

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 13B

1. In the _____ canon, the minor prophets appear as one book.
2. Together, they contain only one more chapter than a) _____, and have only b) _____ verses compared to Jeremiah's c) _____ verses.
3. These prophets all proclaim messages that give _____ to God's people.
4. God positioned the prophets in history, pointing to His a) _____, and disclosing in detail the unfolding of the b) _____.
5. The prophets each give a vivid account of the a) _____ for those who are living in b) _____, contrasting these with the c) _____ of faith.
6. There is a time when each believer through history is confronted with the words, "Now therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts; _____." (Haggai 1:5)
7. Prophecy, as a prediction of the a) _____, cannot be separated from the revelation of God's b) _____ for men.
8. The Words of the prophets show God's a) _____ and b) _____, as well as His response to our c) _____.

Minor Prophets

- ⌘ **Prophecies were not minor, but just as valid as the major prophets**
- ☑ **Hebrew Canon includes all the minor prophets as one book**
- ⌘ **Give the consequences for those in disobedience contrasted to the victories of faith**
- ⌘ **God reveals His plans and purposes for the future**

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Hosea's Ministry

- ⌘ **Took place in the last 40 years of the Northern Kingdom**
- ☑ **Ended with the captivity of Israel**
- ⌘ **Contemporary with Amos, Isaiah, Micah, and possibly Joel**
- ⌘ **Oppression of Israel and its extinction by Assyria are the burden of his prophecy**

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9. Man cannot know what lies ahead for him, but God not only a) _____, but also reveals His will, showing His b) _____ and c) _____ for the future.
10. The ministry of _____ took place during the last 40 years of the Northern Kingdom.
11. Because of the decline of the Assyrian power, both the kingdoms of a) _____ and b) _____ had prospered.

12. Hosea's ministry probably ended with the _____ of the Northern Kingdom.
13. After plotting a revolt against a) _____, Israel was defeated and carried off into dispersion in b) _____.
14. Although it was also during this time that the Assyrians assimilated Judah as a
 a) _____ state, Hosea's prophecies were directed only to
 b) _____, not to Judah.
15. The Holy Spirit, who is the a) _____ of the Scriptures, only preserved the portions that were necessary for our b) _____,
 c) _____, and d) _____ in righteousness.
16. The background of Hosea's prophecies, like those of his contemporaries, a) _____,
 b) _____, c) _____, and possibly
 d) _____ must be understood in the context of God's covenant agreement with Israel.
17. Israel must remain a) _____ to God, and God would
 b) _____ her.
18. a) _____ to God's covenant would bring b) _____
 and eventually result in c) _____ from the Promised Land.
19. The a) _____ of Israel and its ultimate b) _____
 by Assyria are the burden of Hosea's prophecies.
20. Assyria was to Israel what Babylon was to Judah -- the destroyer _____
 by God.
21. The knowledge of God was a) _____ and her priests were
 the b) _____ in Israel's shame.
22. New kings ascended to the throne by _____ their predecessors.

Hosea's Lesson

- ⌘ **Married Gomer, a harlot who eventually deserted her husband and three children**
- ⌘ **Loved and redeemed Gomer from the slave market**
- ⌘ **Showed the infinite love of God, willing to forgive Israel and win them back to love and faithfulness**

23. As the prophet Jeremiah was to Judah, Hosea as known as a _____ prophet to Israel.

24. Hosea 1-3 gives a personal narrative of Hosea's unhappy a) _____ relationship with a b) _____.

25. a) _____, his wife, who was a former prostitute, sold herself to do evil, eventually b) _____ her husband and three children, sinking lower

and lower, finally being offered for sale in the c) _____.

26. Even then, Hosea a) _____ her and b) _____ her from the slave market, c) _____ her to his house again, where she sat desolate for many days.
27. His a) _____ spirit toward his unfaithful wife was a fitting illustration of God's love for wayward b) _____.
28. These first three chapters sum up the entire book, setting forth God's a) _____ to His people, and revealing His tender love in spite of their b) _____ and c) _____.
29. Hosea knew and understood something of the a) _____ love of God, who was willing to follow after Israel to win the people back to b) _____ and c) _____.

Hosea's Message

- ⌘ **Accuses Israel of spiritual adultery**
- ⌘ **Predicted the downfall of Samaria**
- ⌘ **Predicted Judah's deliverance from Assyria**
- ⌘ **Predicted the final restoration of both Judah and Israel**
- ☑ **Reconciliation with his wife illustrates Israel's restoration**

30. The major themes of a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ are clearly expressed.

31. In Hosea 4:1, the prophet presses charges against Israel, stating, "...there is no a) _____, nor b) _____, nor c) _____ of God in the land."

32. He compares Israel's covenant relationship to the Lord with a) _____, accusing Israel of b) _____.

33. Israel had turned to a) _____, the Canaanite god of the b) _____ and c) _____.
34. Hosea's prophecies include predicting the downfall of a) _____, the b) _____ of Judah from Assyria, the c) _____ of Judah, and the final d) _____ of both Judah and Israel.
35. Despite the severity of God's judgment, it was a) _____ and intended to turn Israel back to God.
36. Hosea's own a) _____ with his wayward wife illustrates Israel's ultimate b) _____.
37. Although Jewish tradition places Joel in the day of King a) _____, it is impossible to fix the exact date of the book, since there are no direct references in the first few verses which establish the b) _____ of his ministry.

38. Joel makes no reference to a) _____ (the Assyrians) or b) _____ (Chaldeans), but does mention the Phoenicians, Philistines, Edomites, and Egyptians.

Joel

- ⌘ **Jewish tradition places him during the reign of Uzziah, king of Judah**
- ⌘ **Propheesied to Judah**
- ⌘ **Speaks to the plague of locusts in Israel, the coming Day of God, and predicts the outpouring of the Holy Spirit**
- ☑ **Peter quotes from Joel at Pentecost**

39. This would make Joel the earliest prophet of a) _____ with his ministry beginning shortly after the days of b) _____ and c) _____.

40. Although it was Israel which experienced the devastation of the drought and plague of locusts, _____ prophesied to the conscience of the children of Judah.

41. Joel speaks about the plague of locusts in a) _____, the coming b) _____, and a prediction of the outpouring of the c) _____.
42. Over half of the book of Joel is about the plague of _____.
43. Joel speaks of the national calamity of a famine resulting from a plague of locusts in Israel, using it to call for public a) _____ and b) _____ in the land of Judah.
44. Joel gives special attention to the destruction of the a) _____ and the b) _____, referring also to the complete destruction of all other c) _____ life.
45. This plague gives Joel an occasion to speak of a more terrible a) _____ yet to come, for these are but a b) _____ of the future.
46. In Acts 2:17-21, the Apostle a) _____ quotes from Joel 2:28-32 as a prediction of the Day of b) _____.
47. Notice here that Peter does not identify the events of Pentecost as being the a) _____ of Joel's prophecy, but instead points to the b) _____.
48. That which had taken place on a) _____ was the same thing Joel said would happen when the b) _____ had come.
49. This same power that operated on the day of a) _____ will operate when the b) _____ is established.
50. In the third chapter, Joel prophecies about the coming assembly of the nations in the a) _____, which more than likely refers to the judgment of the b) _____ for their treatment of God's covenant people.

51. The prophet Joel sees a time of universal a) _____ before the millennium of b) _____.
52. According to 2 Peter 3:10, the day of the Lord covers the entire period from the a) _____ to the passing away of the b) _____ and c) _____.

Day of the Lord

- ⌘ **Joel 3 prophesies about the gathering of the nations in the Valley of Jehoshaphat**
 - ☑ **Likely refers to the judgment of the nations for their treatment of Israel**
- ⌘ **Joel sees disturbances in the heavens which correspond to the end of the Great Tribulation and the Second Coming of Christ**

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53. The gathering of the nations for war is spoken of in Revelation 16 and 19 as the Battle of _____.

54. Joel also sees disturbances in the heavens which correspond to the ending of the a) _____ and the b) _____ of Christ.

55. Joel finally describes the millennial _____ for

Israel in Joel 3:16-18, as a time in which "the Lord also shall roar out of Zion, and utter his voice from Jerusalem."

56. In contrast to the a) _____ caused by the locusts, this will be a time of great b) _____ in the land.
57. Joel pictures the a) _____ blessing of a drought being b) _____ by refreshing rains and the land once again becoming c) _____.

58. Amos lived in a time of material _____.

59. The long reigns of Uzziah in Judah and Jeroboam II in Israel had brought a) _____, b) _____ and economic c) _____ to the two kingdoms.

60. Amos was a _____ from Tekoa, a small village six miles south of Bethlehem.

Amos the Herdsman

- ⌘ **Was a breeder-farmer-rancher who God called to prophesy to Israel**
 - ☑ **Prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah and Jeroboam II**
 - ☑ **Was not born into the priesthood nor was in the company of the prophets**
- ⌘ **Theme was national accountability for nation sins**
- ⌘ **Contemporary with Jonah, Elisha, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah**

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61. The Hebrew word used for a) _____ actually suggest he was a b) _____, meaning that he c) _____ or d) _____ large herds of sheep and goats, and was probably in charge of other e) _____.

62. Besides being a a) _____, Amos was also occupied in the business of growing b) _____.

63. He was a a) _____, b) _____,
c) _____ who was prominent and respected in the
community.
64. Many times, God takes his people, quietly a) _____ them for
the time he has for them to b) _____.
65. That is why it is so vital in the Christian life to ever be seeking the face of the Lord, looking
for His a) _____ and b) _____.
66. You never know exactly how God is going to raise up His a) _____,
but you can trust Him to b) _____ and c) _____.
67. Although he was a native of a) _____, God called Amos to
minister to b) _____.
68. This gave Israel control over the a) _____, and the
b) _____ began to accumulate in her cities.
69. The rich were building a) _____ and
b) _____ of ivory in which they laid around on silk
cushions, living extravagant, indulgent lifestyles, while the poor became the targets of legal
and economic c) _____.
70. a) _____ was flourishing during this time, with the Israelites
flocking to their b) _____ for their yearly festivals.
71. They believed that a) _____ was with them, and considered
themselves immune to b) _____.
72. They forgot that a) _____ has always resulted in
b) _____ and c) _____ from the
time Jeroboam instituted the calf worship at Bethel.
73. The ministry of Amos probably lasted for no more than a a) _____,
and took place two years before a notable b) _____.
74. a) _____, the Jewish historian, connects the earthquake
with the events of 2 Chronicles 26:16-20, when King Uzziah lifted up himself and burnt
b) _____ in the temple.
75. Archaeological excavations at a) _____ and b) _____
have uncovered evidence of a violent earthquake in Israel about 760 BC.
76. Amos tells us that he was not born into the a) _____ nor
was he part of the company of b) _____.
77. He did not choose his calling for himself, but God called him when he was "a
a) _____ and a gatherer of b) _____,"
sayings, "Go, c) _____ unto my people Israel."

78. The response of Amos was to a) _____, leaving behind the pastures of the wilderness, turning his back on the place of his birth, speaking the Word of the LORD in b) _____, the capital of the Northern Kingdom.
79. Amos opened his prophecy by quoting from a) _____, closing his address with another quote from b) _____ suggesting he was acquainted with Joel.
80. The theme of his preaching was national a) _____ for national b) _____, exhorting the people, c) " _____, O Israel."
81. His prophesying was directed to a nation of people who had often pledge a) _____ to the true God, but was now worshipping b) _____.
82. It is possible, that as a boy, Amos knew _____, and may have heard of his visit to Ninevah.

Amos' prophecies

- ⌘ **Denounces Israel's enemies, then denounces Israel for her sinfulness and nation decay**
- ⌘ **Five illustrations show Israel's doom**
 - ☒ **Locust plague**
 - ☒ **Fire sweeping the nation**
 - ☒ **Plumb line**
 - ☒ **Bethel priest's promised captivity**
 - ☒ **Fruit ripe for ruin**

83. It is also very possible that he knew _____ and had heard of his relationship with Elijah.

84. a) _____ was a co-worker with Amos, and may have been in b) _____ during the time of Amos' visit there.

85. Just as Amos was closing his work, a) _____ and b) _____ were beginning theirs.

86. Amos, the prophet from a) _____, Israel's rival nation, appears in the middle of a b) _____ nation.
87. He begins with remarkable a) _____, gaining the attention of all who are listening to him by denouncing the b) _____ of Israel.
88. He begins with a) _____, then proclaims God's judgment on b) _____ and c) _____.
89. He moves close to home as he denounces a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____, the blood relatives of Israel.
90. His listeners must have been amazed when he brought his searing prophecies against his own people, a) _____, which was b) _____ by the Israelites.

91. He reaches the climax of his message in Amos 2:6: "Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of a) _____ and for four, I will not turn away the b) _____ thereof;"
92. Amos went beneath the beautiful a) _____ of Israelite society, and exposed the b) _____ and national c) _____ that invited God's judgement.
93. Having already addressed the sins of their society, he now goes on to attack their apostate a) _____ with b) _____ at its center.
94. His primary message was of a) _____, which was necessary for the b) _____ of the nation and c) _____ of religion.
95. Where there is no righteousness, _____ cannot avert impending disaster.
96. Amos knew that his call to righteousness would not be heard, so he quickly moved on to pronouncing a) _____, referring to the coming b) _____ of Israel.
97. He first pointed to a a) _____; and second, a b) _____ sweeping the nation.
98. Next came the vision of the a) _____.
b) _____ is the plumb line by which every nation is tested.
99. The vision of the a) _____ showed the rottenness of this nation, which had repudiated God's Word, proclaiming a famine, not of b) _____ and c) _____, but "of hearing the d) _____."
100. In his last vision, Amos revealed the _____ of escaping from God's judgment.
101. In the middle of his prophecies, Amos was interrupted by a) _____, the priest of b) _____, who commanded him to return to c) _____ and prophesy there.
102. Amos, as the other prophets we have studied, did not leave his listeners in _____.
103. Instead he declares that a bright a) _____ is coming, and that God would free his people from b) _____.
104. Obadiah, with its 21 verse, is the _____ book in the Old Testament.
105. It contains a message of a) _____ and b) _____, and is never quoted in the New Testament.

106. Obadiah exclusively speaks to a) _____, which is spoken of in Scripture more frequently than any other nation except b) _____.

Obadiah

- ⌘ **Shortest book in the Old Testament**
- ⌘ **Speaks exclusively to the Edomites about their destruction**
 - ⚠ **Warns they will be "cut off forever" and "be as though they had not been"**
- ⌘ **582 BC the Babylonians raided the Edomites**

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107. Obadiah presents the message of a God of a) _____, whose righteousness demands b) _____ on Edom, Israel's enemy.

108. Obadiah was likely written after the destruction of a) _____ and the b) _____.

109. The Edomites had contributed to the misery of the children of Judah, encouraging the _____ in their destruction of Jerusalem.

110. They are represented as a) _____ over the ruin of their kinsmen, since they hoped to obtain a large portion of the desolate b) _____ for themselves.

111. The animosity between Edom and Israel was long and deep, going all the way back to the rivalry between a) _____ and b) _____ and their children.

112. When Israel was marching through the a) _____, the Edomites refused to allow them to march through their b) _____.

113. Historically, their policy was consistently _____ against Israel.

114. Their behavior toward Israel, in light of the a) _____ Covenant, marked the Edomites for divine judgment in spite of their b) _____ and natural c) _____ from the mountains surrounding them.

115. Ezekiel accused Edom of perpetual _____.

116. Obadiah warned Edom of God's coming _____.

117. He predicted that the Edomites would be a) " _____ ", and "be as though they b) _____."

118. Along with this prediction, he also predicted that a) _____ of Judah would be saved, and that the kingdom of Judah would yet b) _____.

119. _____ prophecy, coming 150 years later, shows that Edom had been driven out of the mountains, but had later returned and rebuilt their desolate places, only to be completely overthrown later.

120. Going into the mountains by a) _____, a city carved out of solid rock, is not only breathtaking, but also a relic of a city of immense b) _____ and one of the c) _____ of the world.
121. By 582 BC, four years after the destruction of Jerusalem, the _____ invaded and raided the Edomites.
122. They were taken over by the _____.
123. The few Edomites that were left were confined to a region in a) _____, where for four centuries they continued to exist as active b) _____ of the Jews.
124. In 126 BC, one of the Maccabean rulers subdued the Edomites, requiring them to be a) _____ and absorbing them into the b) _____.
125. When the Romans conquered Palestine in 63 BC, the Herods, an _____ (Idumean) family, were placed in control of Judah.
126. King Herod, who tried to kill the infant a) _____, was an Edomite, whose brutal slaughter of the infants in Bethlehem was b) _____ of the Edomites.
127. In 70 AD, with the destruction of Jerusalem, they _____ from history.
128. In AD 636, the prophecy of the a) _____ of the Edomites themselves being completely b) _____ was fulfilled, when the c) _____ overran the country.
129. Obadiah, as the other prophets, concludes his prophecy by speaking of the future a) _____ of Israel, carefully pointing out that Israel shall then possess the land of b) _____.