

Week 6: Micah

Objective:

- Judgment on Israel and Judah
- Woe to Evildoers
- Lying Prophets
- The Lord's Reign in Zion
- Zion's Future Triumph
- The Coming Messiah
- God Pleads with Israel
- Israel's Confession and Comfort
- God Will Forgive Israel

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)
- Minor Prophets SUSCOPTS

Activity for every week: Can you recite the 12 minor prophets?

Reading:

- Micah 1:1-9
- Micah 2:1-11
- Micah 4:1-13
- Micah 5:1-5
- Micah 6:1-8
- Micah 7:1-20

Key verse(s):

"Do not rejoice over me, my enemy; When I fall, I will arise" Micah 7:8

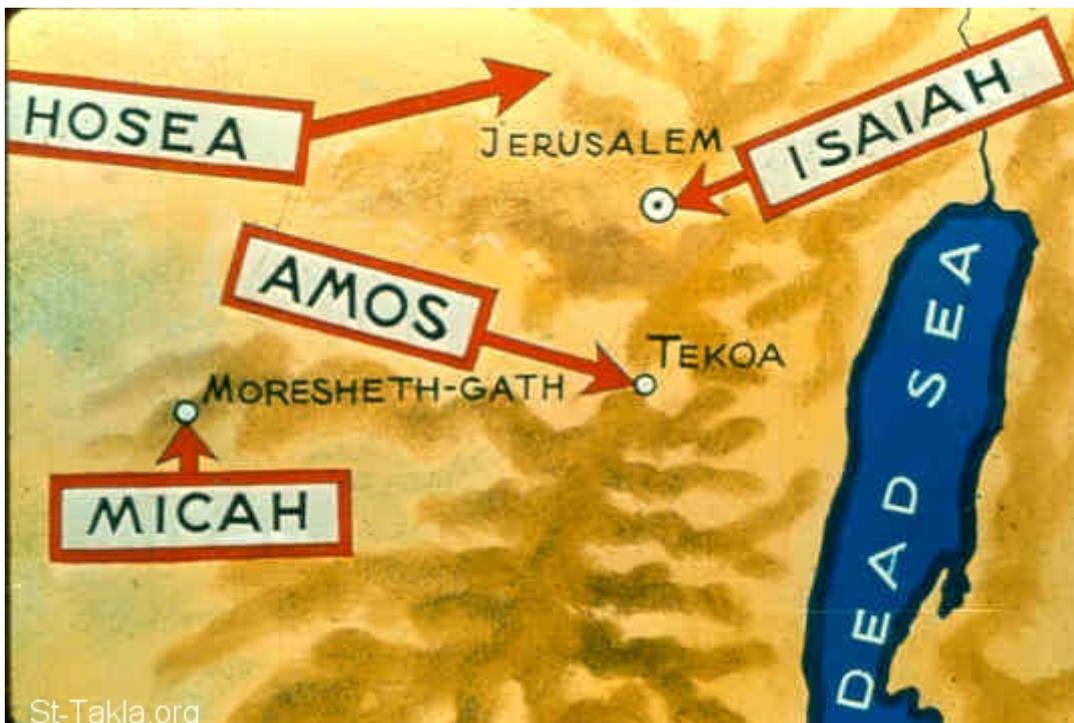
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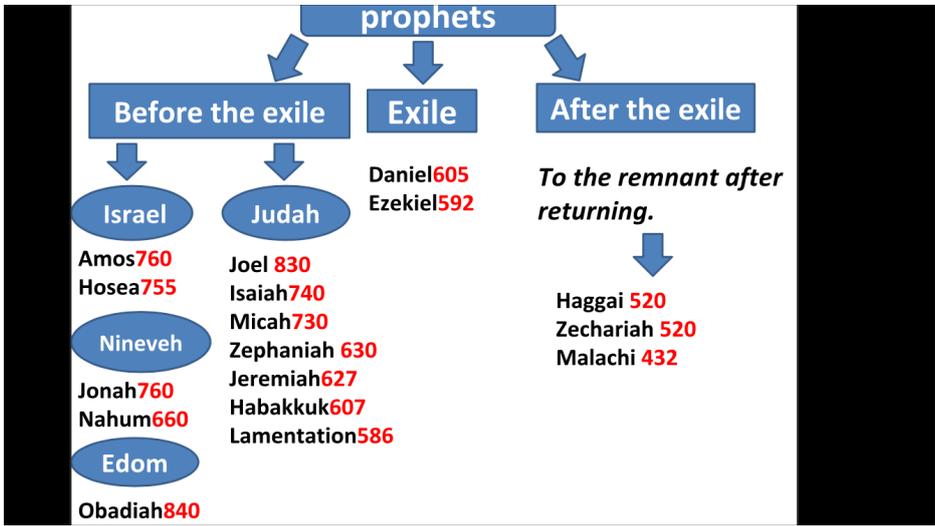
- Please plan to ask and review these questions every week:
 - Who are the minor prophets? Can you recite them?

- The theme for last week's minor prophet
- Highlight Messianic prophecy

Minor Prophets introduction:

- The Major and Minor Prophet division of the Holy Bible does not denote the importance or rank of the writing prophets, but the length of the Holy Books which bear their prophecies.
 - Ex: Jonah 4 chapters - Isaiah 66 chapters
- There are 12 minor prophets and 4 major prophets (5 books including Lamentations)
- In the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible), all these books were listed under "prophets". In the Septuagint and Vulgate translations, this classification of major and minor was mentioned.
- The prophet in the OT was someone who passed God's message to the people. A prophet in the NT is also someone who passes God's message or news (God's love and salvation for all mankind).
- In the OT, there were many prophets (Moses, David, Elijah, Elisha, etc.), but when we refer to the "Prophets", we refer to the ones who recorded their prophecy.
- All prophecies had one goal: Repentance!
- Recorded prophecies were split into three groups: Before, during, and after the exile.
 - Before: Repent so God doesn't bring the exile
 - During: Repent so God can end the exile and take us back to our land
 - After: Repent because the Messiah is coming
- The books of the prophets are rich with Messianic prophecies. Our Lord fulfilled all.
- The meaning of the names of the prophets is usually the message of their writings.
- The prophetic books always start with a strong tough message and then end with a joyful promising message.
- All books have different themes. All books have the same message (repentance).





Introducing THE MAJOR & minor PROPHETS

The Major and Minor Prophets is a collection of books within the Christian Old Testament compiled from the writings of notable ancient Hebrew authors known as prophets. This section of the Christian Bible follows the section of the Jewish Bible known as the Latter Prophets which features a nearly identical list of books with the exception of Daniel and Lamentations (these two books are found in a different section of the Jewish Bible). The Latter Prophets, together with the Former Prophets (Joshua, Judges, Samuel & Kings), form the division of the Jewish Bible called the Nevi'im (Prophets). Prophets are distinct from other Biblical authors in that their writings center around oracles, laments, visions, proclamations, and warnings that have less emphasis on narrative or chronology and more emphasis on God's direct message to his people. Promises of hope, judgment of sin, future restoration, God's sovereignty, and the end of days are all common themes found in prophetic literature. In their day a prophet was a highly respected religious figure who acted as the mouthpiece of God to the tribes of Israel and neighboring countries. A prophet was a frequent visitor to both the courts of kings and to the streets of villagers.



Isaiah is noteworthy for being the most quoted of the prophets in the New Testament. Many passages are Messianic in nature, even predicting events in the life of Christ such as the virgin birth (Isaiah 7:14). His writings cover a long period of time and a wide variety of topics.

Jeremiah was heavily persecuted for his prophecies during the Babylonian Siege. He often used metaphors such as the potter and clay (Jeremiah 18:1-7) to illustrate God's message to the people. Known as the weeping prophet, he is also believed to be the author of Lamentations.

Ezekiel prophesied during Israel's captivity in Babylon. He often received elaborate visions from God such as the Vision of Dry Bones where skeletons come to life to form a great army. Almost every aspect of his life served a symbolic purpose, from how he cooked his food to the way he slept at night.

Daniel was taken captive to Babylon at a young age. His gift to translate dreams gave him favor with kings. He often received prophetic visions of his own about the distant future. On one occasion he was thrown into a den of lions for serving God exclusively, but the Lord rescued him.



Hosea was chosen by God to be an example to the people of Israel. His wife was unfaithful, but just like God he never stopped loving her and always looked for her whenever she left him.

Joel prophesied during a time when the land of Israel had suffered from a great plague of locusts. Joel proclaims this as a sign from God and a precursor to the Day of the Lord.

Amos was a sheep breeder and a vinder of fig trees by trade, but God used him to bring a powerful word of correction to Israel and the surrounding nations.

Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament with only 21 verses. The book is a proclamation of judgment against Edom for siding the Babylonians in their siege against Jerusalem.

Jonah is the most famous of the minor prophets because a giant sea animal was used to set him back on course after going astray. His mission was to tell the people of Nineveh to repent of their ungodliness.

Michah in 1:8 lamented without wearing clothes in order to illustrate the severity of the destitution and captivity that was coming. This method was also used by Isaiah at times (Isaiah 20:2-3).



Nahum predicts the destruction of Nineveh, the great capital of the Assyrian empire. Evidently the reforms introduced by Josiah did not last long.

Habakkuk identifies himself as a prophet. His complaint to God is answered by a promise of redemption and grace to be played on stringed instruments by the temple worship leaders.

Zephaniah contains a series of stern judgments directed toward Israel, Judah, and her neighbors for permitting idolatry and other sins in the land.

Haggai made his chief concern restoring the temple of the Lord. Despite the Hebrews' return from captivity, the temple had not yet been fully rebuilt.

Zechariah like Ezekiel received vivid prophecies in the form of highly symbolic visions. Some revelations include things like a flying scroll, olive trees, and women with wings. Several of the passages are Messianic in nature.

Malachi is a reformer who directs his message toward corrupt priests and those who withhold their offerings from the Lord. Malachi is the last book before the New Testament.

Major or Minor? The designation of Major or Minor prophet is not determined by the greatness of a prophet's ministry, but simply by the amount of surviving writings. Comparison by number of words in the 1971 King James Bible

Major Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel
Minor Prophets: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

Where did they prophesy?

Following the reign of Solomon the nation of Israel divided into two kingdoms. The Northern Kingdom retained the name Israel and made Samaria the capital. The Southern Kingdom came to be known as Judah and possessed the city of Jerusalem as its capital. Because the temple remained in Jerusalem the majority of the prophets centered their ministry in Judah.

When did they prophesy?

The books of the prophets cover a time span from about 800 BC to about 400 BC. In 586 BC the Babylonians completed the conquest of Israel and Judah that started in 597 BC and led the captive Israelites away to Babylon. After almost 60 years in captivity the Jews were released by the Persian King, Cyrus, to return to their homeland and rebuild Jerusalem. Many of the prophets provide very specific dates for their years of active ministry by mentioning contemporary rulers. Others are more difficult to pinpoint, but clues can often be found in their subject matter.

Timeline

All dates approximate



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<i>Minor Prophets (in biblical order)</i>	<i>Main Themes of their Writings</i>
Hosea	Salvation
Joel	The Day of the Lord
Amos	God's Judgment, The Day of the Lord , Israel's redemption
Obadiah	The destruction of Edom, The Day of the Lord
Jonah	Serving the Lord, His mercy
Micah	Injustice, oppression
Nahum	Judgement on Nineveh, comfort to Israel
Habakkuk	God embracing Judah, the destruction of Chaldea
Zephaniah	God's anger, The Day of the Lord , Israel repents and is spared
Haggai	Restoration of the Temple
Zechariah	The building of the Temple, the coming of God's Kingdom
Malachi	The messenger to come, The Day of the Lord

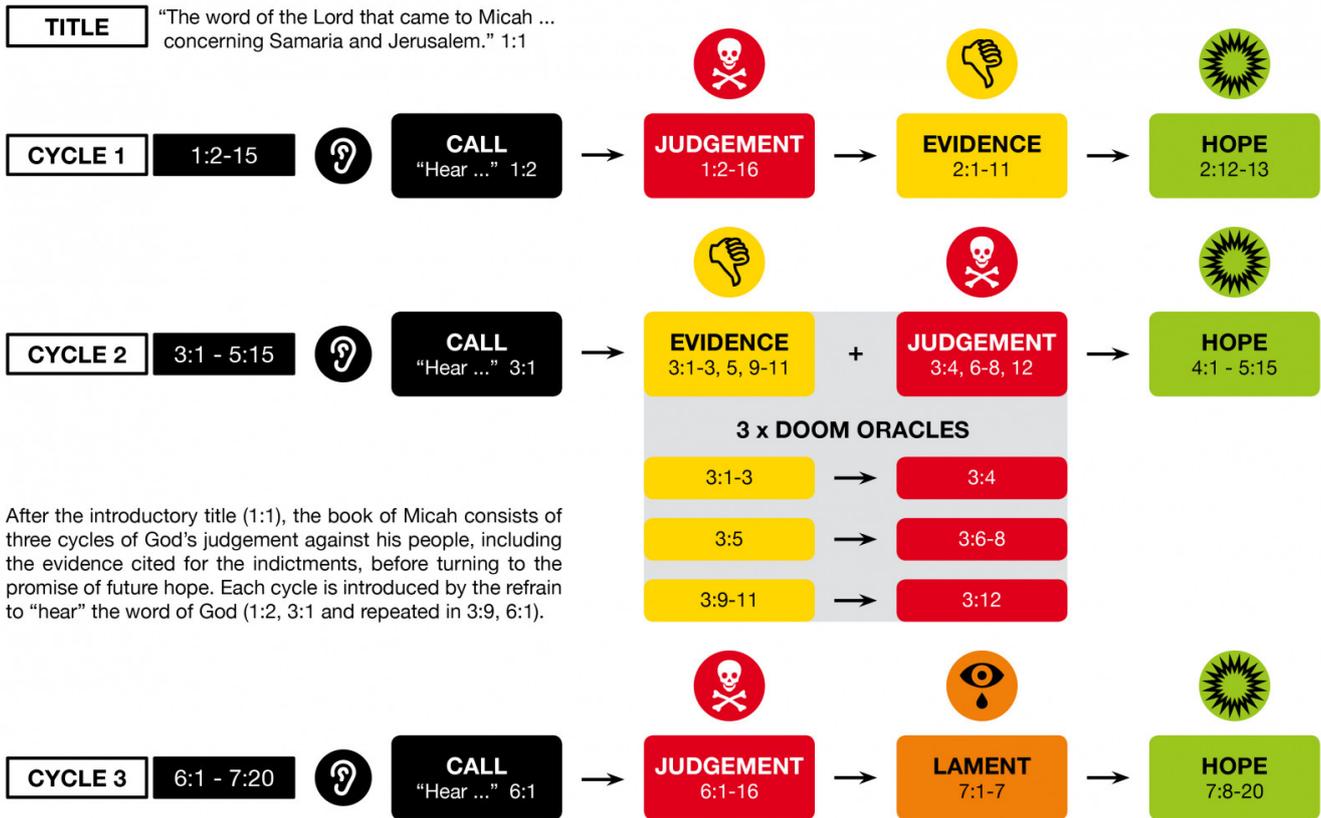
The Minor Prophets

1. [Obadiah](#) - "Servant of Jehovah" (845 BC)
2. [Joel](#) - "Jehovah is God" (830 BC)
3. [Jonah](#) - "Dove" (780 BC)
4. [Amos](#) - "Burden-bearer" (755 BC)
5. [Hosea](#) - "Salvation" (750-725 BC)
6. [Micah](#) - "Who is like the Lord?" (740-700 BC)
7. [Zephaniah](#) - "Jehovah Hides" (625 BC)
8. [Nahum](#) - "Consolation" (630-612 BC)
9. [Habakkuk](#) - "Embrace" (612-606 BC)
10. [Haggai](#) - "Festive or Festival" (520 BC)
11. [Zachariah](#) - "Whom Jehovah Remembers" (520-518 BC)
12. [Malachi](#) - "My Messenger" (445-432 BC)

Minor Prophets		
Before Assyrian Captivity	After Assyrian and before Babylonian captivities	After Captivity
Directed to the North Kingdom	Directed to the South Kingdom	
1. Hosea 2. Joel 3. Amos 4. Obadiah (Edom) 5. Jonah	6. Micah 7. Nahum (Nineveh) 8. Habakkuk 9. Zephaniah	10. Haggai 11. Zechariah 12. Malachi

MICAH OVERVIEW

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Comments:

Theme of Jonah: Insrael's injustice

Messianic Prophecy: The Lord's incarnation (1:3) - The Lord's birth in Bethlehem (5:2)

- Micah is short for Michael: "Who is like God"
- He was one of the eighth-century prophets with Hosea, Amos, Isaiah, and Jonah.
- He is mentioned in Jeremiah 26:18.
- He directed his prophecy to the Kingdom of Judah.
- Micah's home was Moresheth Gath (1:14), a town probably located about 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem.
- The book of Micah rebukes anyone who would use social status or political power for personal gain.
 - One-third of Micah exposes the sins of his countrymen
 - other third pictures the punishment God is about to send
 - The final third holds out the hope of restoration once that discipline has ended.
- Through it all, God's righteous demands upon His people are clear: "To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God" (6:8).
- Micah 1:3: A prophecy on the Lord's incarnation

- Micah 1:8: He prophesied stripped and naked to show the people what the exile (their sins) will do to them. God asked him to prophesy in this way to show the Israelites what would happen to them if they didn't repent.
 - Isiah also did the same: Isaiah 20:2-4
- Chapter 2 talks about what will happen to the evildoers and the false prophets
- Chapter 3: The triumph after overcoming sin. The good days will take place after their dark exile days.
- Micah 5:2: The famous verse on the Lord's birth in Bethlehem. This prophecy is mentioned in many Nativity hymns.
- Micah 5:5: 7 refers to the perfect earthly servants. 8: refers to the heavenly angels.
- Micah 7:8: is very important to discuss with high school youth.
- Micah 7:18: Talks about God's forgiveness.

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. How was Samaria the transgression of Jacob?
2. Would Micah really go stripped and naked?
3. What was the sin of the false prophets?
4. Mention the prophecies in this book and their fulfillment in the New Testament.
5. Why should Israel's enemy not rejoice?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Who will be a witness against the people?
 - a) Micah b) Israel c) the Lord God d) Samaria.
2. Make yourself bald and cut off your _____, Because of your precious _____; enlarge your baldness like an _____, for they shall go from you into _____.
3. The evildoers covet:
 - a) fields b) houses c) both of these
4. The boundaries were determined by _____.
5. The One to be ruler in Israel will come out of _____.
6. For now He shall be _____ to the ends of the _____; and this One shall be _____.
7. Who did God send to redeem Israel from the house of bondage?
 - a) Moses b) Aaron c) Miriam d) all of these

Revision #3

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