

12:15-20 David wanted God to change His mind, but when He  
did not, David accepted His decision.  
Thought: Are there factors that risk about mercy being the only  
thing that covered willful sins?  
back. Absalom tries to steal the hearts of the  
people.  
4) Josh goes to David to have Absalom brought  
3) Absalom plotted the death of Amnon.  
2) Amnon raped Tamar.  
1) The innocent child died.  
The consequences of the sin was four-fold:  
12:15-20

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

Mr. Jim Kisse

Notes - Spring Semester II 1988

O.T.S. SEMESTER II--CLASS NOTES  
Spring Semester 1988

January 11

Scripture Review

I Cor 10:6            Given as examples  
                  :11            Written for our admonition  
                  :13            No temptation that hasn't been common  
                                  God will not test above your ability

Jonathan most likely was 60 at his death.  
David was 30 when he took the throne.  
20-30 year age difference between the two.  
Why did they become such good friends?

\* Jonathan saw in David a drawing towards God which he could not find in his father. As Saul saw it, Jonathan was the heir to the throne, yet Jonathan helped David.

I Sam 18:1-3            Jonathan and David were very good friends.  
                                  They had great respect for each other.  
                  23:16            Jonathan strengthened David. Jonathan had confidence in God which came through to David. Made a covenant.  
                  20:3            David got the impression that he was only one step away from death. Did not have the confidence in his ordination as Jonathan did. Jonathan saw strength in David to unify Israel that Jonathan knew he did not have. Jonathan was supportive of God's intent for David. David was supportive of Jonathan also.

I Cor 10:12-13            We should know these temptations are common. We should also guard our steps--"lest we fall." Perhaps without Jonathan David would have fallen because he (perhaps) would have thought that he stood.

                                  The OT reveals characteristics of both temptations and righteousness. It also reveals what faith will do.

Heb 4:15            Christ tempted in all points.

Rom 6:16            To whatever you yield yourself, you serve.

                                  The OT reveals this fact without question.

The Old Testament proves that we, by ourselves, can not keep the law. No human being has the strength to do it alone. Only perfection can do it. That's why we need God. It takes time to learn God's purpose and perfection.

Mystery of the Ages:

\* P. 139 To become perfect requires full and right knowledge of the way of God.

\* P. 141 To live perfectly would take all spiritual knowledge--everything contained in God's word. This takes time.

Matt 4:4

Luke 4:4

Acts 17:11 They received the truth with readiness of mind (like freshly plowed soil). The Bereans had a positive approach to study. They searched the scriptures daily. The Bible? The Old Testament. They searched the scriptures whether these things were so. Positive proof--not challenging. As they saw O.T. examples, they began applying.

Most sins of commission are in the O.T.  
Most sins of omission are in the N.T. (Rom 2:13).

I John 3:4 Definition of sin.  
Heb 8:6-8 Law was not at fault--man was. New law had to be initiated--written in the heart.  
:9-10 God does not limit the development of His children. He finds ways to develop them more fully. God works with all His chosen children.

Prominence is not a sense or measure of righteousness (eg. Saul).

I Kings 19:10-14 Elijah thought he was alone but God said there were 7000 others.

God works in all His chosen people.

John 15:16 We have not chosen God. God has chosen us. The more we take in of the knowledge contained in the Word of God and elsewhere, the greater our fruit will be. God is challenging us to bear fruit and we were ordained to produce much fruit. Sometimes He will chastise us if we're not up to par.

Isa 28:10 Here a little there a little.

You will profit most from personal study.

- \* As you study, think in concrete terms about the concepts used and think how to apply them.
- \* Try to set up a regular time and place to study.
- \* Study with a purpose (John 1:5).
- \* Study with an eye for teaching and with an outgoing concern.

Apply the principles of study and patience--be fervent about learning the O.T.

### Memory Scriptures

Deut 30:10	II Tim 3:16	John 6:33
Rom 5:5	Rom 5:10	Rom 6:23
Rom 8:28	Gal 2:20	Eph 2:20
Eph 5:26	I John 3:4	I John 5:3
I John 5:12	Luke 24:44	Matt 4:4
Luke 4:4	I Cor 10:6	I Cor 10:11
I Cor 10:13	Acts 17:11	John 15:16
Isa 28:10		

January 13

David was not accepted by Israel immediately. He was in Hebron seven and a half years.

- II Sam 1:2, 14 1) David had tremendous respect for authority over him.
- :17 2) David knew the principle of "love your enemies."  
Mr. Armstrong prayed for his enemies because in order for them to be blessed by God, they would have to obey
- 2:1-4 David anointed (for the second time) king over the House of Judah.  
He was anointed three times:  
1. I Sam 16--anointed by Samuel;  
2. I Sam 2--anointed by the house of Israel;  
3. I Sam 5--anointed by the house of Judah.  
God had kings anointed to show that they were under His authority. Remember that even if you don't like the person, respect the office.
- :8-11 Abner makes Ishbosheth king over Israel. 40 years old--reigns 2 years.
- :12 Civil war. Abner and Saul's lines were destroyed by Joab and David's line. Ishbosheth's (Abner's) troops and Joab's.
- :14 "Arise and pray before us"--a term pertinent to war. Joab's brother Asahel was killed by Abner. Joab seeks revenge.
- :26 Shall the sword devour for ever? 19 men of Judah, 360 of Israel.
- 3:1 David did not have it easy becoming king but became stronger as Saul's kingdom grew weaker.
- :6 Abner, under accusation, deserts to support David.
- :17 Abner began to see that God was behind David's efforts.
- :21 Abner offers all of Israel to David. Does not ask for anything. Abner begins turning tribes toward David.
- :22-27 Why Joab killed Abner:  
1) Probably felt threatened by Abner;  
a) Abner given authority;  
b) Was Abner up to no good?  
2) Revenge for brother's death.
- :39 Joab was to be dealt with according to what God would have.  
Joab was a very able general but he was also an opportunist--he looked for opportunities to elevate himself. An unscrupulous, cunning and revengeful individual.
- 4:12 Ishbosheth and his party killed. Given as decent a burial as possible.
- 5: David is anointed for the third time.
- 5:2 David seeks to unify a nation under one king who seeks God--Israel needed spiritual leadership. He also brings military unity.

- :6 Choosing Jerusalem:  
 1) Defendable.  
 2) Settled dispute--Gibeah and Shiloh.  
 3) Near a water supply.  
 4) No prior significance to Judah or Israel.  
 5) God's choice.  
 David exhibited much wisdom in choosing the city.
- :7-10 David and Joab take Jerusalem.
- I Chron 2:16 David and Joab are related.
- II Sam 23:13-17 Here, David regrets having asked for his own desires--blood of men shed over water.
- II Sam 5:22-25 God gives David a victory by miracle.  
 :11-2 Hiram, king of Tyre.  
 :15-17 David was around 40 years of age.  
 :19 Wars.
- II Sam 21:17-21 David admonished not to go out to battle.
- II Sam 10:1-5 David's intentions were pure, but were mistaken for espionage by the Ammonites.  
 :16 Chased all the way to the river.  
 11:1 David at Jerusalem.  
 :2 David's sin--what happened:  
 1) Lust;  
 2) Adultery;  
 3) Cover up--why? So we can look good to men;  
 4) Conspiracy;  
 5) Murder.  
 David tried to work things out his own way.  
 :14 Uriah (an innocent man) trustworthy enough to carry what was, in effect, his own death warrant. David used a ruthless man to kill an innocent man.  
 :27 David sins.  
 12:1 At least nine months--possibly more--since incident before Nathan sees David. Nathan brings God to David.  
 :5 The story and David's reaction. He knew God's law but he wanted his own way.  
 :7 "Thou art the man." David's covering up is to no avail.  
 :13 David admits sin and totally repents.  
 :14 The child dies because God's name has been defiled.  
 David repented and fasted to draw close to God for the innocent son's sake. When the child died, David didn't fret. He went about his business, which was in part to comfort Bathsheba.

January 15

II Sam 1:26 David's great love for Jonathan.

Lessons from David's and Bathsheba's Sin.

- 1) Sin brings death (Rom 6:23).
  - \* Death of Uriah.
  - \* Death of new-born son.
  - \* Death of Christ eventually.
- 2) David did not guard his character.
  - One must guard one's character with one's life!
  - a) Repent and b) Believe.
- 3) Until repentance, sin is never solved and things only get worse.

To appear to look good to other men is in the same category as lying and stealing. SIN COMPLICATES! Obedience simplifies.

Section 87 David continues to conquer land. David gave God all credit for victories (II Sam 8:5-6).

Section 88 David dedicates items to God (II Sam 8:9-11). Usually this dedication involves destruction.

Section 93 II Sam 22--See Psa 18  
If you wish to see the good qualities of God, live according to the good qualities of God. God will recompense us according to the fruit we produce and how we treat others.

Section 94 I Chron 13:1-14 Transporting the ark.  
I Chron 13:3-4 Taking the ark from Abunadab's house.

II Sam 6:3  
:6 Uzziah's big mistake.  
:7 Gets smitten in a big way.  
:9 David should have asked this before he began. A right motive does not do away with God's law!

I Chron 15:2 Find out about how God wants it done. (Ex 25:14-15; Num 4: 6,15).  
Nation became very careful about how they worshipped God. That is, God got their attention!

:15 Let's do this right!

II Sam 6:15 A parade. Not an American-style new year's parade, but a real one.

:16 Michal despised David--this leads to a decidedly spiteful action.

:20 Michal overstates the case because she despised David.

:23 Michal had 5 sons (II Sam 21:8).  
1) David may no longer have had sexual relations with her.  
2) God may have closed her womb.

I Chron 16:37, 40 Now seeking the law of God. God accepted the ark where it was at the time.

II Sam 7:1 God gives David rest. David wants to build a house for God.  
:3 Nathan neglects to consult God here--mistake.  
:11, 16 God firmly establishes David's line. The

situation is reversed.

- I Chron 17:11-15 Solomon to build the temple. David a man of blood. The promise in II Sam 7:16 did not depend upon David's descendants. It was unconditional, not depending on whether or not his descendants sin.
- II Sam 7:18 David shows humility of heart. Much like Moses i.e. the ability of admit mistakes and turn from them. Humility is related to ability to repent, not just what he thinks.
- 23:29 God's blessing established.
- Section 96 David shows kindness to Meshibosheth, Jonathan's son. The person who keeps his word (Psa 15:4) in God's sight, even to his own hurt, is special.
- Section 97 Solomon's birth (II Sam 12:24-5). The Eternal calls him Jedidiah "beloved of Jah (God)."
- Part IV--Period of Internal Dissensions (P. 134).
- Section 99 Amnon's rape of Tumar (II Sam 13). Absalom kills Amnon--but vengeance belongs to God! One sin leads to another.
- II Sam 13:27 Absalom pressed David until he got his way.
- :30 A lie.
- :32-3 The facts.
- :36-7 Absalom flees after false report (:32-3).
- II Sam 14:1 Joab's character--trickery involved. Both Absalom and Joab vengeful, but David wasn't.
- :19 David realizes what is going on.
- :24,28 Absalom not allowed to see David.
- :29-33 Absalom tries notably to get Joab's attention.

January 18

Worksheets for books of Bible--O.T.  
Format: Name, Author, Key Verses, Synopsis.

- Acts 13:21 Saul reigned 40 years.
- Section 103 David seems to have taken little part in administration of government. Most difficulties handled at tribal level.
- II Sam 15:4 Absalom undermines David's authority by saying that he (Absalom) will give justice and by down playing David's system of justice. Absalom was handsome and people responded. Absalom putting his own selfish interests ahead of those of fellow man.
- Section 104
- II Sam 21:1 The famine as a result of Saul's breaking his covenant with the Gibeonites--no restitution had been made to them. So grandsons were hanged.

## Section 105

I Chron 21:1-6

David shows lack of trust in God and thus was influenced by Satan into numbering his people to determine size of army (II Sam 24:1-9). Joab knew that this action was not wise.

:7-13

Gad the seer gives David (through God ) 3 choices of punishments. He chose mercy of God over mercy of men--he knew that God would not destroy Israel. A penalty had to be paid.

:14-17

God sent a pestilence--70,000 died.

Relied upon God's name and God's promises. We should learn to rely upon God even though it may hurt and we must know God's word in order to be able to completely rely upon it.

:18-30

The same angel that brought the pestilence (I Chron. 21:25). Purchase of the temple site.

:25

600 shekels of gold. First purchase--threshing floor and oxen. Second purchase--entire temple area (20 acres).

:28

Altar/tabernacle was still at Gibeon.

22:2-5

David planned as much as possible, but did not do actual building.

:6-16

The building was sanctioned to be done by Solomon.

:13

"Be strong and of good courage" (Josh 1:6-7).

:14

Billions of dollars in gold and silver--100,000 talents each of gold and silver.

:19

David charges the princes. Now set your heart and soul to seek after the LORD your God. This was David's attitude.

I Sam 12:20

Sure you sinned, but don't turn away from God.

:24

David was very energetic toward God.

I Chron 23:1, 3, 6

The national convention--preparations in putting the temple together.

The Levites were in service at age 30. They were doorkeepers, a very responsible job.

Luke 5:11-13

Christ's genealogy.

I Chron 23:6-23

Officers appointed for temple.

24:1-19

:8, 19

Abijah has the 8th lot.

27:25-31

Overseers of the king's treasuries and possessions.

28:2

David's whole heart and enthusiasm went to the very limits of what he was allowed (I Chron 28:3). He was not allowed to build the temple because he was a man of war.

Kingdoms and land are to be kept conditionally. The throne was unconditional.

28:9

"...serve Him with a perfect heart..."

28:10

"Be strong and do it"--to Solomon.

:11-2

Blueprints--the specific details of the building were given by God.

God gave David the pattern of the temple even though he wasn't allowed to build it.



Over 1,026 tons of brass alone used in the building.

We do not have all the details of the temple recorded in the Bible, although it was all written somewhere.

II Sam 15:7-12

Abasalom's rebellion. He chose Hebron as his new "capital" because David started there. Solomon was to follow through. The conspiracy was strong.

January 20

Dates will generally be circa dates as they are not of prime importance.

Saul - c.1048 B.C. to 1009 B.C.

David - c. 1008 B.C. to 969 B.C.

Solomon - c. 968 B.C. to 928 B.C.

Fall of Samaria - c. 721 B.C.

Fall of Judah - c. 586-585 B.C.

Acts 13:21

Reign of Saul was 40 years.

I Tim 1:4

Paul admonishing people who submerged themselves into genealogies, dates etc.

Titus 3:9

Avoid foolish questions.

II Tim 2:23

Foolish questions generate strife.

I Tim 1:4

Faith precedes reception of many things--something we may never know until Christ returns. That's why we need faith and that's why we use circa dates.

II Sam 15:7-12

Absalom's rebellion.

The end of David's reign--Absalom reasoned that he would soon die.

:12

Ahithophel becomes Absaloms' counselor, no longer David's. As long as he was counseling God's anointed, his counsel was good. When he became a traitor, he was withstood and he later committed suicide by hanging himself (like Judas Iscariot).

We should not, in our own lives, try to make things turn out the way we would have them.

Ezra 8:21-23

These people asked God what He wanted--Ahithophel didn't. If we ask God for something, we should be faithful and rely on Him to deliver what we asked of Him.

Section 111

Absalom's pursuit and eventual murder by Joab. Joab didn't think of David--concerned for his self.

II Sam 18:1-8

Absalom is killed by Joab.

:33

David laments over Absalom.

- 19:1 Joab shows no deep feeling for David.  
:35
- 20:1 Sheba starts an insurrection.  
:4-14 Joab (possibly concerned over his rank) murders again--Amasa.  
:20 "Far be it from me that I should swallow up or destroy" - quite ironic.  
Capture and death of Sheba.
- Section 118  
I Kings 1:5-10 Adonijah (David's second-born son--after Absalom) tries to take the throne while David is still alive. Considered Solomon a rival but the throne was to go to Solomon. Adonijah may not have realized that fact.  
Adonijah gains the help of Joab and Abiathar. Adonijah did not call Nathan and Solomon--he may have considered them threats.  
I Sam 2:31, 35-6 Prophecy that Adonijah would be ousted.  
I Kings 1:11-37 Overthrowing Adonijah.  
:38-40 Solomon anointed second time, near Gihon.  
:41 Adonijah's guests stop eating when they realize they have been caught.  
Adonijah demonstrated his obedience to Solomon but is not thoroughly convinced that he shouldn't be king.
- II Sam 23 David's final words and death.

January 22

See sermon from Hammond LA, 26 Dec., 1987. "The Will to Prepare to Win."

What a True Learner is to be:

1. Reading the material.
2. Using the Library. Halley's Handbook, Bible Dictionary, etc.
3. Thinking scriptures--ones that relate to the subject should be looked up.
4. Seeking a command of the subject. Not just hearing or just the principle.
5. Studying.
6. Previewing the class.
7. Reviewing--a mental inventory.
8. Anticipating what's going to happen.

Section 122

Solomon's Reign

Unprecedented wealth and prosperity:

- \* Solomon - c.968 B.C. - 928 B.C.
- \* Jehoshaphat - c.875 B.C. (ALSO AHAB?????)
- \* Jeroboam II - c.758 B.C. (ALSO UZZIAH?????)

Section 123

- I Kings 2:13-25 Adonijah hasn't learned his lesson.  
:15 Adonijah admitted that Solomon's throne was given to him by God any he didn't recognize

it.

He was ambitious despite Solomon's mercy and seeks to usurp kingship. Bathsheba did not recognize it but Solomon did.

:22

More than one wife--common in those days. He wanted Abishag as his wife to get in line for kingship. It resulted in his death.

:26-27

Adonijah should have taken some lessons from Jonathan who recognized that he couldn't be king although he was technically next in line.

:28-34

Abiathar removed from priesthood. Zadok takes his place. A fulfilled prophecy (I Sam 2).

:35

Joab dies, killed by Benaniah.

:36-46

Shimei cursed David and threw rocks at him when he (David) fled from Abasalom. Shimei had uncontrolled anger, didn't catch the vision, and refused to do the things that would save him. He did not honor or respect God's anointed.

He was justified in his own mind. He felt that he was the exception to the rule. Don't consider whether or not you're right from your own point of view but seek counsel and keep it. He felt that he was justified in leaving Jerusalem because two servants had left.

I Kings 3:3

Solomon wasn't totally wholehearted in his devotion to God. Later he will "play both ends against the middle."

Section 127

Solomon asks for wisdom.

II Chron 1:2-6

:10-2

God gave Solomon more than he had really asked for.

Section 128

:15-28

Incident of the two harlots and the baby-- because he used wisdom, his wisdom increased.

Section 129(2)

I Kings 5

Hiram, king of Tyre--a good friend of Solomon.

6:1

Beginning of the building of the temple.

:13

The importance of the temple is not the temple itself, but is whether God will dwell there. His presence is conditional upon obedience.

:16-21

20 x 20 x 20 within the temple.

:37-8

Seven years to build. It was dedicated at the Feast of Tabernacles.

7:1

13 years to build Solomon's house.

7:13-22

Solomon made the hinges, the vessels.

I Cor 2

Do we build with the things that are ephemeral and easily destroyed or with more permanent materials?

Section 133

I Kings 8:1-11

The ark only had the two tablets left (Heb 9:4). The month is Tishri (:2).

January 25

Solomon's time was typified by peace and prosperity, the "Golden Age" of Israel.  
Section 133

I Kings 8:13, 16,  
23

Serving God with a right heart.

Jer 24:4-5

God to send some to Chaldea for their own good.

:6-7

Return to God wholeheartedly.

Jer 31:31-4

A new, inward covenant with God (Heb 8). A day of the new covenant.

32:38-40

Unity of purpose. One heart which will lead in one way.

29:13

Seeking and finding God wholeheartedly.

I Kings 8:27

Solomon recognized the creation - would God dwell with men here on earth? It shows God's interest in man.

:43

Solomon's motives for asking for wisdom were good i.e. to magnify God's name.

:54, 57-61

II Chron 7:1-3

Fire from heaven.

I Kings 9:5-7

Throne would remain. Disobedience would entail removal of land not throne. The latter would continue elsewhere.

:8-9

II Sam 7:16.

11:27-40

Jeroboam. Solomon had already turned aside here. Ahijah is a true prophet (prophecy of the divided kingdom).

:38

Obedience is required.

:39-40

Shishall--king of Egypt.

II Chron 8:15

Originally kept commandments.

Solomon builds army.

Queen of Sheba.

He had good wisdom, poor character.

I Kings 4

Solomon has many possessions.

:29-34

Solomon's wisdom.

10:18, 23-5

Solomon's riches.

11:4-9

Solomon's fall. Eventually all the possessions (riches, wives etc.) that surrounded Solomon had their effects. He was led astray by his lack of character.

### Review of Solomon

I Kings 3:2

He experienced the best of both worlds.

II Chron 1:10-2

Answer to prayer for wisdom - he was given it above and beyond because of unselfish asking but gift does not equal character.

I Kings 11

Great material wealth, wisdom, but did not develop character.

:4

Magnification of wisdom.

I Kings 4:30-2

Incredible talent and ability.

I Sam 16:7

Don't judge according to outward appearance.

Ask "How long will I make God's gifts last?"

Solomon's Time a "Golden Age" of Israel

1. Domestic prosperity.
  - \* Expansion of territory.
  - \* Peace on all sides (I Kings 4:24-5).
  - \* Arts, poetry and music (I Kings 4:32).
2. Religious prosperity (I Kings 8:10-1).
  - \* Temple.
  - \* People to be faithful.
3. Politically.
  - \* Treaties (I Kings 9).
  - \* Married from other countries including Pharoah's daughter.

January 27

I John 2:6

John 3:34

Luke 2:40

God's spirit is an enabler. It is a catalyst. We must use it and a great deal of effort to grow.

:46-7, 51-2

Christ studied. He had to study to learn the Bible. It was not in his brain automatically. He studied to apply and to learn to be free from sin. We should walk as Christ walked. (A "what if?" What if Christ didn't study?) Because of His study, God gave him extra favor. Jesus had already been studying the OT writings and knew a great deal (< 12 years old). Christ learned subjection to parents and God.

Matt 13:54

People astonished.

1. He studied.
2. Did not display it improperly. He lived it.

Reasons for Deterioration of Kingdom

## A. Domestic Deterioration:

I Kings 4:7

\* Solomon's excessive tax. Northern kingdom saw their money go south.

12:16, 18

9:22

\* Conscription.

\* Bureaucracy.

## B. Political Deterioration:

\* Allegiances with other nations--heavy tribute.

\* The 12 tribes lost nationhood after the death of Solomon and David.

\* Independence of tribes dropped and rebellion.

## C. Economic Deterioration:

\* Solomon drained public wealth for his own extravagances.

\* Huge expenses for fortified towns.

Judah - six good kings.

Israel - Nine Different Dynasties

- \* Jeroboam
- \* Basha
- \* Zimri
- \* Omri
- \* Jehu
- \* Shallum
- \* Merahem
- \* Peka
- \* Hoshea

Israel had 19 kings and none of them were good.

Judah's Six Good Kings

- \* Asa
- \* Jehoshophat
- \* Uzziah
- \* Jothan
- \* Hezekiah
- \* Josiah

Rehoboam--had all of the kingdom, then just Judah and Benjamin (main distinction).

Jeroboam--received prophecy that he would attain rulership over the 10 northern tribes. He returned from Egypt.

I Kings 12:1

Rehoboam's two mistakes:

1. Forsook the council of older men (wisdom and age).
2. Listened only to his friends who were young and brash.

:22, 24

Shemaiah (prophet) advises after the split, to not fight Israel. Will of God. Israel split for religious, political and economic reasons. After the split neither nation followed God.

First capital of Israel - Shechem--major crossroads of nation. It was used by Jeroboam. Joshua brought the nation here to hear the blessings/cursings.

Second capital of Israel - Tirzah--most kings lived here to the time of Omri.

Third capital of Israel - Samaria--built by Omri.

Mistakes of Jeroboam

I Kings 12:26

1. Established new places of worship God. Idolatry will develop. He rejected the place where God had put His name.
2. Jeroboam lacked faith concerning God's prophecy that he should be given ten tribes. False worship in Bethel and Dan.
3. Made the priesthood a politically appointed position.
4. Changing of date of F.O.T. It is now placed around the time of Halloween.

:31

II Chron 11:13-5

Many Levites left Israel and came to Judah.

- I Kings 13:1-3 Prophecy of Josiah nearly 200 years in advance-  
-by name! This "man of God" was given  
instructions and didn't follow them.  
:4 Withering of Jeroboam's hand.  
:7-22 Man of God disobeys concerning matter of  
miracles. Performance does not ensure lasting  
righteousness (Ezek 18). Be careful to obey  
every word of God. As a man of God, he should  
have gone to God to obtain his answer. Christ  
studied in order to follow God. The lesson--  
a true prophet should have asked God for the  
answers.  
:23-24 Prophet dies.  
:33 More problems.  
14:7-8, 14-6 Prophecy of Abijah. Three events;  
1. Loss of scepter.  
2. Loss of land.  
3. Captivity.

January 29

- II Chron 11:21 Rehoboam had 18 wives and 60 concubines. Child  
rearing problems manifest themselves in this  
type of situation.  
II Kings 14:22-4  
II Chron 12:14 "He set not his heart to seek the Eternal."  
:2-12 Shishak (king of Egypt) took gold and quality  
out, put bronze and lesser quality in.  
I Kings 14:25-8 First declaration of temple by Shishak.  
I Kings 14:31 Abijah ascends to throne. Naamah--a variation  
of this name but still the same person.  
II Chron 13 Abijah given the victory in the war with  
Jeroboam. Rebellion against David's house and  
throne is wrong.

God did not take the throne from descendants for David's sake.

Asa was the first righteous king in Judah.

- I Kings 15:11 Did what was right in the eyes of YHWH.  
II Chron 16:10 Asa was not perfect.  
God gives victories--Asa realized that.  
I Kings 15 Bash slays last of Jeroboam's house.  
II Chron 14 Ethiopians attack. Asa calls upon God. "Ask,  
seek, knock."  
15:7 Be ye strong.  
:3 Three things the kingdom of Israel did:  
1. Rejected God.  
2. Rejected God's teachers.

- Rev 3:8 3. Rejected God's law.  
This group did not deny God.
- Rom 10:14-5 How can one hear without the message preached?  
:17 Faith comes by hearing and hearing by the word of God.
- II Chron 15:8 Asa took courage and became more determined to do right.  
:14 Asa does his best.  
:12 Turning of heart toward God.  
16: Ramah, a fortified city, built to keep people in.  
Asa takes treasuries from temple to buy an alliance. Lack of faith in God shown.  
:7 Hanani confronts the king. The high places were not removed (I Kings 22:43).  
:10 Asa imprisons him and oppresses some.

Jehu the prophet speaks against Baasha.

- I Kings 16:2 Dynasty of Baasha ends.  
:6 Elah new king of Israel. Zimri kills him.  
:15a Zimri rules. Exhibits violent nature.  
:15b Zimri kills himself.  
:21 Tibni and Omri split kingdom. Omri wins.  
:31a Jezebel enters the scenario.  
:22 Omri and Ahab are of the more famous lines.  
Omri builds Samaria and makes it his capital.  
:25 Omri exhibits evil nature--very vain.  
:28 Ahab reigns 22 years.  
:30 Ahab is very evil--more so than Omri.  
Jezebel is steeped in paganism which influenced Ahab as well (Josh 6:26).

- II Chron 16:12 Disease in feet--did not seek God. After his death the high places remain.  
:17 Jehoshaphat reigns. "Heart was lifted up in the way of the LORD"--removed high places.  
:10 Fear of the Eternal placed in the hearts of enemies of Jehoshaphat, who followed God.  
Faith doesn't just happen--it must be built.  
18:1 Riches, honor, abundance.

Bad news--Jehoshaphat has his son Jehoram marry Ahab's daughter Ataliah!

Obadiah hides prophets persecuted by Jezebel.

### Elijah's Purpose

1. To challenge the false god of the nation.
2. To throw the gauntlet before the nation to obey the true God.



February 1

Times of Prosperity

1. Solomon
2. Jehoshaphat/Ahab (c. 875 B.C.).
3. Uzziah/Jeroboam II (c. 750 B.C.).

Dynasties

- \* Jeroboam
- \* Baasha
- \* Zimri/Omri
- \* Jehu
- \* Ahab

1. Ahab followed Omri's instructions completely concerning the sins of Jeroboam (calf worship system).
2. Ahab followed Jezebel's example and introduced more gods and Baal worship throughout the land.

Micah 6:16 & Matt 23--We usually let the leaders of a nation set the pattern for the nation...in cases of corruption, respect the office, but not the deeds.

The worst paganism of Israel and Judah was practiced at the time of Elijah. Elijah and Elisha were sent as two very strong prophets during this time. They were given great powers etc. to counteract the horrible evils of the time and to preserve men of faith in the land.

I Kings 17:1	Prophecy of drought.
:9	Elijah sent to Zidon.
:8-16	Elijah goes to Zarephath near Sidon (near Tyre where Jezebel goes). If we seek responsibility to God first, He will supply our needs. The miracle of the oil and meal.
:17-24	Widow's son raised from the dead.
18:1	Famine and drought to end.
:1-16	Elijah and Obadiah meet.
:17	Elijah called the troubler of Israel by Ahab--Josh 7:25 (accusation).
:18	Elijah stands up to Ahab.
:19	Mt. Carmel--Baal's home territory.
:21, 24	

Baal was the god of weather--mainly thunder. There were male and female prostitutes in the land--sexual orgies were thought to help the land produce crops.

:25	YHWH v Baal.
:20	"How long halt you between two opinions?"
:24	Baal a god of thunder and lightning, and of agriculture and fertility. Orgies were conducted to bring about better crops.
:27	Ridiculing the Baal worshippers.
:38-9	The Eternal backs up the sacrifice.
:41-6	Rain finally comes. Under heavy rain the Jezreel valley would flood and chariots would get stuck. Thus Elijah tells Ahab to hurry.
19:1-8	Ahab and Jezebel revisited. Jezebel rules her

husband. She is fierce, stern and licentious--also, selfish and arrogant.

Rev 2

Thyatira--works of Jezebel.

I Kings 19:2-8

Jezebel threatens Elijah and he flees. He goes approx. 100 miles to Beersheba and then goes all the way to Horeb in Sinai for a 40-day fast.

:9-18 God begins to deal with Elijah and gives words of encouragement to him (:18).

:10 He thought he was the only one left.

:12 A still small voice.

:15-7 A job still to be done by Elijah.

There is no set way to work with man. Each person requires God to deal with him personally, individually and differently.

God recognized what Elijah needed--a job, an open door to walk through. In cases of trial, this is beneficial as it keeps you from depression.

:19-21 Elisha is anointed by Elijah--Elisha anoints Hazael and Jehu (II Kings 9, II Kings 8).

I Kings 20:2

Ahab makes an arrogant claim--God responds to arrogant claims.

:13-4 Promise of victory to Ahab.

:22 A warning.

:23 Syrians (Ben-hadad) limited God and thought they had figured Him out.

:28 Deliverance and victory to be proof to Israel.

:39, 42-3 Ahab's days are numbered.

21: Naboth refuses to give Ahab the vineyard. Agab sulks and Jezebel tells him to misuse his power.

:8-9 Jezebel "wears the pants."

:17 Doom prophesied for Ahab.

:27-9 Ahab's repentance--the "day of reckoning" is moved back.

22: Ahab's prophets/false prophets.

:15 Appears that Macaiah lied to Ahab. Ahab confronts Macaiah who prophesied truth.

II Chron 18

February 3

Babylon defeats Assyria 612 B.C.

An insight into the Middle East.

Israel approx. 50 x 150 miles.

Aram: "Highlands." Another word for Syria.

Mt Zion--city of David.

Mt. Moriah--temple mount.

Isaiah Prophecies before end of Israel through to 721 B.C.  
 Jeremiah Starts approx. 20 years before Babylonian captivity and continues into exile.  
 Ezekiel and Daniel Exile prophets.  
 Prophets of Israel \* Jonah  
 \* Amos  
 \* Hosea  
 Prophets of Judah \* Obadiah  
 \* Joel  
 \* Micah  
 \* Nahum  
 \* Zephaniah  
 \* Habakkuk  
 Post-exilic time \* Zechariah  
 (After restoration) \* Haggai  
 \* Malachi

I Kings 22 Micaiah's prophecy.

II Chron 19:1-3  
 :4-11 Jehoshophat's reforms (II Chron 19:1-7).

1. Set up judges over the people;
2. Set up Levites in Jerusalem.

II Chron 20:3-12 His prayer. Lesson--when a job is too big for you, fast and draw close to God.

:13-9

:15-7 God will give them victory (see Exodus and Moses parting the Red Sea).

:20-4

Singers.

The enemies destroyed themselves.

:29

:47-9

Alliance of ships. Ahaziah.

II Kings 1:3-16

Jehoram--both names, different people ruling in both lands.

Elisha--mission to last 50 years. He does more than Elijah.

II Kings 2 Elijah flies to heaven (II Chron 21).  
 Elisha is given a commission.

#### Miracles

II Kings 4:14 Divides waters (II Kings 8:1-2).  
 :19 Heals sick waters (II Kings 6:1-7).

February 5

II Chron 20 Alliance with Israel and Edom. Answer is no.

II Kings 3:6-9 Plans to war against Moab.

:10

Disaster threatened.

:13-4

Elisha rebukes Jehoram.

A prophecy that water is to come as well as victory.

22:50

Jehoram is king.

Jehoram is the husband of the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. He was a smart man nevertheless.

II Kings 8:18-9 Didn't destroy Judah.

II Chron 21:12-5 Elijah's message to Jehoram of Judah--not posthumous.  
 :14 A great plague promised.  
 :16 Philistines and Arabians begin attack.  
 :18 Jehoram afflicted.

Israel--Jehoram is king here.

II Kings 6:8-12 Ben-hadad is king of Syria.  
 :9, 12 Elisha knew the plans of the enemies. Syrians are blinded.  
 :13-8 Sees the host of armies of angels. Elisha had great faith in seeing spiritual things--he knew the army was there.  
 :23 They were taken to Samaria.  
 8:3-6 Shunammite's widow comes back. He gives back his land (:6).  
 5:8, 14-7 Naaman--leprosy.  
 Gehazi--Elisha's servant.

"Don't pollute your hands with bribes."  
 Deut 13 Don't follow a sign or miracle--those people may be teaching against God's law. Don't follow those people. This is more reason why we need to know God's law. A sign is not necessarily a sign of righteousness. Naaman wanted to give a gift to Elisha because of the miracle. God did not want the gift to be accepted. Gehazi desired it--as a result, God gave him the leprosy (II Kings 5:15-27). He got too involved in the physical (Luke 12:34).

II Kings 6:31-3 Jehoram blamed Elisha for the famine.  
 7:1-2 The king sends a messenger. He shall die because of unbelief.  
 :3-11 Four lepers.  
 :3, 6 Syrians fled the camp. Israel came in and spoiled.  
 :12-20 The messenger dies.

Jehoram dies in Judah--fulfilled prophecy.

Ahaziah of Judah--his mother was Ahab's daughter.

8:7-15 Elisha goes to Hazael.  
 :15 He takes a matter into his own hands.

Jehu--Elisha gets him anointed.

II Kings 9:6  
 :7-10 Prophecy of the end of this dynasty.  
 9:14-26  
 :20  
 :30-7 Jezebel's fate.  
 10:1-11, 12-7

Hosea (760-720 B.C.)

- Hosea 6:6                    God desires mercy not sacrifice, and knowledge of Him over offerings.
- Hosea 4:1                    No truth, mercy, knowledge of God.  
:6                            Destroyed for lack of knowledge.  
Look at Israel and Judah in the light of these scriptures in Hosea.

No notes for February 8

February 10

Heb 12:1                    "Cloud of witnesses."

TEST:

List as many lessons you have learned from the two kingdoms as possible in the time allotted (1/2 point each)--include positive and negative lessons. Include scriptures. Closed Bible. Extra credit.

- I Cor 9:1                    Temperate in all things.  
:27                            Be cautious in many things.  
Weigh the values of God with wisdom. Be careful of worldly wisdom but when it mentions Biblical problems and principles, learn from it. Learn to glean where the world is right.

Fame and victory led Uzziah to vanity. The priests tried to resist him. When we do right ask God to keep our minds in control. Carnal nature is like a balloon--it blows you up and then bursts. Uzziah's anger got the better of him--he became a leper. High place - altar - on unsacred ground/places of false worship. "Ride upon the high places." Be extremely blessed or to be a conqueror. It can also mean "living with many blessings."  
Amos 7:9                    High places made desolate, unfit for worship.  
Hos 10:2-10

I Chron 5                    Losing control of the sea gates.

Israel--Morale and economy low.

II Chron 27                    Ahaz's reign. Also evil. His father Jotham did not take down the high places, thus Ahaz was heavily influenced. Becomes involved in child sacrifice. Worshipped false gods. Worst king in Judah thus far. The Jews were carried away captive.

Isa 7:12                    Ahaz says he will not tempt God.

February 12

Josiah's Impact on the Nation

1. Wholeheartedly turned to God.
2. Begins to make religious reforms.
3. Destroys altars, Baal worship and temples, and other places of false worship.
4. Removed pagan priests.
5. Destroyed pagan worship in northern kingdom.
6. Book of law found.
7. Book of law read.
8. Josiah and nation make a covenant with God.
9. Pagan vessels destroyed--taken to Bethel.
10. Continues to remove every vestige of idolatry.
11. Sodomites removed from land.
12. Familiar spirits, wizards, etc. removed.
13. Great passover under Josiah.
14. Meddled in various kingdom's business (overstepped his bounds).

Three Deportations of Jerusalem

1. c.604 B.C. Jehoakim--first deportation (Daniel included).
2. c.597 B.C. Jehoachin--Ezekiel is deported.
3. c.585 B.C. Zedekiah--Jeremiah flees to Egypt and then to Ireland.

February 15

Ezekiel 8:5, 10 Idolatry.  
 10:4, 18-22 God/His glory begins to leave the temple at Jerusalem. God departs from the temple and from Jerusalem and hence moves east to Mount of Olives and goes back to heaven.  
 11:22-4

The kings of Israel and Judah didn't remove all the high places.

I John 2:16 Lust of the eyes;  
 Lust of the flesh;  
 Pride of life.  
 These are the idols of today. There is constant idolatry in Israel today.

If you don't want to be ruled by Christ, you won't be.  
 Every Church member must learn to be subject to the Church which in turn is subject to Christ. This pattern follows all aspects of life. No-one can be ruled if he/she does not want to be.  
 The example of David. He was subject to God's way. We need to want to be subject--a willing heart is necessary.  
 Every person must learn to be subject, men as well as women.

ASSIGNMENT: Kings and prophets timeline. Know the major ones, dates and settings. An overall timeline is not required.

EXTRA CREDIT: Lessons of the Harmony--lesson and person or scripture. >100 lessons.

Text from page 103.

Answers to Study Guide

1. Mesibosheth.
2. Bathsheba.
3. Joab.
4. Absalom.
5. Ahithophel.
6. Hiram.
7. a) Building of temple/temple dedicated at F.O.T.  
b) Solomon bound the people to an oath.  
c) Glory of God filled the temple.
8. a) Heavy taxation.  
b) Favoring the south. North did not want to interact.  
c) Tribal ties stronger than loyalty to king.  
d) Subjection to conscription.
9. a) Public budget drained.  
b) Huge expenses for Solomon's various buildings (high taxes).  
c) Solomon developed extensive trade which drained finances.
10. a) Solomon's allies revolted.  
b) Tribes wanted independence.
11. It was forced labor of those inhabitants which remained from the conquered tribes in Canaan (putting the burden on others without doing work themselves). It involved conscription of military workers.
12. a) Euphrates.  
b) Egypt.
13. Because of David's obedience.
14. Joab, concerned about his position, killed a man appointed to David's army--the man was Abner (he had killed Joab's brother). His actions demonstrated desire for self-promotion and revenge.
15. Jeroboam (Ishbosheth).
16. Jeroboam.
17. a) Killing of brother/revenge.  
b) Jealousy.
18. David was moved by Satan. David would rather fall in the hands of God than those of man because God would not destroy Israel.
19. Uzziah and the ark. The lesson: right motives do not condone the action or do away with God's law. Though David's heart was right, he was careless as to how to obey God's law.
20. Humility--David did as much as he could to prepare for the building of the temple.
21. The throne was unconditionally given to the house of David because of David's obedience. The land was conditional upon obedience of the inhabitants.
22. They both took vengeance into their own hands without reliance on God. Absalom's vengeful slaying of Amnon took two years to brew.
23. a) Adonijah.  
b) Sheba.  
c) Absalom.
24. Threw rocks and cursed at David. He had the opportunity to save his own life, but did not take it. He also lost his temper.
  - a) Realize that God has His hand in government.
  - b) Honor the office and remember that God is working through His leaders.
  - c) Don't let your temper get you in trouble.

The Three Periods of Israel

1. Solomon--968-928. Golden age of Israel
2. Jehoshaphat/Ahab c. 875.
3. Uzziah/Jeroboam II c.758.

Know maps also.

February 19

Goals--"The Goal Road"

1. Written--be specific. Break down how you want to accomplish your specific goal.
2. Specific.
3. Commitment--if you're not committed, something will come up.
4. Deadline--an important step.

Man is a goal-setting creature, but he does not want to be. He wants the result without the plan and effort. Goals require changing habits. Goals lead, guide and shepherd your life. Goals are some of the biggest guides in our lives. They will help you succeed, win and bear much fruit.

1. Are my goals attainable? Between ideal and real is the gap of tragedy.
2. Are my goals realistic? Are they out of reach (we can stretch for these) or are they out of sight (i.e. out of mind)?

A goal setter accomplishes 10-100x as much as a non-goal setter (see parable of 30, 60 and 90 fold--in the light of goal setting).

Fall of Jerusalem	586-585 B.C.
Zerubbabel returns	538 B.C.
Ezra returns	457 B.C.
Nehemiah returns	444 B.C.

1. Babylon 612-539 B.C. (fall of Assyria - Nineveh - in 612 B.C.; Babylon in 539 B.C.).
2. Medo-Persian 539-333 B.C.
3. Greco-Macedonian 333 (Battle of Arbela--331 B.C.????)-31 B.C.
4. Rome 31 B.C.-474 A.D.

Fall of Babylon--a key to certain events that helped in the preaching of the gospel.

February 22

Ezra and Nehemiah are on the same scroll.  
We need to synthesize the material we've been given.

Ezra 6-7 57 years in between these two chapters.

II Chron 36:22 Proclamation of Cyrus, King of Persia. Also a prophecy of Christ. Matthew 1:1 follows. This is the end of the inspired order of the OT. Satan is presently in the seat of authority on Earth, which Christ has qualified



to fill. The kingship over Earth (currently Satan) is in the structure of the government of God.

Jer 27:2, 6-7

Yoke is the symbol of bondage. God gives kingdoms. They serve under God and people serve under kings:

\* Nebuchadnezzar.

\* Evil-Merodach

\* Belshazzar.

\* :15

God gives kingdoms to whom He wishes.

\*Dan 4:17

Shows attitude of Nebuchadnezzar and recognizes who is in control over the reigning power.

:30

Nebuchadnezzar was still lifted up.

:16

The penalty.

:34-7

Nebuchadnezzar learns the lesson. God rules. God ruling in the governments of men is important to the spreading of the gospel (NB Joseph in Egypt, development of Church).

\*Acts 17:26

God has His hand in History. Satan tries to keep prophecy from coming to pass, but must keep within the framework.

\*Psalm 75:4-7

Promotion comes from God alone. He is the one who sets up leadership in the world.

(\*Memorize scriptures from Jeremiah, Daniel, Acts and Psalms and be able to tie them together).

The government that God chooses will always be in existence. Overall, governments of today, if not necessarily ordained, are allowed by God. He allows the attitudes of rulers to form scenarios.

Ezra and Nehemiah are on the same scroll.

539 B.C. Babylon falls.

538 B.C. Zerubbabel begins work--Cyrus' decree.

515 B.C. Temple rebuilt and dedicated.

457 B.C. Ezra--Artaxerxes' decree.

Deported in thousands, returned, at best, by hundreds. Many didn't want to go back.

444 B.C. Nehemiah begins functions.

\* Continuing religious reforms.

\* Social reforms.

\* Economic reforms.

\* Builds wall around Jerusalem.

Ezra 6

Events before Ezra goes to Jerusalem.

Ezra 1-6

Took place prior to Ezra's return to Jerusalem.

### Themes

A Theme of God.

1. God of heavens and of Earth.

2. God has covenant relationship with Israel (Neh 9).

3. God's steadfastness to fulfill promises (Ezra 1:1).
  4. God works with and in His people (through His law).
  5. God works through men in positions of power.
- B Themes of God's people.
1. Only a remnant returned (Ezra 2:61).
  2. A new era for Judah began leading up to the time of Christ.
  3. Religious purity was emphasized (Ezra 9:2).
  4. Proper treatment of one another is a necessary living principle (Neh 9:5, 14-5).
  5. God causes the people to focus on:
    - a. The temple.
    - b. The law.
    - c. The wall.
  6. Revitalization of faith toward God.
- C Themes of worship.
1. Rituals of Mosaic law could begin.
  2. Prayer.
  3. Fasting.
  4. Use of God's law.
  5. Actions based on laws, commands and prophets' dictates.

Ezra 1:1                      The decree of Cyrus from India to the Aegean sea (approx. 3000 miles of territory with mostly foot soldiers)--prophesied by Isaiah to take control in Persian empire.

1. Allows captives to return.
2. Permits them to worship their own way.
3. Funded the move.

This caused the Jewish Diaspora to build synagogues.

February 24

Know that even though Satan rules on the throne of this earth, he still is a rebel.

#### Background to Understanding Ezra

Policy of Persia--send people back to their homelands so that they'll honor the Persian kings.

Many Jews were quite happy where they were--only a few came back (Jerusalem was a desolate area).

After the Diaspora, the Jews built synagogues. They became the center of worship for those who didn't come back. This factor made quite an inroad for the apostles' preaching of the gospel. When they visited a town they went first to synagogues.

Ezra 1:2                      Cyrus recognizes the source of his power.  
           :7                      The vessels of the LORD.  
           :8                      Sheshbazzar was probably the Babylonian name for Zerubbabel.  
           :9-10                 Articles for worship of the true God.  
           2:1-2                 Those returning with Zerubbabel, the political leader (a descendent of David); Joshua was the spiritual leader. Returned around 538-7 B.C. 515 B.C.--Dedication of the temple.  
                                  There will not be a Jewish king ruling in Judah

(from the time of the captivity) until the time of Christ. Of course, there would be a descendant of David on his throne (but the throne is not in Judah).

The Nehemiah mentioned in this verse is not the one who wrote the book.

About one in ten were priests (:36).

:34-6

Many returning. A number of those who returned thought that Zerubbabel was the Messiah. Prophecies were being thought about. Anticipation abounds.

3:2

Altar built to God.

:4

Feast of Tabernacles kept. Offerings made.

:5

Ritual system re-instituted.

:8

Relaying of foundation of temple.

:12

Temple being built not at all like that of Solomon's, but for the most part people were happy.

Missing:

1. Ark.
2. Shechna (God's presence).
3. God did not light the sacrifices.
4. Spirit of prophecy.
5. Urim and thummin.

539

Persian Empire

Cyrus

539-530

Cambyses

530-522

Smerdis

522

Darius the Great

522-486

Xerxes I

486-465 Esther

Artaxerxes I

465-423 Ezra returns

Darius II

423-405 Neh. returns

Artaxerxes II

405-389????????????????????

Artaxerxes III

359?????-338

Darius III

336-331

The missing year between the last two kings is unexplained.

Ezra 4-6

Chronology 4: 5,24; 5; 6; (4:6,7-23 is inset).

Return of Jews, 1st year of Cyrus' reign.

70 years from captivity (began 605 B.C.) to actual return (began 535 B.C.).

Building of the temple took an upswing from 420-515. In the sixth year of Darius I (515 B.C.) the temple is finished.

In Xerxes 7th year Esther was made queen--479-478.

473 Jews saved.

457 Ezra returns.

444 Nehemiah returns to build the wall.

The Ten Main Dates

612	515
585	479
539	473
538	457
520	444

Ezra 4:1

Samaritans came up and offered to build. More interested in syncretism. Adversarial

relationship.  
 :3 Joshua and Zerubbabel refuse them.  
 :4-5 Israel (Judah) goes on strike.  
 :24 Work ceased--no date given. Began around 520.  
 5:1 \* People had become lax concerning the building of the temple so Haggai and Zechariah sent up.  
 \* Looked more to themselves and their self-interests than to the building of God's temple.  
 \* Zechariah and Haggai pointed out to the people that it was not the time of the Messiah--it was time to build. Lesson--do the work you've been given to do when you've been given it.  
 :17 The search for the decree. The law of the Medo-Persians was that once a law is made, it can not be broken.  
 6:1 Darius made decree to search for Cyrus' decree. Decree found.  
 :8 Persians to fund it.  
 :15 Temple completed 515 B.C.  
 :19 Passover kept.  
 :22 Feast of Unleavened Bread celebrated.

February 26

We ask for strength and God gives us problems to build strength.

- \* Courage;
- \* Patience - trials to build patience;
- \* Wisdom - problems with solutions to end in wisdom;
- \* Prosperity - gives us brains and brawn to work;
- \* Favors;

Many of us lose confidence in prayer because we don't recognize the answer.

Jer 25:11-4 70 years of desolation for Judah.  
 29:10 "Cause you return"--that's why 535 B.C. is used even though decree was made in 538 B.C. (605 B.C.--first deportation).

Ezra 4:6 Ahasherus--known as Xerxes I.  
 Longimanus--Artaxerxes I.  
 :12-3 Artaxerxes--465-423 B.C. The walls--takes place during the time of Nehemiah and Artaxerxes.  
 :23 Cessation of work (walls).  
 :24 Cease building temple during reign of Cyrus. It began again in Darius' reign.

Chapter 4 is a summary of resistance to building of the temple and the wall.

Chronology: 4:1-5,24  
 5  
 6  
 4:6-23 (Xerxes, Esther).

Susa on Mediterranean map is Shushan in Esther.

ESTHER--between Ezra 6-7 (about 58 years).

Theme

God does intervene and preserve His people. Natural conclusion: God will protect His Church.

Evidence concerning the roles of men and women in society.

We must all learn to be submissive. Every person must learn submission.

The name Medo-Persian--because Median empire was incorporated by Persia.

Esther 1:11 Ahasareus--wanted to show off Vashti. Maybe nakedness.

:12 She refused--did not show submission. Could be dire repercussions in Empire.

2:5 Mordecai, Esther's uncle and descendent of Solomon, introduced.

:10 Neither Mordecai or Esther indicated that they were Jewish.

:17 Esther loved by the king. To be made queen. God's hand is in this matter.

:20 Esther respected Mordecai. Maybe he knew that Jews could be put in danger.

:21-3 Mordecai and Esther discover a plot.

3:1 Haman introduced--advanced within kingdom.

:3 Mordecai would not bow before Haman.

:5 Wrath blinds people. Be careful in counseling--get both sides of the story because people tend to present the information in such a way that they look better. Don't be too quick to judge.

:10 King's ring - a sign of authority - will be used to kill the Jews.

1. Was not applied by Xerxes--Haman used it.
2. Esther had more power than Haman.
3. Haman undoes it himself.

Haman is a type of Satan.

Heb 10:23 Let us hold fast to the profession of our faith without wavering.  
Mordecai strengthened Esther here.

Esther 4:15 Esther realizes that she needs help and thus she seeks God even more. (We should seek help from Him also, and take Esther's example to heart).

:16-7 They fast.

5:1 A banquet. The plan begins. Esther knew what kind of man Haman really was. She had to show the king what Haman was like. She took a risk for her own life.

:5 Haman is the only one invited to the dinner. His vanity is aroused.

:9 Mordecai still will not bow. Haman becomes indignant.

:12 Haman's vanity.

- :13 So disturbed by Mordecai that he has great hate.
- :14 His wife influences him also.
- 6:1 King can not sleep.
- :2 Record of Mordecai saving the king's life.
- :3 What to do for Mordecai?
- :7-9 More vanity on Haman's part.
- :10 Haman's plan backfires.
- :12-3 Lesson from Haman: everything built on pride comes to an end.
- 7:1 Esther brought Haman to these dinners in order that he may show himself for what he is.
- :5-7 King understands Haman now.
- :10 Haman hanged.
- 8:1 Esther reveals her nationality--consideration for timing. We must pray for discernment concerning when to do an action.
- :11 Jews to gather together for their lives. Destruction of those who lifted their hand against Jews. Xerxes gives Jews a way to counteract law.
- 9:2, 26 Purim.

Decree of Artaxerxes--beginning point of 70 weeks prophecy of Daniel 9.

Know the responsibilities of Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah.

February 29

- 612 Nineveh falls (Assyria).
- 585 Jerusalem falls.
- 539 Medo-Persian empire begins. Babylon falls.
- 538 Decree of Cyrus; Zerubbabel, Joshua.
- 520 Haggai, Zechariah prophecies; resumed building.
- 515 Temple dedicated.
- c. 480-470 Esther
- 463-460 Prophecies of Malachi (some controversy as to when). Could have been written after Ezra/Nehemiah (420-415) finished or during Nehemiah's return to Persia (c. 432) before his second return to Jerusalem (c. 429).
- 457 Decree of Artaxerxes
- 457 Return of Ezra.
- c. 445-444 Nehemiah returns
- 444 Wall completed in 52 days. Ezra's job as scribe--complete canonization of O.T.
- 333-331 End of Persian Empire.
- 331 Greeks take over.
- 31 Roman Empire.

#### Seven Divisions of Bible

- 7 Revelation
- 6 General Epistles
- 5 Pauline Epistles
- 4 Gospels and Acts
- 3 Writings (Kethubim)
- 2 Prophets (Nebim)

## 1 Law (Torah)

We need to build a good foundation in Life and teachings and in O.T.S. in order to understand sophomore classes.  
The law is the anchor of all other information.

Book of Esther--called the Megillah scroll. Purim--had the greatest meaning to Jews in camps during WWII.

Zerubbabel Built temple and served as governor

Ezra Artaxerxes issues decree.  
Restore religious fervor.  
Canonizing O.T.

Nehemiah Built wall  
Religious reforms  
Political, economic reforms.

Ezra 7 Ezra comes to Jerusalem--low point of religious zeal. God inspired Ezra to stir up the people. About 2000 others returned. Artaxerxes gave Ezra power--wide ranging powers (:20). Problem of intermarriage of the people. Israel and also the Levites. Ezra declares all marriages null and void.

Ezra 7:6 Ready scribe in the law of Moses. He knew how to get to the heart of the matter.

:9 Four months to travel.

:10 Ezra prepared his heart (the key to success):

\* To seek (don't delay--avoid procrastination);

\* To do it;

\* To teach it.

March 2

Ezra 7:10

Deut 30

Gen 26:5

Acts 17:10-11

Deut 6:5

Matt 6:33

Isa 55:6, 7

Luke 18

Ezra 7:11

God makes His word true, therefore we must make our work true.

Psalm 15:4

1. Learning limits is a good way of making your word true.

Prov 27:1-2

2. Keeping from boasting is another way.

Don't predict about tomorrow. Let a stranger praise you by working diligently.

Matt 5:37

3. Let your yea be yea and your nay be nay.

Rom 12:3

4. Don't think highly of your own I.Q.

Ecc 9:10

5. Whatever your hand finds to do, do it!

Ezra 7:12-4

Ezra's influence begins to be felt.

When we keep our word our influence will be felt. Artaxerxes--following Cyrus' example.

:15 Financial support.

:17, 22 Provides a way for them to offer sacrifices.

:25 Gives Ezra power to set up government, to teach the law of God.

:26 Reforms start with the law--the Torah.

8:21-2 Fasting to seek God in order to keep the word Judah gave Persia (Rom 8:28).

9:2 Intermarriage with pagans.

:3 Involvement.

Ezra saw the problem and was astonished. Turn to God and the problem will eventually be solved.

:5-15 Prayer.

Broken law brings distress and pain, but you can be hardened by it to the point where it affects you less and less until you are able to ignore it.

10:1 If you set a good example, others will follow. People then began to follow and to assemble.

:3 Putting away of wives.

:14 Rulers stand and put away wives.

Ezra saw the needs of the city and was successful because he saw what needed to be done and did it.

\* There is a proper pride.

\* You must learn to be responsible for yourself. Being hooked on drugs is like being involved in relationships. It is not something with which you can easily say, "Okay, it's fixed."

\* Facing the facts is one of the hardest things to do but it also gives a greater sense of responsibility.

Be constantly reading about people in the present day.

NEHEMIAH c. 444 B.C.

\* A cup bearer for Artaxerxes.

\* Had to make sure the cup of liquid was not poisoned.

\* Very trusted advisor.

\* Very strong leader.

\* Excellent administrator.

\* Appointed governor.

\* Uses God's law to establish social and political life in Judah.

\* Built wall in Jerusalem.

Neh 1:3 Almost 100 years since Jews came to Jerusalem.

:4 Wept, mourned, fasted and prayed.

:6 Asking God that His ear be attentive.

:9 Greatest strength is by keeping commandments.

:10 Gives God praise, honor, credit.

March 4

Neh 1:11 Being direct about God's ear being attentive and partial to those who desire to have a proper fear of God.



- 2:3-6 Very bold. Prayed and asked God for help.  
When opportunity came, he was bold.  
Sometimes people spend so much time trying to  
kick one door down that they never stand back  
and see the door that is open.
- :9 Responsibility.
- :12 Shows wisdom by inspection--doing it in  
secrecy. Meditation.
- :17 Nehemiah has first-hand information of the  
distress about Jerusalem. Suggestion to build  
the wall--Nehemiah's responsibility.
- :18 "Let us rise up and build a wall."  
Strengthened hands to do good work.
- :19 Three men who will give Nehemiah most trouble  
in building walls.
- :20 God of heaven will prosper us.
- 3: Organized it so that different groups would  
construct different areas.
- :12 "Female portion" of the wall--built near the  
houses of the builders.
- 4: Opposition begins to build against the wall.  
As opposition builds, Nehemiah's intensity  
increases. Sanballat is upset. Why? His  
power would be diminished.  
We must learn to recognize how one word (i.e.  
"anger") means different things to different  
people.
- Neh 4:4 Nehemiah ignores attacks.
- :6 People had a mind to work.
- :14 Stirred up and reminded men of obligation and  
honor involved in building the wall for  
protection of the brethren.
- :20 "Our God will fight for us."
- 5: Severe economic problems: people were taking  
advantage of each other, particularly the  
fatherless and the widows. Usury.
- :3 Mortgages simply to eat.
- :7 Usury. Set a great assembly against the  
usurer. Not a small, behind-closed-doors  
meeting. Nehemiah did not take advantage of  
his office. He paid for those who were with  
him.
- :8 These men accused and yet they held their  
peace.
- :12 Nehemiah knew men's character--made people give  
oath via priests.
- :13 Leaders realized that Nehemiah was close to  
God.  
The people did according to the promise saying,  
"Amen!"
- :14 "Have not eaten the bread of the governor"--  
not taken the land allotted to the governor.  
Took care of his own.
- :19 "Think upon me, my God, for good, according to  
all that I have done for this people." Matt  
13--look at the fruit.
- 6:1 The three troublemakers want to remove  
Nehemiah.



March 9

## JOB--Lessons from the book.

1. Learn what self righteousness is and how to deal with it. Self righteousness usually involves a misunderstanding of God's law (Luke 18:11).

2. Suffering is not always a result of sin (John 9). It helps in character development and discipline (Heb 12).

3. Learn of and from God. Isa 55:8-9 says God's ways are not our ways--they're higher.

Job did not understand what God thought of him.

Job 37:23 God's ways are so much higher.

4. God's truths can be misapplied.

5. Learn to humble yourself before God (I Pet 5:6--we must humble ourselves).

6. The ability to face facts is an important ability.

7. The length of a trial is the wrong focus. It should be on character development and spiritual growth.

8. Learn to magnify God first.

Psalm 77:3-4 Remembered God and was troubled to the point of not being able to speak.

:6 Constant direction toward self.

:7-9 Inward searching.

:10 This is my anguish--realization that it's all selfishness.

Begins to magnify God first.

Psalm 19 Concentration on the physical creation. God will use the physical creation to turn Job around.

:7-13 Focusing on the law of God converts the soul. Testimony of law makes the simple wise.

9. Avoid using man's methods (human reason) instead of God's. Living faith is better than human reason--mental reason does not unlock the mind of God.

Job 1: Job most likely lived during patriarchal times. He was morally righteous--he knew about God, but really did not know God. To know God we need divine intervention.

:10 Learn to be truly submissive.

:6 Sons of God--angels.

:10 God did not condemn--just knew Job needed improvement.

:11 Satan a poor judge of character. We must not use his standard i.e. outward appearance. Judge by the fruit.

:16 Fire from heaven.

Three great tricks of Satan:

1. Accusing (Rev 12:10, Job).

2. Doubt, subtlety (Gen 3).

3. Deceit (Rev 12:9, II Tim 3:13).

2:6 God allows Satan to do personal harm to Job, but does not allow him to kill Job.

Job was so disfigured that friends did not immediately recognize him.

Misapplication of the facts. Began to blame God.

- :9 Job's wife bitter.  
 Love is mentioned only once in the book (19:19).  
 3:3 Focus on present bad instead of good. We need to show gratitude for past good.  
 :25 Job was so self-involved that he helped himself get into what he feared.

### Scriptures

1:21	3:25	14:14
19:25	28:28 (Prov 1:7)	32:8
38:23 (Isa 55:8-9)	40:4	42:6

Job 3: To unlock what God is doing requires revelation.

March 11

- Job 4:7 "The righteous never perish" according to Eliphaz. What about Abel and Enoch and Isaiah and Christ? More often than not, the wicked prosper and the righteous perish.  
 :15-16 Demons can not appear in human form like righteous spirits.  
 5:13 God takes the wise in their own craftiness. Remember that in times of trial.  
 :17 (Heb 12:6-11; Isa 1:2-3; Rev 3:19). Correction also carries a promise, that God really does love you.  
 6: Job succumbing to self pity. The more deeply converted you are the less you will complain. Self pity will not lead to conversion. It is a dead end and is very constraining.  
 7:3 ] These two verses suggest that his trial  
 29:2 ] lasted for months. The length of a trial does not imply any sort of sin...God wants perfection and that is the reason for trials.  
 7:20 Job is double-minded, confused. Intelligent minds can become confused like any others.  
 :21 Job begins here to meditate on those things which will ultimately strengthen his relationship with God.  
 8: Bibdad.  
 :3 Does God pervert justice? God does not judge unrighteously. Broken law does have it "reward." Obeying the law, even if you are not aware that you are, brings benefits. Broken law causes punishment. Many people see pain as punishment. Obedience does not necessarily protect you from trials. For example, Job sacrificed in case his children sinned--as a precaution.  
 :6 False accusation--but God knows the righteous.

\* Trials are a blessing by which character is built. What you do with those trials determines success or failure.

\* Also, do not compare trials. Length, for instance, is not really important. learn from one another's trails, but do not compare.

\* Be a student--enjoy being a student.

9:2 Job recognizes that man is not righteous before God.

10:2,3-5 Job says God lacks emotion and Job thinks that God is bringing on the trial, not knowing that Satan is the one.

11:14 "Job--repent!"--Zophar.

12:2 Job becomes sarcastic.  
No human is superior to another, according to the pure judgment of God.

13:15 Righteousness according to the law, not how god expected it.  
Job does not see a grievous sin.

15: Job never discounted the fact that God was working with him.  
Job always called for god's help. His friends didn't do so.

:3 There must be something you're hiding, Job!--according to Eliphaz.

16: 1. God will do what He wants (always based on love).  
2. Job refuses to admit to something that he knows is untrue. Nor should we.  
3. Job constantly attacks his friends.  
Keeping god's law on your own does not perfect you. It takes the indwelling of Christ via the holy spirit to perfect you.

Gal 6:1-2 Don't try to crush a man who's already being crushed.

March 14

Job 18: Looking on the outward appearance.  
:21 Bildad thinks that God is unconcerned with the afflicted and suffering.

John 3:16-7

I Pet 3:9

Job 19:6 Job jumps to conclusions.  
:9-11 Elaboration. Remember that God has your best interest at heart. Whatever happens, God wants it to benefit you (Rom 8:28).

20:5 Conclusions that Job was in fact, wicked and hypocritical.

21:2 Job is beginning to soften.

:7 Sometimes the wicked do prosper while the righteous suffer.

23:12 Trials must not wear us down. We must measure growth and character, not the length of the

trial.  
 This is an immature approach taken to God's word by Job's friends.  
 27:6 Job would never admit to something that was not true--neither should we. But Job did not recognize Isa 64:6  
 34-37 Elihu and his input.  
 38 God speaks.  
 Isa 45:9 We are not to get wrapped up in what is going on at the time, all the time.  
 Jer 18:6  
 Isa 29:16  
 The lesson from this section of Job--Always magnify God first.

Job 40:4 "I am vile."  
 42 Job finally realized God's power to develop character. He came to recognize that he had to do more than hear God, but see and understand as well.

## PSALMS

God is love

Ten Commandments

God Man

## TORAH--law

FORMER PROPHETS--Joshua-Kings (emphasizes difference between blessing and cursing.)

LATTER PROPHETS--Isaiah onwards (future of results of obedience).  
 WRITINGS--includes Psalms. Focuses on the theme of "God is love."

The book of Psalms is a book of emotion. Psalms gives the heart and feeling of God's law.

Messianic Prophecy	8:4
Deity of Christ	45
Ministry	69
Rejection	118:22
Crucifixion	22, 23, 24, 104
Resurrection	2
Ascension	68:18
Messianic reign	24, 37

Psalms is a book of praise and prayer towards God. We should study frequently.

Psa 79: God wants to know if we will follow in His footsteps.  
 8:4 What is man that You are mindful of him? God wants us to enjoy the things that we are given, but we must have our minds prepared.

Rom 8:7-9 Carnal mind can not follow God--we can not please God unless we are begotten of him.

Psa 9:16 Your sins will catch up with you.

Hebrew--Higgaion: meditation.

Selah: pause

There is a time to stop, pause and meditate.

12:2

We should seek truth.

:3

Pride creates an atmosphere in which the proud are most powerful.

:4

There is a tendency to put down others when you are doing well.

:5

God helps the humble.

:8

You can't get away.

March 16

### Stress Relievers

1. Deep breaths.
2. "Going to the Bahamas."
3. Stretching.
4. Hug someone.
5. Change the scene.
6. Find someone to talk to.
7. Take an exercise break (when your mind is "cluttered" more than your body).
8. Have a good laugh.
9. Get a fresh outlook.
10. Finish something.
11. Change your focus.
12. Think about a way to surprise a friend.

### On the concept of procrastination...

When you procrastinate, you do it for no good reason. Approaches:

1. Persuade yourself. Most procrastination is irrational. It is a long form of making things worse than they are. Tell yourself, "I may not like this task, but I can stand it and may even enjoy it after it's done."
2. Challenge excuses. Especially challenge "I work well under pressure."
3. Counter attack the procrastination. Do it even if it seems frightening. Make steps. Start writing down ideas.
4. Procrastination does have its rewards. Put yourself in unpleasant environments when you procrastinate.
5. Write a contract that says, "I, \_\_\_\_\_, will do the most unpleasant task of the day first thing in the morning, and reward for completion of said task will be \_\_\_\_\_."
6. Jog your memory.
7. Divide and conquer.
8. Discipline yourself.

Psa 13

David goes from the "pit to the pinnacle."  
David seems to be quite despondent.

### Four Aspects of David's Sorrow

1. Feels forsaken by God.
  2. Hopeless, unanswered by God.
  3. Ceaseless agony and hurt.
  4. Feels that his enemies (unrighteous) are succeeding.
- II Cor 10:3-5      Our enemies are spiritual.  
Eph 6:10            The armor of God.

Zech 4:6 Not by might, but by My power.

Three major enemies: Satan, society and self.

Without trust in God, we can not overcome.

Faith, trust, forgiveness, repentance are all active.

Psa 18: (II Sam 22).  
 :1 Love=yearning, emotional love. A deep, fervent affection.  
 :5-7 Discussion of peril.  
 :3, 7 Called upon God--earthshaking, the impact of God's intervention.  
 :22-25 Think of Nehemiah. When you do something properly, go before God Boldly, not only in times of need, but also in times of blessing.  
 19:1-6 Look at the creation; it reflects God.  
 :7-11 The glory of God's law:  
 1. Makes the simple wise.  
 2. Enlightens the eyes.  
 3. Endures forever.  
 :14 Strength. The only source for resisting and overcoming.  
 Redeemer (Heb-goaliat????????????????????SP??)  
 My kinsman--he whose right it is to redeem forfeited inheritance.

Psalms Memory Verses

8:4	18:25	19:14
51:17	75:6, 7	90:12
103:3, 10, 12	119:99, 165, 172	133:1
139:23-4		

One of the main reasons we can become acceptable before God is to make His ways our ways.

Psa 22: Passover Psalm--Christ's last thoughts.  
 26:2 Examine me and prove me, but be merciful, please.  
 139:23-4 Search me--know my heart. Try me and know my thoughts.  
 Jer 17:9-10 Who can know the deceitful heart. God can. We must go to God to be examined and He will do it in lovingkindness. Otherwise He will find another way to examine.  
 32:7 God is our hiding place. We should go to Him for this. He will deliver us constantly.

March 18

On Memorization

God has a great memory and is very detail minded.

\* It is also wise to know where to find things.

\* You need to practice and use your memory.

Cognitive Domain--what you know.

Affective Domain--what you think, feel and believe.

Education has shifted from the cognitive (maths, sciences, etc.)



to the affective (i.e. rap sessions, role playing, social drama, value clarification).  
There is no actual learning going on! It results in lack of emphasis on training memory skills.

Take for instance alcohol. It is a progressive addiction. Ann Landers calls it the "#1" addiction (drug problem) among youth. 15-18 year-olds die most from alcohol--related auto collisions. Why? Because they do not know enough about it.

Psa 37:29 Doesn't necessarily mean that man will always be on the earth. Appears that responsibility for learning to create in the universe is vast. Those who are righteous shall inherit these things.

42:5, 11 "Why art thou cast down, o my soul?" Out countenance can be changed and the help of our countenance is God! he can change our countenance.

51:4 All sin is against God.  
:17 A broken and contrite heart God will not despise--a good Passover Psalm.  
:10 Create means re-fashion, re-shape God's way, not your way.

55:17 "Evening, morning and noon"--praying always.  
71:1 "Never let me be put to confusion or shame!"  
:18 Desire to serve--be involved. You should have a desire to share what you've learned with others to the best of your ability. That's not competing with others.

75:6-7 Promotion comes from God and God alone. Self promotion is futility.  
Ask and if you're double-minded, you may not get it. So ask God for promotion and for direction in your life. God allows you to ask--he wants you to ask (Matt 7:7).  
Obeying, seeking and knocking are not idle--they are active.

77:1-9 Me and my--mind on self.  
:10 Put it more on You and Your--on god.  
We need to remind ourselves of, study, and desire the qualities of God.

90:12 Teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts to wisdom.

94:14 God will not cast off His people, but will keep them.

103:3, 10-1  
109:8 Reference to Judas (Acts 1:20).  
110:1 "The LORD said to my Lord" David knew that there were two in the God-head. Father in this case YHWH - tetragrammaton. Christ here is "Lord" - lower case.

111:9 Holy and revered is God's name, not man's!  
119: Acrostic psalm--a section begins with consecutive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Joy and help the Torah brings to your life. It is the longest of the psalms. There are 22 stanzas each beginning with a letter the Hebrew

Memory scriptures:	alphabet.
	:99
	:165
	:172
:11	"Thy word have I Hid in my heart"--result of diligent studying and application to certain matters. Why? That I might not sin against you, God.
120-134	Psalms of ascent (songs of degrees). 15 steps between court of women and to the temple? 15 years added to Hezekiah's life?
127:1	"Unless the LORD shall build the house"--there's a responsibility to go to God for all things, including the spiritual house.
132:12-4	Millennial setting.
133:1	Behold how good and how pleasant.
139:23-4	Search me and know me--why? God will help you maintain the right path.
141:3	Literally--"Put a little governor over my mouth." James--He who controls his tongue can control his entire body.
143:10	Teach me to do thy will. Respect and reverence for God's mane and will help it come to pass. It's important to develop a good decision making process. When you make a major decision, ask God for help. Choose a life of action and don't look back.
147:4	Seek to develop God's mind even in small things. His understanding is infinite.

## PROVERBS

Psalms gives heart and feeling and teaches us how to praise God.  
Proverbs teaches us how to deal with oneself and fellow man.  
Proverbs consists of God's wisdom not man's.

### Purpose

To teach wisdom and understanding so that man will have a proper relationship with man and with God.

It teaches many principles for successful and abundant living.

### Hebrew Words

hokma	wisdom; moral discernment between righteousness and evil.
bina	understanding; intellectual ability to discern truth and error.
skal	wise dealing; being successful.
peti	simple.
kesil	fool; evil; can also mean - "he rejects obvious truth and despises wise words." This person finds evil exciting.
letes/lites	scorner--person who seeks to make trouble for others.

### Marking Proverbs

K	= knowledge--acquisition of information.
U	= understanding--synthesizing information into



Be careful--don't let your speculation become dogma.

Dogma = fact, doctrine.  
 Supposition = general analogy.

We are told by god what we need to know: that there will be a great Tribulation and that if we keep strong in God's way, we can escape it.

Luke 21:36 Watch and pray always.  
 Gen 3:15 First prophecy--Messianic.

1. Jude 14	Enoch	6. Jude 6:8	Several
	Noah	7. I Sam 19:20	Samuel and
2. Gen 20:7	Abraham		the school of prophets.
3. 48-9	Jacob/Israel	8. Elijah	
4. 36:5-7	Joseph	9. Elisha	
5. Ex 18:15	Moses		

10. Isaiah	760-685 B.C.--Downfall of the northern kingdom. 695--Hezekiah
11. Jeremiah	Babylonian period. Tea-Tephi/Herremon. Throne transplanted--Ireland, Scotland, England.
12. Ezekiel	597. He wrote to Israel 125 years after Israel was taken into captivity.

#### Symbols

Priests and prophets = today's ministry.  
 True ministers and false ministers--also ex-true ministers.  
 Baal = false Christ the world worships.  
 Temple of the LORD = God's temple or pagan temple.  
 Your princes = government officials.  
 Judges = court systems.  
 Jerusalem, Samaria = capital cities. Leadership of Israel and  
 Judah (Samaria = Washington?).  
 Pharoah = leader of an Arab nation (usually Egypt).  
 Chariots = weapons.  
 Lovers = political allies.  
 Mountain = great government or nation.  
 Zion = God's government or Church.

Isa 1:1 May have been of noble blood.  
 Pointed to:  
 1. Judah.  
 2. Nations within earshot in days of Uzziah,  
 etc.

Speculated that he died by being hung \_\_\_\_\_ in a tree and sawed  
 in half.

Assyrian Empire--Tiglath-Pileser III.  
 730 B.C.--alliance between Syria and Samaria.

1. Fear of Assyria.
2. Wanted to defeat Judah.

Check when Spring Break was \_\_\_\_\_.

April 13

Uzziah 785-733 B.C.  
 Jotham 751-731 B.C.  
 Ahaz 743-715

Isa 6:1 733 B.C.  
 7:3 Two sons Shear-jashub.  
 8:3 Mahor-shalal-hash-baz.

721-718 B.C. Assyria attacks Israel and Syria goes further south and surrounds them.

701 B.C. Judah turns to God and is rescued overnight.

John 12:37-41 Isaiah is a Messianic prophet. He is a leader who caught the vision.

1. Isa 58:1--Cry aloud and spare not.
2. Taught that the result of sin is punishment. Iniquities have separated you from God.
3. If you are repentant, God will heal you spiritually.
- Isa 66:2--I will look upon the man with a poor and contrite spirit, and who trembles at My word.
4. Points to the kingdom of God and the Millennium.

Millennial Chapters: 2, 11, 13.

Isa 14: Satan's rebellion.  
 52, 53 Christ's sufferings.  
 65: Great White Throne Judgment (100 year period).  
 Kingdom in its fullness come from heaven.  
 8:16 Seal = maintain.  
 :17 Israel turned from God.  
 :20 Familiars do not speak the word of truth--the law!  
 Law and testimony of prophets. We are not to look to miracles to determine where God's true Church is. Don't be looking to physical signs.

9:1 720 B.C.  
 :2 Prophecy. Christ would come as a light for the land but a greater light, His second coming, is yet to occur.  
 :6-7 First and second comings.  
 Verse 7 could possibly refer to a son of Ahaz. At this point Ahaz had no son. You can not, however, assign Everlasting Father to Ahaz's son.

7:14 Dual interpretation: Ahaz's son and Christ (Immanuel).  
 :15-6 Syria and Israel domination of Jerusalem would cease by Assyria's capture of Syria.

"Everlasting Father"--How does Christ get this title? Christ will marry the Church at His second coming bringing many more into glory in the Millennium. Thus Christ will have children.

28:9-11 You have to work to be able to properly

understand God's word.

Heb 6:1-2 Repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection.

### Outline

#### Chapters 1-6 Correction and promise.

1 Rebellion confronted with judgment and kindness.  
 :13 Vain oblations.  
 :19-20 Basis of prophecy--it is either conditional (upon obedience) or unconditional.  
 2-6 Correction.  
 5 Judgment and punishment for the unrepentant nation.  
 6 Isaiah commissioned.

#### Chapters 7-12 Messianic prophecies.

#### Chapters 13-23 God's judgment on the nations.

13-4 Babylon.  
 14 Philistines.  
 15-6 Moab.  
 17 Damascus and Samaria.  
 18 Ethiopia.  
 19-20 Egypt (710-705).  
 21:1-10 Second message to Babylon.  
 :11-2 Edom.  
 :13-7 Arabic.  
 22 Jerusalem.  
 23 Tyre (G.N. '83).

#### Chapters 24-27 Judgment and promise.

24 Program of peace.  
 25 God is to be exalted.  
 26 Song of Judah.  
 27 Re-emphasized obedience = blessings, disobedience = cursings.

#### Chapters 28-33 Woes upon unbelievers of Israel.

28 God's dealing with drunkards.  
 29 Deceivers.  
 30 God's power over man's power.  
 31-2 God's intervention.  
 33 Punishment of the wicked.

#### Chapters 34-5 Gentiles

#### Chapters 36-9 Hezekiah.

#### Chapters 40-66 Redemption of Israel.

(Not sure whether this following information is in order--was included in April 15 lecture).

### Themes of Isaiah

"The miniature Bible" because it has 66 chapters.

1-39 Book 1--written earlier.

40-66 Book 2--written later.

1. Attributes and characteristics of God.
2. Remnants of Judah.
3. Messiah (the LORD shall save)--Messianic book.
4. Millennial message--messianic kingdom replacing man's.
5. Restoration of Judah as a prominent nation.

6. How God uses foreign nations--used here to punish Judah and Israel and Judah, yet held accountable as to how they yielded that power.

7. Return to Mount Zion by Christ.

Prophecies of Christ: Location of birth--Micah.  
When born--Isaiah.  
To whom--Isa 7:14.  
When to die--Daniel.  
How he died--Daniel.

God, who can do this, has no trouble determining the birth of Cyrus 150 years ahead.

April 15

#### Four Reasons for Prophecy Revisited

1. To warn and witness.
2. Insight to God's purpose and will.
3. History written in advance.
4. To announce.

#### JEREMIAH

Begins in the 13th year of Josiah's reign (620s B.C.).

Jeremiah is seen to have a pessimistic, doomsday outlook of the future.

Jeremiah prophesied during Josiah's reforms.

Jer 1:5 Jeremiah was known before his birth. There were only three others: Cyrus, John the Baptist and Christ.

:6-7 Jeremiah about 17 years old at the time of his commission.

12:6 His family opposed him.

1:10 Commission over nations and kingdoms.

1. Pull down (David's throne in the nation of Judah).

2. Build and plant (the throne in the house of Israel).

God is the ultimate designator and dissolver of nations.

Jeremiah is not laid out chronologically--it deals with subject matter.

Jeremiah means YHWH establishes--YHWH is covenant God.

Prophecy has duality--it will happen as a first fulfillment and then will happen again later (sometimes the major fulfillment).

#### Terminology

Priests and prophets= Ministers of today.

Baal = False Christs which the world worships.

Temple = People worship the temple and not God.

Princes = Government rulers.

Judges = Various judicial systems.

Jerusalem, Samaria = Judah and Israel

Pharaoh = Any leader of an Arab nation.

Chariots = Modern day armaments.

Lovers = Political allies.

Mountains = Government or nation.  
 Zion = Jerusalem--physical;  
 = God's Church--spiritual.

### Background

Jer 1:1 Priestly background.  
 :5-6 Pre-destined to prophetic office.  
 :3 Began prophecying in Josiah's reign aged 17.  
 12:6 Opposed by family (Matt 13:57).  
 1:8 Promised protection from God. If you're given  
 a responsibility, don't be afraid--just carry  
 it out.  
 He was a bachelor--he was told not to marry.

Jer 1:7 (cf John 12) Whatever Christ said came from  
 God the Father.  
 We should study God's word, including the OT  
 in order to be able to obey and to teach.  
 Jeremiah was given a tough responsibility--the  
 nation was against him, his family was against  
 him, but he was given an incredible  
 opportunity.  
 :10 They were going to fight against Jeremiah, but  
 he had a great commission.  
 2:1-2 Jerusalem is a type of all God's people.  
 :2 The first response to the covenant was in the  
 wilderness.  
 :26 Israel's apostasy.

April 18--Mr. Russell Duke

### ISAIAH cont.

Isa 6 Calling to a re-dedication. Uzziah's death  
 733 B.C.  
 Chapters 1-39--Isaiah preached to the nation to repent.  
 Chapters 40-66--Preached redemption and restoration.

~~Fall of Israel in the future to united Roman empire. Duty of the  
 Laodicean Church to preach the gospel and suffer tremendously in  
 order to gain salvation.~~

750-730 B.C. A time of peace for Judah/Israel. The greatest since  
 Solomon.

Assyria (780 B.C.) very strong under Tiglath-Pileser. Judah fights  
 against Syria and Israel (Syro-Ephraic Wars).

Many prophecies indicate that if Israel allies with Egypt, she will  
 sit on her hands when conflict finally comes.

750s Shalmaneezer IV initiates battle against Samaria.  
 725 Hoshea, king of Israel, allies with Egypt.  
 721 Jordan, Gaza, Egypt and Israel (except Judah) are taken  
 by Assyria.  
 721-718 Sargon II completes conquest of Israel/ Samaria.  
 Deports Israel to Nineveh.



Sells Israelites as slaves.

Takes gentiles and moves them to Israel (Samaria). The gentiles then marry into Jewish line and claim Jewish descendency.

Hezekiah had troubles.

Drove paganism out of north.

Judah was in league with Assyria and learns a bitter lesson about allegiance. Assyria takes everything except Jerusalem.

Lachish \_\_\_\_\_ one of the last cities to fall to Assyria.

Isa 36:39 Jerusalem the last city held by Judah.  
Sennacherib is the king of Assyria.  
36:7-9 Assyria boasts against God and His people.  
People attack God's Church today through concentration on physical problems.  
37: Hezekiah's problems:  
1. Health problems--about to die.  
2. No heir.  
3. Sennacherib attacking.

Isaiah is given the responsibility of contacting God.

Most prolific and greatest writer of OT allegories and hyperbole.

Ezekiel 1335 different words.

Jeremiah 1653 " " .

Psalms 2170 " " .

Isaiah 2186 " " .

Sennacherib was assassinated by his sons upon his return home.

Jer 37:20 Hezekiah prays for help. Our lesson: if we turn to God, He will help us.  
:22 "You" refers to God.  
:30 Sabbatical year coming, followed by Jubilee year.

Hezekiah's broad wall built.

Gihon--a spring near Jerusalem's east side. Hezekiah's tunnel built to bring water into the city.

We should plan physically for things but we should realize that physical planning will not take care of our spiritual lives.

Isa 37:35 If God performs a miracle in your life, it may be because of the name of Christ or of David, or as a warning that perhaps we should shape up. We should do things for God's sake, not ours.  
:36 Defeat of the Assyrians.  
:38 Years later--assassinated.  
38:3 Hezekiah has inflated opinion about his righteousness.  
:5 A reprieve--healing and removal of armies.  
:20 Hezekiah wrote Psalms 120-134--songs of decrees, one for each of the years he was given (one view of Psalms 120-134).  
39:1 Kings of Babylon.  
Hezekiah opens the coffers--wrong action.  
:6 Hezekiah wanted to make an alliance--another

wrong action.

April 20

God has the ability to foreknow events.

God challenged other nations to prove that their gods were gods--they found out that they weren't.

People of God still had free moral agency--all people were accountable for their acts.

Groups, not just individuals, were warned--they are also held accountable.

There is no conflict between foreknowledge and free moral agency. God's qualities: justice, love, mercy, kindness, impartiality--they harmonize with His ability to foreknow.

God does not go against free moral agency. He may not choose to know every detail, by He can determine a person's success, etc. from, for example, the character that person has developed.

Paul never assumed, even though he was an apostle, that he "had it made"--that his salvation was sure.

God also knows the courses of nations. His chosen people, Israel, rebelled, except for a few loyal ones.

Jesus, in His prophecy about Jerusalem, did not say that all in the city will suffer. Some did flee and escape destruction.

We must watch and pray.

The following were sanctified before birth for use in an office:

- \* Jeremiah
- \* John the Baptist
- \* Christ

Realize that God has access to all knowledge, but He will not stop a person's free moral agency.

Phil 1:2 He who has begun a good work in you will complete it

II Pet 3:9 He does not want anyone to perish.  
Eph 3 Some will through hardness of heart.

Jer 2-6 Israel's apostasy.  
2:21 Perfect seed became a degenerate vine. Why?  
Because of neglect of God's law.

II Chron 15:3 No prophet, law and priests.

Jer 7:4 Judah trusted in the temple, not God.  
We in the Church must be careful not to get into the frame of mind that we will be safe just as long as we are attending Church. We must be doers of the word, and not only hearers.

:12 Shiloh became a heap of stones--God did not protect it.

April 22

Jeremiah prophesied to:

- \* Jehoiakim
- \* Jehoiachin
- \* Zedekiah

Jeremiah is considered to be a complainer.

He was:

- \* Loving
- \* Considerate
- \* Sympathetic
- \* In unusually fine control (trait given from God)
- \* Marvelous endurance
- \* Researcher and historian.

Jeremiah was not the complainer--he carried God's message of complaint to Israel and part of Judah.

Men tried to deny the facts and turn on God's prophet.

Three key chapters:

- \* 23 False prophets
- \* 30 Time of Jacob's trouble
- \* 31 New covenant

#### Jeremiah's Portrayal of God

God the Creator of all things;

the King to time indefinite;

the only true God;

the Corrector and Director of those calling upon His name;

the One before whom no nation can stand against his will;

the great Potter;

loyal to His word and His covenants;

One who expects those who bear His name to be a glory and a praise to Him.

Jer 7:16

This does not mean that you can not pray that the nations etc. repent. Nor does it mean that God will not punish them. There will be individuals that repent even though the nation may not.

Idolatry and Sabbath breaking were the two major sins in Judah.

:22

Law was before the ritual system. People tend to follow sacrifices and rely on them rather than upon the law.

15:11

Remnant = kings daughters.

Jeremiah is given diplomatic immunity (Chap 7-8 in U.S.B. in Proph.).

10:10

There is a true, living God.

13:1-11

Linen sash. This is a lesson about how Israel and Judah were in God's sight.

19:10-1

Pots which were baked and broken.

Baking--Judah was "baked" in evil (Jer 7:31).

This illustrated that the only way it could be remedied was to break it.

27:

Yoke = bondage.

\*\* 10:23-4

\*\* 17:9

- 18:7-10 If a nation will repent, God will hold off the disaster He would bring.
- 21: Israel is not to be allied with Egypt. The lesson for us is that we should not be allied with sin.
- 24:5-6,8 Good and bad figs. Protection is guaranteed for the good figs.
- 25:31 Controversy with the nations.
- 26:6-12 Temple destroyed. The present day temple (the Church) will not be destroyed. Individuals may leave the Church because of their attitude of "the temple, the temple."
- 28: Hananiah--a false prophet.
- 30:7 The time of Jacob's trouble.
- :24 "In the latter days you will consider it."
- 31: New covenant.
- :1 This prophecy has not yet come to pass (Heb 8:10; II Cor 3:3; I John 3:9).
- 32: Zedekiah's reign.
- 33:15-7 This promise, guaranteeing David's line, has been and will be fulfilled again. The throne transferred from Judah to Israel.
- 36: Jehoiakim
- :23-5 The king refuses to hear Jeremiah.
- :23 The burning of the scroll.
- :28-9 Jeremiah rewrites it.
- World leaders do not have their minds on obeying God's law.
- 38: Zedekiah.
- :19 Zedekiah is intimidated.
- 39: Jerusalem falls about 585 B.C.
- :12 "Look well to him"--Jeremiah is to be protected.
- :15 Lesson--the Church will be protected in the same way as the man who seeks God will be protected.
- 40-4 Destruction of Jerusalem.
- 41:10 The king's daughters are mentioned. The line of the throne is continued through them.
- 43:6-7 No one is to go to Egypt..
- 44:14 ...and those who do will not escape to return to Judah.
- 46:10 The day of the Lord.
- 47-9 Specific countries and punishments.
- 50:4 Israel and Judah will, weeping, seek God.
- :5-6 Shepherd = minister  
Baal = false Christ  
My people/Mt. Zion = God's Church.
- 51: Babylon = latter day false religious system.
- 52:12-3 Burning of Jerusalem.

April 25

(A correction was made to the notes of the previous lecture-- Jer 43:6-7 and 44:14 were said to have instructed that none should go to Jerusalem, only those who escape i.e. the king's daughters.)

- 43:2 Don't go to Egypt.  
 42:10-1 Don't be afraid of the king of Babylon--stay in Judea (Jerusalem) and do not go into Egypt.  
 44:14 But Jeremiah and his group--they would escape because they were taken there against their will.
- 1:19  
 15: God will stay with Jeremiah.  
 :16 He knew that God knew what He was doing! Jeremiah was joyous because of God's purpose and love. God's word was the joy of his heart.
- :17 Jeremiah avoided association with those who had displeasure with God. On the other side of the coin, Jeremiah realized that he was not alone. He found good associates. We even have to be careful who we associate with in the Church.
- 26:7-24 Ahikim, royal secretary to Josiah, protected Jeremiah.
- 35: The Rechabites obeyed God's law despite all that went on in Judah. Friends to Jeremiah.  
 :19 The ensuing blessing because of their obedience.  
 :19-26 Baruch was the close friend and confidant of Jeremiah.
- 38:7-13 Ebedmelech releases Jeremiah from prison. As a result, Ebedmelech is blessed (39:17-8).
- 39: Nebuchadnezzar's interest in Jeremiah.  
 :11-4 Nebuchadnezzar sends someone to Jeremiah.  
 40:1-45

Associations with people of right character are essential--don't mess with mockers!

#### LAMENTATIONS

Means dirges (grief and mourning).

Emotions and deep sorrow of grief/mourning in song or poem concerning:

1. People--David lamented Saul and Jonathan--people.
2. Nations--Lam 5 Lament of nations.
3. Cities--Ezek 27 Lament of ruined cities.

Written by Jeremiah.

Jeremiah 52 and II Kings 25 give explanations of Lamentations.

Lamentations ("how" in Hebrew) deals with the emotional impact.

Fulfillment of parts of Deuteronomy 28.

Gen 28 Blessings and cursings.

Lamentations could have been a prophecy written before the fall of Jerusalem and the temple.

II Chron 35:25 Jeremiah lamented for Josiah. Are these sections part of Lamentations?  
 Perhaps Jeremiah wrote it at the death of Josiah. Only a matter of days that destruction would come.

Jews read it on 9th Abib (Jews believe the burning began the day before and was complete on the 10th).

Jer 39:2                    11th year 4th month, 9th day--the temple was  
burned. Jewish tradition puts it at Abib 9.  
52:6                        Tammuz (4th month).  
      :12                     10th of Abib (5th month).

### Lamentations (acrostic book)

Chap	1	2	3	4	5	
Verses	22	22	66	22	22	
Lines/verse	3	3	2	2	*	* Not acrostic.

The first four chapters are acrostic. The fifth chapter is not acrostic.

If you follow God, everything will fall in order (1-4). If you don't follow God, things will collapse (chapter 5).

Lam 1  
2                    "Mourning widow."  
3                    "Ravished daughter."  
4                    "The afflicted man."  
5                    "Children's starvation."  
                      "The forsaken orphan."

Lam 1:1                    Judah, like Israel, had come to believe that  
the covenant was enough for protection.  
There is work to do when you are baptized and  
thus converted--you are not yet saved.  
He who thinks he is humble has lost his  
humility.  
2:7                        God had come to "hate" the temple because of  
the evil therein, thus it was destroyed.  
      :14                     Part of the problem--ministers were corrupt.  
      :16                     Enemies delight in the fall of Jerusalem.  
      :1-17                  Desolation.  
      :19-22                Urging to cry out to God. Crying out and the  
hope after desolation.  
3:1                        Jeremiah has strong feelings and transfers them  
to Israel. The different view points:  
      1. Jeremiah's feelings;  
      2. Christ's sufferings.  
      :22                    God chastens us in love.  
4:10                     People turn to devour their own children (Deut  
28:33). Ezek 9:4--another dirge.  
5                         Forsaken orphan.  
      :22                    Lamentations ends with a sense of  
incompleteness.

Lam 1:2                    Jer 30:14  
      2:17                    Lev 26:17  
      :20                     Deut 28:53

### EZEKIEL

Means "strengthened of God."  
He was a contemporary of Daniel and Jeremiah.

He was born 622 B.C. in a certain measure of prosperity.  
Very familiar with rituals of temple.

Deportations to Babylon:

- \* 604 Jehoiakim--Daniel (Babylon)
- \* 597 Jehoiachin--Ezekiel (Babylon)
- \* 585 Zedekiah--Jeremiah (freed) (Babylon)

Final Exam--a study guide will be given this Wednesday. Know key dates and times, events etc. in chronological order for a scantron test.

April 27

Ezekiel continued.

#### Four Reasons for Prophecy

1. History in advance;
2. To announce;
3. Insight into God's will, plan and purpose;
4. Warn/teach.

#### Functions/Purposes/Responsibilities of the Prophetic Office

1. To predict future events;
2. To announce events which are occurring or have occurred, and to give meaning of events;
3. To give information (prophecies) which are given and to declare and interpret them;
4. To show the people:
  - a) Their sins;
  - b) The futility of putting trust in personal might or power;
  - c) Physical religious practices are not a sign of righteousness.
5. Show that God will punish His people;
6. Future millennial blessings of Israel and the world;
7. Verifying God's messages and to give proof that God is God.

Ezekiel was among the captives, Jeremiah was in Jerusalem and Daniel was at the Babylonian headquarters.

Ezekiel means "God will strengthen."

He was a priest, son of Buzi ("despised").

He was a captive in Babylon.

He was the only prophet referred to as "son of man" (mentioned >100 times).

He married--his wife died when he was 34 (Ezek 24:18; 1:1-2; 24:1). She died four years after his prophecies began.

Ezekiel's special commission was a watchman for the house of Israel (Ezek 2:3)--mostly for the end time as Israel was already in captivity when he prophesied.

Ezek 1:1

Dates his prophecies from his 30th year, 4th month--c. 593 B.C.

Num 4:3--priests began to be involved at age 30.

The fourth year of Hezekiah--Israel went into captivity (c. 721 B.C.), 100 years before Ezekiel's birth (622 B.C.).

Sennacherib takes Judah (except Jerusalem) in the fourteenth year

of Hezekiah (Isa 36).

Manasseh 695-640 (II Chron 33)  
 Amon c. 640-638  
 Josiah 13th year of his reign, Jeremiah begins to prophecy--  
 Jer 1:2 (c. 625)  
 Jehoahaz Reigned only 3 months--Ezekiel is 14 years old  
 Jehoiakim Jeremiah prophesied

Nebuchadnezzar invades because of the threat of Egypt (II Chron 36:5, Dan 1:1) and Daniel is taken captive (c. 604).  
 Daniel and Ezekiel are about the same age.  
 Daniel was trained in Nebuchadnezzar's palace (7 years) while Ezekiel was still in Judea.  
 Nebuchadnezzar deposes Jehoiachin and invades--Ezekiel is taken captive (597 B.C.).

8:1 Sixth year (from 597) after his captivity.  
 24:1 587--Beginning of the siege of Jerusalem.  
 Finally taken in 585.  
 Ezekiel bases many dates from the captivity of Jehoiachin.  
 1:1 30th year--Ezekiel's age.  
 :10 Cherubim--three archangels:  
 \* Michael--guardian of the house of Israel.  
 "Your prince"--Dan 10:21.  
 \* Gabriel--messenger of God (Luke 1; Dan 8:9).  
 \* Lucifer--see Ezek 28 and Isa 14.  
 :28 God's throne is like a rainbow, but spiritually speaking it is difficult to comprehend.  
 2:3 The watchman message was not given to Israel in Ezekiel's time. It is given to us today.  
 3:17 Warning message came from God. The prophet is the "go between."  
 5:2 Third die from the sword, third from pestilence and a third is scattered.  
 :5 Jerusalem wicked.  
 6:9-10 There will be some who escape.  
 :14  
 8:14-6 Weeping for Tammuz. Easter service.  
 9:4 Capable of determining what is right and wrong. We should weep and sigh for the abominations that occur.  
 10:4 The glory of the LORD departs from the temple...  
 :18 ...and eventually the city.  
 :22 It appears that God is looking back longingly, waiting for them to repent.  
 :14 We are not sure whether each cherub has one face or each has four faces.  
 11:17-9 New heart and new mind. Has not yet happened.  
 12:4-5 Some escaped captivity by digging holes.  
 Zedekiah is brought into captivity.  
 :27 Ezekiel given an end time prophecy.  
 13:5 False prophets--if they tell you to stray from God, don't follow (Jer 23, Deut 13, Ezek 13 & 34).



April 29

Final--Match kings and prophets. Know themes of books. Comprehensive from the beginning of the semester.

Ezek 13:10-1 God upset with prophets because of how they were prophesying. False teachings do not bind a nation.  
The untempered mortar.

Religion Education Economics Government  
God is angry with those people who corrupt these elements of life, because the truth should be transmitted through them.

Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome self-restraint. Restraint, and the lack of it, is a main cause of the downfall of a people.

Prophets in Ezekiel's time were "value neutral"--they said what the people wanted to hear. Compare to Judges.

Ezek 14:14 Noah, Daniel and Job were all great men. Daniel is given great nobility and credibility by Ezek. You can not live on another person's value system--you must develop true righteousness.

:18 Responsibility - accountability.

16:8 Marriage covenant.  
Broken playing the harlot.

:53-5 The coming captivity.

:60 God remembers the covenant.

17:3 "Great eagle"--Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 7:4)  
"Branch of cedar"--Jehoiachin, king of Judah.  
"Twigs"--daughters of Zedekiah  
"Seed"--Judah  
"Mighty of land"--leadership  
"The tender one"--Tea-tephi  
"High mountain"--prominent gov't in Israel

18:4, 20 The soul that sins it shall die.

:21-2, 24 Do not rest on past achievements--they are not sufficient. An evil man is judged evil.

20:12-3 Sabbath sanctifies a people.  
Israel breaks the Sabbath and practices idolatry.

:40-9 Restoration always follows repentance and faith.

21:25-7 "Profane prince"--Zedekiah.  
The crown is removed from Zedekiah's line and the throne is overturned three times.  
Low--Zarah; high--Pharez.

:27 Three transfers of the crown. The crown will exist when Christ returns.

22-3 Prophecies against Sabbath breakers/religious leaders who vex the people they say they're helping.

24:16-8 Ezekiel is not allowed to mourn for his wife.

25-7 Prophecies against various nations.

32:

- 33: Watchman chapter--he who hears the truth is responsible for letting his light shine. More people come into the church from others' examples than any other way.  
 :12-20 Reveals some of God's nature.  
 28: Satan's rebellion.  
 31, 33:12-20 God is very fair, but He handles evil directly.  
 34:2 Shepherds should feed the flocks.  
 We must teach others--don't be merely serving self.  
 :15 Preparing to feed the flock in the millennium.  
 :23 David the millennial shepherd.  
 36:10 Millennium.  
 :26 New heart not given to Israel yet.  
 37: Last Great Day--dry bones. Second resurrection.  
 38-9 Gog and Magog--Asiatic peoples. Attack the restored Israel around the coming of Christ or shortly thereafter.  
 Rev 20--Gog and Magog may be described as being symbolic of a rebellious attitude not just the Asiatics.  
 40-8 The temple in Jerusalem.  
 God's spirit returns to the temple.  
 Presence of Christ--millennium.  
 Geographical changes is Israel (Zech 14).  
 God's glory comes to the Earth.  
 43:2-4  
 44:4  
 48:35 YHWH Shammah--the Eternal is there; the Eternal shall dwell with His chosen. The only place this is mentioned.

Prophet:	Jeremiah	Ezekiel	Daniel
Place:	Jerusalem	Among captives	Babylon
Birth:	c. 645 B.C.	c. 622 B.C.	c. 619 B.C.
Training and prophecy:	625-585	591-569	604-539
		Murdered	Died in age

Ten years after Ezekiel's death (559), twenty years before the fall of Babylon, Jehoiachin was released from captivity. Ezekiel held Daniel in high esteem. Ezekiel and Jeremiah were both priests. Possible that both Jeremiah and Ezekiel were related, possibly cousins or uncle/nephew. Jeremiah may have been partly responsible for Ezekiel's conversion (Jer 29:1)--he was impressed by Jeremiah's message.

May 2

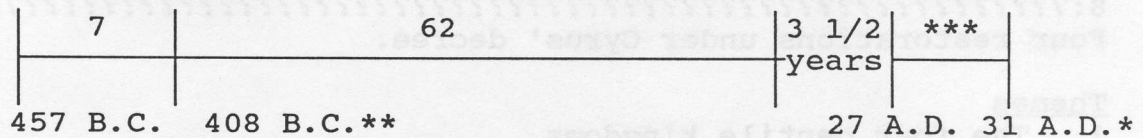
## DANIEL

Means "God is my judge."  
 A very important key to prophecy.  
 In 604 B.C. Daniel is taken captive.  
 He is a contemporary of Jeremiah and Ezekiel.  
 He rose from slavery to become a statesman-prophet.



Seventy Weeks Prophecy

Began in 457 B.C.--Artaxerxes decree.



\*\*Restoration of  
the Jews.

\*Crucifixion  
& Resurrect.

\*\*\*Not fulfilled yet.  
Poss. after return  
of Christ prior to  
Gog/Magog attack.

- :25 69 weeks--to 27 A.D..
- :27 One week halved = 3 1/2 days. Cut off in the middle (3 1/2 years of Christ's ministry).
- 11: Longest prophecy in the Bible.
- 12: The end times.
- :2 First and third resurrections.
- :4 Sealed to the end time i.e. our present day.
- :9 Daniel was not granted understanding.
- :7 Time, times and half a time = 3 1/2 years/1260 days.
- :11 1290 days
- :12 1335 days. The difference between the two numbers leaves 45 days to decide whether to go to the place of final training. It may be a period of wealth.

Ties in with the Seven Seals of Revelation:

- 1st False prophets/ministers
- 2nd War
- 3rd Famine
- 4th Pestilence
- 5th Tribulation
- 6th Heavenly signs
- 7th Trumpet plagues

Trumpet Plagues

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 1-3 = agony of the Earth. Seas, trees destroyed.  
4 = heavenly bodies.
- 5th--1st woe United states of Europe attack Sino-Russian group.
- 6th--2nd woe Counter attack of Sino-Russia against US of Europe.
- 7th--3rd woe Seven last plagues.

HOSEA

Means "salvation."  
Written to Ephraim (Israel).

Hos 1:1 Jeroboam, son of Nebat, an Ephramite.

"Hesed" between God and Israel--a tremendous relationship. God as a husband of great compassion and suffering. Faithless people will be punished.

A contemporary of Amos, Hezekiah, Micah and Isaiah.

Chapter 1-3 Autobiography. Reflects what Israel did.  
 4-13 Confusion in Israel--typed by Jeroboam (II Kings 15).  
 14 Repentance.

May 4

Minor prophets may well be in chronological order????????????????  
 Joel is not dated.

Hosea cont.

- \* Relationship of mercy between God and Israel.
- \* Hosea a type of Christ--marrying the prostitute Israel.
- c. 800-725 Approx. 70 years of prophecying.

Hos 1:2-3

Wife, Gomer, was a prostitute.  
 Jezreel--God sows and He may scatter.  
 His children were:  
 \* Lo-Ruhamah--without mercy.  
 \* Lo-Ammi--not my people. God will break His covenant with Israel.  
 Hesed = covenant, loyalty, mercy.

#### Prophetic Utterance

The following are complete utterances:

- \* Hos 1-2
- \* 3
- \* 4
- \* 5-6:3

#### Three Major Parts

1. 1-3 Hosea, the type of Christ.  
 Shows Israel's condition in the flesh.  
 Israel a type of the future Church.  
 Israel commits fornication.  
 Shows what God is going to do through the conversion process (in the Church).
2. 4-13 A catalogue of the sins of Israel.
3. 14 Elegant plea that they return to God.

Hos 2:19-20

Attributes which should bind the marriage God will eventually bring to pass. Loving kindness--hesed.

7:8-10

The half-baked cake. Raw on one side and burnt on the other. Israel grew old--did not have the wisdom they should have had (half baked). Heb 5--when they should have been ready to teach, they were not.

Pride is one of the most difficult things to handle.

## JOEL

Theme--the day of the LORD.  
The book is not dated.

Joel 1:15  
2:1-2  
2:23

Rain in Israel.

Former rain--October to February softens soil (otherwise it would become very hard); April to May matures the soil and brings the seed to fruition.

Lessons:

\* Grow when the occasion comes;  
\* In a trial the moisture will be enough to sustain/soften you, without rain. God will provide a sufficient amount.

3:2

Kedron Valley/Valley of Jehoshophat<sup>1</sup>--separates Mount of Olives and the city.

3:9

Cause gentile nations to prepare for war.

3:10

Plowshares into pruning hooks.

## AMOS

Prophesied to Israel and surrounding nations.

Theme: Day of the LORD.

Means "burden" (Amos 5:18). God gave Amos the responsibility to carry the people's burden.

Amos 1:1

Two years before earthquake (Zech 14:5-6) c. 805-803, he prophesies to Israel and surrounding gentile nations.

5:18

We should not desire the day of the LORD. We are cursed if we do.

Five Visions

Amos 7:1-3

1. Grasshoppers--consuming everything in sight.

7:4

2. Destruction of Israel by fire.

:7

3. Plumbline--Israel does not even come close to the mark.

8:1

4. Summer fruit, the type that sits and rots. Harvest had come and gone. The lesson: we're either ready or not ready when the time comes.

9:11

5. Smiting of the temple--destruction. Destruction of Israel.

The raising of tabernacles of David (restoration).

:13

Tremendous abundance, but before that, not ready.

<sup>1</sup> Means "God is judge".

## OBADIAH

c. 800-750 Prophesied to Edom (possibly west bank Palestinians).

Theme:

- \* Day of the LORD;
- \* Israel's restoration;
- \* Destruction of Edom.

Obad :16 Ultimate fate--lake of fire.  
:21 Saviors--members of the ruling family of God.

## JONAH

Possibly means "dove".

He prophesied to Nineveh (Assyria).

c. 800-750 100 years before the destruction of Nineveh in 612 B.C.

Theme: Prophecies for Nineveh.

1. Type of Christ (three days and three nights--Jonah 1:17);
  2. What God has spoken shall come to pass;
  3. God gives repentance to those whom He will (Jonah 4:2-11).
- Don't allow yourself to become a judge of these matters.

## MICAH

God has great "hesed."

Means "who is like God."

730s--prior to Assyrian invasion.

He prophesies to Israel.

Theme: The Day of the LORD.

May 6

Micah cont.

The people listened to him more than they did to Isaiah (they were contemporaries).

He was a farmer in origin.

In chapters 2 and 3 the leaders are criticized by him.

Mic. 1:16 Baldness = mourning (because of the transgressions in the city).  
2:1 Planning and meditating on violence. Violence and surrender.  
3:2, 11 Ministers ministering for profit. Political action influenced by money.  
:14 Today's society hates good, loves evil. God will turn His back.  
4: God's kingdom being established.  
:5 All will be educated in God's way. People walk with their own gods, but when Christ returns, all will walk in the name of God.  
5:2 Messianic.  
7:2 Leadership dissolves. Every one is out for his own gain.

:18 God pardons the iniquity of His heritage,  
Israel.

## NAHUM

Written 150 years after Jonah (but occurs before 612 B.C.).  
659-700 B.C.--this is controversial.

Themes: consolation and vengeance. The name means this\_\_\_\_\_

Nahum 1: Consolation.  
God is jealous but slow to anger.  
God knows those who trust them.  
God delights in forgiving.  
Micah 7:13--mercy.  
3:12 Forts would fall easily.  
:11 (1:10) Drunkenness.  
2:6 Heavy rains washed out gates of Nineveh.  
3:13 Heavy fire--entire city is burned.  
No healing.  
1:14-3:11 Nineveh hidden "in a grave" for 1400 years.

The people of Nineveh were very violent and were very proud of their powerful city.

## HABAKKUK

Prophecies mainly against Chaldea.

Hab 2:3-4 Vision for end time.  
2 Five woes:  
:6 1. Aggressive acquisition;  
:9 2. Covetousness;  
:12 3. Violence/forced labor;  
:15 4. Inhumanity;  
:19 5. Idolatry.  
3:2 Second coming of Christ.

## ZEPHANIAH

Means "hidden of the LORD." (Or "hidden of the word"?????????????)  
Day of the LORD--discusses the end time.

Zeph 1:7 Day of the LORD.  
:13 Day of trouble, wrath, gloominess, darkness--  
unique in the history of the universe.  
2:3 Hidden on that day (Luke 21:36--watch and  
pray).  
3:9 Pure language.

## HAGGAI

Prophesied to the Jews of Jerusalem (written c. 520).

Written to stir people up to build the temple.

The three post-exilic prophets:

- \* Haggai
- \* Zechariah
- \* Malachi

Hagg 1:7-10 Men got involved more in personal business than



in the temple.  
 Put God's work first.  
 2:3, 9 The new temple--second coming.  
 :7 God's glory fills the house.  
 Herod's temple was filled by Christ himself.

#### ZECHARIAH

Means "remembered of God."

Same background as Haggai.

Theme: God will not forget or forsake His people. He will remember and restore them.

Zech 1:14-5 Gentile nations are the rod of God's anger--  
 but still pagan.  
 2:7-10 Zion to leave Babylon--the LORD to dwell in  
 their midst.  
 12:3, 4 Jerusalem insurmountable.  
 13:1 The fountain.  
 14:8-11 Living waters (John 7:38).

Physical----->Israel----->Physical Temple  
 (Joshua, Zerubbabel)

Church----->Israel of God----->Spiritual Temple  
 (Church & State  
 combined)

Kingdom of God----->Spirit Beings----->Christ, the King/Priest  
 (Fulfills all aspects  
 of government)

SUMMARY: The kingdom of God is the fulfillment of all aspects of  
 government--combination of the state and Church.  
 Physical Israel was a physical type of the spiritual to come in  
 three steps.

I Cor 5:6 Eventually to be the judges of the world--we  
 do not get too involved in the world's  
 legality.

#### MALACHI

Means "messenger of God."

Theme: message/messenger of God's judgment.

Probably written after Zechariah's death (late 600s).

#### The Five Messages

Mal 1:1 Malachi.  
 2:7 Priests mentioned.  
 3:1 John the Baptist/messenger of the covenant.  
 4:5 Elijah comes.  
 4:1 Day of the LORD.

Written in dialogue form--between God and Israel.

3:1 John the Baptist would prepare the way/Church  
 in the end time. The messenger of the  
 covenant--Christ. A dual prophecy of Christ's  
 first and second coming.

4:1-3  
5:6

Disobedient will be utterly destroyed.  
Elijah's work--today's Church.

Exam: Scantron.

Comprehensive--over the entire semester.

- \* Basically story flow;
- \* Scriptures from Isaiah onward;
- \* Chapters/meaning;
- \* Prophets/audience;
- \* 70 weeks prophecy--skeleton.

Lech 1:14-2  
3:7-10  
11:2, 4  
11:1  
14:8-11  
Living waters (John 7:38)  
The fountain.  
Jehovah's name  
their midst.  
Lion to leave Babylon--the LORD to dwell in  
but still pagan.  
Gentile nations are the rod of God's anger--

Physical Israel  
Church  
(Church & State combined)  
Kingdom of God  
(Encompasses all aspects of government)

SUMMARY: The Kingdom of God is the fulfillment of all aspects of government--combination of the state and Church.  
Physical Israel was a physical type of the spiritual to come in these steps.

I Cor 8:6  
Eventually to be the judges of the world we do not get too involved in the world's legality.

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