



**OLD TESTAMENT
BIBLE STUDY**

MAJOR + MINOR
PROPHETS

by Jim McCracken & Rich Kao



*Five Stones Church
Bible Literacy Initiative*

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ISAIAH 1-11

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. In this chapter, what things is Israel doing wrong?
What is God saying He will do as a result and what can Israel do to repent? (Chapter 1)
2. As judgment to Judah and Jerusalem, who would the Lord allow to rule His people? (Chapter 3)
3. What were the women of Zion like in those days? What was God's reaction to them? (Chapter 3)
4. This chapter speaks of the Branch of the Lord, which is later shown to be the Messiah.
How will the Lord cleanse His people in that day? (Chapter 4)
5. In this chapter, there is a story of a bad vineyard. Who is the bad vineyard? (Chapter 5)
6. What was God's word to Ahaz concerning Rezin and Pekah? (Chapter 7)
7. What did God say Isaiah's relationship to the people should be? (Chapter 8)
8. What are the prophecies about the Messiah in this chapter? (Chapter 9)
9. What are some reasons God gives for being angry with Israel? (Chapter 9)
10. What will the remnant be like in those days? (Chapter 10)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What does Zion picture to us today and why did God choose a mountain to characterize it? (Chapter 2)
2. What must take place in the last days before peace will come to the nations? (Chapter 2)
3. In this chapter, what was the spiritual condition of God's people? How is that like the church today? (Chapter 2)
4. What can we learn from Isaiah's feeling of unworthiness and then his willingness to go after being touched on his mouth? (Chapter 6)
5. What was Isaiah's vision of the Lord like and what did God tell him to tell the people? (Chapter 6)
6. What was the event God told Ahaz would happen as a sign that he would not be conquered by the two kings he feared? How does that affect us today? (Chapter 7)
7. What was the significance of Isaiah's son's name Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz? How did God use Assyria? (Chapter 8)
8. Why does God get angry with Assyria? What does this say to us? (Chapter 10)
9. Who is the "Branch" from the stump of Jesse? What is his character? (Chapter 11)
10. Is this chapter a prophecy of the Messiah's first coming, second coming, or both? (Chapter 11)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

To the Lord, one day is as a thousand years. Some of the paragraphs from Isaiah contain prophecy spanning from Isaiah's time (760 BC) through Christ's first coming to His second coming and the Millennium.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 55

OBSERVATIONS

1. They rebelled, forsook the Lord and corrupted themselves. The Lord will stop hearing their prayers; but if they repent, then the Lord will cleanse them completely and heal them. Israel should seek justice, be willing and obedient. (1)
2. Youth and women. (3:12)
3. Haughty, prideful. God would replace their finery with judgment. (3:16-26)
4. With the spirit of fire and the spirit of judgment. (4:4)
5. The bad vineyard is the house of Israel. They called bitter sweet, and sweet bitter. They called darkness light, and light darkness. They called evil good, and good evil. (5)
6. If Ahaz did not stand in faith, he would not stand at all. (7: 9)
7. He was not to follow the way of the people, to fear what they fear, but rather to fear God. (8:11-22)
8. He will be in Galilee of the Gentiles, the government will be upon His shoulders, and he will be from David's line. (9:1, 6-7)
9. Pride, arrogance, not seeking God, not repenting, oppressing each other. (9:8-21)
10. They will follow God and be victorious. (10:20-27)
1. Zion pictures the church as a mountain. The church reaches heavenward and becomes a retreat for people to find strength and guidance. (2:1-3)
2. The church will bring the gospel to all nations. In the last days the Lord will set up his millennial kingdom for 1000 years and there will be peace. (2:1-4)
3. They turned to eastern religions and worshiped idols of gold and silver. Many people in the liberal church today are doing the same. (2:6-8)
4. God will cleanse us and give us the words if we simply make ourselves available to go. (6:5-8)
5. He saw the Lord exalted and the train of His robes filled the temple. He said they would hear but not understand and see but not perceive. (6:1,9)
6. A virgin would conceive and give birth to a son who would be called Immanuel. This was a prophecy of the birth of Jesus who we believe in as our Lord and Savior. (7:14)
7. It meant "quick to the plunder". God used Assyria as an instrument of His judgment to plunder Israel. (8:1-10)
8. Assyria thought they conquered in their own strength. We must realize that every nation and authority exists only because God allows it to exist. (10:12-19)
9. The Branch is the Messiah, Jesus Christ. He has the spirit of wisdom, understanding, counsel, power, knowledge and fear of God. (11:1-5)
10. Both. It is prophecy concerning the Messiah's first coming and His return in final victory with the years of peace following. (11)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

ISAIAH 12-23

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. When God reclaims a remnant, how will they respond to the Lord, according to Isaiah? (Chapter 12)
2. Isaiah prophecies against Assyria, the Philistines and Moab. What are Moab's sins and how much time does Isaiah give them? (Chapters 14-16)
3. In the prophecy against Egypt, what things will be destroyed? (Chapter 19)
4. According to Isaiah's prophecy, Egypt, Assyria and Israel would relate to each other in what ways? (Chapters 19 & 20)
5. What event in Babylon is predicted in this chapter? (Chapter 21)
6. What is the greatest sin of Jerusalem as they prepare for attack? (Chapter 22)
7. What relationship did Tyre have with the nations and what analogy does Isaiah use to describe this relationship? (Chapter 23)
8. What character of man does God seem to judge more than anything else? (Chapter 23)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What nation are these chapters a prophecy against? What can we learn from this nation's downfall? (Chapters 13 & 14)
2. In what way will Israel change places with Babylon? What does this say to us today? (Chapters 13 & 14)
3. The prophecy against Damascus in this chapter tells us how Israel has forgotten their Savior, the Rock, their fortress. What does it say about fruitfulness and how does this apply to us? (Chapter 17)
4. Cush is very likely Ethiopia, or perhaps the Sudan. Is God impressed by this people that are feared far and wide? (Chapter 18)
5. What do we see as God's underlying reason for striking Egypt? (Chapters 19 & 20)
6. In the prophecy against Dumah (Edom), the question is asked, "What is left of the night?" What does this question and the subsequent answer symbolize? (Chapter 21)
7. Why is Jerusalem called "the valley of vision"? (Chapter 22)
8. Although God hates the wickedness of Tyre, where does He say her riches will go? What does this say to us? (Chapter 23)
9. Why doesn't Scripture say which prophecy is for Isaiah's time and which is for a later time? (Chapter 23)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

God put on Eliakim's shoulder (22:22) "the key to the house of David; what He opens, no one can shut; and what He shuts, no one can open." This same key, given to Peter and the church, surely is the ability to make decisions and proclamations according to the Spirit of God.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 56

OBSERVATIONS

1. They will praise the Lord and rejoice in Him. With joy, they will draw water from the wells of salvation and make known His deeds among the nations. (12)
2. Moab has much pride and conceit. Isaiah gives them 3 years. (16:6,14)
3. National unity, water supply, crops, fishing, wisdom, pride, confidence. (19:1-15)
4. Assyria and Israel would gain victories at different times over Egypt, but one day all three countries would be united as a blessing on earth. There will be a road from Assyria to Egypt. (19:23-20:6)
5. The destruction of Babylon is foretold. While they are eating and drinking, the Medes (Media) and the Persians (Elan) spring an attack. (21:1-10)
6. Their greatest sin was not looking to God, but trusting in the fortified city. Shebna was prideful in his chariots and his tomb. God would place Eliakim in firmly. (22:5-23)
7. Tyre is called the marketplace of the nations and is compared to a prostitute. (23:3,15-17)
8. Pride and an unwillingness to look to God.

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The prophecy is against Babylon. No matter how strong a person or nation is, they will be brought low if they are sinful, evil or arrogant. (13 & 14)
2. They will make captives of their captors. When we walk with the Lord, He will give us strength to control the worldly things which once controlled us. (14:2)
3. If we forget the Lord, the things we apply our hands to will not be fruitful. (17:10-11)
4. No. He will remain quiet and look on. Then at the appointed time, He will cut them down. (18)
5. He would strike them and heal them because then they would turn to Him. If God disciplines us, it is so we will turn to Him. (19 & 20)
6. The night represents suffering. The answer is that morning is coming (the suffering will end), but night is also returning. (21:11-12)
7. Jerusalem was always looked at as the place where God gave direction (vision) to His people. Being surrounded by mountains, it is a valley. (22:1)
8. He will give Tyre's profit and earnings to those who live before the Lord! The righteous will inherit the spoil of the wicked. (23:17-18)
9. Like Jesus' Parables, God wants us to seek Him in order to understand.

ISAIAH 24-35

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Who is the prophecy against in this chapter and what will be their outcome? (Chapter 24)
2. For what things does Isaiah extol God? (Chapter 25)
3. What type of nation will be able to enter the open gates and be kept in perfect peace? What type will be brought low and trampled down? (Chapter 26)
4. What is God's ultimate promise for deliverance? (Chapter 26)
5. To what is Ephraim's glory compared? How is the Lord's justice and strength pictured at the same time? (Chapter 28)
6. What is the condition of the priests and prophets? (Chapter 28)
7. What did the rebellious children do to displease God? (Chapters 30 & 31)
8. What would be the result if these rebellious children would repent? Do they want to repent? (Chapters 30 & 31)
9. How does God view the women of Jerusalem at this time, and what is His word to them? (Chapter 32)
10. What is the character of the prophecy in Chapter 34?
11. What is the character of the prophecy in Chapter 35?

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The prophecy in this chapter will affect people in what walk of life? Why? What does this tell us today? (Chapter 24)
2. Compare verses 21-23 with a passage in the New Testament. What period of time is this talking about? (Chapter 24)
3. What does the mountain picture in verses 6-9? What is happening on this mountain? (Chapter 25)
4. What reasons does Isaiah give for such yearning for God? What should this say to us? (Chapter 26)
5. This chapter contains judgment pictured by the slaying of a serpent and blessing pictured by the careful care of a vineyard. Who is this prophecy about? (Chapter 27)
6. With the leaders and nation being drunk and full of filth, what is God's salvation for the people? What is the meaning of the bed being too short and the cover too small? (Chapter 28)
7. What does the story of the farmer and his methods picture? (Chapter 28)
8. What city is Ariel and how do the nations relate to it? (Chapter 29)
9. What is the spiritual character of the people? What will be the result of this? (Chapter 29)
10. God's fire will consume enemies, but who in Zion will be afraid? God is called judge, law-giver and king. What is the difference? (Chapter 33)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Isaiah 24-27 is sometimes called the “Isaiah Apocalypse” (revelation). Like the book of Revelation, it not only shows the downfall of earthly enemies, but also supernatural enemies, and death itself. It also contains clear promises of bodily resurrection!

LESSON 57: ISAIAH 24-35

ANSWERS TO LESSON 57

OBSERVATIONS

1. The prophecy is against the whole earth. There will be earthquakes and floods, sorrow and gloom. (24)
2. Perfect faithfulness, marvelous works, being a refuge for the poor and needy, and salvation. (25:1-9)
3. The righteous nations, that keep faith, whose mind is steadfast, who trust in God. The lofty ones will be brought low, trampled by those they oppressed. (26:2-6)
4. Resurrection. (26:19)
5. A wreath on the head of a drunkard! The Lord is as a glorious crown on the remnant who follow Him. (28:1-6)
6. They are drunk. There is filth everywhere, and the leaders see visions and make decisions in a drunken stupor. (28:7-8)
7. They look to earthly allegiances and they are unwilling to hear the instruction of the Lord. (30:1-2, 9-10, 31:1-3)
8. God would be gracious and compassionate. He would show them the way. He would destroy their enemies and bless their land. The people don't want to repent, they trust in their own strength. (30:15-26)
9. They're complacent, secure in worldly things. They are to break from their satisfaction in worldly fulfillment and seek God. (32:9-20)
10. It is a judgment against the nations, especially Edom. The destruction will be great for those against God. (34)
11. It is a direct contrast to Chapter 34. It is about the joy of God's redeemed. It is strength and encouragement for the ransomed of the Lord. (35)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. It will be for people in all walks of life, because they have broken God's covenant and laws. God is no respecter of persons in judgment. We must not rely on our positions or accomplishments, but walk with God. (24:1-6)
2. Revelation 21:22-27. The Millennium.
3. The mountain is God's Church, the New Jerusalem. All people can be saved in Christ. Compare to Rev. 21:1-4
4. God is the only one to be trusted for salvation, for peace, for righteousness. When we are disappointed or misused, it should drive us closer to God, not make us bitter. (26)
5. The serpent pictures the pagan nations. The vineyard is God's people Israel. (27:1-3)
6. The precious cornerstone, Jesus! Their own attempts will fall short. Justice and righteousness will be the lines to measure by. (28:16-20)
7. The ways of God. Diverse, complex, wise, yet expertly simple! (28:23-29)
8. Ariel is Jerusalem. Hordes of nations fight against it, but God keeps them from conquering. (29:1-7)
9. They are like people trying to read who can't read. They honor God with lip service and rules. They try to tell God what to do, like the clay telling the potter. God will show His wisdom with wonders. The humble will be exalted and the prideful cut down. The desert will become fertile and the fertile land desert. (29:13-24)
10. The sinners in Zion will be terrified. God is a lawgiver, but also the righteous judge to carry out the law and a king who sees that His people prosper in the law. (33:14, 22)

ISAIAH 36-47

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was Hezekiah's response to Sennacherib's threats and what was the result of this response? (Chapters 36 & 37)
2. What was the sign Isaiah gave with the prophecy about Sennacherib? Did the prophecy come to pass? (Chapters 36 & 37)
3. What did Isaiah do after the messengers visited Hezekiah and saw all the wealth in his palace? (Chapter 39)
4. What do these chapters say about God's greatness? (Chapters 40 & 41)
5. What is the "new thing" God will do? (Chapter 43)
6. What do verses 24-28 tell us about God's Word? (Chapter 44)
7. What does God say to those who would "quarrel with their Maker"? (Chapter 45)
8. Does God limit salvation to Israel in His words through Isaiah? (Chapter 45)
9. What does God say about the gods of Babylon? (Chapter 46)
10. How will Babylon and her "priests" try to save themselves? Will it work? (Chapter 47)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was Sennacherib's character and what false assumption did he make about the God of Israel and Jerusalem that got him into trouble? (Chapters 36 & 37)
2. What was Hezekiah's response to God concerning his illness and subsequent healing with the promise of 15 more years of life? (Chapter 38)
3. Chapters 40 and 42 are full of "messianic" prophecy. What are some of the specific things prophesied? Can you remember any New Testament verses corresponding to this?
4. What is the meaning of verses 18-25? Who is blind and deaf? (Chapter 42)
5. How will God stand by His people? What is prophesied about Babylon in this chapter? (Chapter 43)
6. What does this chapter tell us about the character of man apart from God? (Chapter 44)
7. What upcoming event in Israel's history did the prophecy of "Cyrus my Shepherd" concern? (Chapter 45)
8. To what does God compare Babylon? What is the meaning behind this? (Chapter 47)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

The gods of Babylon were a continual burden that had to be carried in processions from place to place. What a contrast to Jehovah the Living God Who is our eternal burden-bearer! If Babylon pictures the world, it does not take much imagination to apply this to our lives today!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 58

OBSERVATIONS

1. Hezekiah prayed and sought God personally and also sought help from God's prophet Isaiah. Isaiah prophesied against Sennacherib and he was defeated. (37:1-7, 14-38)
2. The sign was that they would eat the fruit of the land without planting for two years. God killed 185,000 Assyrians, and Sennacherib was killed by his own sons. The prophecy was fulfilled. (37:30-38)
3. He prophesied the carrying away of Judah into Babylonian captivity. (39:5-7)
4. He can't be measured or fully understood with the mind. A sculpture of him cannot be made. He has created everything, yet He tends His people like a shepherd.
5. He will make a way in the desert and streams in the wasteland. (43:19)
6. His word is what makes things happen. He makes His servants' words good and makes fools out of false prophets.
7. Woe to them! The clay does not argue with the potter. (45:9)
8. No, he tells all the ends of the earth to turn to Him. (45:22)
9. They are burdensome. They are a burden for the weary. They don't move, they don't hear, and they don't act. (46:1-7)
10. Use sorcery, magic spells and astrology. No. (47:9-15)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Sennacherib was arrogant and prideful. He assumed that God was like the gods of the other cities he captured with handmade idols. (36:4-10, 37:5-13)
2. He cried out to God. When God healed him, he praised God for life and said that the living could praise God better than the dead. (38)
3. John the Baptist preparing the way. Jesus receiving the Holy Spirit. Jesus healing and speaking the truth. Compare to Matthew 3:3,16 & 12:18-21 (40:3, 42:1-4)
4. Israel is blind and deaf to their calling and responsibility to the Lord.
5. God will stand by His people because He wants to, not because they are faithful (they aren't). Babylon will fall under the hand of the Lord. (43:4-7,14)
6. Men apart from God are senseless, worshipping what they've made with their own hands. (44:6-20)
7. This was a prophecy concerning the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple. (45:1-13)
8. A virgin, a queen, a widow and a childless mother. Her beauty will be cut down and ruling power cut off. She will lose her allies and colonies. (47)

ISAIAH 48-66

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. According to God, what is the character of the Israelite people? (Chapter 48)
2. Will the Lord ever forget His people? (Chapter 49)
3. To what type of child does the Lord compare Israel and what does he say is the condition of their wealth? (Chapter 50)
4. What are the many things which the Messiah will suffer? (Chapter 53)
5. How does Isaiah compare God's present wrath with the waters of Noah? (Chapter 54)
6. Isaiah tells us that the things of God are for the thirsty & hungry and they are without price. How are they to be obtained? (Chapter 55)
7. What are God's feelings toward the Gentiles and those who are fruitless in natural things? (Chapter 56)
8. God hates Israel's whorish ways and self-righteousness. What is He looking for them to revive? (Chapter 57)
9. What is the kind of fast God is looking for compared to what Israel did when they fasted? (Chapter 58)
10. What will be the result of God's chosen fast? (Chapter 58)
11. Why is Israel's land also called Beulah land? (Chapter 62)
12. What does Isaiah compare our righteousness to? (Chapter 64)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What prophecy concerning a great happening to his people does Isaiah give in this chapter? How does this picture us today? (Chapter 48)
2. What is the prophecy about in the first part of this chapter? (Chapter 49)
3. Identify the prophecies about Jesus in this chapter. (Chapter 50)
4. What was the rock from which Israel was cut and the quarry from which they were taken? (Chapter 51)
5. Whose feet are beautiful? What was the meaning of this to Israel and to us now? (Chapter 52)
6. How will people who believe specifically benefit from the sufferings of the Messiah? (Chapter 53)
7. This chapter contains promises for the Gentiles, but it also contains a promise for Israel in respect to how the Gentile nations treat her. What is the promise? (Chapter 54)
8. How does Isaiah compare God's ways and His Word with those of man? (Chapter 55)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT (CONT'D)

9. The Lord's arm is not too short to save, or his ear deaf so that he can't hear. What then held back God from Israel? (Chapter 59)

10. What is the prophecy in this chapter concerning? Who are the great blessings for? (Chapter 60)

11. What New Testament event does this chapter bring to mind? What are the "garments" for us in the chapter? (Chapter 61)

12. What is the prophecy referring to, concerning Christ, that He has trodden the wine press alone and His garments are red? (Chapter 63)

13. This chapter contains prophecy about unfaithful Israel and a call to the Gentiles. What other amazing time is it speaking of? (Chapter 65)

14. God says that Heaven is His throne and earth His footstool. He is not looking to inhabit something men build. What is He wanting to inhabit? (Chapter 66)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

500 years after Isaiah's time, Jesus fulfilled, to the detail, scores of things prophesied concerning the Messiah.

LESSON 59: ISAIAH 48 - 66

ANSWERS TO LESSON 59

OBSERVATIONS

1. They are stiff-necked and they call on the Lord, but not out of a relationship with Him. (48:1, 4)
2. No, he will never forget His people. They are engraved on the palm of His hands. (49:15-16)
3. An orphan and a debtor. (50:1)
4. He would be despised, rejected, sorrowful, grieving, stricken, smitten of God, afflicted, wounded, bruised, chastised, and oppressed. (53)
5. As God promised to not cover the earth with the water again, so his wrath would be for the moment. (54:7-9)
6. Seek the Lord and listen to Him. Let the wicked forsake his way and the evil man his thoughts. (55:1-7)
7. The Lord accepts the stranger as his own if he turns to the Lord. Fruitless in natural things will be bountiful in the Lord. (56:3-7)
8. A humble and contrite heart. (57:15)
9. God is looking for a fast where men humble themselves to break the bands of wickedness and help the oppressed and poor, not a fast of strife and debate. (58:4-7)
10. Health and light will break forth. Righteousness will be a testimony and God's glory will be the reward. God will hear and guide. (58:8-11)
11. Beulah means "married". God wanted them to know He was their husband and he delighted in them. (62:4-5)
12. Filthy rags. (64:6)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. He prophesied freedom from Babylon. This pictures our walk with the Lord, free from the world. (48:12-22)
2. It's about the servant of the Lord, Jesus, who will be a light to the Jews and Gentiles. (49:1-7)
3. They mocked and spit at Jesus. They pulled out His beard and whipped His back. (50:6)
4. The rock and quarry of God's promises and calling as people of God. (51:1-4)
5. He who brings good news. This meant physical deliverance to them. It means salvation to us through people sharing the gospel (feet shod with the gospel of peace). (52:7)
6. He will take their griefs, sorrows, transgressions, iniquities, and chastisement. They will be forgiven, have peace, and be healed. (53)
7. Whoever gathers against Israel or forms weapons against her will not prosper. (54:17)
8. God's thoughts and ways are not like ours. They are higher as the heavens are to the earth. His word never returns to Him void. (55:8-9)
9. Israel's iniquities and sins. (59:1-2)
10. It is foretelling the Gentiles being accepted in Christ and the glory of Christ's Church. (60)
11. Jesus read this portion of Isaiah in the temple on Sabbath and told everyone He was the literal fulfillment of it. The garments of praise, salvation and righteousness are for us. (61:1-3)
12. Gethsemane means "wine press". Jesus suffered and bled for us, taking our sins, thus the red garments. (63:1-3)
13. That time after Christ's second coming, the Millennium. (65:17-25)
14. Hearts of men. Humble and contrite hearts. (66:1-3)

Jeremiah & Lamentations

- LESSON 60 Jeremiah 1-15
- LESSON 61 Jeremiah 16-31
- LESSON 62 Jeremiah 32-44
- LESSON 63 Jeremiah 45-52
 & Lamentations

JEREMIAH 1-15

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What time in Israel's history did Jeremiah prophesy? (Chapter 1)
2. When did God call Jeremiah to prophesy? (Chapter 1)
3. What was Jeremiah's response to God's call and how did God encourage him in his ministry? (Chapter 1)
4. What was the significance of the boiling pot tilting from the north? (Chapter 1)
5. God said His people were at a crossroads. What did God tell them to ask for at the crossroads? (Chapter 6)
6. What command does Jeremiah remind the people of, which God gave to their forefathers as they left Egypt? (Chapter 7)
7. God says not to boast in riches, strength or wisdom but to boast in what? (Chapter 9)
8. What does Jeremiah say is wrong with the shepherds? (Chapter 10)
9. What does Jeremiah say about a man's life and steps? (Chapter 10)
10. What did Jeremiah's linen belt picture which he buried? (Chapter 13)
11. Jeremiah prophesied the carrying away of Judah. He said as an Ethiopian can't change his skin or a leopard its spots, neither can Judah do what? (Chapter 13)
12. Some false prophets in Jeremiah's time were prophesying that no famine or sword would touch the land. How did those prophets die? (Chapter 14)
13. Why did the people hate Jeremiah? What did God make Jeremiah like? What was God's feeling toward the people? (Chapter 15)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. God said that the people brought disaster on themselves because of two sins. What were the two sins and how is this like us today? (Chapter 2)
2. God tells "faithless Israel" to return and He will not frown on them any longer if they only do what? (Chapters 3 & 4)
3. What was God's punishment on Israel for serving foreign gods in their own land? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 5)
4. In this chapter, God says to ask for the good ways, the old ways, and they would find rest. Why would they find rest in that? (Chapter 6)
5. God pictures Israel as metal and Jeremiah as a tester. How are they like metal and how can they change? (Chapters 6 & 7)
6. What does Jeremiah mean by the statement, "They do not even know how to blush"? (Chapter 8)
7. What can we learn from God's admonition to Israel to not learn the ways of the nations or be terrified by signs in the sky? How did Israel break the covenant? (Chapters 10 & 11)
8. In this chapter, what is Jeremiah's complaint about the wicked? What is God's answer? (Chapter 12)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Jeremiah lived and prophesied in the time of Israel's history which corresponds to the end of 2 Kings. This was the most tragic hour the nation ever saw. Jeremiah was the prophet of the "midnight hour".

ANSWERS TO LESSON 60

OBSERVATIONS

1. The time leading up to, and including, when the people of Jerusalem went into exile. (1:3)
2. Before he was born. (1:5)
3. He said he could not speak because he was only a child. God said not to be afraid of the people or to say he was only a child. God put His word into Jeremiah's mouth. (1:6-10)
4. From the north, disaster would be poured out on all who live in the land of Israel. (1:13-16)
5. Ask for the ancient paths. Ask where the good way is and walk in it. (6:16)
6. To obey him, and he would be their God and they would be his people. (7:23)
7. That we know and understand him. (9:23-24)
8. They are senseless and do not inquire of the Lord. (10:21)
9. A man's life is not his own, and it is not for man to direct his steps. (10:23)
10. It pictured the pride of Judah, which God would destroy. (13:1-11)
11. Judah could not do good because they are accustomed to evil. (13:23)
12. They died by the sword and famine. (14:15)
13. Jeremiah gave God's Word which was hard to take. God made Jeremiah like a fortified wall of bronze. God was not willing to change His mind toward Israel, even if Moses and Samuel were to intercede for them. (15:1, 19-21)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. They had forsaken God, who is the spring of living water, and turned to other things, which are cisterns that cannot hold water. We tend to look to things beside God to satisfy our souls. (2:13)
2. Acknowledge their guilt. God does not ask us to be perfect, but to be sincere, earnest and repent. (3:12-13, 4:1-2,5)
3. They would serve foreigners in a foreign land. When we put other things before the Lord, we alienate ourselves from our promised land—His presence! (5:18-19)
4. The ways of God may seem "old fashioned", but they are good ways. We find fulfillment in walking with God, so we have rest. (6:16)
5. They are rebels and they act corruptly. They must reform their ways and actions. (6:27-7:7)
6. Israel has no shame. They are not repentant or sorry. (8:12)
7. God wants us to learn His ways and not ways of the world, which is worthless. Israel ceased to obey God and follow his ways. (10:1-3, 11:1-5)
8. The wicked prosper. God tells Jeremiah there is a day when He will uproot the wicked nations that have seized Judah's inheritance. Later He will have compassion on them if they listen to him. (12:1-4, 14-17)

JEREMIAH 16-31

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Why did God tell Jeremiah not to marry anyone in the land or to go to any funerals or feasts? (Chapter 16)
2. Why was God sending fishermen and hunters? (Chapter 16)
3. What does Jeremiah say about the heart? Trusting in man? Trusting in God? (Chapter 17)
4. What was God saying when He told Israel He would show them His back and not His face? (Chapter 18)
5. Jeremiah said Pashur the priest would have his name changed to Magor-Missabib. Why? (Chapter 20)
6. What was God's response to Zedekiah when he cried out about the Babylonians attacking them? (Chapter 21)
7. What was Jeremiah's message to the kings, shepherds and prophets in these chapters? (Chapters 22 & 23)
8. Jeremiah prophesied Judah's captivity by Babylon. How long did he say they would be in exile? Then what would happen? (Chapter 25)
9. Jeremiah was threatened with death by some of the people. Why was he not killed? (Chapter 26)
10. What was the outcome of Hananiah's prophecy? (Chapter 28)
11. What was the content of the message which Jeremiah sent to the exiles already in Babylon? (Chapter 29)
12. Why did God say He would destroy Shemaiah when he was prophesying good things for God's people? (Chapter 29)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. God says that men will no longer say, "As the Lord lives, who brought the Israelites up out of Egypt," But rather they will say, "As the Lord lives, who brought the Israelites up out of all the countries where He had banished them." What is the significance of this prophecy? (Chapter 16)
2. What does Jeremiah say about keeping the Sabbath holy, or the results of not keeping it? How should this speak to us? (Chapter 17)
3. What was God's word to Jeremiah at the potter's house? What does this say to us today? (Chapter 18)
4. What word did Jeremiah speak to the people when he brought a jar with him and broke it in front of them? (Chapter 19)
5. When Jeremiah becomes discouraged by insults and reproach, he considers quitting prophesying, but then God's word burns like fire in his heart! What does this mean to you? (Chapter 20)
6. What is the meaning of the vision of two baskets of figs? (Chapter 24)
7. Why did God tell Jeremiah to fashion a yoke for himself and walk around carrying it? (Chapter 27)
8. The Lord says in 30:12, "Your wound is incurable, your injury beyond healing." But then He tells of a new covenant. What will it be like? (Chapters 30 & 31)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Jeremiah 31:15 says, "A voice is heard in Ramah, mourning and great weeping, Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because her children are no more." According to Matthew 2:18, this prophecy was fulfilled hundreds of years later by King Herod when he murdered all the male children 2 years old and under in an attempt to kill the Christ child.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 61

OBSERVATIONS

1. God had removed His hand from them. They were about to reap the fruit of their own evil. (16:1-5)
2. To "fish" and "hunt" the Israelites. To be used as instruments of God's judgment. (16:16-18)
3. It is deceitful above all things. Cursed is the one who trusts in man, he will be like a bush in the wasteland. Blessed is the one who trusts in God, he will be like a tree planted by the water. (17:5-10)
4. He was turning from the people because they were reprobate. He wasn't going to bless them, make His face shine on them. (18:1-17)
5. Magor-Missabib means terror on every side. God was going to make him a terror to himself and all his friends. (20:1-4)
6. God said He Himself would also fight against Zedekiah and Israel because it was his will for the Babylonians to win. (21:1-5)
7. The kings were to repent and do what is just and right. He proclaimed woe to the shepherds who were scattering the sheep of His pasture. The prophets and priests are godless and wicked. Their path would become slippery and they will be banished. (22:1-5, 23:1-2, 11-12)
8. 70 years, then the Lord would judge Babylon and it would fall. (25:12-14)
9. Some feared God and felt they would bring disaster on themselves if they killed Jeremiah. (26:10-19)
10. The Lord replaced the wooden yoke with an iron yoke and Hananiah died that same year, because he prophesied falsely. (28:12-17)

11. Work and pray for Babylon's prosperity, because as it prospers they will prosper. When the time is right, God would call them out. (29: 4-11)
12. Even though they were good things, they were not of the Lord. He prophesied against Jeremiah. (29:24-32)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The Israelites voluntarily went to Egypt because of drought. They were delivered from Egypt many years later when the Egyptians made them slaves. Babylon on the other hand was an instrument of God's wrath. God sent them there because of their wickedness. (16:14-15)
2. If they keep the Sabbath, the city will prosper. If they don't, it won't. We need to keep the spirit of the Sabbath, and we will prosper. (17:19-27)
3. Just as the potter crushed the first pot and made another, we are to be as clay in God's hand so He can mold us as He wills. (18:1-6)
4. God was going to smash the nation and city just as the jar was smashed. (19)
5. Once we agree to walk with God, we can't turn back because His word burns in our hearts. (20:7-12)
6. The two baskets of figs are compared to those already exiled in Babylon and those who stayed behind. God considers the exiles as the good figs and those who stayed as bad. This was opposite of what the people thought! (24)
7. To picture the yoke of bondage the Babylonians would incur. (27:1-7)
8. God would put his law in their minds and write it on their hearts because they were unable to do this on their own. (31:33)

JEREMIAH 32-44

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was the significance of Jeremiah buying a piece of land and putting the documents in a jar to preserve them? (Chapter 32)
2. What is the stark contrast within the prophecy concerning Jerusalem in this chapter? What is the promise concerning David's throne? (Chapter 33)
3. In what way did Jeremiah prophesy that Zedekiah would die? (Chapter 34)
4. Why did God have Jeremiah write His words on a scroll? What was King Jehoiakim's response to the scroll? What was God's response to Jehoiakim? How does this compare to the Recabites? (Chapters 35 & 36)
5. What was the choice which God gave Zedekiah in regard to the Babylonians' attack on Jerusalem? Which choice did he take? (Chapters 38 & 39)
6. What did the Babylonians do with Jeremiah? (Chapter 40)
7. What awful murders did Ishmael's son of Nethaniah commit? What then, happened to him? (Chapter 41)
8. The captives of Ishmael who were fleeing to Egypt, stopped to ask Jeremiah what the Lord's direction for them was. What did Jeremiah say? Did the captives believe his words and follow them? Why? (Chapters 42 & 43)
9. What was the message which Jeremiah illustrated by burying some large stones in the brick pavement at the entrance to Pharaoh's palace? (Chapter 43)
10. What was God's word in this chapter to the people who vowed to burn incense and make offerings to the "queen of heaven"? (Chapter 44)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Zedekiah, King of Judah, confirmed Jeremiah to the courtyard of the guard in the royal palace. He didn't want to kill him, yet he didn't receive his words. Why? How is this like some people today? (Chapter 32)
2. Why was Jeremiah so amazed that God would speak to him to buy a piece of land? What was God's response? What is this like today? (Chapter 32)
3. Because the people of Israel made slaves of each other and didn't give each other freedom, God gave them "freedom" to die by the sword, plague and famine. What can we learn from this? (Chapter 34)
4. Verses 1-3 tell us that the King of Judah and the people did not heed Jeremiah's words and yet they asked him to pray for them when Egypt attacked. Who is this like today? (Chapter 37)
5. Jeremiah was thrown into a cistern and sank in the mud. What is the a picture of? (Chapter 38)
6. Ebed-Melech saved Jeremiah from the cistern so God spared his life later. Why? (Chapter 38)
7. Gedaliah didn't think Ishmael would kill him; so, he didn't heed Johanan's warning. What can we learn from this? (Chapters 40 & 41)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Though Jehoiakim burned the scroll with Jeremiah's words, the words still burned in Jeremiah's heart and no man could quench them.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 62

OBSERVATIONS

1. By faith Jeremiah knew they would return and the deed would be good again because God had spoken to him. (32:8-15)
2. The great destruction and death is contrasted with joy and restoration. The Messiah would come from David's line and reign forever. (33:1-18)
3. He would not die by the sword, he would die peacefully. (34:1-5)
4. He wrote the words on a scroll hoping that the people would repent when the warnings were read. Jehoiakim burned the scroll, so Jeremiah prophesied God's punishment on him and his descendants. God said the rest of Israel should learn a lesson from the Recabites who obeyed. (35:12-16, 36)
5. If he surrendered, he and Jerusalem would be spared, but if he didn't, they would fall. He didn't surrender and they fell. (38:14-39)
6. They let him go free. (40:1-6)
7. Ishmael killed King Gedaliah and many of his men, plus he murdered a large group of other men that were harmless. Ishmael was chased out of the country. (41)
8. Jeremiah said they should stay in Israel and not flee to Egypt. They didn't believe Jeremiah, because they were suspicious of him that he wanted to see them captured by the Babylonians. (42 & 43)
9. That God would cause Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, to conquer in Egypt and his throne would set over those stones. He would be used as an instrument of God's wrath. (43:8-13)
10. That they would die in Egypt by famine and sword. (44:15-30)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Jeremiah's words were not easy or nice. Sometimes God's word is not easy on our flesh, but we do not reject it because deep down we know it is God. (32:1-5)
2. Because the land was about to be captured. God saw the future and told Jeremiah to do it by faith. We need to respond to God's word to us and not the grim circumstances around us. (32:8-25)
3. We need to treat each other as God treats us or we will bring bondage and death to ourselves (34:8-17)
4. People today often don't want to identify with those seeking God because compared to others in the world, they seem peculiar. Yet, when people are in trouble, they quickly turn to those seeking God.
5. This is a picture of the way men treated Christ with rejection and disdain. Christ went to the pit for us to get us out of the pit. (38:4-6)
6. Because he trusted God and put his faith to act on. (38:7-13)
7. We need to examine words that come to us and seek the Lord, not just go by our own judgment. (40:7-41:3)

JEREMIAH 45-52 & LAMENTATIONS

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Lord compares Egypt to the Nile. How? What is the message to Egypt through Jeremiah? (Chapter 46)
2. What is God's message to the Philistines through Jeremiah? (Chapter 47)
3. In what way is Moab compared to wine? What will be Moab's outcome and why? (Chapter 48)
4. What is God's message to the Ammonites through Jeremiah? (Chapter 49)
5. What is God's message to Edom, Damascus, and Elam? (Chapter 49)
6. What is the word of the Lord concerning Hazor and Kedar? (Chapter 49)
7. God speaks a word concerning Babylon the great. What will be Babylon's outcome and who will God use to accomplish it? (Chapters 50 & 51)
8. What will Israel and Judah do in the day of Babylon's judgment? (Chapters 50 & 51)
9. What is Jeremiah lamenting in Lamentations? (Chapter 52 - Lamentations)
10. What does Jeremiah say about the Lord's compassion in Lamentations? (Lamentations Chapter 3)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn for our own lives from God's word to Baruch in this chapter? (Chapter 45)
2. How will God look at the sin of the remnant? What does this say to us? (Chapter 50)
3. Why did God call Babylon the "hammer of the whole earth?" (Chapter 50)
4. Why did God call Babylon a "gold cup in the Lord's hand?" What will happen to this gold cup? (Chapter 51)
5. What was the significance of Seriah tying a rock to the scroll and throwing it in the Euphrates? (Chapter 51)
6. What can we learn from verse 2 about worldly "lovers" and "friends"? (Lamentations Chapter 1)
7. What can we learn from verse 7 about treasures in days of old? (Lamentations Chapter 1)
8. Lamentations 3:33 tells us God does not willingly bring affliction grief. 1:14 tells us the cause. What is it?

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

When the people were in Judah, God would not allow words of prosperity, even though they were still in the promised land. When the people were exiled to Babylon, God told them to pray for prosperity so that they would prosper, even though it was a heathen nation.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 63

OBSERVATIONS

1. Egypt rises like the flooding Nile, but it will fall again. Jeremiah says that Babylon will be God's instrument to make Egypt fall. (46)
2. All Philistines will be destroyed because God said it was His time for judgment. (47)
3. Moab has remained in grown like unpurified and unstrained wine. Now is the time for Moab's destruction because of her overwhelming pride. (48)
4. The Ammonites will be driven away and become fugitives. They will become a mound of ruins, but afterward, God will restore them. (49:1-6)
5. Edom will be stripped bare, the walls of Damascus will be burned down, and the bow of Elam will be broken. (49:7-27, 34-39)
6. They are living in ease, and disaster will come on them from every side. (49:28-33)
7. Babylon will be captured and Babylon the Great will fall. An alliance of great nations from the north will cause it to happen. (50 & 51)
8. Together they will go in tears and seek God. (50:4-5)
9. The degradation and fall of Jerusalem. (52 - Lamentations)
10. They never fail. (Lamentations 3:22)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Not to seek great things for ourselves in God's kingdom, but to seek for His will to be done. (45)
2. He will forgive them to the point that their sin cannot be found, which is how he forgives us! (50:20)
3. Because He used Babylon as an instrument of His wrath on all the other nations. (50:23-24)
4. Babylon made the whole world drunk with her wine of sin. The gold cup will be crushed, broken. (51:6-8)
5. It was a picture of Babylon sinking to rise no more. (51:59-64)
6. They will be unfaithful, deserting us in our times of need.
7. The "good old days" will do nothing for us today. Only God is a help and comfort.
8. Our sins make a yoke on our own neck. God allows the yoke of affliction to bring brokenness and repentance.

Ezekiel

- LESSON 64** Ezekiel 1-12
- LESSON 65** Ezekiel 13-24
- LESSON 66** Ezekiel 25-36
- LESSON 67** Ezekiel 37-48

EZEKIEL 1-12

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Who was Ezekiel and where did he prophesy? (Chapter 1)
2. Ezekiel saw a vision of a figure that looked like a man sitting on a throne. Who called Ezekiel to prophesy and what did he tell him about his ministry? (Chapters 1 & 2)
3. What was Ezekiel's responsibility as a watchman of Israel? (Chapter 3)
4. Why did Ezekiel lay on his side for many days, cook his food over dung, and cut his hair with a sword? (Chapters 4 & 5)
5. How did Ezekiel prophesy that the people would die because of the wickedness? (Chapter 6)
6. How would God judge Israel, and how would He repay them? (Chapter 7)
7. How did God take Ezekiel into Jerusalem, what was so detestable, and who was not killed for these things? (Chapters 8 & 9)
8. Ezekiel cried out to God saying, "Will you completely destroy the remnant of Israel?" What was God's response? (Chapter 11)
9. How was Ezekiel a sign to the house of Israel by packing his belongings for exile in the daytime while people watched? (Chapter 12)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Ezekiel saw brilliant light, flashing lightning and glowing metal. What could they represent? (Chapter 1)
2. What do the four faces represent and why is it significant that the creatures moved immediately with the spirit? (Chapter 1)
3. What do the wheels represent in their clearness and that they moved as the creatures moved? (Chapter 1)
4. What can we learn from Ezekiel's call? How was he supposed to act toward the house of Israel to whom he was sent? What does eating the scroll picture? (Chapters 2 & 3)
5. How can we apply to our lives Ezekiel's assignment of watchman and lying on his side for many days? (Chapters 3 & 4)
6. Do you see any significance in the fact that the creatures and the wheels were full of eyes? (Chapter 10)
7. What comes to mind when you read about the fire, the burning coals, and the burning metal? (Chapter 10)
8. What is the significance of God changing the proverb quoted in Israel? (Chapter 12)

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

Over the centuries, the four faces of Ezekiel 1 have been compared to the four Gospels and the character of Christ. He is the lion of the tribe of Judah (lion), the son of man (man), the ultimate servant (ox), and he is seated in heavenly places (eagle).

ANSWERS TO LESSON 64

OBSERVATIONS

1. A priest who prophesied while in captivity in Babylon. (1:1-3)
2. The Lord was on His throne. He told Ezekiel that the people would know a prophet was among them. Ezekiel was not to be afraid of their response. (1:26-2:6)
3. To give warnings and then leave it up to the people. (3:16-19)
4. These were signs. He laid on his side one day for each year of sin in Israel and then Judah. He ate defiled food to represent what the people would have to do in exile. His shaved hair represented attacks on Jerusalem. (4 & 5)
5. They would die by plague, sword and famine. (6:11-14)
6. He would judge them according to their conduct and repay them according to their detestable practices. (7:1-4)
7. God's Spirit lifted him by the hair and took him there. He saw God's people worshipping idols in the Lord's temple. Only those with a mark on their forehead were spared because they grieved for the sins. (8 & 9:1-6)
8. He said He would gather a remnant back to the Land of Israel again. He would give them hearts of flesh instead of hearts of stone. (11:13-25)
9. As Ezekiel did, so would it be done to the people. The enemy would carry them away captive and their prince would sneak out through a hole in the wall. (12:3-14)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The righteous and pure judgment of God. (1:4)
2. Four is the number of God relating to man. The four beasts represent the character of God's Word to us. The eagle is vision, the ox is steadfastness, the lion is strength in royal decree, and the man is practical application. God's Spirit and Word always agree. (1:5-14)
3. The wheels represent the nations God calls to perform His judgment. (1:15-21)
4. We are sometimes sent to those who are rebellious. We are to feed upon God's word and give it to the people. We are not to take responsibility for how they receive it or be caught up in their ways. (2:1-3:9)
5. God wants us to exhort and warn people, but we also must be intercessors. (3:16-4:15)
6. Many eyes would speak of total vision. God's word gives us complete vision. (10:12)
7. The purifying judgement of God. (10:1-8)
8. God was going to speak clearly and His Word would be fulfilled. This would contrast with the unfulfilled words of the false prophets. (12:21-28)

EZEKIEL 13-24

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What are the false prophets like in Israel and what is God going to do because of this? (Chapter 13)
2. What will God's judgement be like if a country sins against him by being unfaithful? Why does God mention Noah, Daniel, and Job? (Chapter 14)
3. In what way does God compare the wicked in Jerusalem to a vine, and what will be the result? (Chapter 15)
4. To what kind of child does God compare Jerusalem and why? (Chapter 16)
5. Why does the Lord compare Jerusalem to the worst kind of adulterer and prostitute? (Chapter 16)
6. How will God judge Jerusalem's prostitution? (Chapter 16)
7. What does Ezekiel's parable of two eagles and a vine mean? (Chapter 17)
8. Are wicked people always doomed, and does God take pleasure in seeing them die? (Chapter 18)
9. Why is Ezekiel lamenting and to what does he compare the princes of Israel? (Chapter 19)
10. What was God's relationship with the elders of Israel? (Chapter 20)
11. How does God use Babylon in relationship to Israel? (Chapter 21)
12. How does the Lord compare Israel to precious metals? (Chapter 22)
13. Who are the two prostitute sisters and what do they represent? (Chapter 23)
14. What does Ezekiel's parable of a cooking pot mean?
15. What was unusual about Ezekiel mourning the death of his wife and what did that represent? (Chapter 24)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn from the account of the elders wanting to inquire of God and Ezekiel, but the Lord would not allow it? (Chapters 14 & 20)
2. What do all believers need to know concerning “spiritual” prostitution? (Chapter 16)
3. In verse 44 the proverb is quoted, “Like mother, like daughter,” and applied to Jerusalem. What can we learn from this personally? (Chapter 16)
4. How does it help us to know how God dealt with Israel in her sin? (Chapter 16)
5. How can we apply the allegory of the two eagles and the vine to our own lives? (Chapter 17)
6. How does the father and son analogy apply to us today? (Chapter 18)
7. What can we learn from the example of Ezekiel not mourning for his wife and Israel not caring about the desecration of God’s ways? (Chapter 24)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

The Lord, speaking through his prophet Ezekiel, used many analogies like eagles, vines, swords, cooking pots, lions and cubs. God wanted the people to see the message of repentance clearly and that he takes no pleasure in the death of anyone. Jesus also spoke in parables so people would seek the Lord, understand his message, repent, and receive forgiveness leading to eternal life—not death.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 65

OBSERVATIONS

1. They are like jackals among the ruins and whitewashed walls. God will unleash a violent storm to wash them away. (13:1-16)
2. Famine, wild beasts, sword and plague will come. Even if Noah, Daniel and Job were there, God would not spare the people because of their wickedness. (14:12-23)
3. As a dead vine is fuel for a fire, so will the wicked people of Jerusalem be destroyed by God’s wrath. (15)
4. An orphaned child of foreign parents, because the people had turned from God to foreign things, which left her without care. (16: 1-7)
5. Jerusalem allowed many foreign nations to use her for pleasure. She actually encouraged them to use her and got nothing in return, but gave bribes to them! (16:20-34)
6. He will strip her naked, her lovers will mistreat her and tear her in pieces. (16:35-42)
7. Babylon carried off Israel’s king and nobles. Israel tried to make an alliance with Egypt against Babylon, but it failed. The Lord, however, will bring back a remnant. (17)
8. No, they need only to repent and live! (18:23,32)
9. He is lamenting for the princes of Israel. He compares them to lion cubs taken captive and withered branches. (19)
10. He was angry because they were unrepentant. He would not let them inquire of him. (20:1-3)
11. Babylon was a sword of God’s wrath in His hand against Israel. (21:15-19)

12. They became like dross to the Lord. Useless compared to silver. (22:18-22)
13. Oholah and Oholibah are prostitutes representing Samaria and Jerusalem. Samaria and Jerusalem. (23:1-4)
14. Jerusalem and her sins are represented by a dirty cooking pot with crud baked on it. (24:3-13)
15. Ezekiel could not mourn his wife’s death as a sign of how hardened Israel had become. They would not mourn the desecration of the temple. (24:15-27)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If people are following after their own sin, but want the blessing of Christian fellowship and counsel, God will not allow it.
2. He will not hear an unrepentant heart. (14:1-6, 20:1-3)
3. If people use God-given talents just to promote their pride and reputation, God looks at it as prostitution. (16)
4. Unless we repent, we easily walk in the same sins of our forefathers. We need to see the depths of sin to understand the depths of atonement. God said Israel would remember their evil ways and be ashamed because of God’s forgiveness, so they wouldn’t walk in those ways any more. (16:59-63)
5. We should turn our affection only to God and we will be as a well-watered tree. (17)
6. God deals with us individually. We can break a sinful line in our family by being righteous in Christ. (18)
7. When we see God’s ways being desecrated, we should not have hard hearts as Israel did. (24:15-24)

EZEKIEL 25-36

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was God's word to Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistia? (Chapters 25 & 35)
2. What was God's message to Tyre and the King of Tyre? (Chapters 26-28)
3. What was God's word to Sidon? What does the Lord say about these sharp thorns? (Chapter 28)
4. What was God's word to Pharaoh and Egypt with their rivers? (Chapters 29-32)
5. Who was God's instrument of wrath against these nations? (Chapters 29-32)
6. How is Assyria compared to a cedar in Lebanon? (Chapter 31)
7. What is God's view of righteousness and sin of His people? (Chapter 33)
8. What was wrong with Israel's thinking that they could continue to possess the land with many people because Abraham was only one man and he did? (Chapter 33)
9. Did the people of Jerusalem respond to Ezekiel and his words? (Chapter 33)
10. What was God's message to the shepherds of Israel and how will God relate to the sheep of Israel? (Chapter 34)
11. What was God's message to the mountains of Israel and for whose sake was restoration coming? (Chapter 34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn from Tyre and her way of thinking? (Chapters 26 & 27)
2. What can we learn from the King of Tyre and his outcome? Who might he represent? (Chapters 26 & 27)
3. What was Egypt like when Israel tried to depend on her? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 29)
4. What lesson can be learned from the fall of Egypt? (Chapter 29)
5. What truths can we learn from the warning system Ezekiel had as a watchman and how the people responded? (Chapter 33)
6. God tells Ezekiel much about righteousness and obedience. How can we apply this to our lives? (Chapter 33)
7. In this chapter God exhorts the shepherds. What does He say to the flock? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 34)
8. Why did Ezekiel prophesy to the mountains? What did he say? (Chapter 36)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

The book of Ezekiel speaks in several main themes: The present day judgments on Jerusalem, The future destinies of nations, and the temple, people and city. All these themes point to an underlying purpose expressed many times in Ezekiel by the phrase "THEY WILL KNOW THAT I AM THE LORD."

ANSWERS TO LESSON 66

OBSERVATIONS

1. Because they raised their hands against Israel, God would bring calamity on each one. (25, 35)
2. Because of their pride as a seacoast trading center, and the king boasting as a god, God would bring calamity on Tyre and her king. (26:15-21, 27:3, 28:2)
3. God is against Sidon. He will gain glory by punishing Sidon and Israel will no longer have malicious neighbors. (28:20-24)
4. God punished Egypt like catching a fish and throwing it in the desert because of the pride they take in their rivers and nation. (29:1-5)
5. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. (29, 30, 32)
6. It was great among the nations, healthy and tall. Because of pride, Assyria was cut down by foreign nations. (31)
7. If people trust in their former righteousness and then sin, they will die, but if a wicked man repents, he will live. They all must trust in God. (33:12-16)
8. Abraham walked with God, which is where he got strength. Even though the people are many, if they don't walk with the Lord, they have no strength. (33:21-29)
9. They listen, but don't put the words into practice. Their hearts have gone astray. (33)
10. The shepherds take care of themselves and not the sheep. Because they are not good shepherds, God will remove them and shepherd the people himself. (34)

11. The mountains of Israel suffered scorn, but God would bring restoration and make them fruitful for the sake of His holy name. (36:1-22)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If we are receiving a lot of attention, we should especially be careful to not become prideful. (26-27)
2. If we think of ourselves as greater than who God has made us, we will fall. This kind of pride was also satan's downfall. (28:2)
3. Like a weak stick that broke and pierced them when Israel tried to lean on them. If we depend on people, instead of God, their failures will pierce us through. (29:6-7)
4. We should never claim credit for our own resources and we should turn people to God when they depend on us. (29)
5. The Holy Spirit will "blow the trumpet" by pointing out sin and warning us of the enemy. If we do not humble ourselves and take heed, we are responsible for our own calamity. (33)
6. We cannot depend on past righteousness or be dragged down by past sin. We must have a continuing relationship with God. (33)
7. He will separate the sheep from the goats. Many destroy their own pasture. Although correction must come to the shepherds, the sheep also must examine their own actions. (34:17-31)
8. The mountains represent Israel's glory, strength, and resources. God saw they had been made desolate and He would bring restoration. (36)

EZEKIEL 37-48

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What did Ezekiel do to the dry bones? What did this represent? (Chapter 37)
2. What was the meaning of the two sticks with Judah and Ephraim written on them? (Chapter 37)
3. Gog with its allies make up a great horde that will attack Israel. What type of warfare will Gog use? How will the Lord fight for Israel? What will Israel do with the leftover weapons from Gog's army? (Chapters 38-39)
4. In the vision of the new temple, what did the man of bronze have in his hand and what things did he show Ezekiel? (Chapters 40-42)
5. Ezekiel sees the glory of God. What was it like? What other vision does he compare it to? (Chapter 43)
6. Where did God say His glory would rest? What reason did God give Ezekiel for describing the temple design and regulations? (Chapter 43)
7. The priests had to be holy and follow many regulations. What were they to teach the people? (Chapter 44)
8. What was the vision that Ezekiel saw concerning water flowing from the temple? (Chapter 47)
9. What will be the name of the new city in the land where the Lord will cause them to dwell? (Chapter 48)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How can we apply to our lives the valley of the dry bones experience? (Chapter 37)
2. What will be Israel's disposition when Gog attacks her? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 38)
3. The actual measurements of the new city and temple are so huge, they would not fit in the nation Israel. What does this say about the new temple and city? (Chapter 40 & 41)
4. God tells Ezekiel to describe the temple to the people of Israel that they may be ashamed of their sins. Why would describing the temple make them ashamed? (Chapter 43)
5. Why did God want the east gate of the outer court to remain shut? (Chapter 44)
6. What were the Levites to do in the temple? The sons of Zadok? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 44)
7. Why were the priests to wear linen and not wool? What does this represent? (Chapter 44)
8. Most of what is in these chapters is recorded in Leviticus and Numbers. Why would God repeat it? (Chapters 45-46)
9. When was the east gate of the inner court to be open and shut? What does this represent? (Chapters 45-46)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Although Jerusalem lies crumbled and broken in the dust, God speaks through Ezekiel of the new Jerusalem and a new order. The name of the new city will be Jehovah Shammah, "THE LORD IS THERE."

ANSWERS TO LESSON 67

OBSERVATIONS

1. He prophesied to them and spoke life to them. This represented the new life that God would give to Israel. (37:1-14)
2. God would make Israel and Judah one again. (37:15-23)
3. Gog will fight with horsemen. The Lord will fight against them with earthquakes, plague, hailstones and fire from heaven. Israel will use the leftover weapons for fuel for 7 years. (38:1-39:10)
4. A measuring rod. He showed Ezekiel the new temple area with all its measurements. (40)
5. The glory was a radiance. The vision was like the ones he had by the Kebar river in Chapter 1. (43:1-5)
6. His glory would rest in the temple. The description of the temple would make the people ashamed of their sins. (43:1-12)
7. They were to teach the people the difference between the holy and the common, and the clean and the unclean. (44:23)
8. Ezekiel saw water flowing from the temple and it gave life to everything. He went deeper and deeper into it. (47:1-12)
9. "The Lord is there." (48:35)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If we seek God, he can bring life to dried-up areas of our lives. (37)
2. She will be living quietly in supposed peace and safety. We must be watching and on guard for the enemy. (38:10-14)
3. They are a representation of things in the Spirit.
4. The awesomeness of God, his temple, and purity of the regulations, would make them humble and ashamed of sin. (43:1-12)
5. Because God entered through it and He wanted it consecrated unto him. (44:1-2)
6. The Levites could not serve as priests or come near holy things because they formerly strayed to idols. The sons of Zadok never strayed so could serve in every way near to God. We must stay faithful to be close to the Lord. (44:10-16)
7. They were not to sweat when ministering. If we are serving God by the Spirit we won't be striving in our natural man. (44:17-19)
8. God was speaking about restoration, a new temple, a new city, and being reminded of what they had strayed from.
9. On the Sabbath day and the day of the new moon, the inner east gate was to be opened. We should worship freely when we meet on Sunday and special gatherings. (46:1)

LESSON 68 *Daniel*

DANIEL

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. When and where did Daniel prophesy and how did he end up serving in the king's palace? (Chapter 1)
2. Why didn't Daniel and his friends eat the king's food? What was the outcome? (Chapter 1)
3. What names were given to Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah? (Chapter 1)
4. How did these young men compare to the magicians and enchanters in Babylon? (Chapter 1)
5. When the king asked Daniel if he could interpret the dream, what was his answer and explanation of how he could know? What was the dream and interpretation? (Chapter 2)
6. What was Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego's punishment for not bowing to idols? What resulted from God saving them from this punishment? (Chapter 3)
7. What was Daniel's interpretation of the tree? Did Nebuchadnezzar repent or was the dream fulfilled? (Chapter 4)
8. Did Nebuchadnezzar's son, Belshazzar, learn from his father's mistakes and humble himself? What was the meaning of mene, mene, tekel, parsin? (Chapter 5)
9. Why did the other administrators scheme against Daniel? Did they find any wrong in Daniel to report to the king? (Chapter 6)
10. How did Daniel survive the lion's den? What happened to Daniel's enemies? (Chapter 6)
11. What was the interpretation of Daniel's dream of four beasts? (Chapter 7)
12. What was the meaning of the dream concerning a ram and a goat? (Chapter 8)
13. When Daniel was praying and fasting about Israel's seventy years of captivity, what word did God give him concerning sevens? (Chapter 9)
14. The angel describes the wars between the kings of the north and south. He was detained coming to Daniel but who helped him? (Chapters 10 & 11)
15. What does this chapter tell us the outcome of all this will be? (Chapter 12)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What lesson can we learn from Daniel and the young men being healthier than the others even though they refused to eat the royal food? (Chapter 1)
2. What can we learn from Daniel's attitude about interpreting the king's dream and his subsequent promotion? (Chapter 2)
3. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did not say God would for sure deliver them. Was this a lack of faith? (Chapter 3)
4. Although God used Nebuchadnezzar to judge Israel, He also judged Nebuchadnezzar harshly. Why? What do we learn from this? (Chapter 4)
5. What important lesson can be learned from the scheming and punishment of Daniel's enemies and his deliverance from the lions? (Chapter 6)
6. Why are the interpretations of Daniel's visions and dreams not more clear, so that we know exactly which nations and what times God is talking about? (Chapter 6)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

If we consider each of Daniel's "weeks" to be seven year periods, the sixty two and sixty nine weeks do indeed correspond to the time of the command to rebuild Jerusalem (Artaxerxes in 45 BC) to the Messiah coming and then being "cut off." (Jesus in 30 AD)

ANSWERS TO LESSON 68

OBSERVATIONS

1. In the 3rd year of King Jehoiakim, Daniel was carried away to Babylon with other exiles. He was chosen to serve because of his nobility and excellent character traits. (1:1-4)
2. They didn't want to defile themselves with unclean food. Although they ate only vegetables and water, they were healthier than all the other young men. (1:8-15)
3. Belshazzar, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. (1:7)
4. They were ten times wiser and more knowledgeable. (1:19-20)
5. Daniel said no man could, but God could. The dream was of a statue made of different metals, that was crushed by a rock not cut by human hands, which later turned into a mountain that covered the whole earth. The statue represented different kingdoms and their future, including Babylon that was the gold head. (2:26-35)
6. They were thrown into a fiery furnace. When God saved them, Nebuchadnezzar declared the God of Israel to be honored. (3)
7. The tree was Nebuchadnezzar who would be cut down. The dream was fulfilled, but later Nebuchadnezzar was restored. (4)
8. No, God has numbered Belshazzar's ruling days. They have been weighed in the scales and found wanting. The kingdom would be divided between the Medes and Persians. (5)
9. They were jealous. No. (6:1-5)
10. An angel stopped lions' mouths and his enemies were thrown to the lions. (6:6-24)

11. The beasts were four kingdoms. The ten horns are ten kings who will rise from the fourth kingdom. The fourth kingdom will speak against God and oppress the saints for a time, but God would destroy it. (7:15-28)
12. The ram's two horns are the kings of Media and Persia. The shaggy goat is Greece. The horns are four kingdoms that will replace the one king. One of the four will become very strong, but God will destroy him also. (8:15-27)
13. From the time of the decree to restore Jerusalem until the Messiah comes would be 62 sevens. Then the anointed one would be cut off and the city would fall. (9:24-27)
14. The prince of the Persian kingdom resisted him 21 days, but Michael the angel helped him in the battle. (10:12-14)
15. Many will be purified, made spotless and refined, but the wicked will continue to be wicked. The words would be sealed up until the end. (12:9-10)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If we consecrate ourselves to God, he will make us spiritually healthy, even when the world tempts us to participate in sinful things. (1)
2. If we humble ourselves and give God the glory, He will promote us. (2)
3. No, faith is believing God will do what is best. Job said, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust him." (3)
4. Nebuchadnezzar was proud. Although God can use us in many ways, we need to remain humble. (4)
5. God will protect us if we acknowledge him even when it looks like scheming is going against us. (6)
6. The Lord has specific times for each thing to come to light. The understanding of these deep things will come to those who earnestly seek God.

LESSON 69 *Hosea*

HOSEA

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Why did Hosea marry an adulterous woman and who was he prophesying to? (Chapter 1)
2. What is the significance of Hosea's children's names? (Chapter 1)
3. What was the significance of Hosea's wife living with him for many days without intimate relationship as part of their reconciliation? (Chapter 3)
4. God says His people are destroyed from lack of something. What is it? (Chapter 4)
5. Israel is rebellious and unrepentant. In what way does God compare Israel to Adam? (Chapters 5 & 6)
6. In what way does God compare Ephraim to a dove? (Chapter 7)
7. Why will Israel reap the whirlwind, and when God compares Ephraim to a prostitute, what does He say about her fruitfulness? (Chapters 8 & 9)
8. What other gods did Israel prostitute themselves with? (Chapter 10 & 11)
9. God tells of his love for Israel and though there is judgement, there is also a restoration. To what does God compare Israel's restoration to in the end? (Chapters 11 & 14)
10. What was Ephraim's boast and what was his downfall? (Chapters 12 & 13)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. God uses illustrations to make us understand his feelings, as in the case of Hosea marrying an adulterous woman. How are Christians sometimes spiritually adulterous today? (Chapter 1)
2. What can we see of God's nature where He says: "Israel and Judah will be reunited. Where it was said, you are not My people, you will be called sons of the Living God"? (Chapter 1)
3. Was it wrong for Israel to have abundant grain, new wine, oil, silver and gold? (Chapter 2)
4. When God says, "In that day, you will call Me 'my husband', and no longer 'my master'". What do we see of God's heart in this?
5. The Lord's desire is to pasture Israel like lambs, but they act like what? What does this say to us? (Chapter 4)
6. What is God seeking instead of burnt offerings and sacrifices? (Chapter 6)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

Hosea is a variant of Joshua, which means, “the Lord saves.” Through all the judgment and doom, the ultimate goal of God shines, to save His people.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 69

OBSERVATIONS

1. It was a sign to Israel, who was guilty of the vilest adultery in departing from the Lord. (1:2)
2. Jezreel was named after a place where Israel had a war, and there they would be crushed. Lo-Ruhamah means “not loved”, because God could no longer love Israel, because of their great sin. Lo-Ammi means “not My people”, because God no longer considered Israel His people. (1:4-8)
3. Because the Israelites would live many days without a king or prince, and then they would return to the LORD. (3)
4. Knowledge. (4:6)
5. They broke the covenant and were unfaithful. (6:7)
6. They are easily deceived and senseless. (7:11)
7. They sowed the wind of rebellion and would reap the whirlwind of judgement. Breasts that are dry and wombs that miscarry. (8:1-7, 9:14-16)
8. Calf idols, Baals, wooden idols. (10:5-6, 11:2)
9. A plant and tree which sends down roots, branches out, blossoms and bears fruit. (11, 14:5-8)
10. He boasted that because of his wealth no one would find sin in him. He was guilty of Baal worship and died. (12:8, 13:1)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Unless a Christian keeps his walk right before God, he can become too intimately involved with other things like money, power, recognition, etc. (1)
2. God’s heart is to establish relationship with His people. He looks past present wrong to future right. (1:10)
3. No, but it was wrong for them to forget who gave it to them. (2:8)
4. God wants us to be His bride. He is looking for a depth of communication and relationship comparable to a husband and wife, not a master and servant. (2:16)
5. Stubborn heifers. We need to give Jesus His place as Good Shepherd in our lives. (4:16)
6. Mercy and acknowledgement of God. (6:6)

LESSON 70 *Amos*

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. To whom did Amos mainly prophecy? (Chapter 1)
2. What was Amos besides being a prophet? (Chapter 1)
3. At what time and under what king did Amos prophesy? (Chapter 1)
4. Why did God send His wrath on Israel's neighbors? (Chapter 1)
5. Why did God send His wrath on Israel and Judah? (Chapter 2)
6. What was God looking for from Israel that he would send His wrath on them? (Chapter 4)
7. What does God tell Israel to do in order to live? (Chapter 5)
8. What sin does God seem to abhor the most in Israel and her leaders? (Chapter 6)
9. To what animal does the Lord compare himself, and to what animal noise does he compare His voice? (Chapter 3)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What did the people do to the prophets and Nazarites which God raised up? What is this like today? (Chapter 2)
2. The Lord says when he crushes Israel, not even the swift, strong, archer, soldier, horseman or brave will escape. What should we learn from this? (Chapter 2)
3. God says he will punish Israel because they are his chosen. What do the prophets know about this? (Chapter 3)
4. What was God's intent when he said, "Do two walk together unless they have agreed?" How should we apply this to our lives? (Chapter 3)
5. What is the meaning of verses 4 and 8? (Chapter 3)
6. The Lord tells Israel they won't live in the mansions they have built or drink wine from the vineyards they have planted. Why? What does this say to us? (Chapter 5)
7. Why did the Lord warn Israel not to long for the days of the Lord? (Chapter 5)
8. What did Amos do when he saw the vision of the locusts and fire? What was God's response? (Chapter 7 & 8)
9. What was the meaning of the vision of a plumb line and a basket of ripe fruit? (Chapter 7 & 8)
10. How did Israel's leaders receive Amos? What was Amos' response? (Chapter 7 & 8)
11. What was the terrible famine going to be like which God would send? (Chapter 7 & 8)
12. What is the meaning of the statement, "The reaper will be overtaken by the plowman?" (Chapter 9)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

God was often expressing his present feelings to the people. For example, He says in Amos 5:2,11 that virgin Israel is fallen, never to rise again, and they will not drink the wine from the vineyards they have planted. However, in the end, God speaks prophetically in Amos 9:14-15 that He will plant Israel in their own land never again to be uprooted, and they will drink wine of the vineyards they have planted. This shows God’s amazing love and long-suffering.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 70

OBSERVATIONS

1. Israel. (1:1)
2. A shepherd. (1:1)
3. Two years before the earthquake under Jeroboam. (1:1)
4. From their fighting and oppressing Israel. (1:3-2:3)
5. They rejected the Lord for false gods and they oppress their own people. (2:4-8)
6. That they would return to Him. (4:6, 9-11)
7. Seek Him. (5:4)
8. Pride. (6:9)
9. A lion roaring. (3:8)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. They made the Nazarites break their oaths of purity and commanded the prophets not to prophesy. People today who don’t walk in righteousness of the Lord, want others to join them so they don’t feel convicted, and they don’t want people to preach righteousness. (2:11-12)
2. When God wants to discipline us, nothing in our own strength is going to keep us from it. (2:13-16)
3. Judgment starts with God’s people, and he shares his plans with his prophets. (3:1-7)
4. He was committed to Israel because he had agreed to this through Abraham. We need to walk closely with the Lord and all Christians because we agreed to this when we received Jesus. (3:3)
5. The Lord is the lion. His roar is his word through the prophets. The lion doesn’t roar unless it has prey. God doesn’t speak through his prophets for nothing. (3:4-8)
6. Because of their sin. If we live in unconfessed sin, we won’t reap the fruit of our labor. (5:11-12)
7. Because it would be disaster for the unrighteous. (5:18-20)
8. He cried out on behalf of Israel. God changed his mind. (7:1-6)
9. The time was ripe. Israel would be spared no longer. God’s standard of righteousness would bring judgment. (7:7-8, 8:1-2)
10. They despised Amos and told him not to prophesy in Israel, but to go to Judah. He did not receive their criticism but instead prophesied against the priest of Bethel. (7:10-17)
11. It would be a famine of hearing the words of the Lord. (8:11)
12. God’s blessing and restoration would overtake His judgment. (9:13)

LESSON 71

***Jonah,
Naham,
Habakkuk,
Zephaniah***

JONAH, NAHUM, HABAKKUK, ZEPHANIAH

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was Jonah's assignment from God? How did he try to run away? (Jonah Chapter 1)
2. How did God bring him to repentance? (Jonah Chapters 2 & 3)
3. When Jonah delivered the message, how did Nineveh respond? (Jonah Chapters 2 & 3)
4. What is Jonah's response to Nineveh's repentance? (Jonah Chapter 4)
5. What is the book of Nahum about? (Nahum Chapter 1)
6. What does God call Nineveh? How does He feel about Nineveh? (Nahum Chapters 2 & 3)
7. What are Habakkuk's complaints and what is God's answer? (Habakkuk Chapters 1 & 2)
8. Who was Zephaniah a prophet to and what was his main message from the Lord? (Zephaniah Chapter 1)
9. What was Zephaniah's message to Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Cush, Assyria, and Nineveh? (Zephaniah Chapter 2)
10. What does Zephaniah say that Jerusalem's character is at that time? (Zephaniah Chapter 3)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn from God not killing Jonah for his disobedience, and Jonah's statement about worthless idols? (Jonah Chapter 2)
2. Why was Jonah upset because Nineveh repented? (Jonah Chapter 4)
3. What did God teach Jonah, which is a lesson for us? (Jonah Chapter 4)
4. Nahum says God is slow to anger, and yet he will not leave the guilty unpunished. What can we learn from this and from Nineveh's repentance? (Nahum Chapter 1)
5. What lesson is to be learned from the nation who builds its wealth by unjust gain and makes itself wealthy by extortion? (Habakkuk Chapter 2)
6. Habakkuk foresees a time when the fig trees won't bloom, there won't be any fruit on the vine, the olive crop will fail, and there will be no livestock. What outlook should the people have at that time, and what can we learn from this? (Habakkuk Chapter 3)
7. What attitude is God severely dealing with in Judah? (Zephaniah Chapter 1)
8. Even though great judgment is brought on Jerusalem because she is rebellious and defiled, what is God's final word on the matter? (Zephaniah Chapter 3)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

Zephaniah means “Jehovah has hidden”. Even when God seems hidden to us, if we are earnest and cry out, He will joy over us and rest in His love for us.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 71

OBSERVATIONS

1. To preach against Nineveh because of its wickedness. He tried to take a boat to Tarshish. (1:1-3)
2. The ship ran into the storm. When Jonah confessed that he was running from God, they threw him overboard and a great fish swallowed him. (2)
3. They repented in sackcloth and asked God for compassion. (3)
4. He is angry at God for sending him to pronounce judgment and then having compassion on Nineveh because they repented. (4:1-3)
5. It is an oracle concerning Nineveh. (1:1)
6. A city of blood. He is against it. (3:1, 5)
7. The wicked prosper. Why does God allow it? God says He uses the wicked of Babylon for His own purposes, but woe to them, for they will be judged. (1 & 2)
8. Zephaniah prophesied to Judah, a warning of coming destruction because of their idolatrous ways. (1)
9. Destruction from the Lord. Philistia will be destroyed and none would be left. Moab and Ammon would become like Sodom and Gomorrah. The Cushites would be slain by the sword. Assyria would be destroyed, especially Nineveh. (2)
10. She is an oppressor who obeys no one, accepts no correction and does not trust in the Lord. She is rebellious and defiled. (3:1-2)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. God doesn't want to hurt or destroy us, but he will go to great lengths to teach us obedience. Any idol, including having our own comfort, causes us to forfeit the grace that would be ours. (2)
2. Jonah was embarrassed because God changed his mind when Nineveh repented, and did not destroy Nineveh as Jonah has prophesied. (4)
3. God wants us to learn that compassion for people is way more important than our reputation. (4)
4. God loves us and wants us to be one with Him. He is very patient with us if we will simply be earnest and repent. (1:3)
5. In the way we mete it out, it will be meted out to us. The plunderer will become the plundered and the oppressor the oppressed. (2:6-12)
6. The people should rejoice in the Lord. We should always rejoice in adverse circumstances because God is our strength and savior! (3:17-19)
7. Complacency. Those who say the Lord isn't doing anything. (1:12)
8. The Lord in our midst is mighty. If we repent, he will rest in his love for us and joy over us with singing. (3:17)

LESSON 72 *Micah*

MICAH

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. In which kingdom was Micah a prophet? Under which kings did Micah prophesy? (Chapter 1)
2. What was Micah's vision concerning? (Chapter 1)
3. What does Micah give as the reason for God's wrath? (Chapter 1)
4. What does Micah say about the other prophets? (Chapters 2 & 3)
5. What does Micah say about the leaders of Israel? (Chapter 3)
6. What does Micah say about himself and his own mission? (Chapter 3)
7. Concerning God's people and Babylon, what does Micah prophecy? (Chapter 4)
8. Micah tells us that the Lord has shown the people what is good and what He requires of them. What does He require? (Chapter 6)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What are Jacob's and Judah's sin? (Chapter 1)
2. Name some of the sins between God's people that Micah points out. (Chapters 2 & 6)
3. What is the "mountain of the Lord", which Micah is prophesying about in this chapter? (Chapter 4)
4. What time period is the beginning of this chapter referring to? (Chapter 4)
5. What special prophecy does Micah have about Bethlehem? (Chapter 5)
6. Why does the Lord remind them of Egypt, Moses, Balaak, Balaam, and their wilderness journey? What does this have to do with sacrifices? (Chapter 6)
7. This chapter begins as a great lamentation by Israel for her condition. Does it end on that note? (Chapter 7)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

Micah was a contemporary of Isaiah and prophesied concerning the same things. However, Micah was in Moresheth, not Jerusalem, like Isaiah. He was also prophesying about those oppressed by their own people. God uses different vessels to speak His word to different people!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 72

OBSERVATIONS

1. Judah. Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. (1:1)
2. Samaria, Jerusalem, and judgment against them. (1:1-7)
3. Jacob's transgression, the sin of Israel. (1:5)
4. They are false. They don't like judgment. If they prophesy good things, the people like them, but because they lead people astray, God will judge them. (2: 6, 11 & 3:5, 7)
5. They don't know justice. They hate good and love evil. They devour the people. God will hide His face from them. (3:1-4)
6. He is filled with power, with the Spirit of the Lord, and with justice and might, to declare to Jacob his transgression and to Israel his sin. (3:8)
7. He prophesies Judah's captivity in Babylon and subsequent return of the exiles and restoration. (4:10)
8. To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God. (6:8)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Their capital cities, Samaria and Jerusalem, have become centers for idolatry. They gathered wages from temple prostitutes of false gods. (1:3-7)
2. They covet each other's fields and houses and take them. They defraud each other. They steal from each other. They oppress women and children. They cheat each other with false scales and measurements. (2:1-11, 6:10-12)
3. The church of Jesus Christ. (4:1-5)
4. The Millennium. (4:1-5)
5. Out of Bethlehem, will come a ruler whose origin is from days of eternity. He will shepherd Israel in the strength of God. The Messiah! (5:2-4)
6. He wanted to remind them of His care and love for them. He was after their hearts for relationship, not sacrifices. (6:1-8)
7. No, it ends on a note of victory. Though Israel bears the brunt of God's wrath because of their sin, God would forgive them and fight for them. (7)



LESSON 73 **Zechariah**

ZECHARIAH

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Lord told Judah to return to Him. What did He say He would do? How is this pictured by the horns and craftsman? (Chapters 1 & 10)
2. In this chapter, what does the Lord affectionately call Judah, and how does he say other nations will relate to him in the future? (Chapter 2)
3. What are the circumstances surrounding Joshua the high priest, and how is God's servant pictured in this situation? (Chapter 3)
4. Zechariah saw a vision of a gold lampstand and two olive trees. What was the meaning of the seven-part lamp and the two olive trees? (Chapter 4)
5. What was the meaning of the flying scroll? (Chapter 5)
6. What did the horses represent in these chapters? Where did they find peace? Was that good? (Chapters 1 & 6)
7. What was God's heart toward the fasting and feasting of Israel for the last 70 years? What did He tell them to do instead? (Chapter 7)
8. The Lord says He will return to Zion and Jerusalem. What will the mountain and city be called, and what are some of the things that will be restored? (Chapter 8)
9. In this chapter, what kind of flock did the first shepherd pasture? (Chapter 11)
10. When the Lord raises up Judah to victory, what will the feeblest among them be like? (Chapter 12)
11. When the Lord descends on the Mount of Olives to defend Israel, what will happen? (Chapter 14)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The Lord says Jerusalem will be a city without walls, so how will it be protected? (Chapter 2)
2. How do Joshua the high priest, and the things said to him, represent us? (dirty clothes, a brand plucked from the fire, the stone with seven facets) (Chapter 3)
3. How will God bring restoration to the temple? (Chapter 4)
4. What is the meaning of the vision of the basket? What do the women in it and the lead cover represent? Why is it brought to Babylon? (Chapter 5)
5. The one who will rebuild the temple is called "The Branch". Who is this, and why is He called "The Branch"? (Chapter 6)
6. When God restores Israel, how will the nations react to the Jew? Had that been the case up until then? (Chapter 8)
7. How will the king of Zion come and what will he bring, according to Zechariah? Why did many Jews not believe in king Jesus when he came? (Chapter 9)
8. What is the meaning of the shepherd with his two staffs "Union" and "Favor"? What is the prophetic meaning of the 30 pieces of silver? (Chapter 11)
9. What are the meanings of the statements in Zechariah 12:10; 13:1 and 13:7? "They will look on me, whom they have pierced?" "On that day, a fountain will be opened to the house of David", and "Strike the shepherd and the sheep will be scattered." (Chapters 12 & 13)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

LESSON 73: ZECHARIAH

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

In Acts 1:12 Jesus departed earth from the Mount of Olives. The angels said that Jesus would return in like manner as is prophesied in Zechariah 14. On that day, there will be no daytime or nighttime!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 73

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Lord said he would return to them. He would have craftsmen drive out their enemies and he would restore them. (1:3,18-21, 10:6)
2. The apple of his eye. Many nations will be joined to the Lord and will be His people. (2:8, 11)
3. Joshua is standing in dirty clothes and being accused by Satan. Satan is rebuked and Joshua is clothed in clean garments. God's servant, "The Branch", will bring complete cleansing to the people in one day. (3)
4. The sevenfold lamp is the eyes of the Lord looking throughout the earth; and the olive trees are the two who are anointed to serve in all the earth. (4:10, 14)
5. It was a curse to destroy all who were thieves and all who swear falsely. (5:1-4)
6. They were the spirit of God sent forth in the earth to accomplish God's purposes. They found peace in all the earth, especially in the north. It was good to have peace, but it was hard because Jerusalem was in captivity. (1:8-13, 6:1-8)
7. He said that they had been fasting and feasting unto themselves and not the Lord. He told them instead to administer true justice, show mercy and compassion and to not think evil toward one another. (7:4-10)
8. "The Holy Mountain" and the "City of Truth". People will live to an old age. The crops will grow well. They will become a blessing to others. (8:3-4, 12-13)
9. A flock marked for slaughter. (11:1-7)
10. Like David. (12:8)
11. The mountain will split, forming a valley which the people will flee in. (14:3-5)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The Lord would be a wall of fire around it! As it says in Psalm 125, if they trust in the Lord, he will be protected by Him, just as the mountains surround Jerusalem. (2:3-5)
2. The Lord plucks us from hell, cleanses us, and does a complete work in us, giving us something solid to stand on. (3)
3. Not by might or power, but by his Spirit. We have to walk in the Spirit of God and not in our ability. (4:6)
4. The woman represented wickedness. The basket represented the measure of wickedness in the land. Lead is made from dross—man's attempt to cover sin. Israel's sin would cause her to wind up in Babylon. (5:5-11)
5. The Branch is Jesus, so-called because He is God's arm reaching out to rebuild. (6:12-13)
6. Men from different nations will grab ahold of a Jew and say, "Let us go with you, because God is with you." This has NOT been the case. The Jews had been hated by many people. (8:23)
7. He will be gentle, riding on a donkey's colt. He will bring salvation. Jews were looking for a powerful deliverer in the natural. (9:9)
8. This shepherd pictures Jesus. Had the people followed him, He would have brought "favor" (salvation) and "union" (unity). He was betrayed by Judas for 30 pieces of silver. (11:7-12)
9. When Jesus was crucified, it was a fountain of cleansing. Many Jews realized then, and more will in the future. Jesus, the Shepherd, was smitten (killed) and the sheep were scattered.

LESSON 74

***Obadiah,
Joel,
Haggai,
Malachi***

OBADIAH, JOEL, HAGGAI, MALACHI

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What is the message of Obadiah? What is God's opinion of Edom and Jacob? (Obadiah)
2. How does Joel portray the condition of the land? How are the crops like the people's joy? (Joel 1)
3. What does the Lord call His people to do? How will He act? (Joel Chapters 1 & 2)
4. What happens in the Valley of Jehoshaphat? (Joel Chapter 3)
5. God spoke many things through the prophet Haggai. What did He say about the Lord's house? About the people's houses? About a drought? (Haggai Chapter 1)
6. What was the response of the people and who was Zerubbabel? (Haggai Chapter 1)
7. This chapter explains what the character of priests should be. Were they fulfilling their calling? (Malachi Chapter 2)
8. How will the Lord be like a refiner's fire or a launderer's soap? (Malachi Chapter 3)
9. What are the outstanding characteristics and events surrounding "the Day of the Lord" in this chapter? (Malachi Chapter 4)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What is “the Day of the Lord”? How do physical and spiritual events relate? (Obadiah, Joel Chapter 2, Malachi Chapter 4)
2. If the church is compared to Zion, what do Joel 2 and Haggai 2 mean to us? (Joel Chapter 2, Haggai Chapter 2)
3. What can we learn from this chapter about clean and unclean people? (Haggai Chapter 2)
4. Why does God call Zerubbabel his signet ring? (Haggai Chapter 2)
5. Did God’s people honor him as a Father? What was a sign of this? What can we learn from this? (Malachi Chapter 1)
6. In this chapter, what are the sins that God seems to hate most? (Malachi Chapter 2)
7. How does God say His people are robbing him? How is this like Question 5? What can we learn from this? (Malachi Chapter 3)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

The prophets were speaking in place of God. We know that God looks on the heart and not the outward appearances. When God calls us to repentance, he is not looking for outward show. It is summarized in Joel 2:13 "Rend your hearts and not your garments."

ANSWERS TO LESSON 74

OBSERVATIONS

1. Obadiah is a message of judgment on Edom. God will humble Edom through judgment because of their pride and their violence against Jacob who God loves.
2. The land is desolate by devouring locusts. The people's joy withered away also. (1:1-12)
3. He calls his people to declare a holy fast, repent, cry out to the lord, rend their hearts and return to the Lord. God will have pity and bring restoration. He will forgive and defend. (Joel 1:13-14, 2:12-17)
4. God brings judgment on the nations who oppressed Israel. It's also called the Valley of Decision, because the Lord will be a refuge for those who decide to follow him and he will be against those who don't. (Joel 3)
5. It was time to build God's house, but the people were too wrapped up in building their own houses. God sent a drought to get the people's attention. (1:7-11)
6. They obeyed God to build His house. Zerubbabel was governor of Judah. (1:12-15)
7. No, they were leading astray instead of giving good instruction. They were not honoring the Lord. (2:1-9)
8. He will purify the Levites and the people. He will purge out sorcerers, adulterers and perjurers. (3:2-5)
9. It will burn like a furnace for those who are arrogant and evil doers. But for those who revere God, he will rise with healing in his wings. Elijah will come first and turn the hearts of the fathers to their children and children to their fathers. (4)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The prophecies concerning "the Day of the Lord" refer to Jesus' second coming. This also includes the physical tribulation and the spiritual outpourings. The desert that people are in spiritually, who don't walk with the Lord, is mirrored in the natural with drought, plagues and pestilence. (Obadiah 15-21, Joel 2:28-32, Malachi 4)
2. The Lord will restore the church as in the first century. He will pour out his Spirit as in Pentecost. The glory of his latter day church will be greater. He will shake all things so what is his will remain!
3. Sin in one person can easily affect a whole group. (2:11-13)
4. Because God chose him to accomplish the restoration of his house. He was the seal on God's will to have this task done. (2:23)
5. No, they offered blemished sacrifices. If we want to honor God as our father, we should give him our best. (1:6-9)
6. God hates man's attempt to justify himself. Divorce is a picture of our breaking from God when we try to be independent. (2:10-16)
7. God's people were robbing him by not tithing. If we want to honor God, we will not only give God our best, but also give to him first. (3:6-12)