

Old Testament Survey

Study Pak 14B

1. We know that Zephaniah's ancestry is traced back four generations, indicating that he was a man of a) _____, even of b) _____.

Zephaniah

- ⌘ **Probably great-great grandson of King Hezekiah**
- ⌘ **Prophesied during the reign of King Josiah**
- ⌘ **Prophesied of judgment for those who would reject the religious revival under King Josiah**
- ⌘ **Prophecies are a summary of all the Old Testament prophets**

2. He was apparently a great-great-grandson of _____, and as such, was the Old Testament prophet with the highest social standing.

3. This made him a distant relative to King _____, in whose reign he prophesied.

4. It seems as though he prophesied from _____, with his reference to "this place" in verse 4 of the first chapter.

5. Apparently when he prophesied, the king's sons were old enough to dress wearing a) _____ apparel, he used frequent quotations of the b) _____, and a message of impending judgment, which was appropriate for those who would c) _____ religious revival under Josiah.
6. His prophecies can be assumed to have been received after a) _____ in 622, but before the b) _____ of Ninevah in 612, for he indicates Ninevah was still in existence in Zephaniah 2:13.
7. It has been said that the prophecies of Zephaniah are a summary of all the _____ prophets.
8. When Josiah came to the throne, the kingdom was in a state of a) _____ and b) _____ degeneracy.
9. The first chapter shows Judah's coming desolation because of her a) _____ worship, and the worship of "the b) _____ upon the housetop."
10. a) _____, idolatry had been destroyed, but the b) _____ of many of the people had not been reached by the revival that took place.
11. While worship of a) _____ was reestablished, b) _____ was not entirely removed from Judah.
12. The black-robed priests of a) _____ were worshipping with the priests of b) _____.

13. As a result, eleven times, Zephaniah calls this day of coming wrath for Judah “The _____.”
14. The day of terror about to break upon Judah definitely refers to the Babylonian
a) _____ and Judah’s b) _____.
15. In the second chapter, Zephaniah predicts _____ upon 4 cities of the Philistines, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and Ethiopia, which was southern Egypt and whose rulers controlled all of Egypt at that time.
16. He also predicted judgment upon _____, the capital of Assyria.
17. The prophecies of Zephaniah were all fulfilled, with Philistia becoming
a) _____, and never rising to b) _____ again.
18. Zephaniah’s prediction that all their a) _____ would revert to the Jews was fulfilled, when the remnant of the Jews returned from b) _____.
19. Since this land was given to the Jews under the _____ Covenant, it would not continually remain uninhabited.
20. In the third chapter, Zephaniah arraigns a) _____, rebuking her for her sins, arguing that the total destruction of her b) _____ should have brought Israel to repentance.
21. Jerusalem, however, refused to a) _____, becoming so corrupt God had to b) _____ her.
22. Zephaniah speaks of a remnant being a) _____ three times, and addresses their return from b) _____ twice.
23. He also speaks about the introduction of a pure a) _____ to the earth after He gathers the nations together to pour out His b) _____.
24. His prophecy closes with the promise of the future restoration, with the chosen people being
a) _____, b) _____, and
c) _____ to Palestine.
25. Restoration is not only promised, but also an undoing of all who _____ Israel.
26. a) _____, b) _____, and
c) _____ were all prophets who belonged to the period after the return from the captivity.

Judgment of the Nations

⌘ Zephaniah predicts judgment on 4 cities of the Philistines, the Moabites, Ammonites, the Ethiopia (southern Egypt)

⌘ Predicts judgment upon Nineveh
☑ Argues her neighbor’s destruction should bring Israel to repentance

⌘ Predicts judgment on Jerusalem

⌘ Predicts a remnant being saved

27. The prophecies of these post-exile prophets dealt with the re-establishment of the Jew's _____ in their land.

Post-captivity Prophets

- ⌘ **Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi were all prophets after the return from captivity**
- ⌘ **Haggai and Zechariah prophesied about and aided in the rebuilding of the temple under Ezra**
- ⌘ **Malachi was associated with Nehemiah in rebuilding the city walls**

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28. Both a) _____ and b) _____ prophesied about and aided in the rebuilding of the Temple under Ezra, while c) _____ was associated with Nehemiah in the rebuilding of the walls of the city.

29. One of the first exiles to return under Zerubbabel, the governor, and Joshua, the High Priest, was the prophet _____.

30. The first message is dated in the second year of the reign of Darius, and was very clear: It was time to rebuild the _____!

31. Soon after they began building, the _____, who were jealous of the returned Jews, stopped the building.

32. Their opposition lasted until a) _____, during which time the returned exiles grew more interested in building their b) _____ houses instead of c) _____ house.

33. If they would put the things of God a) _____ and rebuild the temple, b) _____ and c) _____ blessings would follow them.

34. The rebuilding of the temple was resumed through the encouragement of a) _____ and the prophet b) _____.

35. The Jews had lived for over 70 years without the a) _____ and Temple b) _____.

36. No doubt, this was a time of a) _____ and not much progress, for the b) _____ of the destroyed temple and the last 70 years had to be cleaned up.

37. Who among you saw the _____ Temple?

38. How do you look at this _____ Temple?

39. Does it look like nothing in _____?

The Temple

- ⌘ **Samaritan opposition to building lasted until 521 BC**
- ☑ **Haggai's challenge was to set priorities for the things of God**
- ☑ **After 70 years without the temple, there was no urgency to rebuild**
- ⌘ **Haggai promises that the glory of the later Temple would be greater than that of Solomon's Temple**

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40. Haggai goes on to assure them that the glory of the a) _____ Temple would be greater than the glory of the b) _____ Temple.
41. This would be difficult for those who may have seen _____ Temple in 586 BC to understand.
42. Unquestionably, Haggai's view extends beyond the rebuilt temple to the day in which the
a) _____ Temple will be in Jerusalem and the
b) "_____ " shall reign.
43. a) _____ belonged to the royal line and his name can be traced through the b) _____ of Christ in both Matthew 1 and Luke 3.
44. The signet ring was a sign of a) _____, and Zerubbabel is pointed to as a b) _____ of Jesus Christ.
45. Each of Haggai's messages was dated, showing us that he spent _____ giving these prophecies.
46. This is a reference to both the a) _____ and b) _____ upheaval that will take place before the Second Coming of Christ.

Zechariah

- ⌘ **Grandson of Iddo, who returned from the captivity**
- ⌘ **Confirms the words spoken by Haggai, with more complete prophecies**
- ⌘ **Haggai covers four months while Zechariah covers two years**
- ⌘ **Prophecies with visions of the greater glory yet to come**

47. Zechariah was probably much a) _____ than Haggai, since he was the grandson of Iddo, who returned from the b) _____.
48. When comparing the Books of Haggai and Zechariah, it becomes evident that
a) _____ confirms the words spoken by the prophet
b) _____.
49. His prophecies extend a) _____ and are more b) _____ than those of Haggai, giving the small remnant of Jews in the promised land a vision of the greater c) _____ that would take place centuries later.
50. Haggai's ministry was primarily concerned with the a) _____ and the b) _____ life of the people, while Zechariah dealt with the c) _____ and its d) _____ future.
51. The first prophecy of Zechariah takes place almost _____ after the first prophecy of Haggai.

52. He uses the phrase, "Thus saith the Lord," at least _____ out of the 1,904 times it is found in the Old Testament.
53. He clearly claimed that a) _____ had given him the b) _____ he was passing on to the people.
54. The Book of Zechariah is considerably _____ than the Book of Haggai.
55. The period of time covered during the prophecies found in the Book of Haggai cover a) _____, while the prophecies found in Zechariah cover a period of about b) _____.
56. Zechariah's opening message begins somewhere between Haggai's a) _____ and b) _____ messages.
57. At that point, the work on the temple was a little over a a) _____ along, and its apparent b) _____ was disheartening to the people.
58. Zechariah warns the people against returning to their past a) _____ ways which had brought them to the state of b) _____ their nation was also in.
59. He presents a) _____, given by God, to encourage the people with the b) _____ that is yet to come in their c) _____.
60. The Book of Zechariah contains eight _____ visions.

Zechariah's Visions

- ⌘ **Man among the Myrtle Trees**
- ⌘ **Horns and the Carpenters**
- ⌘ **Measuring Line**
- ⌘ **Joshua the High Priest**
- ⌘ **The Candlestick and Two Olive Trees**
- ⌘ **The Flying Roll of Curses**
- ⌘ **The Flying Ephah**
- ⌘ **The Four War Chariots**

61. While God's messages to the prophets generally came by the moving of God's Spirit upon the a) _____ of the prophets, Zechariah received his messages through an b) _____ who talks back and forth with him.

62. Zechariah saw the vision of a man sitting upon a horse in the _____ trees, which usually grew in low places.

63. Behind him were red, white, and speckled _____,

which represented those whom God sent to and fro across the face of the earth.

64. When asked about the 70-year captivity of Israel and when God's a) _____ would be b) _____ to Israel by the angel of the LORD, the LORD replied to Him, and he passed the message on to Zechariah.

65. He indicated God was very a) _____ with the heathen who had caused the problems for the Jews, and that both the b) _____ and the c) _____ would be rebuilt again.

Zechariah's Visions

☸ **Vision of the Myrtle Trees**

☑ **God was displeased with the heathen who chastened Israel, and the Temple and city would be rebuilt**

☸ **Vision of the Horns**

☑ **God would break the world powers and once again exalt Judah**

☸ **Vision of the Measuring Line**

☑ **Greater Jerusalem would have unwall'd suburbs in the future**

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66. The four a) _____ represent the four world empires, which had b) _____ Israel and Judah.

67. The four _____ represent God's destroyers of those nations.

68. It was God's way of telling the Jews that the prevailing a) _____ would be broken and b) _____ would once again be exalted.

69. It is a) _____ who is on the throne, who is b) _____ than the great world powers, even when His people are temporarily c) _____ from power.

70. This vision speaks of a greater a) _____ with a vast population, whose b) _____ extend far beyond its walls.

71. That is not difficult to imagine for those who have already been in Israel. _____ called attention to this as well in Jeremiah 31:38-40.

72. The a) _____ given by Jeremiah have been identified, and the current b) _____ of Jerusalem already extend to those boundaries.

73. This prophecy points beyond that to the a) _____ of the future Jerusalem, which will trust God for its b) _____.

74. Zechariah 2:8-9 points to God's a) _____ and b) _____ over Jerusalem.

75. This vision records the a) _____ and b) _____ of the priesthood under Joshua the High Priest.

76. It is also a prevision of the _____ of Christ.

77. The removal of the a) _____ from the high priest symbolizes the b) _____ of Israel for future service.

Zechariah's Visions

☸ **Vision of Joshua, the High Priest**

☑ **Israel would be cleansed and the Branch of David would sit on the throne**

☸ **Vision of the Candlestick**

☑ **While the building of the Temple seemed insignificant, they would overcome opposition by God's Spirit**

☑ **The candlestick represents Israel, which will be a light to the world**

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78. While the absence of a king for the throne of David discouraged the people, Zechariah comforts the remnant with the prediction that the _____ shall yet sit upon the throne.
79. While the Temple appeared to be a) _____ to Zerubbabel, this vision encourages him to go on in spite of the b) _____ in building.
80. The a) _____ in the vision represents the nation of Israel filled with the b) _____, enlightening the world.
81. The two anointed ones are a) _____ and b) _____, who “not by c) _____, nor by d) _____, but by my e) _____” will overcome the opposition and complete the building of the Temple.

Zechariah's Visions

- ⌘ **Vision of the Flying Roll**
 - ☒ **Inscribed with curses for those who steal and swear, devouring their houses**
- ⌘ **Vision of the Flying Ephah**
 - ☒ **Israel's wickedness must be removed**
- ⌘ **Vision of the Four War Chariots**
 - ☒ **God's messengers will guard Israel and carry out justice when Christ reigns**

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82. In this vision, a sheet, like an unrolled wall map, 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, inscribed with curses for those who a) _____ and b) _____, soars over the people, settling on those who are c) _____ and consuming their d) _____.
83. This reveals the reality and the swiftness of God's a) _____ that will fall on individual sinners, especially those who b) _____ and c) _____ themselves.
84. The sins associated with a) _____ preoccupation and false b) _____ were gripping Israel at the time.
85. This must have been a larger basket, since it contained a woman inside it who is identified as a) _____ personified, pointing toward b) _____, c) _____, and d) _____ evil.
86. Not only must the wickedness in Israel be a) _____, but it must also be b) _____ from the land.
87. This last vision shows God's a) _____ going throughout the world, guarding b) _____ and carrying out God's c) _____ when Christ is crowned as King.
88. The chariots and horses are instruments of God's _____.
89. Zechariah is now commanded to put a) _____ of silver and gold on the head of b) _____ the High Priest.

90. These point toward the a) _____ (Jesus in the Greek, Joshua in the Hebrew), typifying “the Branch” who will establish the b) _____ Temple.
91. This section was written about a) _____ after the previous visions of Zechariah, when the Temple was about b) _____ in its construction.
92. For 70 years now, the people had been a) _____ on the fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth months, mourning the b) _____ of the Temple.
93. The people were now asking if God had sanctioned their _____ during the captivity and now, whether or not they should continue them.
94. Zechariah’s reply was that there was a good reason for their fasts, penitence for the a) _____ and for the b) _____ that came upon them as a result of c) _____.
95. Now their fasts had become a) _____ to show their own b) _____ and their feasts were for their own c) _____.

Zechariah’s Burdens

⌘ **The burden concerning the oppressor**

⌘ **Seems to predict Judah’s struggle with Greece, moving to the triumphal entry**

⌘ **The burden concerning the oppressed**

⌘ **Begins with the siege of Jerusalem by the Gentile nations**

⌘ **The Jews mourn for their sins and a fountain is open to cleanse them** 11

96. Zechariah now has two burdens that he presents, the first concerning the a) _____ and the second concerning the b) _____.
97. Chapter nine seems to predict Judah’s struggle with a) _____, then moves right on to the time of the b) _____ and the c) _____ of Christ into Jerusalem in Zechariah 9:9.

98. The burden for the oppressed depicts future events, beginning with the a) _____ of Jerusalem by the b) _____ nations, and which was repulsed.
99. Zechariah covers the Jews’ final recognition of their Messiah in Zechariah 12:10, "And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of a) _____ and of b) _____: and they shall look upon me whom they have c) _____, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in d) _____ for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn."
100. The Jews shall mourn for their a) _____ and a fountain will be opened in Jerusalem to b) _____ them.

101. There will be no more a) _____ and the voice of the
b) _____ prophet will be silenced.
102. The a) _____ will lead his armies against the
b) _____ and shall c) _____
over the entire earth in Jerusalem on David's throne.
103. Zech:14:4: And his feet shall stand in that day upon the a) _____,
which is before Jerusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall
b) _____ in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west,
and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north,
and half of it toward the south.
104. Jerusalem will be the a) _____ of the nations and
all the nations will go up to Jerusalem b) _____.
105. Except for the a) _____, Zechariah has more
prophecy about Christ's b) _____ than any other Old
Testament Book.
106. The events he predicts include Christ's a) _____, the
b) _____ for thirty pieces of silver, the purchase of the
c) _____ with the blood money, the
d) _____ of his so-called friends, and the
e) _____ of His disciples.
107. Malachi was a contemporary of _____, and
prophesied between the second and third administrations of the governors of Jerusalem.

Malachi--Teacher and Debater

- ⌘ **Rebuked the Jews for their formalism and national sins**
 - ☒ **Were offering blemished animals**
 - ☒ **Priests had become debased**
 - ☒ **Jews were divorcing their wives to marry heathen women**
 - ☒ **People were robbing God by not paying tithes**
- ⌘ **Predicts the coming of Elijah before the Day of the Lord**

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108. Malachi was a a) _____
and b) _____
who depended largely on
c) _____ and
d) _____ to
arouse his hearers and prove his assertions.
109. The Temple had been rebuilt, and the
people's worship had become
a) _____ and
b) _____, with the
people being c) _____
about the things of God.
110. As a result of their a) _____ in worship, Malachi
rebukes the Jews for their b) _____.
111. First, the Jews were offering animals for sacrifices, which were so
a) _____ and b) _____, that
they would not have dared give them to their c) _____.

112. This was an insult to the God who had brought destruction to both
a) _____ and b) _____, but had
only restored the c) _____.
113. Second, the priests, who were responsible to a) _____ the people
in God's ways, had become so debased that the word b) " _____"
had become a word of contempt to the people.
114. Third, the Jews were a) _____ their wives to
marry b) _____ women.
115. This was a double sin, which was also a) _____ in
raising the next generation of children, and b) _____ to the
worship of Jehovah.
116. The people looked at the a) _____ of the heathen
nations surrounding them, reasoning that since they were more b) _____,
there was no use in c) _____ God.
117. Malachi reminds the people that the coming day of _____ will
reveal whether it pays to serve God.
118. Fourth, Malachi accused the people of a) _____ God by
not paying their b) _____, for they were God's
c) _____, to which the
d) _____ had no right.
119. The people are challenged to a) _____ God and see whether
God will b) _____ them when they tithe.
120. Once again, the national a) _____ about God's
b) _____ were demonstrated by their refusal to tithe,
since they believed that it was a c) _____ of money.
121. Four times, sandwiched between his a) _____ for the
prevailing sins of his day (tainted sacrifices, idolatrous marriages, divorces, and the failure to
tithe), Malachi sweeps the people toward the b) _____.
122. Malachi's advice is also good for us: Keep your a) _____ on
the b) _____.
123. In the closing chapter, Malachi predicts the return of _____
before the coming of the great and terrible day of the Lord.
124. Christ indicated that a) _____ could have fulfilled this
prophecy if he would have been b) _____.
125. Christ declared after the a) _____ of John that
b) _____ would come and restore all things.

126. Since that prophecy must yet be a) _____, many believe that Elijah will be one of the b) _____ who will appear during the tribulation.
127. The Old Testament is the story of man's a) _____, in which the hope of a b) _____ appears as the rays of the sun at dawn.
128. Malachi closes with this hope given in the last chapter, Malachi 4:2 "But unto you that fear my name shall the a) _____ arise with b) _____"