

SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR STUDY OF THE SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

This is the last study book in the series, "Survey of the Old Testament." You've covered a lot of territory in your study and we pray it has benefitted you in your spiritual growth. If you wish to continue with other studies just let us know or if you wish to enroll your friends and family in these studies, just let us know..

By now you're familiar with the instructions , but here they are again:

1. You may read the whole lesson, then do the test questions or read the lessons one at a time, and do the test questions after each lesson. Your choice.
2. Use your own Bible as you study.
3. Just remember that after you do the test questions and send them back to us, please **do not send the entire lesson**. Keep it for a study guide.
4. **Please make sure to fill in your name and address on the test.**
5. If you have any questions, as always, just let us know.

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SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT - PART 3

LESSON ONE: ISAIAH THE MESSIANIC PROPHET

We are familiar with the name of Jesus Christ, but the Jews of the Old Testament used the word “Messiah” when they spoke of their coming King. “Christ” in Greek and “Messiah” in Hebrew are two words meaning the same thing: “The anointed one.” Isaiah is often called the “*Messianic Prophet*” because he prophesies many times about the coming of the Messiah into the world.

In the Old Testament, **priests, prophets** and **kings** were anointed with oil when they were appointed by God. The prophets foretold about the coming of the One who would hold all three of these offices: **prophet, priest** and **king** all in one. Therefore, he was called “*the anointed one*” or “*Messiah*.”

Isaiah prophesied during the reigns of four different kings of Judah: **Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz** and **Hezekiah** (Isaiah 1:1). He was possibly born in Jerusalem about 760 BC and began prophesying about 740 BC, at about the age of 20. He prophesied to Judah for 50 years or even longer and lived even into the reign of Hezekiah’s evil son, Manasseh, who, tradition says, put Isaiah between two planks of wood and sawed him in two.

During most of Isaiah’s lifetime, **Assyria** was the most powerful nation on earth and **Babylonia** was only beginning to gain strength as a nation. Isaiah lived during the time of the founding of the city of Rome and the building of the Greek cities of Athens and Sparta. During Isaiah’s time, the northern kingdom, **Israel**, was taken into Assyrian captivity in **721 BC**. **Micah, Amos** and **Hosea** were also prophets of God who lived during Isaiah’s lifetime.

Because Judah was so prosperous and involved with the things of the world, they had forgotten God (Isaiah 59:1-8). The rich lived in luxury while the poor suffered from lack of food and clothing (Isaiah 3:14,15; 32:9-15).

Many men were drunkards (Isaiah 5:11,12) and many of the women were just as bad as the men (Isaiah 3:16-26). Government officials were corrupt, they oppressed the poor and even the prophets failed to do the job God had given them; they preached what the people wanted to hear. “*Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits: Get you out of the way, turn aside out of the path, cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us*” (Isaiah 30:10,11).

Isaiah’s book has **66** chapters. The first **35** chapters speak of God’s **judgments** on evil and evildoers. **Chapters 36 through 39** tell of a time when the Assyrian army surrounded Jerusalem and planned to **destroy** it. After the Assyrian leader boasted that the Jews’ God could not save them, Hezekiah prayed about the matter and that very night God sent his angel into the Assyrian and 185,000 “*were all dead corpses*” (Isaiah 37:36).

The last section of Isaiah, chapters **40 through 66**, foretell that the nation of **Babylon** would arise and would take **captives** the people of God. Isaiah writes also of the “*Suffering Servant*”, a reference to Christ who would suffer for the sins of the people.

The book of Isaiah gives us strong proof that the Bible came from God because he foretold many events in history hundreds of years before they happened. This proves Isaiah was inspired by God, but unbelievers refuse to accept clear evidence that Isaiah spoke from God.

The prophecies about Christ were fulfilled in the person and work of Jesus, the Christ. These prophecies were fulfilled exactly by Christ. Deuteronomy 18:22 says: *“When a prophet speaketh in the name of the LORD, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the LORD hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously: thou shalt not be afraid of him.”* One hundred percent accuracy characterizes a true prophet of God.

Isaiah prophesied of the virgin birth of Christ (**Isaiah 7:14**). Many critics say Isaiah didn’t speak of a virgin, but only of a young woman, but Matthew 1:23 says: *“Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.”* This is an inspired commentary on Isaiah 7:14 and means that Isaiah was right because he was told to write by God.

Isaiah also told of the coming of the kingdom of Christ, which is the church. He said it would:

- (1) come in the **last days**
- (2) in **Jerusalem**
- (3) it would be God’s **house**
- (4) all nations would be in it, and
- (5) the law of the Lord would go forth from **Jerusalem** (Isaiah 2:2-4).

Peter mentioned *“last days”* in Acts 2:17. Jews from **every nation** were assembled at Jerusalem in Acts 2. The gospel went to **every creature** after Acts 2 (Colossians 1:23). And the Lord’s **house** is the **church**. *“But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the **house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth**”* (1 Timothy 3:15). When Isaiah prophesied of the **kingdom** of God he was talking about the **house** of God, which is the *“**church of the living God.**”*

LESSON TWO JEREMIAH: “THE WEEPING PROPHETS” LAMENTATIONS: “THE TEARS OF JEREMIAH”

In **975 BC**, Israel divided into two kingdoms: the northern kingdom known as **Israel** and the southern kingdom known as **Judah**. Israel had **ten** tribes and the southern king had **two** tribes (Judah and Benjamin) called Judah. Assyria took Israel into captivity in **721 BC** and Judah was taken into Babylonian captivity in **606 BC**. No northern kingdom king was righteous and only a few southern kingdom kings were righteous. During Judah’s last days, **Jeremiah** served as God’s spokesman to these kings.

Jeremiah prophesied during a hard time in world history. The powerful Assyrian Empire was slowly dying and Babylon became a superpower when its army conquered Nineveh, capital of Assyria, in **612 BC**. Egypt was also trying to keep its power against threats from Babylon. The little nation of Judah was located between these two superpowers. Judah was located on the road to Egypt, where there were many battles fought on that territory. Kings of Judah were tempted to make alliances with either Babylon or Egypt as protection against the other one. Jeremiah and the other prophets warned Judah to trust in God instead of these alliances.

Spiritually, Judah had sunk very low. After good King Hezekiah's death, his wicked son, **Manasseh**, came to the throne and he was followed by his wicked son, **Amon**. Amon was killed by his servants and his eight year old son, **Josiah**, came to the throne and he was the last of the good kings of Judah. He led the people back to God and his law, but sadly he was killed in battle at the age of 39. Jeremiah was called to prophesy during the rule of Josiah (Jeremiah 1:1-10)

Jeremiah was born about **650 BC**. His father was **Hilkiah**, a priest, and his home was Anathoth. He was not a poor man when God called him and he was also quite young when he was called. God told Jeremiah not to marry or have a family (Jeremiah 16:1-4) and Jeremiah's name means "*Jehovah has appointed.*"

He is often called the "*weeping prophet*" because he shed many tears over the sins of his people. He was God's prophet for many years, but he did not succeed in turning the people back to God; his own family rejected him; he was beaten; he was put into prison several times and even was taken to Egypt by the people who killed Gedaliah, Babylon's governor in Judah. According to Jewish history, he continued to preach the word of God and was stoned to death for it.

"The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof?" (Jeremiah 5:31). This statement tells much about the condition of the people and their preachers (prophets/priests). The people were being fed lies by the prophets and they loved it so. Hosea 4:9 says: "*And there shall be, like people, like priest: and I will punish them for their ways, and reward them their doings.*" Instead of the priests being the spiritual leaders of the people, the people were telling the priests what to teach and what to believe. It's the same today and Jeremiah's warning sounds loud to modern ears: "*What will ye do in the end thereof?*" **We must do what God teaches, not what preachers say God says.**

A key verse in Jeremiah is Jeremiah 10:23: "*O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself: it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.*" Man needs the word of God to direct our steps because we are incapable of doing so. That's why the Bible was written. "*There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death*" (Proverbs 14:12). The warning of Jeremiah and Solomon must be heard today.

So, Jeremiah's message from God to Judah was very unpopular. Even the king, **Jehoiakim**, had Jeremiah's words cut up with a penknife and thrown into a fire! How foolish because God's word cannot ever be destroyed "*Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away*" (Matthew 24:35). Even though Jeremiah's first book (scroll) was destroyed, God told him to write the exact same things on another scroll, which thing Jeremiah did and because of King Jehoiakim's disrespect for God's word, God said he would die (Jeremiah 36).

Lamentations

Jerusalem was destroyed in **606 BC** and Jeremiah's book called "Lamentations" is the description of this horrible and terrible destruction. Some have described Lamentations as "*a funeral lament for Jerusalem.*" In one ancient Greek translation, Lamentations is called "*The Tears of Jeremiah.*"

Each of the five chapters of Lamentations is a poem and shows clearly that God will punish even his people if they do not repent of their sins. The same warning is true today.

Jeremiah is a good example for preachers of the Word today because preachers are often persecuted for preaching what is right just as Jeremiah did. Jeremiah became discouraged, but he never quit, and preachers, who truly love God and the souls of men, will never quit either (2 Timothy 4:2-5).

“When Jesus came into the coasts of Caesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I the Son of man am? And they said, Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets” (Matthew 16:14,15). In Jesus, many people saw the compassion and tears of Jeremiah. He was a great man with a great message.

LESSON THREE EZEKIEL GOD’S SPOKESMAN IN A FOREIGN LAND

SOME REMINDERS

Let us be reminded that five Old Testament books are known as “*The Major Prophets*”. These books are: **Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel** and **Daniel**. They are called “Major” because they are longer than the other prophetic books.

Let’s get a time line here: Isaiah’s prophecy was in the **eighth century** before Christ; Jeremiah’s prophesy was during the time Judah was being carried away into **Babylonian Captivity** and Ezekiel was written **during** the Babylonian captivity. Remember there were three carryings away:

1. Daniel was in the first carrying away (**606 BC**)
2. Ezekiel was in the second carrying away (**596 BC**)
3. Finally in **586 BC**, Jerusalem was destroyed and the rest of the Jews were taken as slaves to Babylon.

Isaiah lived about 100 years before Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel.

- ✱ Isaiah prophesied of the **coming Babylonian captivity** (Isaiah 39)
- ✱ Jeremiah told the people to **accept their captivity** as punishment from God (Jeremiah 25)
- ✱ Ezekiel spoke of the **return from Babylon** (Ezekiel 20:39-44).
- ✱ Daniel told what would happen to the Jews **after** the Babylonian captivity (Daniel 8-11).

The man Ezekiel and his times

The book of Ezekiel is written in very figurative language. It is full of signs and symbols and often is difficult to understand because of this special kind of writing called “*Apocalyptic*.” Ezekiel is called “*son of man*” about 100 times and the phrase “*the word of the Lord came to me*” is found 49 times. Another phrase, “*and you shall know I am the Lord*” is found more than 60 times.

Ezekiel had three purposes in mind when writing this book

- 1) Judah needed to understand God’s reasons for the captivity;
- 2) they needed to turn from the worship of idols and return to worshipping God;
- 3) they needed to know that they would not return soon to their homeland. Before they could return home, they first had to return to God.

Ezekiel was the son of Buzi, a priest (Ezekiel 1:3) and Ezekiel's name means "God will strengthen." He was probably born about 622 BC during the reign of the good king, Josiah. It is likely he heard Jeremiah preach and may have met Daniel in Babylon (Ezekiel 14:14,20).

Ezekiel was called "in the land of the Chaldeans by the River Chebar" (Ezekiel 1:3). He was a married man, but his wife died the day the final siege of Jerusalem began (Ezekiel 24:1,2). He was about 30 years of age in the 5th year of captivity when God called him and he continued to prophesy until the 27th year of the captivity, a total of **22 years**. We do not know what happened to him after this.

The Book of Ezekiel

The prophecies in Ezekiel all center around the fall of Jerusalem.

- 1) Chapters 1-24 are filled with **condemnation** for Judah's sins and are before the fall of Jerusalem
- 2) Chapters 25-48 are filled with **prophecies of hope** and encouragement and were written after the fall of Jerusalem.

Many wonderful lessons can be learned from this great prophetic book

First, we learn what it takes to be a successful preacher. A good preacher **continues** to preach even when people will not hear him or respond to his message (Ezekiel 2:3-10). He must preach **nothing but the truth** (Ezekiel 3:17; 2 Timothy 4:1-5). He must be "*one of the people*" so he can understand their problems and needs. He needs to be God's representative and preach God's message with power.

Second, we learn from Ezekiel that **each person is responsible for his own sins**. The Jews of Ezekiel's day had a saying among them: "*The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge*" (Ezekiel 18:2). This is the idea that **children inherit the sins of their parents**. This teaching was false then and it is false today even it is believed by many religious people today. That's why some religious people baptize babies – they think they're born in sin.

But Ezekiel teaches, "*The soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son: the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him*" (Ezekiel 18:20). **Sin is not something we inherit, it is something we do** and a person becomes a sinner when he sins (1 John 3:4).

Third, we learn from Ezekiel that **God's promises have conditions** put upon them. (Deuteronomy 4:25-31). This means that when God makes a promise, he expects his children to do what he says. "*The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance*" (2 Peter 3:9). But all men must **hear** God's word (Romans 10:17), **believe** in Christ (Hebrews 11:6), **repent** of sins (Luke 13:3) and be **baptized** for the remission of sins (Acts 2:38). Even after a person becomes a Christian, God wants him to go to heaven, but commands "...*be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life*" (Revelation 2:10). God's promises are conditional.

Fourth, we learn from Ezekiel that all people are subject to God's will. The Jews were God's chosen people in the Old Testament, but eight chapters in Ezekiel (25-32) condemn the Gentiles for their sins.

Finally, Ezekiel clearly teaches that **God is a jealous God** (Exodus 20:3-5), meaning that he will not tolerate his people ignoring his will, the Bible. If a person believes in God, and does not believe the Bible to be God's way for us, God will not allow such a one into heaven.

Christians must not ignore the book of Ezekiel because it is a part of the word of God with many valuable lessons for us today.

LESSON FOUR DANIEL GOD'S SPOKESMAN IN THE KING'S COURT

The Man Daniel

Daniel was a young man and probably of the royal family when he was taken into Babylonian captivity as a teenager in 606 BC. His name means "*God is my judge*", but the Babylonians changed his name to "*Beltshazzar*" which means "*Bel (the chief Babylonian god) is my protector.*"

He lived before, during and beyond the seventy years of the Babylonian captivity and must have been about **100** years old when he died. During his long life, Daniel served as an adviser to the kings of Babylon and those of the Medo-Persian empire. He was probably **in his eighties** when he was thrown into the lions' den.

While Jeremiah prophesied to the Jews in Judah and Ezekiel spoke to the Jews in captivity, Daniel prophesied in the courts of pagan kings who ruled the world. He spoke of the future of the Jewish people, including the coming kingdom of God (Daniel 2; Acts 2).

The Book of Daniel

In Daniel **chapter 1**, we learn of Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah being taken to Babylon and selected to be trained for the king's service. Their names were changed to **Beltshazzar**, **Shadrach**, **Meshach** and **Abednego**. They were fed from the king's table, which would include wine, unclean meats and food not prepared according to the laws of the Jews. They could not eat this food without violating God's laws. They asked to be fed only vegetables to eat and water to drink and they soon were far ahead of the other young men in health and appearance.

Daniel 2 contains a prophecy of the coming of God's kingdom. Daniel interpreted King's Nebuchadnezzar's dream by saying that the huge image represented world governments:

- 1) The head of fine **gold** was Nebuchadnezzar himself. (The Babylonian empire lasted from 612 BC to 538 BC)
- 2) The **silver** breast and arms were the Medo-Persian (the Medes and the Persians) which lasted from 538 BC to 331 BC.
- 3) The **bronze** belly and thighs were the Greek Empire, established by Alexander the Great, and which lasted from 331 BC to 30 BC.
- 4) The **fourth** kingdom was the Roman Empire which lasted from 30 BC to 476 AD.

Daniel said of the Roman empire, “*And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever*” (Daniel 2:44).

God’s kingdom, the church, was established in Jerusalem during the days of the Roman rulers (Acts 2:1-47). Any Bible teacher who teaches that God’s kingdom has not come into the world is a false teacher. Daniel said the kingdom would come in the days of this last empire; this last empire is the Roman empire, therefore the kingdom came to the earth during the days of the Roman empire. Like the stone which became a mountain, the church has grown and spread to the whole earth (Colossians 1:23).

In **chapter 3** Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego are cast into a fiery furnace because they refused to bow down before a huge image (idol) Nebuchadnezzar had made of himself. King Nebuchadnezzar was so mad at these young men that he had the furnace heated seven times hotter than usual. When they were thrown into the fiery furnace, there appeared another man which Nebuchadnezzar said was “*like to the son of God*” (Daniel 3:25). When the three young men came out of the furnace, there was no smell of fire or smoke on them.

In **Chapter 4**, Nebuchadnezzar had another dream. He saw a huge tree; birds nested in its branches; animals took shelter under it. But the tree was cut down and only a stump remained. Daniel told the king his throne would be taken from him until he learned that “*the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men*” (Daniel 4:17). A year later, Nebuchadnezzar’s pride caused him to be driven from his throne because of insanity. He lived like an animal in the wilderness and when he learned his lesson, he was restored to his throne. It seems he was then a believer in God.

Chapter 5 tells how Daniel interpreted the handwriting on the wall during the rule of King **Belshazzar**. The handwriting said that Babylon was “*weighed in the balances and found wanting*” (Daniel 5:27). That very night the Medes and Persians conquered Babylon.

Chapter 6 is familiar to us because it tells the famous story of Daniel being thrown into the lions’ den. King **Darius**, the Mede, admired Daniel and made him one of three governors over the entire kingdom. Other men were jealous, but they found no wrongdoing in Daniel, so they had King Darius make a law: For 30 days, no one could pray to any other god except the king. Daniel continued praying to God three times a day as was his custom and he was arrested. The king did not want to punish him, but the law of the Medes and Persians could not be changed (Daniel 6:8) and Daniel was thrown into the lions’ den, but God sent his angel to close the lions’ mouths. Daniel stayed in the den overnight, was brought out unharmed and the men who made this law were thrown to the lions. **He was an old man when he was thrown into the lions’ den!**

The last 6 chapters of Daniel deal with the future history of God’s people. **Chapter 7** records Daniel’s dream of four beasts which represent four kingdoms. They are the same kingdoms mentioned in chapter 2: the **Babylonian** empire, the **Medo-Persian** empire, the **Greek** empire and the **Roman** empire.

In **chapter 8**, Daniel dreamed of a ram with two horns which represented the Medo-Persian empire. The two horns represented the two kings who ruled together. A male goat from the west attacked the ram and broke his horns. This he goat was **Alexander the Great** who conquered the Medo-Persian empire in 331 BC.

In **chapter 9**, Daniel's vision of 70 weeks is recorded. The angel Gabriel told Daniel "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to **finish the transgression**, and to **make an end of sins**, and to make **reconciliation** for iniquity, and to bring in **everlasting righteousness**, and to **seal up the vision and prophecy**, and to **anoint the most Holy**" (Daniel 9:24). **This a prophecy about the work of Christ in the first century.**

Chapter 10 is the vision of a man. An angel came to Daniel to tell him what would happen to the Jews in the later days. He told Daniel "and now will I return to fight with the prince of Persia: and when I am gone forth, lo, the prince of Grecia shall come" (Daniel 10:20). This is a positive prophecy of Alexander the Great of Greece.

Conflicts in the nations which would take place before Christ was born are prophesied in **chapter 11**. Alexander would conquer **Persia** and **four kings would rule there**. Alexander's kingdom was divided into four parts when he died. The kingdom of the North (Syria) would fight against the kingdom of the South (Egypt). **Antiochus** Epiphanes IV, an evil king of Syria, is prophesied in verses 21-45.

Chapter 12 deals with the deliverance of the Jews from this **Antiochus** Epiphanes IV. It also tells that the righteous and the wicked would be raised at the same time. A doctrine widely taught today says that the righteous will be raised first and then the wicked would be raised 1000 years later. Daniel 12 shoots this religious theory dead in its tracks.

LESSON FIVE THE MINOR PROPHETS (1)

The twelve books known as the "*Minor Prophets*" are called '*minor*' because they are shorter in length than the longer "*Major Prophets*." Some of the minor prophets lived in Israel and some lived in Judah; some preached in large cities, some preached in the country. Jonah preached to Assyria, Obadiah preached to Edom. The minor prophets wrote from the 9th century BC to the 5th century BC. Although the minor prophets wrote hundreds of years ago, their writings are as up to date as today's newspaper. They deal with people and their problems. Outward circumstances change, but people remain the same.

Hosea: the Prophet with a Broken Heart

Hosea is one of the saddest stories in all the Bible. Hosea loved his wife, **Gomer**, very much, but she was unfaithful to him. She had many lovers and eventually left Hosea with their children. As time passed, Gomer lost her beauty and her lovers rejected her. She was made a slave and Hosea bought her back, forgave her and she became his wife again after a period of cleansing.

This story shows God's love for his people, Israel. God loved his people, rescued them from Egypt, gave them a beautiful land "*flowing with milk and honey*" and protected them from their enemies. But Israel continually left God and worshiped idols. God, like Hosea, never lost his love for his bride and was ready to take her back whenever she was willing to repent and return.

Hosea's name means "*help; salvation; deliverance*" and comes from the same Hebrew word from which "*Joshua*" came. The New Testament form of Joshua/Hosea is "*Jesus*."

Hosea prophesied to the northern kingdom, Israel, during the reigns of **Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz** and **Hezekiah**, from about 750 BC to 721 BC. **Isaiah** and **Micah** were also prophesying in Judah during this same period of time.

Joel: the Prophet of Pentecost

Joel was one of the **earliest** of the minor prophets, prophesying to Judah in about 830 BC. **His is the first prophecy to point to the New Testament.** In his day, a plague of locusts had stripped the land of all plant life and that catastrophe was followed by a drought. The drought was followed by horrible fires throughout the land and nothing was left. Men and animals faced starvation. Temple worship had stopped because there was nothing to offer in sacrifice.

This disaster had come upon the land because Judah was living in sin and refused to repent. The basic message of Joel is a call to repentance.

Joel speaks of the “*day of the Lord*” as a day of judgment upon God’s people. Joel also looked **900** years into the future to another day of the Lord, the first Pentecost following the resurrection of Jesus, a day when God would pour out his spirit “*in the last days.*” Salvation would go forth from Jerusalem and whoever called on the name of the Lord would be saved.

In Acts 2, when the apostles had been baptized in the Holy Spirits, Peter quoted Joel’s prophecy and said it was fulfilled in the events on this Pentecost Sunday. It was in the “last days” (the Christian age), it was in Jerusalem and salvation was possible when convicted believers were told to “*Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost*” (Acts 2:38). When Peter quoted Joel, he said “**this is that**” which Joel spoke, meaning Joel’s prophecy was fulfilled in Acts 2.

Amos: The Prophet of Justice

Amos was different from many of the other prophets. He was not a “*son of the prophets.*” The “*school of the prophets*” was established by Samuel and the sons of the prophets were professional men who had been trained in those schools.

Amos earned his living as a herdsman and a “*dresser of sycamore trees*” in the small town of Tekoa in the wilderness of Judah. Tekoa was about 6 miles southeast of Bethlehem. He prophesied about 760 BC to 750 BC, while King **Jeroboam II** was on the throne of Israel.

God sent Amos to prophesy to Israel in the northern kingdom. He was plain, bold and uncompromising in his preaching. Israel had mixed idolatry with worship to the true God and Amos went to Bethel (on the southern border of Judah) to preach against this evil compromise of religion. The rich lived in luxury and the poor in abject poverty. Amos told the rich people that they drank wine in bowls and called them a bunch of cows (kine) in Amos 4:1.

Amos prophesied during the same time period as Hosea who also prophesied to the northern kingdom of Israel. Israel rejected Amos’ message and we do not know what happened to him after he delivered God’s messages to the northern kingdom.

Obadiah: The Prophet of Edom's Doom

Obadiah's name means "*servant of Jehovah*" or "*worshiper of Jehovah*." Several men in the Old Testament bear this name; however, none of them can be positively identified with this prophet. We know nothing about Obadiah except that he was a messenger of God whose basic message was that God would punish **Edom**, the **descendants of Esau**, because they aided the enemies of Judah when they looted Jerusalem.

We need to remember that the twelve tribes of **Israel** descended from **Jacob** and **Edom** descended from **Esau**, Jacob's twin brother. Israel and Edom had a long history of hatred for each other. Edom had refused to let Israel pass through their land when they were on the journey to the promised land (Numbers 20:14-21). When David became king, he conquered Edom (2 Samuel 8:13,14) and in the days of King Jehoram, Edom revolted and gained her independence (2 Kings 8:20-22).

Obadiah prophesied that God would destroy Edom for its pride and unbrotherly attitude. This prophecy was fulfilled in the fourth century before Christ when Arabs conquered Edom and drove the Edomites from their land. These Arabs settled in the southern part of Judah and became known as Idumea. The Herods, kings in the New Testament, were Idumeans.

LESSON SIX THE MINOR PROPHETS (2)

We have learned the difference between "**major**" prophets and "**minor**" prophets. That difference is simply the length of the books and not the messages contained in the books. A prophet was a man chosen by God to be his **spokesman** to the people. They were to call God's people to **repentance** and reveal God's future **judgments**, which include the coming of **Christ** and his kingdom, the **church**. They were some of the greatest men who have ever lived.

Jonah: The Runaway Prophet

Jonah was proud, patriotic and very prejudiced. He loved his nation and he loved being one of God's chosen prophets. However, he did not understand the responsibility which went with his privileges. He prophesied during the reign of King **Jereboam II** of Israel (2 Kings 14:23-25). At this time, Israel was strong and prosperous, but her well-being was threatened by the king of Assyria. **Nineveh**, Assyria's capital, was the greatest city in the world, and the Jews hated and feared her.

Jonah was commanded by God to go to Nineveh to warn the city of his coming judgment upon it, but Jonah tried to run away from God by leaving Israel behind and setting sail for Tarshish in Spain. He soon learned that God is the God of all the earth (Psalm 139:1-12). God sent a great storm and Jonah was thrown overboard by the crew. He was swallowed by the great fish God had prepared and for three days he was in the belly of this sea creature. While in the great fish, he repented and God caused the great fish to vomit Jonah out on dry land.

In Nineveh, Jonah preached "*yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown*" (Jonah 3:4). From the king to the poorest peasant, all the Ninevites **repented**, while Jonah sat outside the city waiting for God to destroy it. When God did not punish Nineveh because the people repented, Jonah was angry with God. The lesson we learn is that God loves all people and will turn from his judgments upon nations when they turn to him in repentance.

Micah: The Prophet of the Poor

Micah lived at the same time as **Isaiah** and **Hosea**. He was from Moresheth-Gath, a small village 22 miles southwest of Jerusalem. He prophesied during the days of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

The Jews' greatest enemy was Assyria. When King Ahaz refused to join an alliance with Israel and Syria against Assyria (Isaiah 7; 2 Kings 16), God delivered his people from the crisis. Later when Hezekiah was king, Sennacherib of Assyria invaded Judah and besieged Jerusalem. God's angel killed 185,000 Assyrians in one night and the Assyrians fled (Isaiah 36,37; 2 Kings 19:29-36).

In Micah's day, Judah was prosperous; her people were **worldly** and **materialistic**. **Outwardly**, they were very religious, but their sacrifices and religions were just rituals they went through. They had no true devotion to God and neither did the people apply the principles of their religion to their everyday lives (Micah 6:6-8). False prophets spoke what the people wanted to hear and witchcraft and idolatry were practiced along with the worship of God. Micah spoke out against these evils.

It's like some people today go to church but don't practice their religion, and the preachers never say anything about this hypocrisy.

Micah also prophesied of the **coming of the Savior**. He foretold that the Lord would be born in **Bethlehem** of Judah (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1-6).

Nahum: The Prophet of Nineveh's Doom

Nineveh was a very old city (Genesis 10:8-11) and by the eighth century before Christ, **Assyria** was one of the strongest nations in the world. The center of the city was surrounded by 8 miles of walls, 100 feet high and wide enough to drive three chariots side by side on top. One hundred and fifty years before Nahum, Jonah had prophesied against Nineveh and they repented and were spared destruction by God.

By Nahum's time they had gone back to their old ungodly ways. They were cruel, their soldiers were highly trained, they tortured the people they conquered and often they even burned their captives or cut off their heads. However, God knows what is happening on the earth. He does not take away man's ability to choose, but he does punish man for his wickedness (Galatians 6:6,7). The book of Nahum makes this point very clear.

The Medes and Babylonians conquered Nineveh in **612 BC** and destroyed it so completely that 300 years later Alexander the Great stood on the site of its ruins and didn't even know it was the place where Nineveh once stood.

Little is known about Nahum himself. His name means "*consolation*" and he was from a place called Elkosh. He prophesied during the same time as Habakkuk and Zephaniah.

Habakkuk: The Man Who Questioned God

Habakkuk's name means "*embrace*." The name is found twice in his book, but nowhere else in the Bible. Habakkuk prophesied between 612 BC and 606 BC. He spoke of the Chaldeans (another name for the Babylonians) as being God's instrument of punishment for the Jews.

Habakkuk saw how far the Jews had gone into their wicked ways and he did not understand why God did not punish them for their sins. He questioned God and God assured him punishment was coming in the form of the Chaldeans. How could God use a wicked nation to punish another nation which was not as wicked?

Habakkuk's message is very simple. God is going to use Babylon to punish his people for their sins, then he is going to use another nation to punish Babylon. Babylon was punished in **538BC** when it was overthrown by the Medes and the Persians.

Sometimes we think God is not interested in man and that he is not at work in the affairs of men. The Bible teaches differently! *"the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men"* (Daniel 4:17).

LESSON SEVEN THE MINOR PROPHETS (3)

Peter said of the Old Testament prophets: *"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost"* (2 Peter 1:21). The prophets were not only **chosen** by God, but they were **inspired by the Holy Spirit**.

Zephaniah: The Prophet of Jehovah's Judgment on Judah

Zephaniah's name means "*Jehovah hides.*" He was the great, great grandson of good king Hezekiah of Judah. When Zephaniah prophesied, good king Josiah was on the throne of Judah, so Zephaniah and Josiah were cousins. **Nahum, Habakkuk** and **Jeremiah** were all living during Zephaniah's lifetime.

Zephaniah's prophecy was delivered during King **Josiah's** reign, between 640 BC to 609 BC. Israel had already gone into Assyrian captivity and Assyria and Egypt were fighting for control of the world. Judah was located between Egypt and Assyria and many times armies marched through Judah on the way to battle. Both Assyria and Egypt tried to force Judah into alliances, but the world situation was about to change. Babylon was becoming stronger and later, she would defeat Assyria.

During this political chaos, King Josiah led a spiritual revolution. He removed idol worship, repaired the temple of God and brought back true worship. Zephaniah helped Josiah by calling the people back to God. When good king Josiah was killed in battle with the Egyptians, his people went back to worshipping idols. As a result, they were taken into Babylonian Captivity in just a few years.

Haggai: The Prophet of Encouragement

All the minor prophets we've studied so far lived and prophesied before the Babylonian Captivity. The last three minor prophets, **Haggai, Zechariah** and **Malachi**, all prophesied after the Babylonian Captivity.

Haggai's name means "*festival*" or "*festive.*" He was among the first group who were allowed to return at the end of the 70-year Babylonian Captivity.

His message was simple: The temple must be rebuilt if God's people wanted to receive his blessings. Both Haggai and Zechariah worked together to encourage the Jews to rebuild the house of God (Ezra 5:1; 6:14). The first group of captives tried to rebuild the temple, but they were opposed by the people of the land. They also became involved in building their own houses and earning a living. Work on the temple stopped and nothing was done for nearly **16 years**.

In the second year of King Darius (520 BC), Haggai was called to prophesy. The Jews were suffering greatly. God had sent calamities to wake the Jews up to their responsibilities because they lacked faith in God to fulfill his promises. Haggai's messages encouraged the people to trust in God and give him first place. When they did this, they went to work and soon had the temple rebuilt.

Zechariah: The Messianic Prophet Among the Minor Prophets

Zechariah's name means "*whom the Lord remembers*" and he was a co-worker with Haggai in calling the Jews back to the work of God. Zechariah began prophesying in 520 BC, probably only a few months after Haggai was called. The second part of Zechariah's prophecy, the last 6 chapters, is very different from the first part.

Zechariah encouraged the Jews to finish rebuilding the temple and he also prophesied of the coming Messiah (Christ). **Except for Isaiah, Zechariah made more predictions about Christ than any other prophet.** There are many Messianic prophecies in Zechariah.

He foretold that Christ would come as a **peaceful king** (Zechariah 9:9). He said that Christ would be **betrayed** by a friend (Zechariah 13:6) for **30 pieces** of silver (Zechariah 11:12, 13). He said that Christ is the "*branch*" and of the seed of **David** (Zechariah 6:12,13) and that he would be both a **king** and a **priest** (Zechariah 6:12,13). Christ is our high priest now and since the kingdom was established on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2), Zechariah's prophecies came true in the first century. Zechariah also said that Christ would be **crucified** (Zechariah 12:10) and when he was killed, a fountain would be opened for sin and cleansing (Zechariah 13:1).

Malachi: The Messenger of Jehovah

The name, Malachi, means "*my messenger*" and indeed Malachi was God's last inspired messenger to his people until the coming of John the Baptist 400 years later. Nothing is known of Malachi's personal life, but he was a fearless spokesman for God who rebuked the people of Israel for their sins and hypocrisy. Malachi prophesied during the two terms that Nehemiah served as governor, so the dates of his prophecy are 444 BC to 425 BC.

God's people had become careless about keeping God's law. Priests **neglected** their duties (Malachi 2:1-10). People offered **lame** and **sick** animals for sacrifices (Malachi 1:7,8). They failed to give their **tithes** and **offerings** (Malachi 3:8-10). They even questioned God's **goodness** and **love** for them (Malachi 2:17). **Divorce** was common and many Jews were putting away their original wives in order to marry pagan women (Malachi 2:14-16). **They came to worship God, but they did not enjoy it; it made them weary** (Malachi 1:13).

Malachi strongly condemned these sins. He had a unique way of teaching. He would make a statement, then he would examine objections against what he had said by answering his own objections. This style of teaching became common in Jewish synagogues.

Malachi was permitted to reveal the coming of **John**, the Baptist, who would prepare the way for Jesus. *“Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curs”* (Malachi 4:5,6).

With this prophecy, the Old Testament ends and the 400 “**silent years**” begin.

THIS CONCLUDES OUR STUDY OF
THE SURVEY OF
THE OLD TESTAMENT

Please answer the test questions on the next few pages
When you finish the questions, send them back for grading.

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TEST QUESTIONS

Survey of the Old Testament
Part - 3

**LESSON ONE: ISAIAH
THE MESSIANIC PROPHET**

Fill in the blanks

1. Isaiah is often called “the _____ prophet”
2. “Messiah” means the _____ one”
3. The New Testament word for “the anointed one” is _____
4. The book of Isaiah has _____ chapters
5. Isaiah lived more than _____ years before Jesus was born
6. Isaiah foretold the church would begin in _____
7. Isaiah was born in _____ about 760 BC
8. Micah, Amos and _____ were other prophets who lived during Isaiah’s lifetime
9. When Assyria threatened to destroy Jerusalem, King _____ prayed to God
10. Jesus is the “only _____ son of God”

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. Priests, prophets and kings were all anointed | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. Isaiah died by being sawn in two | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. In Isaiah’s day , Rome was the most powerful nation on earth | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. Prophets in Isaiah’s day preached what the people wanted to hear | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. Isaiah has been strongly attacked by unbelievers | T _____ | F _____ |
| 6. Critics and skeptics believe in the inspiration of the Bible | T _____ | F _____ |
| 7. Jesus exactly fulfilled Isaiah’s prophecies of the Christ | T _____ | F _____ |
| 8. Isaiah did not all the book which bears his name | T _____ | F _____ |
| 9. Jesus, Paul and other New Testament writers did not believe the man Isaiah wrote the book of Isaiah | T _____ | F _____ |
| 10. The Hebrew word translated “virgin” in Isaiah 7:14 really means “young woman” | T _____ | F _____ |
| 11. In Isaiah’s day the people were very poor so they turned to God for their needs | T _____ | F _____ |
| 12. Isaiah predicted the manner of Jesus’ death and burial | T _____ | F _____ |
| 13. The book of Isaiah is strong proof that the Bible is inspired of God | T _____ | F _____ |
| 14. The law of the Lord (Gospel) would go forth from Jerusalem | T _____ | F _____ |
| 15. The house of God is the church | T _____ | F _____ |

LESSON TWO: JEREMIAH, THE WEeping PROPHEt LAMENTATIONS, THE TEARS OF JEREMIAH

Fill in the blanks

1. The nation of Israel divided in _____ BC
2. The Northern Kingdom came to be known as _____ and the Southern Kingdom came to be known as _____
3. In _____ - BC Babylon destroyed Jerusalem
4. _____ was eight years old when he became king
5. Jeremiah was the son of _____
6. Jeremiah is often called the “_____ prophet”
7. Jeremiah predicted that God would make a _____ covenant
8. This new covenant would be written in men’s _____
9. This new covenant would not be like the _____ covenant given to the Jews
10. Jeremiah prophesied the Babylonian Captivity would last for _____ years
11. King _____ cut and burned the scroll of Jeremiah’s prophecy
12. Lamentations was written by _____
13. Lamentations is about the destruction of the city of _____
14. Jeremiah was like _____ in so many ways.

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. All the kings of the Northern Kingdom, Israel, were evil | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. Jeremiah was a very poor man | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. Jeremiah had a wife and many children | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. Jeremiah succeeded in turning the people all the way back to God | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. According to history Jeremiah died at a ripe old age | T _____ | F _____ |
| 6. Only the priests and prophets lived righteously in Jeremiah’s day | T _____ | F _____ |
| 7. Man alone cannot find the right way | T _____ | F _____ |
| 8. Jeremiah became discouraged but he never quit | T _____ | F _____ |
| 9. All will be judged by God’s word in the last day | T _____ | F _____ |
| 10. God punishes his own people if they will not repent | T _____ | F _____ |

LESSON THREE: EZEKIEL GOD’S SPOKESMAN IN A FOREIGN LAND

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. Lamentations was written by Ezekiel | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. Isaiah lived about 100 years before Daniel, Ezekiel and Jeremiah | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. Ezekiel is the most popular book in the Old Testament | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. Ezekiel was the son of a priest | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. Ezekiel’s wife died the day Jerusalem fell | T _____ | F _____ |
| 6. Today, we see the Lord through the words of the Bible | T _____ | F _____ |
| 7. Babies inherit their parents’ sins | T _____ | F _____ |
| 8. In the Old Testament, Gentiles were not accountable to God | T _____ | F _____ |
| 9. We are guilty of spiritual adultery when we put other things before God | T _____ | F _____ |
| 10. A person becomes a sinner when he sins | T _____ | F _____ |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ foretold the coming of the Babylonian Captivity
2. Ezekiel is written in the _____ language
3. Very figurative prophetic language is called _____
4. Ezekiel is called "son of _____" many times
5. Ezekiel's name means "_____"
6. Ezekiel prophesied in the country of _____ by the river _____
7. Ezekiel prophesied for a total of _____ years
8. Ezekiel is one of the _____ Prophets
9. Ezekiel was taken to Babylon in the second carrying away in _____ BC
10. Ezekiel 18:20: "The _____ that sinneth; it shall die. The _____ shall not bear the _____ of the father"

LESSON FOUR: DANIEL GOD'S SPOKESMAN IN THE KING'S COURT

TRUE/FALSE

1. Daniel may have been a member of the royal family T _____ F _____
2. Daniel was about 100 years old when he died T _____ F _____
3. Children of God can serve in the government and still be faithful to God T _____ F _____
4. Daniel was a great man because he was faithful to God T _____ F _____
5. There were four kingdoms represented in Nebuchadnezzar's dream T _____ F _____
6. The kingdom of Christ would be established in the days of the Roman kings T _____ F _____
7. God rules in the kingdoms of men T _____ F _____
8. The four beasts in Daniel 7 are the same as the four parts of the dream image in Daniel chapter 2 T _____ F _____
9. The ram with two horns represent the antichrist and the false prophet T _____ F _____
10. The male goat in Daniel 8 is the antichrist T _____ F _____
11. The righteous will be raised 1000 years before the wicked T _____ F _____
12. Alexander the Great is the Prince of Greece in chapter 10 T _____ F _____
13. Antiochus Epiphanes IV was an evil Syrian king who persecuted the Jews T _____ F _____
14. Daniel was a teenager when he was taken to Babylon T _____ F _____
15. Daniel was thrown into the lions' den because he would not bow to the great image T _____ F _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Daniel was among those taken to Babylon in _____ BC
2. Daniel's name was changed to _____
3. Both Daniel and _____ held high positions in pagan governments
4. The fourth empire of the image in Daniel 2 was the _____ Empire
5. God _____ in the kingdoms of men
6. The laws of the Medes and Persians could not be _____
7. _____ was an evil Syrian king foretold by Daniel

8. God's kingdom is the _____ -
9. A man like the _____ of _____ appeared in the furnace with Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.
10. King _____ was forced to live like a beast in the wilderness

LESSON FIVE: THE MINOR PROPHETS (1)

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. The Minor Prophets are not as important as the Major Prophets | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. Only one Minor Prophet directed his message to a foreign nation | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. Amos was a professional prophet | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. Amos was from Israel, but prophesied to Judah | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. The Edomites and Israelites had a long history of hatred | T _____ | F _____ |
| 6. Obadiah prophesied against Esau (Edom) | T _____ | F _____ |
| 7. Edom was later known as Idumea | T _____ | F _____ |
| 8. Outward circumstances change, but people remain the same | T _____ | F _____ |
| 9. Gomer loved Hosea and was faithful to him always | T _____ | F _____ |
| 10. Joel foretold the pouring out of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2 | T _____ | F _____ |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The books of the Minor Prophets are _____ than those of the Major Prophets
2. _____ preached to Assyria
3. Hosea loved his wife, _____, with all his heart
4. Hosea's name means "help", "_____" or "deliverance"
5. An invasion of _____ stripped the land in Joel's day
6. The basic message of Joel is a call to _____
7. The "last days" refer to the _____ Age
8. Amos was a _____ and a dresser sycamore trees
9. Amos was sent to _____, a center of calf worship
10. Edom descended from _____, the brother of Jacob
11. _____ conquered Edom after he became king of Israel
12. The _____ conquered Edom and drove them from their land
13. There are _____ books known as the Minor Prophets
14. The story of _____ illustrates God's love for Israel
15. King _____ established calf worship in Israel.

LESSON SIX: THE MINOR PROPHETS (2)

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1. The work of a prophet was two-fold: foretelling the future and speaking to the times in which he lived | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. Many of prophets were persecuted; some were killed | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. Jonah was a prejudiced man | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. Jonah tried to run away from God | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. Micah foretold that Bethlehem of Judah | T _____ | F _____ |

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| would be the place of Jesus' birth | T _____ F _____ |
| 6. The Assyrian army was well-known for showing mercy to their enemies | T _____ F _____ |
| 7. Habakkuk questioned God | T _____ F _____ |
| 8. God is not really interested in man today | T _____ F _____ |
| 9. God does not work in the kingdoms of men | T _____ F _____ |
| 10. Nahum foretold the destruction of Nineveh | T _____ F _____ |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Habakkuk's name means "_____."
- There are _____ books of prophecy in the Old Testament
- _____ was swallowed by a great fish which God prepared
- Jonah was _____ with God because God spared Nineveh
- _____ was the prophet of the poor
- God's angel killed _____ Assyrians in one night.
- _____ foretold the birthplace of the Savior
- Nahum's name means _____
- Babylon was overthrown in 538 BC by the Medes and the _____
- Babylon became a world power when it conquered _____ in 612 BC
- A prophet was chosen by God to be a _____ j to h is people.
- Jonah booked passage on a ship sailing to _____
- When _____ was king of Judah, Sennacherib invaded the land and besieged Jerusalem
- The _____ were very cruel people especially to their enemies
- _____ stood on the ruins of Nineveh and did not even know it.

LESSON SEVEN: THE MINOR PROPHETS (3)

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Hezekiah was one of the most wicked kings of Judah | T _____ F _____ |
| 2. King Josiah led a spiritual revolution. | T _____ F _____ |
| 3. Haggai is the prophet of encouragement | T _____ F _____ |
| 4. Zechariah was a co-worker with Haggai | T _____ F _____ |
| 5. Except for Isaiah, Haggai prophesied more about Christ than any other prophet | T _____ F _____ |
| 6. Christ is king and priest on his throne now | T _____ F _____ |
| 7. Malachi prophesied during the time Nehemiah was governor | T _____ F _____ |
| 8. Malachi was the last inspired messenger of God until John the came | T _____ F _____ |
| 9. Zephaniah and Josiah were cousins | T _____ F _____ |
| 10. Nothing is known of Malachi's personal life | T _____ F _____ |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the _____"
2. Nahum, Habakkuk and Jeremiah all lived during _____'s time
3. Assyria and _____ were rivals for control of the world in Zephaniah's day
4. King _____ led a spiritual revolution in Judah
5. _____ was a man with a simple message
6. Haggai and _____ were co-workers
7. _____ made more predictions of Christ than any other Minor Prophet
8. _____ is the "Branch" and the "Seed of David"
9. _____ means "My messenger"
10. _____ had a unique way of teaching
11. Haggai encouraged the people to rebuild the _____ of God
12. _____ is the Messianic Prophet among the Minor Prophets
13. The prophets foretold the coming of Christ and his _____, the church
14. Haggai, Zechariah and _____ all prophesied after the Babylonian Captivity
15. _____ is the last book of the Old Testament

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