

Old Testament Survey

Study Pak 14A

Memorize Micah 6:8

1. Jonah, Micah, Nahum, and Habakkuk all focused their attention on a) _____ nations except b) _____, who speaks to both Israel and Judah.

2. a) _____ and b) _____ focused their attention on Ninevah, the capital of the Assyrians, while c) _____ focused his attention on the Chaldeans, whose capital was Babylon.

Jonah--Prophet of Mercy

⌘ **Prophesied that Israel would regain much of her lost land**

⌘ **Was probably one of the earliest writing prophets of Israel**

⌘ **Jesus considered his book to be historical**

☑ **Puts the fish, Ninevah's repentance, His resurrection, and the judgment day in the same category**

2

3. a) _____, to which Jonah was sent, was the capital of the dreaded nation of b) _____.

4. When God commanded Elisha to anoint the new king of Assyria, he wept, knowing that _____ was appointed by God to punish Israel for her sin and take away much of her land.

5. Much of this land had been regained again during the powerful and prosperous reign of _____.

6. _____ had prophesied during the reign of his predecessor, King Joash, that this would happen.

7. Joel may have been one of the earliest writing prophets of _____.

8. Jonah was probably one of the earliest writing prophets of _____.

9. Ninevah was a) _____ in circumference with a population of about b) _____.

10. According to some, the walls of the city were _____ high, extending for two and a half miles along the Tigris River, and eight miles around the inner city.

11. The a) _____ Empire was a world empire for about 300 years, beginning its rise to power at the close of b) _____ reign.

12. Because of the a) _____, unbelievers are likely to scoff at the book of Jonah rather than accepting it as b) _____ fact.

13. There is no mistake that _____ considered the book of Jonah to be historical, referring to it in Matthew 12:39-41.

14. Jesus is very clear, putting the a) _____, the b) _____ of the Ninevites, His c) _____, and the d) _____ day in the same category.
15. Jonah, under the direction of the Holy Spirit, was placed in the _____ in the Temple as a part of God's unfolding revelation of Himself.
16. Jonah was a type of a) _____ in His b) _____ and c) _____.
17. Jonah prefigured the history of the a) _____, being b) _____ up by the Gentile nations without being c) _____ by them or the nation itself losing its identity.
18. The Hebrew word found in the writings of Jonah just means a) "_____" or b) "_____."
19. The real point of the story is that God performed a miracle, _____ the importance of Jonah's ministry to Ninevah.
20. Jonah was very open in his prayer, realizing that God would _____ Ninevah if she repented of her evil.
21. To Jonah, this meant the eventual a) _____ and b) _____ of Israel.
22. a) _____ of his country and b) _____ of idolatry made this mission distasteful to Jonah.
23. Jonah had no a) _____ for the city of Ninevah or with God's plan for him to minister to Ninevah, for God had to drag him, b) _____ and c) _____, to his destination.
24. The a) _____ of Jonah, overlooking the city of Ninevah after her repentance is in direct b) _____ to that of Jesus Christ as he looked over the city of Jerusalem, c) _____ over His enemies there.
25. The result of Jonah's ministry, the a) _____ of Ninevah, was an b) _____ to the nation of Israel.
26. God took one of His _____, brought him to a pagan nation, which repented.
27. In contrast, Israel had been given the a) _____ of the true God, had experienced His hand of b) _____ for many years, had seen His c) _____ in the past, and was still steeped in d) _____.

Jonah--the Patriot

- ⌘ **Love of country and hatred of idolatry made Jonah's mission distasteful**
- ⌘ **God dragged Jonah, protesting and pouting, to Ninevah**
- ⌘ **Ninevah's repentance was an object lesson to Israel, which had the knowledge of God**

28. When the prophets warned Israel of the coming judgment, she turned a _____ ear.
29. Now a a) _____ nation, warned by God, had b) _____ of its wickedness with just one prophet proclaiming his message in the city.
30. In Jonah 4:11 we see God's _____ for little children.
31. God was influenced to stay the destruction of the city because of the _____ who were too small to know the difference between their right and left hands.
32. In the New Testament, God further reveals His love for little children, when Jesus said, "Suffer the _____ to come unto me...."
33. Another thing to note in regard to children is that God wants a) _____ to come to Him as little b) _____.
34. a) _____ is the only prophet in the Old Testament who addressed his prophecies to both Israel and Judah, with most of his prophecies addressing their capital cities, b) _____ and c) _____.
35. While his message is brief, it contains a comprehensive description of the a) _____, His b) _____, c) _____, and d) _____.
36. Micah prophesied during the reigns of a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____, kings of Judah.
37. Jotham and Hezekiah were both a) _____, while Ahaz was extremely b) _____.
38. Micah prophesied a few years after a) _____ and b) _____, but was a contemporary with the prophet c) _____.
39. There is a contrast to be drawn between Isaiah and Micah, for a) _____ was a man of wealth and prominence, while b) _____ was born in a lowly village, and probably died there as a poor man.
40. Isaiah was a) _____, with a broad outlook, understanding the b) _____ politics of the time, while Micah confined his outlook to c) _____ and d) _____.
41. Isaiah addressed the wrongs of the nation as a a) _____, especially dealing with the people in the b) _____.

Micah--Prophet of Peace

- ⌘ **Addresses his message to both Samaria and Jerusalem**
- ⌘ **Prophesied after Hosea and Amos, a contemporary of Isaiah**
- ⌘ **Addressed the wrongs of the common people, promoting social reform**
- ⌘ **Prophecies of the Jew's sin, their destruction, and restoration**

42. Micah saw the wrongs of the a) _____, and was a prophet who promoted b) _____.
43. The main ideas found in Micah's message were the Jews a) _____, their b) _____, and their c) _____.
44. These ideas are often mixed up, with abrupt transitions between a) _____ and b) _____.
45. Many times sentences seem _____.
46. He begins his prophecy by mentioning a) _____ near his home, warning them of approaching b) _____.
47. While he lingered for a time near his birthplace, the chief subjects of his prophecies were a) _____ and b) _____.
48. Micah foretold the a) _____ of Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, the b) _____ of Israel, the c) _____ of prophecy, the utter d) _____ of Jerusalem, and other events that would take place in the distant future.

Growing Prosperity

⚡ **Micah denounces the oppression of the poor, indicting the rich as being most guilty**

📌 **The new class of wealthy people were greedy, exploiting the poor, and being protected by their rulers**

⚡ **False prophets were living off the rich, receiving favors from the government**

5

49. Micah 1 is the equivalent of an attorney's a) _____ of the house of Israel for its sins and the b) _____ of Judah and Jerusalem.
50. Chapters two and three are a bill of a) _____, supporting the general indictment with the b) _____.
51. The greatest denunciation we find in Micah is the sin of a) _____ of the poor, and the rich were b) _____ as being the most c) _____.
52. During the years of King Uzziah, Judah had a growing a) _____, resulting in a new class of b) _____ people.
53. Because they were a) _____ for more, they b) _____ the poor, being c) _____ in their crimes by the very rulers who had been given the responsibility by God to protect the rights of the poor.
54. Micah likened the exploitation of the poor to a _____.
55. He goes on to point out the a) _____ who were behind the idle b) _____ and the corrupt c) _____.

56. These prophets were living off the a) _____ and receiving
 b) _____ from the government, while justifying the wicked for a
 c) _____, winking at their wicked devices, and sharing in their
 d) _____.
57. In the first three chapters, Micah not only points to the cruel a) _____
 of the rulers, but also points to the b) _____ of Israel.
58. He also points specifically to events in a) _____, which likely
 happened during the reign of King b) _____.
59. Micah pronounces the doom of a) _____ in Micah 3, as he had
 announced the doom of b) _____ in Micah 1.
60. After proclaiming a) _____
 on Israel and Judah, specifying their sins, Micah
 foretold of a day coming which would be much
 b) _____ and
 c) _____ for Israel.
61. He describes the a) _____
 peace that will someday rule over the earth, when
 every man shall sit under his own fig tree without
 fear of b) _____ or the loss
 of his c) _____.
62. While these verses are sometimes quoted by
 “peaceniks” in this world, they ignore the fact that the “He” referred to is the
 a) _____ who must be on the throne of David in Jerusalem before
 the b) _____ peace.
63. The greatest Messianic prophecy of Micah is the prediction of the a) _____
 of Jesus Christ, given b) _____ before the event.
64. Genesis 49:10 predicts that Christ will come of the _____ of Judah.
65. Nathan’s prophecy in 2 Samuel 7:26 reveals that Christ will be of the _____
 of David.
66. Daniel’s prophecy of 70 weeks informs us of the _____ Messiah the
 Prince shall be cut off.
67. Micah 5:2 discloses the _____ of Christ’s birth, Bethlehem.
68. This prophecy was given to _____ when he inquired where Christ was
 to be born.
69. Isaiah and Amos both present God’s controversy with His people because of their
 _____.

The Restoration

- ☞ **After the judgment will come a brighter and better day for Israel**
- ☞ **There will be international peace**
- ☞ **Every man will sit under his own fig tree without the loss of his property**
- ☞ **Prophecies the birthplace of Jesus as being Bethlehem Ephrathah**

70. Micah presents God's controversy as being because of their a) _____,
b) _____ worship, which in God's sight is c) _____.

71. God reviews all that He has done for Israel in the past, showing them He had
a) _____ them from bondage, b) _____
them, and c) _____ all their needs.

72. In return, God was looking for
a) _____ and
b) _____, not costly
inhuman (animals) sacrifices. (Having a form of
godliness, but denying the power thereof: ...
2Tim3:5)

73. Micah comes to the climax of what God is looking
for in his people in Micah 6:8, "He hath shewed
thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD
require of thee, but to do a) _____,
and to love b) _____,
and to walk c) _____
with thy God?"

Controversy with Israel

⌘ **God's controversy is her heartless, formal worship (Micah 6-7)**

☑ **Reviews how He had redeemed them, defended them, and supplied their needs**

☑ **God is looking for love and affection from His children, not costly sacrifices**

⌘ **Prophecies the destruction of both Samaria and Jerusalem**

7

74. Israel is a type of the _____ in the New Testament.

75. God will never _____ us, even when we sin.

76. He will a) _____ us, and when we respond, there are great
b) _____ awaiting us.

77. There is much encouragement for the a) _____, and in many ways, for the
b) _____ in Micah 8:7-9, with a great c) _____
for those who turn back to God.

78. Micah does make a great prophecy concerning both a) _____ and
b) _____, which were both flourishing during his day.

79. Today, only the a) _____ of Samaria remain and the
b) _____ that have not gathered in heaps have been "poured down into
the valley."

80. Micah said that _____ (Jerusalem) would be "ploughed as a field."

81. Over the years, Jerusalem has been besieged again and again, with the a) _____
breaking down the b) _____ of Jerusalem.

82. When the a) _____ besieged Jerusalem, they made the city a
desolation, with most of the b) _____ being thrown down.

83. What we see in Israel today, is the walls which were rebuilt by a) _____
_____, with b) _____, the city of David, being
left outside the area he enclosed.

84. Nahum's name is in the word _____, which means "village of Nahum."
85. Nahum was likely a contemporary of a) _____, who also predicted the ruin of b) _____ with amazing vividness.
86. The name "Nahum" means _____.
87. To the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the promised destruction of Ninevah was a) _____ news, for Assyrian had b) _____ Israel and Judah for nearly two centuries.
88. It was the capital city of a a) _____ state built on the b) _____ of other nations.
89. Jonah's message of 150 years earlier was one of a) _____, Nahum's message was one of b) _____.
90. While Jonah records the a) _____ of Ninevah, Nahum predicts its b) _____.
91. First, God's a) _____ were chastened, and second, the b) _____ used of God for chastening were to be destroyed.
92. Their kings were cruel, more a) _____, more b) _____, more c) _____, more d) _____ than any other nation in ancient history.
93. God's " _____ " (1:3) may have been a reminder of Jonah's visit to Ninevah 150 years earlier.
94. God's a) _____ (1:2-8) stands opposite His b) _____.
95. The a) _____ are allowed to continue only because God is slow to anger, but his b) _____ will be carried out in due time.
96. Nahum assures the a) _____ that they will never have to worry about Ninevah again, because her b) _____ is assured.
97. In chapter 2, Nahum goes on to describe the a) _____, b) _____, c) _____, and d) _____ of Ninevah.
98. The prophet pictures the _____ army marching to the attack, while the king of Ninevah was vainly trying to rally his troops.

Nahum

☸ **Prophesies the destruction of Ninevah, capital city of a warrior state build on captured loot**

☑ **Kings were aggressive, idolatrous, wicked, and feared**

☸ **Describes the siege, capture, spoiling, and annihilation of Ninevah**

☸ **Predicts Ninevah will be utterly extinct**

99. After a 2 year siege, the a) _____ rose and washed away part of the b) _____ of Ninevah, and the destroying army of the Chaldeans and Medes swept through the city, bringing its destruction to come to pass exactly as Nahum predicted.
100. The last part of the chapter predicts that Ninevah would be _____.
101. Nahum's predictions seemed a) _____, since Ninevah's walls were so thick that b) _____ could be driven abreast.
102. The Assyrian empire's collapse was a) _____ and b) _____.
103. Nahum a) _____ and b) _____ portrayed the facts of the Assyrian's fall, writing under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
104. The first of two important truths revealed in Nahum is that of God's _____ to His people.
105. The second important truth revealed in Nahum is: However great God's patience, there is a day coming when His a) _____ will be revealed upon His enemies, and it will be even more b) _____ because of His patience.

Doom of Chaldea

☞ **Habakkuk wrote of his vision of the overthrow of the Babylonian Empire**

- ☞ **Prophetically saw the invasion, Temple destroyed, land devastated, and people exiled**
- ☞ **Complains about a nation more wicked than Judah punishing her**
- ☞ **God reveals Babylon's judgment for her own sins**

10

106. It was probably after Nahum's prophecy of Ninevah had been fulfilled that Habakkuk revealed his vision of the overthrow of the _____ Empire.
107. The nation of Judah had already seen the power of the Babylonians, for they had swept through the land in a) _____, taking b) _____ and many of their c) _____ into captivity.
108. That deportation would be followed by a second one in a) _____, when b) _____ was taken captive, with the destruction of Jerusalem following in c) _____.
109. In many ways, Habakkuk's prophecies seem to refer to all _____ of these events.
110. Like Job, Habakkuk spoke about a) _____, writing with an emotion that resembled his contemporary, b) _____.
111. Prophetically, he saw the Chaldeans invade Judah, with the a) _____ and the Temple b) _____ being abolished, the land c) _____, and the people d) _____.
112. While his prophecies are somewhat a) _____ and b) _____, he does not write without c) _____.

113. Habakkuk writes with a _____ taking place between himself and God.
114. His complaint is that God would take a nation _____ than Judah to destroy Judah.
115. God replies in Habakkuk 1:5-11 that His a) _____ is to use Chaldea to b) _____ Judah for her idolatry and oppression.
116. Habakkuk acknowledges that Judah deserves a) _____ and b) _____ for her sins, but seeks further c) _____ from God.
117. God reveals that while Chaldea was an a) _____ in God's hands, she would not escape b) _____ for her own sins.
118. The sins of Chaldea are enumerated as lust for an a) _____, lust for b) _____, lust for c) _____, lust for d) _____, and attachment to e) _____.
119. Habakkuk prophecies about the pride of a) _____, as well as his being deprived of b) _____ in Habakkuk 2:4-5 and 1:11.
120. "The a) _____ shall live by b) _____" in Habakkuk 2:4, is also found in Romans 1:17, Galatians 3:11, and Hebrews 10:38.
121. It is significant that this is tied to the loss of a) _____ and b) _____ for the Hebrews.
122. Those in captivity have the same promise of salvation by a) _____ as Abraham, who believed God and it was counted for b) _____.

Habakkuk's Confidence

⌘ **Writes with a resignation about their punishment, but a confidence in the eternal security of God's children**

☑ **Faith is the ability to be so sure of God, that no matter how dark the day, there is no doubt about the outcome**

☑ **What God has promised, He will perform**

11

123. The prophecy that "the earth shall be filled with the a) _____ of the Lord as the waters cover the b) _____" is repeated for the c) _____ time.

124. The last verse of chapter 2 is used by many churches in public worship today: "The Lord is in His a) _____; let all the earth keep b) _____ before Him."

125. Habakkuk cries out to God to do his _____ Thy work."

126. He writes with a a) _____, but yet a b) _____ in the eternal c) _____ of God's people (3:16-19).

127. That confidence of Habakkuk, a) _____, is the ability to be so
b) _____ of God that, no matter how dark the day, there is no doubt as
to the c) _____.

128. What God has a) _____, God will b) _____.

129. For God's people, there is a glorious future—a) _____, but
b) _____.

130. In the middle of devastation, desolation, and distress, Habakkuk was an _____,
saying, "I will rejoice in the LORD, I will joy in the God of my salvation.