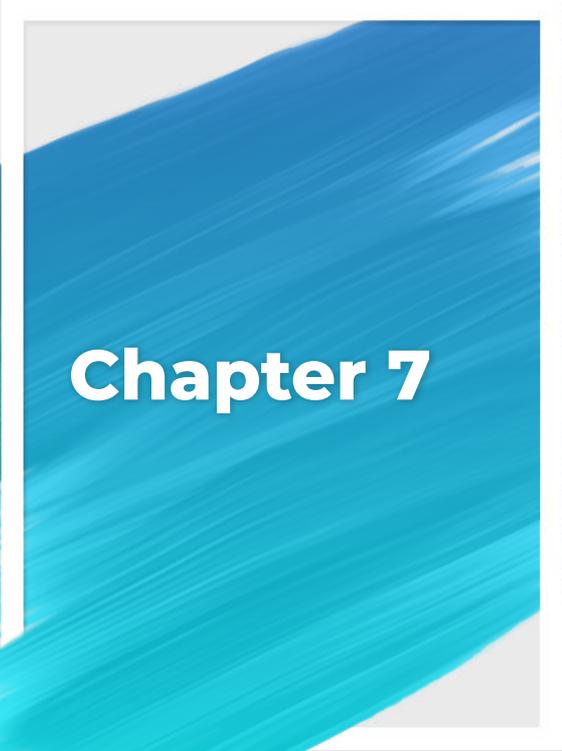
Chapter 5

- Verse (1-2) : From the lowly and humble in Israel comes a Ruler.
 - This is a prophecy of the birthplace of this Savior and
It was known that Christ would come from Bethlehem, the city of David; he was the king, the son of David. And because of Bethlehem it is in the eyes of the Jews another David; that is, the founder of a kingdom, but they counted it as an earthly kingdom.
- Verse (2-3) :The birth of the everlasting King
- Verse (4) : And he is the greatest shepherd
- Verse (5 - 7) : Effective service and it will reach to all the earth.
- Verse (8 – 15) : a victorious shepherd

Chapter 6

IN THE COURT OF THE LORD

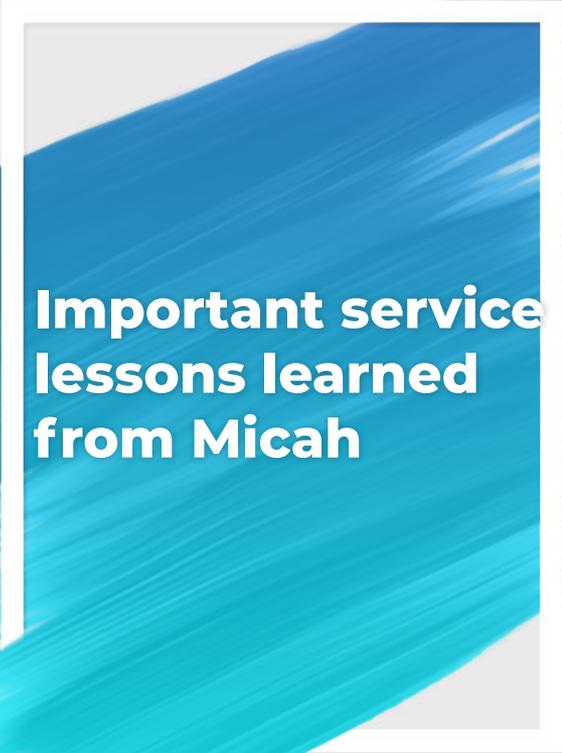
- VERSE (1-2) : IN COURT WITH THE LORD.
- VERSE(3-5) THE LORD'S COMPLAINT AGAINST HIS PEOPLE.
- VERSE(6-7) THE ANSWER OF HIS PEOPLE: "WHAT CAN I DO?" (8) VERSE(8)THE REPLY OF THE LORD: "HE HAS SHOWN YOU.
- VERSE(9-12) GOD SEES THE INJUSTICE OF ISRAEL.



Chapter 7

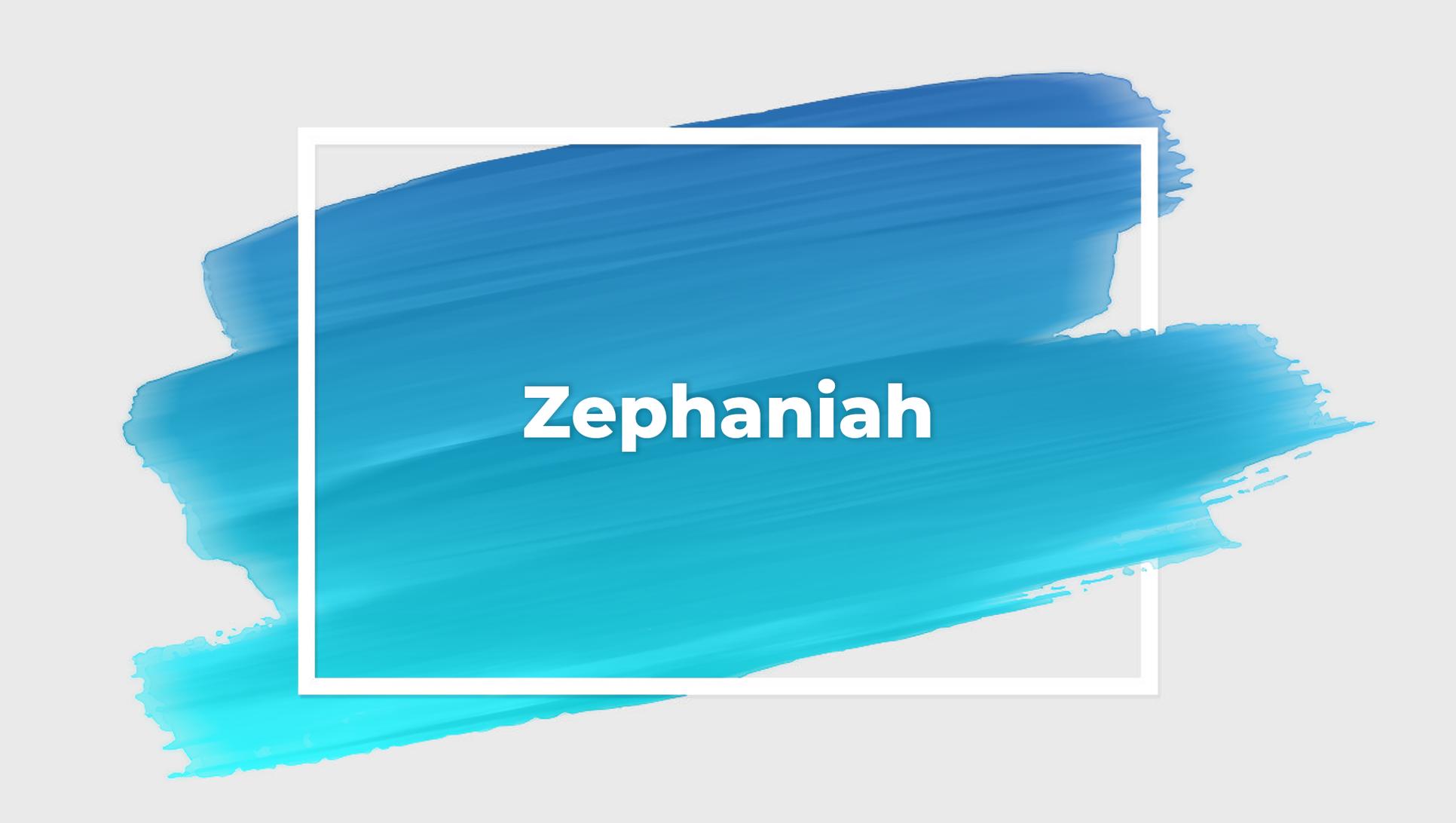
ISRAEL'S CONFESSION AND COMFORT

- Verse (1-4) An honest confession of their sinful state.
- Verse (5 -7) Crumbling relationships among God's people
- Verse (8-10) The humble state of God's people
- Verse (11-13) The restored city of the people of God.
- Verse (14-15) God cares for His people as in days of old.
- Verse (16-17) The nations are brought low before restored Israel.
- Verse (18-20) The glorious mercy and pardon of God.



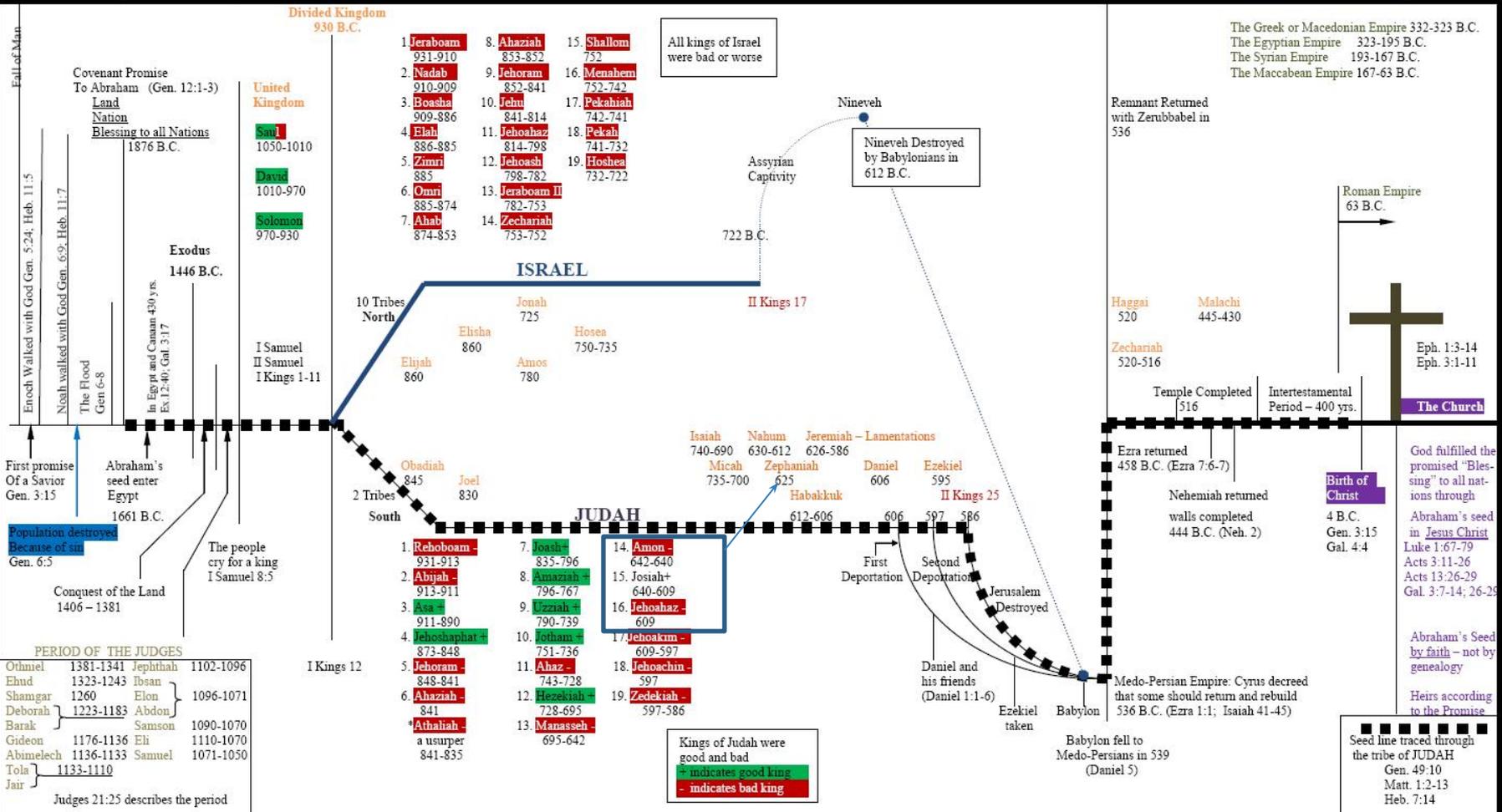
Important service lessons learned from Micah

- Micah the Moresheth from a prophet from a far away city (20 mile away from Jerusalem) At his time there were a lot of prophets in Jerusalem polluted with politics and wanted to comfort the rulers so they said the words that will not cause trouble ,unlike Micah who said the word of God and acted with no fear and that's why the word made it to rules and they changed their ways.
- Some times we face similar situations in our service when we care too much about what the people will think if I deliver God's word in a certain way and therefore we bend the message to make it easy on our kids.



Zephaniah

In the Beginning (Gen. 1:1)	Genesis Job	Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth	Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs	I Kings 12-22 II Kings 1-25	I Chronicles II Chronicles	Major and Minor Prophets ex. Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi	606	70 Year Exile	536	Ezra Nehemiah Esther	Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Compiled by Tom Elliott
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Covenant Promise To Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3)
Land
Nation
Blessing to all Nations

Enoch Walked with God Gen. 5:24; Heb. 11:5
Noah walked with God Gen. 6:9; Heb. 11:7
The Flood Gen. 6-8

Exodus 1446 B.C.
In Egypt and Canaan 430 yrs. Ex. 12:40; Gal. 3:17

I Samuel II Samuel I Kings 1-11

First promise Of a Savior Gen. 3:15
Abraham's seed enter Egypt 1661 B.C.

Population destroys Because of sin Gen. 6:5
Conquest of the Land 1406 - 1381

The people cry for a king I Samuel 8:5

PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

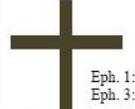
Othniel 1381-1341	Jephthah 1102-1096
Ehud 1323-1243	Ibsan
Shamgar 1260	Elon } 1096-1071
Deborah } 1223-1183	Abdon
Barak	Samson } 1090-1070
Gideon 1176-1136	Eli } 1110-1070
Abimelech 1136-1133	Samuel } 1071-1050
Tola } 1133-1110	
Jair	

Judges 21:25 describes the period

Judges 21:25 describes the period

All kings of Israel were bad or worse

Kings of Judah were good and bad
- indicates good king
- indicates bad king



Eph. 1:3-14
Eph. 3:1-11

The Church

Temple Completed 516
Intertestamental Period - 400 yrs.

Ezra returned 458 B.C. (Ezra 7:6-7)

Nehemiah renewed walls completed 444 B.C. (Neh. 2)

Medo-Persian Empire: Cyrus decreed that some should return and rebuild 536 B.C. (Ezra 1:1; Isaiah 41-45)

Babylon fell to Medo-Persians in 539 (Daniel 5)

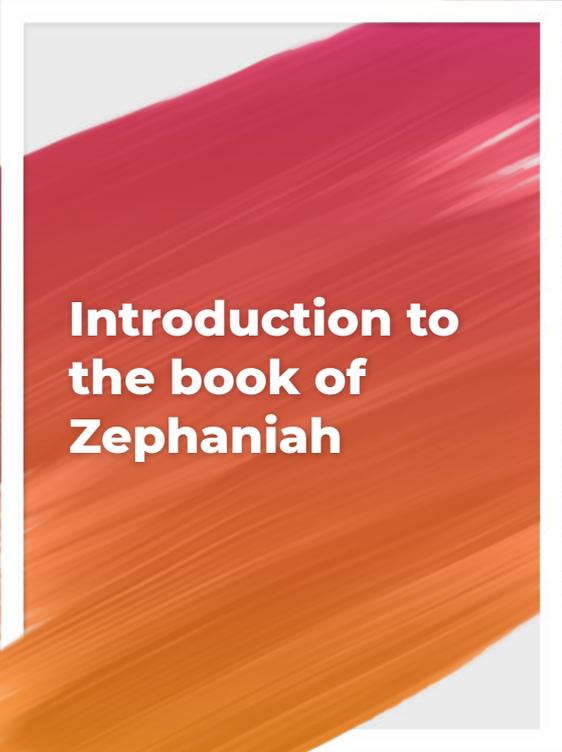
Jerusalem Destroyed

Daniel and his friends (Daniel 1:1-6)

Ezekiel taken

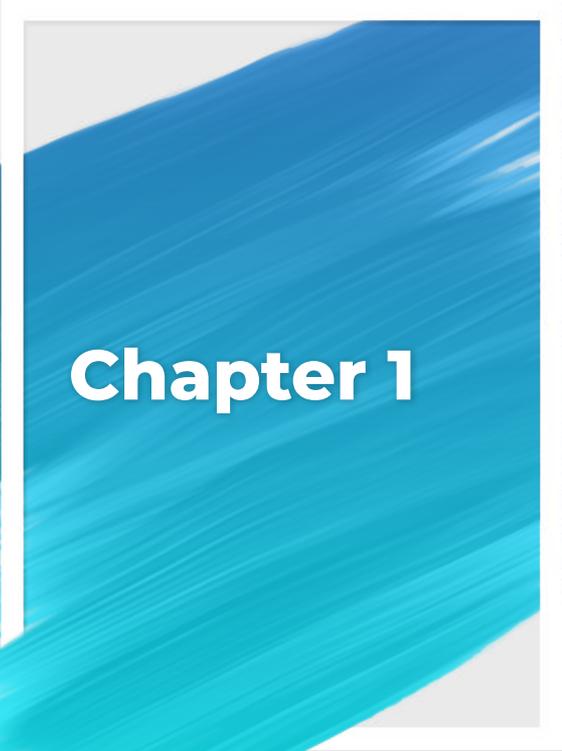
Babylon

Babylon fell to Medo-Persians in 539 (Daniel 5)



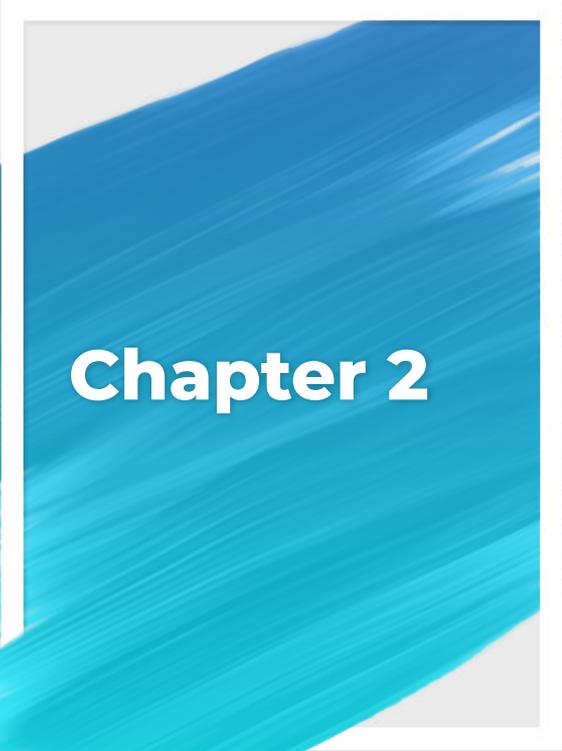
Introduction to the book of Zephaniah

- The author introduces himself as “Zephaniah son of Cushi, son of Gedaliah, son of Amariah, so he is the son of Hezekiah the good king
- His name means **God covers**
- He prophesied in Jerusalem.
- Zephaniah prophesied in the latter part of Josiah’s rule.
- Zephaniah grew up under the reign of Josiah’s predecessors: Josiah’s grandfather, the evil king Manasseh, and Manasseh’s son, the evil king Amon
- The prophet illustrated Judah’s fall to Babylon
- Zephaniah wrote that the day of the Lord was near



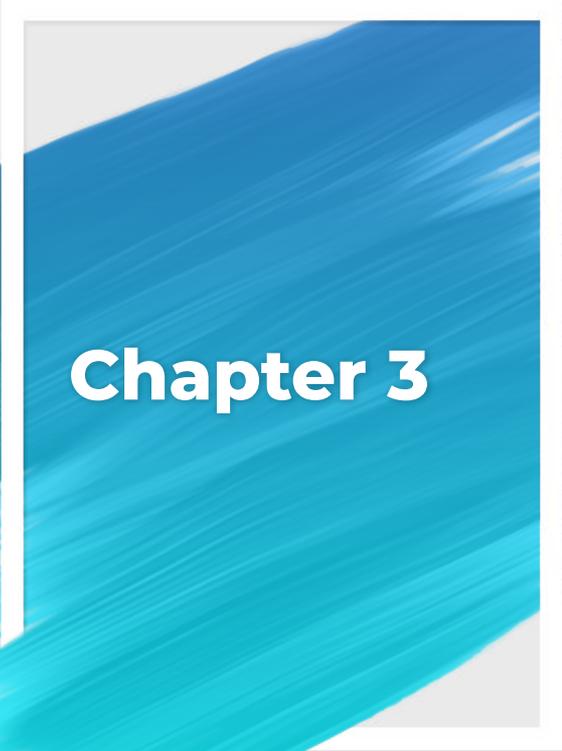
Chapter 1

- VERSE (1-6) : A threatening of the destruction of Judah and Jerusalem.
- VERSE (7-13) : Distress from the approaching judgments.
- VERSE (14-18) : From The day of judgment.
- Verse 5 : Those who bow down on the roofs to worship the starry host □ Because King Josiah removed all Idols worshipping from Judah ,Some people practiced Idolatries from their roof.
- Molek □ Was one of the evil idols whom the people used to offer their children as human sacrifices for.
- Verse 9 : On that day I will punish all who avoid stepping on the threshold □ The story in 1 Sam 5 Dagon had fallen forward on the ground in front of the LORD's ark. The philistines got used not to step on the threshold, So here the prophet is explaining that the Jews used to do the same things as a habit they learned from the gentile.



Chapter 2

- VERSE (1-3) : An exhortation to repentance.
- VERSE (4-7) : Judgments upon Palestine .
- VERSE (8 - 11) : Judgments upon Moab and Ammon
- VERSE (12) : Judgments upon Cush
- VERSE (13 – 15) : Judgments upon Assyria
- Verse 9 : Surely Moab will become like Sodom,
the Ammonites like Gomorrah □ Moab and Ammon are the sons of Lot from his daughters and the punishment here will happen because they did not learn from their father story in Sodom.
- Verse 14 : The desert owl and the screech owl will roost on her columns. □ Explaining that the huge city pillars will fall apart and its crowns will be a home for the owls.



Chapter 3

- VERSE (1-7) : Further reproofs for sin (God is explaining why he had to do this).
- VERSE (8-13) : Encouragement to look for mercy. .
- VERSE (14-20) : Promises of future favor and prosperity
- Verse 15 : The LORD has taken away your punishment □ the verse has no explanation back then but we understood this verse clearly when Jesus was on the cross.



Important service lessons learned from Zephaniah

- The prophet started his service during the rule of a Godly king (Josiah) who stopped all the Idol worshiping and rebuild the temple.

The sins were hidden and happening on the roof tops or in secret places but our God is jealous (see verse 18 in chapter 1) .He will not agree for his servants to use earthly acts that can be described as “culturally accepted behavior” but not accepted by his measures. There is nowhere to hide anymore except in the blood of Jesus Christ and let him God cover us .