

Review

Lesson 1

Introduction.

1. WHAT ARE 5 REASONS TO STUDY THE MINOR PROPHETS?

- AS EXAMPLES TO AVOID, I COR. 10:6.
- MAY HAVE HOPE IN CHRIST JESUS, ROM. 15:4.
- BUILD OUR FAITH IN GOD'S PURPOSE FOR THE OT, ROM. 10:4.
- IT IS GOD'S WORD, HOS. 1:1, JOEL 1:1, AMOS 1:3.
- EN-FORCE UNDERSTANDING GOD RULES IN KINGDOMS OF MEN.

2. What is the Hebrew root meaning of the word “prophet”?

"to bubble forth, as from a fountain"

3. What is a prophet according to Biblical usage? Provide Scripture.

God's Spokesman, Ex. 4:16, 7:1-2.

4. What is the mission of the prophets?

Bring the people to faith, repentance, and obedience.

5. What are the 2 types of prophets?

1. oral vs literary.
2. major vs. minor.

6. What is the reason these prophets are called “Minor”?

length of their literary work.

7. What are other words used for the prophets?

Seer, Man of God, Servant of God, Messenger of God.

8. How many prophets are there in the Old Testament?

36+

9. Name the Minor Prophets.

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

Lesson 2

Shaking Hands with the Prophets.

10. WHAT DOES EACH OF THE PROPHET NAMES MEAN?

- HOSEA = SALVATION OR DELIVERER.
- JOEL = JEHOVAH IS GOD.
- AMOS = BURDEN OR BURDEN-BEARER.
- OBADIAH = SERVANT OF JEHOVAH.
- JONAH = DOVE.
- MICAH = WHO IS LIKE GOD.
- NAHUM = COMFORT OR CONSOLER.
- HABAKKUK = EMBRACE.
- ZEPHANIAH = JEHOVAH HAS TREASURED OR JEHOVAH HAS HIDDEN.
- HAGGAI = FESTIVE.
- ZECHARIAH = JEHOVAH REMEMBERS.
- MALACHI = MY MESSENGER.

11. Which prophet was the great, great grandson of King Hezekiah?

Zephaniah

12. Which prophet was from a priestly family?

Zechariah

13. Which prophet was likely a citizen of the Northern Kingdom?

Hosea

14. Which prophet was from the Southern Kingdom but prophesied to the Northern Kingdom?

Amos.

15. WHICH PROPHET WAS A HERDSMAN AND A GROWER OF SYCAMORE FIGS?

AMOS.

16. Which prophet was also a priest?

Zechariah.

Lesson 3

The Audience & Times of the Writing.

17. WHAT 2 PROPHETS PRIMARILY
PROPHESED TO THE NORTHERN KINGDOM?
WHAT IS THE DATE RANGE FOR THEIR WRITINGS?

AMOS, HOSEA, 760-725 B.C.

18. What prophet was contemporary with Isaiah and prophesied primarily to Judah from 735-700 B.C?

Micah.

19. What prophet prophesied during the reign of Josiah?

Zephaniah.

20. What prophet prophesied after Josiah but before the invasion of the Babylonians?

Habakkuk.

21. What 2 prophets urged the returned exiles to finish building the temple?

Haggai, Zechariah.

22. What prophet prophesied during the 445 to 432 B.C., the latest of all the minor prophets?

Malachi.

23. What 3 prophets prophesied to other nations other than Israel and Judah? Who was their audience?

Jonah - Nineveh

Nahum - Nineveh

Obadiah - Edom

24. What 3 prophets were contemporary with Isaiah?

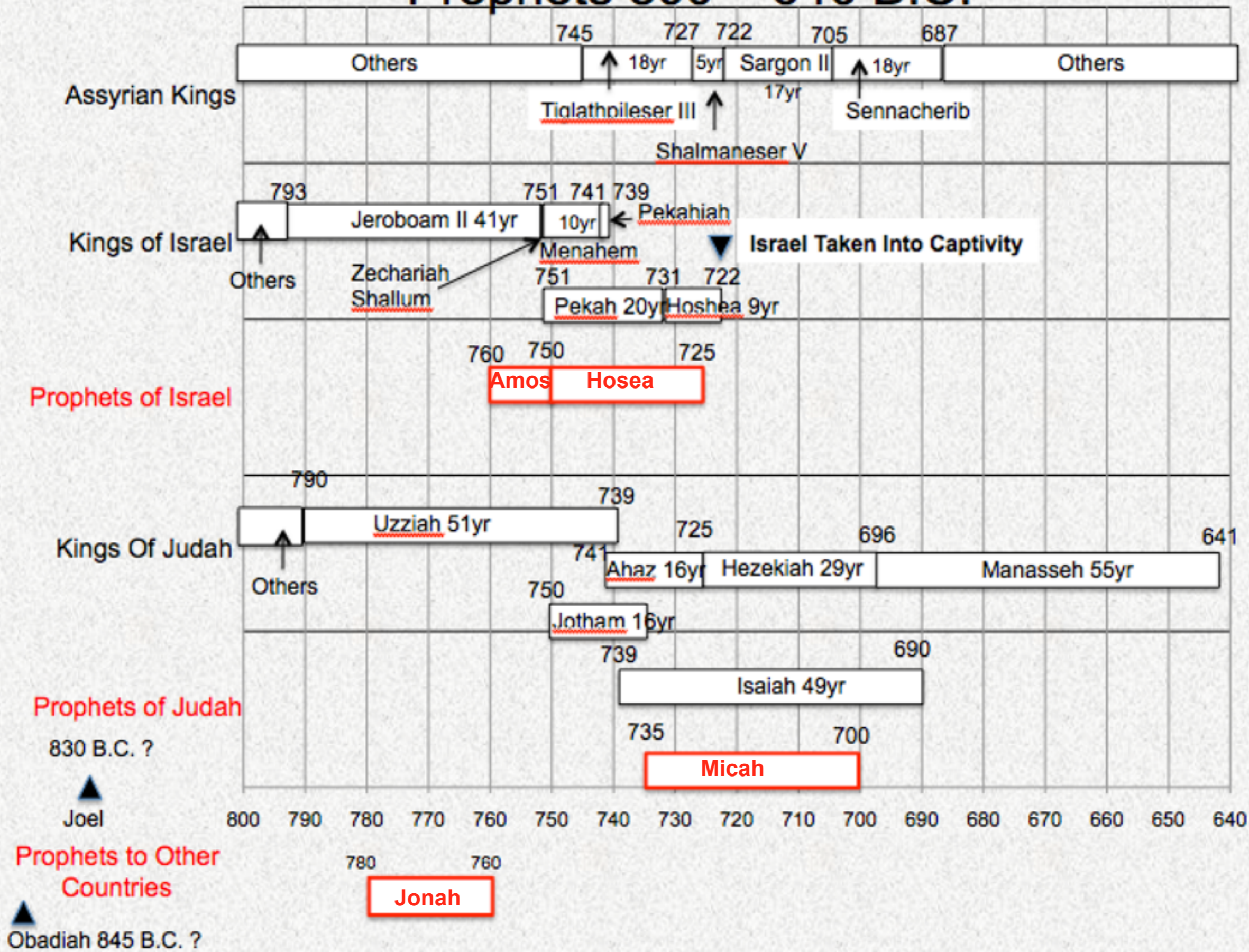
Amos, Hosea, Micah.

25. What 3 prophets were contemporary with Jeremiah?

Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah.

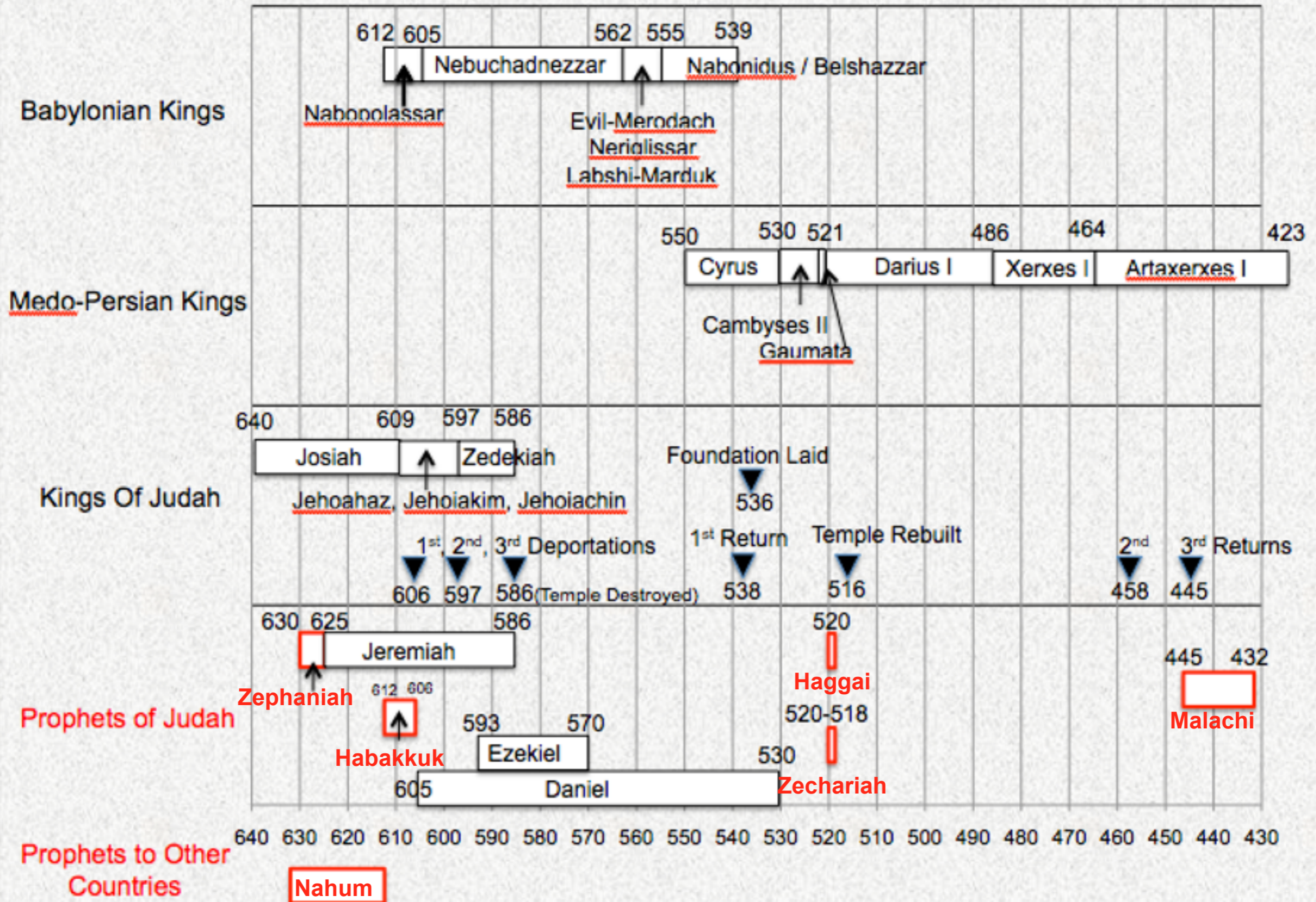
Date of the Writing.

Prophets 800 – 640 B.C.



Date of the Writing.

Prophets 640 – 430 B.C.



26. What were moral, religious and political/physical conditions of Israel during the times of Amos and Hosea writing?

a. moral: stealing, murder, adultery (Hos. 4:2), poor oppressed (Amos. 4:1), righteous distressed (Amos 5:11).

b. religious: worshipping Baals (Hos. 2:13), lack of knowledge (Hos. 4:6), assaulted the prophets (Amos 2:12).

c. political/physical: prosperous (Hos. 10:1), expanded territory (2 Ki. 14:25,28).

27. What was the situation during the times of Joel?

Severe Locust Plague.

Nation (1:6) used figurative for Locusts.

28. What were moral, religious and political/physical conditions of Judah during the times of Micah's writing?

a. moral: constantly scheme iniquity, covet & seize fields (Micah 2:1), lies/deceit/violence/crooked commerce (Micah 6:11-12).

b. religious: rulers were not just, hated good and loved evil (Micah 3:1-3).

c. political/physical: Fortified cities assaulted and seized by Assyria (Isa. 36:1).

29. What were the moral conditions at the writing of Habakkuk and what was the Lord going to do about it?

a. priests/people unfaithful following abominations of the nations, defiled temple (2 Chron. 36:14, 17-19).

b. Lord brought the Babylonians against the nation, taken into captivity, temple destroyed (2 Chron. 36:14, 17-19).

30. What were the moral conditions at the writing of Zephaniah?

Even though Josiah removed the idols, the people/priests still worshiped them (Zeph. 1:4-6).

31. What was the situation when Haggai and Zechariah prophesied to the returned exiles?

Stopped rebuilding the temple
(Ezra 5:1-2, 6:14).

32. What was the moral conditions at the writing of Malachi?

a. Married foreign women, Mal. 2:11, Neh. 13:23,28.

b. Robbing the Lord in tithes and offerings, Mal. 3:7-8.

c. Not providing for the support of the Levites, Neh. 13:10-12.

Lesson 4

Why Was The Letter Written?

33. Why was Hosea written?

Inform Israel that the Lord was bringing an end to the Nation (1:4; 13:9, 16) due to their iniquity and offer a final call of repentance to avoid destruction (6:1; 12:6; 14:1).

34. Why was Joel written?

Alert Judah that the day of the Lord is near (judgment; 1:15; 2:1-3, 11) and plead with them to “Return to Me with all your heart” (2:12-13) . If they do so, God will bless them (2:18-20).

35. Why was Amos written?

Listen to the Word of the Lord that the Nation will go into exile (3:1, 13-15; 4:1-2, 10-12; 5:1-3, 27; 6:14; 7:8-9, 17, 8:2-3, 8-10).

36. Why was Obadiah written?

Announce judgment on Edom because violence and ill will done to Jacob (Judah; 1:4, 6, 10).

37. Why was Jonah written?

Go tell Nineveh that judgment from God is coming for their wickedness (1:2; 3:2, 4, 8-10).

38. Why was Micah written?

Appeal to listen to God's judgment against Judah and Samaria for their rebellion (1:2-6, 3:8,12; 4:10; 6:1-2).

39. Why was Nahum written?

Announce to Nineveh its coming devastation (1:1, 3, 14; 2:6-10; 3:7).

40. Why was Habakkuk written?

Announce judgment on Judah by Babylon because of their iniquities (1:3, 5-6).

41. Why was Zephaniah written?

Announce day of the LORD is near for Judah, 1:1-7.

42. Why was Haggai written?

Encourage the Returned Exiles to rebuild the temple (1:2, 8, 12, 14-15).

43. Why was Zechariah written?

A call to repentance (1:3-6) and inform the exiles of the future glory and deliverance of Zion through the work of the Messiah.

44. Why was Malachi written?

Reprove the Returned Exiles for 1) their irreverence in worship (1:11-12; 2:2,5) and 2) marrying foreign women (2:11-12, 14, 16). And urging repentance (3:7).

Lesson 5

What Was Written?

Lesson 6

Key Messages & Lessons.

45. What are 5 lessons learned from Hosea?

1. God is love.
2. Any nation without the knowledge of God is doomed, Hosea 4:6.
3. Outward form of worship is not of itself sufficient to please God, Hos. 5:6, 6:6.
4. When the rich forget the source of their wealth, then their riches can become a curse to them, Hos. 13:6.
5. God's way is the only right way, Hos. 14:9.

46. What are lessons learned from Joel?

1. “The day of the Lord is great and terrible (KJV)!”, Joel 2:11.
2. The Lord is “gracious and compassionate, slow to anger, abounding in lovingkindness”, Joel 2:13.

47. What are 3 lessons learned from Amos?

1. God is the Governor of the world, judging the people and punishing them when they rebel.
2. God does not accept worship from unrighteous people, Amos 5:21-24.
3. Prosperity often leads to a false sense of security, Amos 6:1-6.

48. What are lessons learned from Obadiah?

1. Pride blinds one to his own mistakes, Obad. 1:3.
2. Improper attitudes toward your brother can bring destruction, Obad.1:10.

49. What are 3 lessons learned from Jonah?

1. Man cannot flee from the presence of the Lord, Jonah 1:3.
2. God's message must be preached even though it may seem undesirable to the messenger, Jonah 1:2.
3. God loves even the heathen Gentiles.

50. What are 3 lessons learned from Micah?

1. Listen to the Lord's indictment for Judah's sins, Micah 1:2, 6:1-2, 7:4b.
2. God will reject any and all today who ignore His word. Micah 3:11-12.
3. God's word can be form of chastening to bring about repentance or exhortation to encourage joyfulness. Micah 2:6-7.