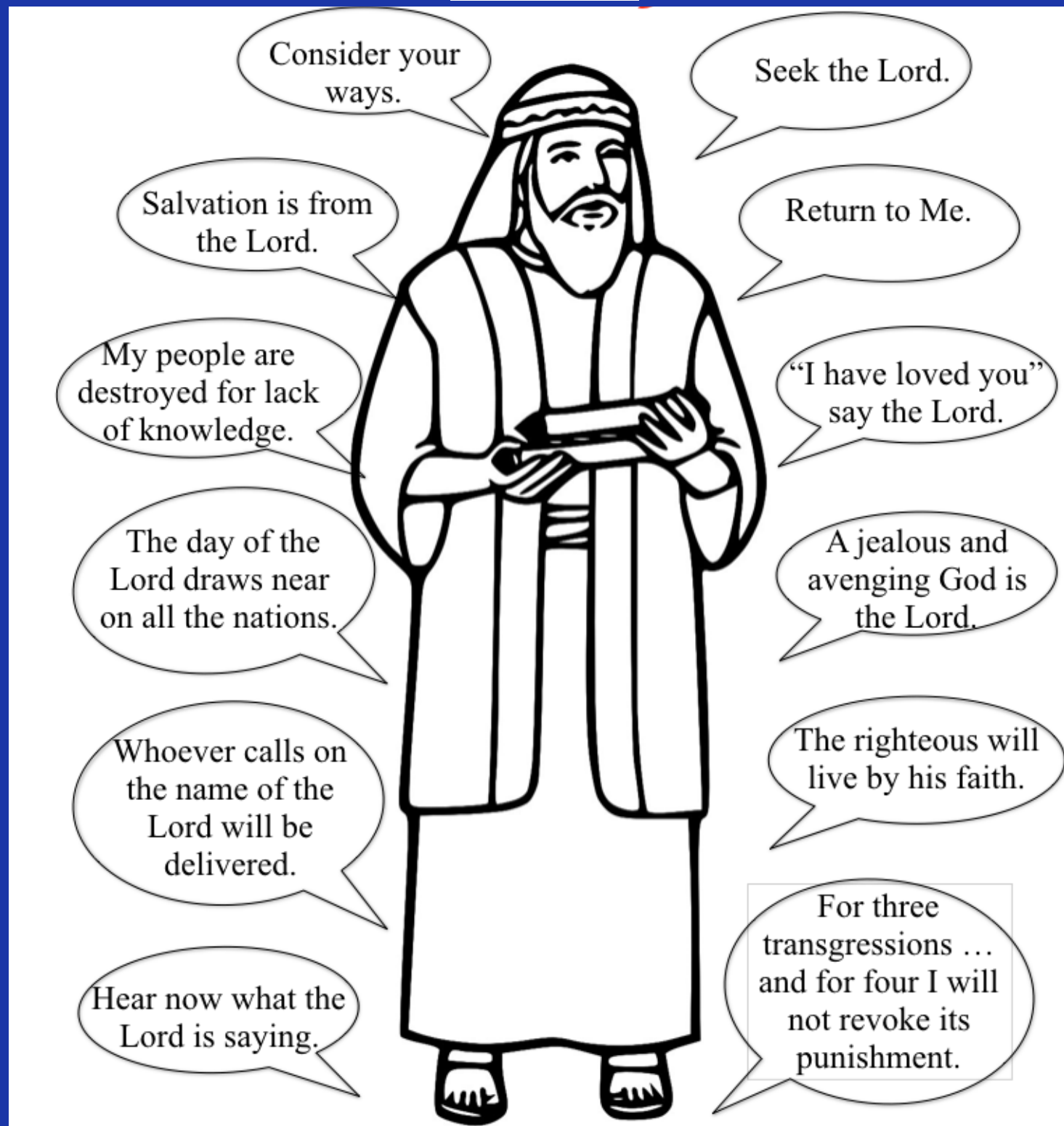


MINOR PROPHETS REFRESHER

SUNDAY NIGHT BIBLE CLASS

18 MAY 25



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

- AS EXAMPLES TO AVOID, 1 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 a prophet according to Biblical usage? Provide Scripture.

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

3. What is the mission of the prophets?

Bring the people to faith,
repentance, and obedience.

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

Length of their literary work.

5. Name the Minor Prophets.

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

Two Numbers - OT Organization

5 & 12

OT Organization

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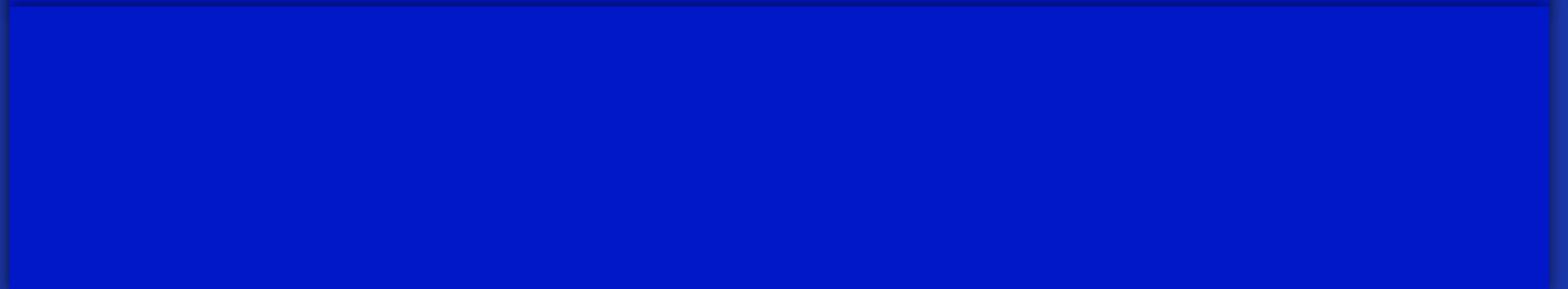
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6. WHAT 2 PROPHETS PRIMARILY PROPHESED TO THE NORTHERN KINGDOM? WHAT IS THE DATE RANGE FOR THEIR WRITINGS?

AMOS, HOSEA, 760-725 B.C.

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

Haggai, Zechariah.

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

Jonah - Nineveh

Nahum - Nineveh

Obadiah - Edom

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

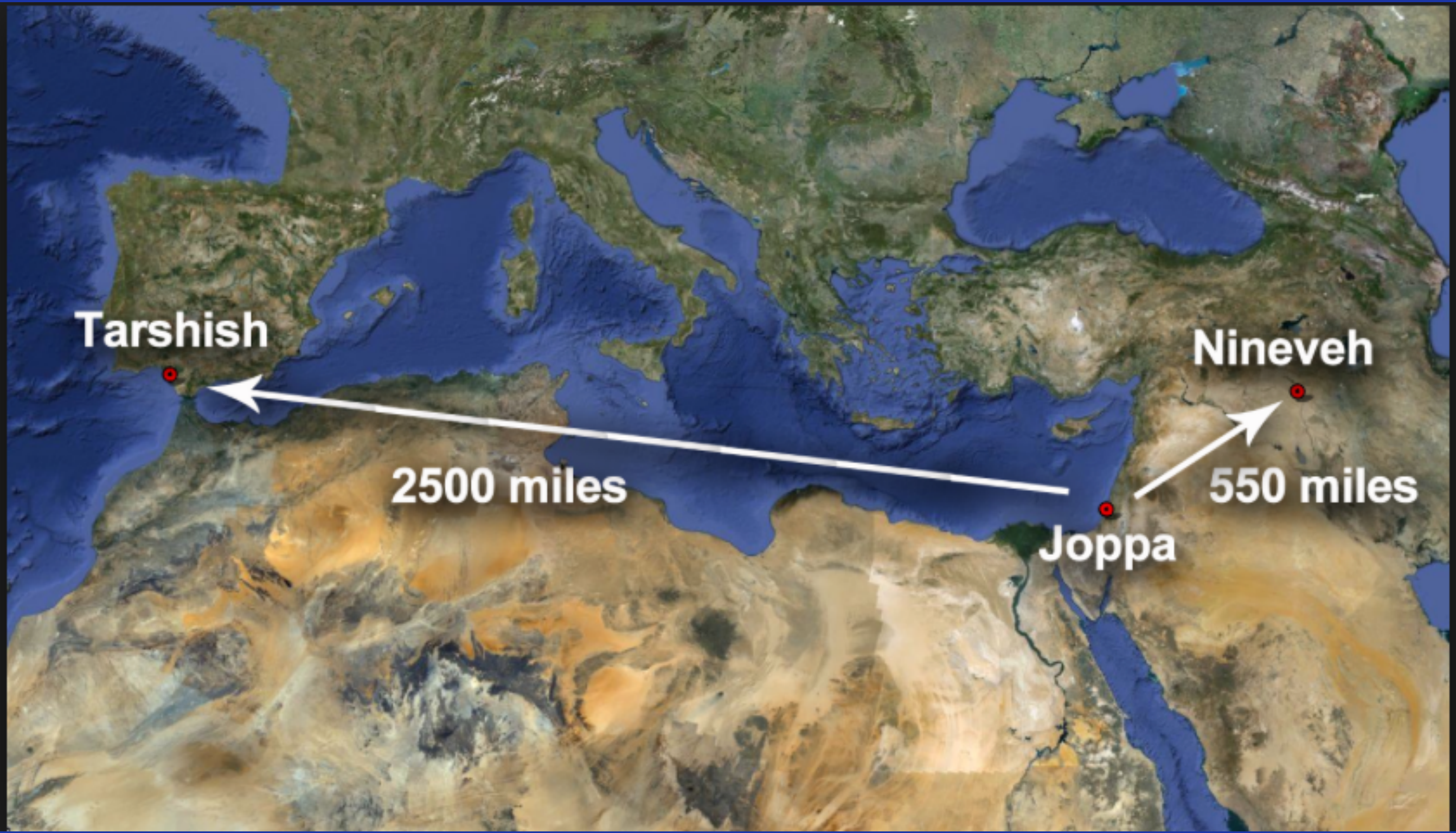
a. Married foreign women, Mal. 2:11, Neh. 13:23,28.

b. Robbing the Lord in tithes and offerings, Mal. 1:8, 10;3:7-8.

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

10. What are 3 lessons learned from Jonah?

1. Man cannot flee from the presence of the Lord, Jonah 1:3.



10. 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.

11. Which Minor Prophets contain Messianic Prophecies?

All of them except: Hosea, Nahum and Habakkuk.

12. Who was Hosea written to (1:4,7)? Why was it written (1:4; 13:9, 16; 6:1; 12:6; 14:1)? What is a key phrase in the book (4:6)?

- Primary: Israel, Secondary: Judah.
- Inform Israel that the Lord was bringing an end to the Nation due to their iniquity and offer a final call of repentance to avoid destruction.
- My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.

13. Who was Joel written to (1:2, 2:1)? Why was it written (1:15, 2:1-3, 1, 2:12-13, 18-20)? What is a key phrase in the book (2:32)?

- Judah.
- Alert Judah that the day of the Lord is near (judgment) and plead with them to “Return to Me with all your heart”. If they do so, God will bless them.
- Whoever calls on the name of the Lord will be delivered.

14. Who was Amos written to (1:1)? Why was it written (3:1, 13-15; 4:1-2, 10-12)? What is a key phrase in the book (1:3)?

- Israel.
- Listen to the Word of the Lord that the Nation will go into exile.
- For three transgressions and for four I will not revoke its punishment.

15. Who was Obadiah written to (1:1)? Why was it written (1:4, 6, 10)? What is a key phrase in the book (1:15)?

- Edom.
- Announce judgment on Edom because violence and ill will done to Jacob.
- The day of the Lord draws near on all the nations.

16. Who was Jonah written to (1:2)? Why was it written (1:2; 3:2, 4, 8-10)? What is a key phrase in the book (Jon. 2:9)?

- Nineveh.
- Go tell Nineveh that judgment from God is coming for their wickedness
- Salvation is from the Lord.

17. Who was Micah written to (1:1)? Why was it written (1:2-6, 3:8,12; 4:10; 6:1-2)? What is a key phrase in the book (6:1-2)?

- Primary: Judah, Secondary: Israel.
- 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).
- Hear now what the Lord is saying.

18. Who was Nahum written to (1:1)?
Why was it written (1:1, 3, 14; 2:6-10; 3:7)?
What is a key phrase in the book (1:2)?

- Nineveh.
- Announce to Nineveh its coming devastation (1:1, 3, 14; 2:6-10; 3:7).
- A jealous and avenging God is the Lord.

19. Who was Habakkuk written to (1:6, 2:20)? Why was it written (1:3, 5-6)? What is a key phrase in the book (2:4)?

- Judah.
- Announce judgment on Judah by Babylon because of their iniquities (1:3, 5-6).
- The righteous will live by his faith.

20. Who was Zephaniah written to (1:1, 4)? Why was it written (1:1-7)? What is a key phrase in the book (2:3)?

- Judah.
- Repent.
- Seek the Lord.

21. Who was Haggai written to (1:1-2)?
Why was it written (1:2, 8, 12, 14-15)? What
is a key phrase in the book (1:5)?

- Returned Exiles of Judah.
- Encourage the Returned Exiles to rebuild the temple .
- Consider your ways.

22. Who was Zechariah written to (1:1)? Why was it written (1:3-6)? What is a key phrase in the book (1:3)?

- Returned Exiles of Judah.
- A call to repentance and inform the exiles of the future glory and deliverance of Zion through the work of the Messiah.
- Return to Me.

23. Who was Malachi written to (1:1)?
Why was it written (1:11-12; 2:2,5; 3:7)?
What is a key phrase in the book (1:2)?

- Returned Exiles of Judah.
- Reprove the Returned Exiles for
1) their irreverence in worship and
2) marrying foreign women. And
urging repentance.
- “I have loved you” say the Lord.