

NATIONAL BIBLE COLLEGE
OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY II BI 102

DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM - I KINGS 12 - II KING 17

Kings *Chronicles*

(Prophets during this period)

1. Joel (S)

2. Jonah (Nineveh)

3. Amos (N)

4. Hosea (N)

5. Isaiah (S)

6. Micah (S)

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III. REHOBOAM (1) OF JUDAH AND JEROBOAM (1) OF ISRAEL	<i>Kings</i> <i>Chronicles</i> 1K 12:1-14:31 2C 12:1
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A. The folly of Rehoboam	1K 12:1-24
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B. Kingdom divided: Jeroboam becomes king of Israel (North)	1K 12:25-33 2C 10:12-19
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C. Prophecy against Jeroboam's false altars	1K 13: 1-10
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JUDAH: THE CONTINUING DAVIDIC DYNASTY IN THE SOUTH

I. First religious decline and revival - about 86 years

KING	LENGTH OF REIGN	SOURCE	GOOD OR EVIL	PROPHETS (Writing prophets underscored)	ISRAELITE KING	FOREIGN POWERS
1. Rehobaom 931 B.C.	17	1 Ki. 12, 14 2 Chron. 10-12	E	Shemaiah	I 1. Jeroboam I	Shishak's invasion, Jerusalem raided
2. Abijam (Abijah)	3	1 Ki. 15 2 Chron. 13	E		Jeroboam I	
3. Asa	41	1 Ki. 15 2 Chron. 14-16	G	Azariah Hanani	2. Nadab, II 3. Baasha, 4. Elah, 5. Zimri, III 6. Omri	War with Zerah. Asa buys aid of Benhadad against Baasha, Fights with Ahab against Syria
4. Jehoshaphat	25	2 Ki. 22 2 Chron. 17-21	G	Jehu, Jahaziel, Micaiah	7. Ahab 8. Ahaziah 9. Jehoram	Ammon & Moab come against Judah. Fights with Jehoram against Moab-Mesha

II. Second decline and revival - about 207 years

KING	LENGTH OF REIGN	SOURCE	GOOD OR EVIL	PROPHETS (Writing prophets underscored)	ISRAELITE KING	FOREIGN POWERS
5. Jehoram (ben Jehoshaphat)	8	2 Ki. 8 2 Chron. 21	E	Elijah	Jehoram	
6. Ahaziah (ben Jehoram) (Athaliah)	1	2 Ki. 8, 9 2 Chron. 22	E		Jehoram	
7. Joash (Jehoash) (ben Ahaziah)	40	2 Ki. 11, 12 2 Chron. 23,24	E	Zechariah ben Jehoiaha, <u>Joel</u> ?	IV 10. Jehu, 11. Johahaz	Hazael against Gath and Jerusalem. Joash buys him off.
8. Amaziah	29	2 Ki. 14 2 Chron. 25	G	<u>Isaiah</u>	12. Joash 13. Jeroboam II	
9. Uzziah (Azariah)	52	2 Ki. 14, 15 2 Chron. 26	G?	<u>Isaiah</u> , <u>Micah</u>	14. Zechariah 15. Shallum V 16. Menahen 17. Pekahiah VI 18. Pekah	
10. Jotham	16	2 Ki. 15 2 Chron. 27	G	<u>Isaiah</u> <u>Micah</u>	Pekah	Successful Ammonite War
11. Ahas	16	2 Ki. 16 2 Chron. 28	E	<u>Isaiah</u> <u>Micah</u>	Pekah VII 19. Hoshea	Invasion of Resin of Syria and Pekah of Israel. Ahaz sends tribute to Tiglath Pileser, who relieves Jerusalem.
12. Hezekiah	29	2 Ki. 18, 21 2 Chron. 29, 33	G?	<u>Isaiah</u>	Hoshea Fall of Samaria 721 B.C.	Sennacherib invades Judah, smitten by angel of Jehovah. Hezekiah receives embassy from Merodach-Baladan

III. Third decline and revival - about 88 years

KING	LENGTH OF REIGN	SOURCE	GOOD OR EVIL	PROPHETS (Writing prophets underscored)	FOREIGN POWERS
13. Manasseh	52	2 Ki. 21 2 Chron. 33	E	<u>Nahum?</u> <u>Isaiah</u>	Manasseh carried to Babylon; later returned; tribute to Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal.
14. Amon	2	2 Ki. 21 2 Chron. 33	E		
15. Josiah	31	2 Ki. 22,23 2 Chron. 33,34	G	<u>Zephaniah</u> <u>Jeremiah</u> <u>Habakkuk</u>	Josiah killed while opposing Pharaoh Necho at Megiddo.

IV. Final decline - about 23 years

KING	LENGTH OF REIGN	SOURCE	GOOD OR EVIL	PROPHETS (Writing prophets underscored)	FOREIGN POWERS
16. Jehoahaz (Shallum)	1/4	2 Kings 23 2 Chron. 36	E	<u>Jeremiah</u>	Deposed and carried to Egypt by Necho
17. Jehoiakim	11	2 Kings 23 2 Chron. 36	E	<u>Jeremiah</u> <u>Urijah</u>	Placed on throne by Necho, paid tribute to Egypt. Later, Nebuchadnezzar came up against Jerusalem, took Daniel, 3 friends, a few other hostages to Babylon-605 B.C. Jehoiakim then rebels, is bound by Nebuchadnezzar, but was killed by his own nation.
18. Jehoiachin (Coniah, Jeconiah)	1/4	2 Kings 24 2 Chron. 36	E	<u>Jeremiah</u>	Babylonians besiege, capture Jerusalem. Jehoiachin, Ezekiel, many other people of position carried to Babylon, 597 B.C. Zedekiah rebels against Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar besieges, takes Jerusalem, destroys city and temple, takes Zedekiah and many people captive to Babylon, 586 B.C.
19. Zedekiah	11	2 Kings 24, 25 2 Chron. 36	E	<u>Jeremiah</u> <u>Obadiah?</u>	

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
D. The man of God disobeys	1K 13:11-34	
E. Nadab (2) succeeds Jeroboam (of Israel)	1K 14:1-20	
F. Judah apostatized under Rehoboam	1K 14:21-30	2C 12:1
G. Rehoboam dies	1K 14:31	
IV. ABIJAM (2) AND ASA (3) (OF JUDAH)	1K 15: 1-24	2C 12:13-16
A. Abijam	1K 15:1-7	2C 13:22-14:1a
B. Asa	1K 15:9-24	2C 14:1b-8

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
V. NADAB TO OMRI (OF ISRAEL)		no record of northern kings except as they relate to Judah.
A. Nadab	1K 15:25-27	
B. Baasha (3)	1K 15:27-16:6	
C. Elah (4)	1K 16:6-10	
D. Zimri (5)	1K 16:10-20	
E. Omri (6)	1K 16:21-28	

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
VI. AHAB (7) AND ELIJAH (ISRAEL)	1K 16:29-22:40	
A. The man Ahab	1K 16:28-34	
B. The man Elijah	1K 17:1-19:21	
1. God's provision	1K 17:1-24	
2. Elijah's challenge	1K 18:1-40	
3. Elijah's lapse	1K 18:41-19:3	

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Kings

Chronicles

4. Elijah's encouragement

1K 19:4-21

C. Ahab's military exploits

1K 20:1-22:40

VII. JEHOSHOPHAT (4) (OF JUDAH)

1K 22:41-50 2C 17-20

VIII. INTRODUCTION TO AHAZIAH (8) OF ISRAEL
(son of Ahab)

1K 22:51-53 2C 20:35-21:1

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Kings Chronicles

IX. AHAZIAH (8) OF ISRAEL TO THE ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY 2K 1:1-17:41

A. The reign of Ahaziah (8) of Israel 2K 1

B. The reign of Jehoram (9) of Israel 2K 2:1-8:15

1. The translation of Elijah 2K 2:1-11

2. The beginning of Elisha's ministry 2K 2:12:25

Kings Chronicles

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- 3. Jehoram's battle with Moab 2K 3:1-27

- 4. Elisha's ministry 2K 4:1-8:15
 - a. Elisha and the widow 2K 4:1-7

 - b. Elisha and the Shunamite woman 2K 4:8-37

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Kings

Chronicles

c. Elisha and the poison pot

2K 4:38-41

d. Elisha and Naaman the Leper

2K 5:1-27

e. Elisha and the ax head

2K 6:1-7

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Kings

Chronicles

f. Elisha and King of Syria (Aram)

2K 6:8-8:6

g. Elisha in Damascus

2K 8:7-15

C. The reign of Jehoram (5) of Judah

2K8: 16-24 2C21: 1-20

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
D. The reign of Ahaziah (6) of Judah	2K8: 25-29	2C22: 1-9

E. The reign of Jehu (10) of Israel	2K 9:1-10:36
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1. Jehu anointed by Elisha	2K 9:1-10
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2. Jehu defeats Jehoram of Israel	2K 9:11-10:17
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Kings

Chronicles

3. Jehu destroys Baal worshipers

2 K 10:18-36

F. The reign of Athaliah of Judah

2 K 11:1-16 2C 22:10-23:15

G. The reign of Jehoash (Joash) (7) of Judah

2 K 11:17-12:21 2 C 23:16-24:27

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Kings

Chronicles

H. The reign of Jehoahaz (11) of Israel

2 K13:1-9

I. The reign of Jehoash (Joash) (12) of Israel

2 K13:10-25

J. The reign of Amaziah (8) of Judah

2 K14:1-22 2 C25:1-28

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Kings

Chronicles

K. The reign of Jeroboam II (13) of Israel

2 K14:23-29

L. The reign of Azariah (Uzziah) (9) of Judah

2 K15:1-7

2C26:1-23

M. The reign of Zechariah (14) of Israel

2 K15:8-12

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
N. The reign of Shallum (15) of Israel	2 K15:13-15	
O. The reign of Menahem (16) of Israel	2K15: 16-22	
P. The reign of Pekahiah (17) of Israel	2K15: 23-26	
Q. The reign of Pekah (18) of Israel	2K 15:27-31	

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	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Chronicles</i>
R. The reign of Jotham (10) of Judah	2 K15:32-38	2 C27:1-9
S. The reign of Ahaz (11) of Judah	2 K16:1-20	2 C28:1-27
T. The reign of Hoshea (19) of Israel	2 K17:1-41	
1. The defeat of Israel	2K17: 1-6	
2. The disobedience of Israel	2 K17:7-23	
3. The dispersion of Israel	2 K17:24-41	

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PRE-EXILIC PROPHETS JOEL

I. TITLE

II. AUTHOR:

A. His name:

B. His father:

C. His Citizenship:

III. THEME:

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF JOEL

I. THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS— Joel 1:1-20

A. The destruction by locusts —Joel 1:1-14

B. The destruction by drought— Joel 1:15-20

II. THE PLEA FOR REPENTANCE —Joel 2:1-27

A. The invasion of the Lord— Joel 2:1-11

B. The invitation of the Lord—Joel 2:12-27

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III. THE PROMISE OF THE SPIRIT AND THE 'DAY OF JEHOVAH'—Joel 2:28-3:21

A. The promise of the Spirit—Joel 2:28-32

1. Reception of the Spirit—Joel 2:28-31

2. Regathering of Israel to the land—Joel 2:32

B. The "Day of Jehovah" —Joel 3:1-21

1. The call of the nations—Joel 3:1-2b

2. The cause for Judgment—Joel 3:2c-8

3. The challenge to war—Joel 3:9-16

4. The consummation of blessing—Joel 3:17-21

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Pre-Exilic Prophets—JONAH

I. TITLE:

II. AUTHOR:

A. His name:

B. His parents:

C. His hometown:

III. THEME:

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

- A. Sets forth, in type, the resurrection. cf. Matt. 12.

- B. Shows that the purpose of God cannot be frustrated.

- C. Shows that failure does not disqualify one from service.—Jonah 3.1

- D. Shows that God is good and gracious even in the O.T. —Jonah 4.2

- E. Shows that God is not the God of Israel only.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF JONAH

I. THE RELUCTANCE OF THE PROPHET—Jonah 1:1-17

A. Commission—Jonah 1:1-2

B. Disobedience—Jonah 1:3

C. Displeasure—Jonah 1:4-7

D. Confession—Jonah 1:8-10

E. Chastening—Jonah 1:11-17

II. THE REPENTANCE OF THE PROPHET—Jonah 2:1-10

A. Prayer—Jonah 2:1-9

B. Deliverance—Jonah 2:10

III. THE RE-COMMISSIONING OF THE PROPHET—Jonah 3:1-4

A. Command—Jonah 3:1-2

B. Obedience —Jonah 3:3

C. Message—Jonah 3:4

IV. THE RECEPTION OF THE PROPHET'S MESSAGE—Jonah 3:5-9

A. Faith—Jonah 3:5a

B. Fasting—Jonah 3:5b-8a

C. Forsaking—Jonah 3:8b

D. Favor—Jonah 3:9-10

V. THE REPROVAL OF THE PROPHET—Jonah 4:1-11

A. The prophet's displeasure—Jonah 4:1-3

B. The prophet's discipline—Jonah 4:4-11

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Pre-Exilic Prophets—AMOS

I. TITLE:

II. AUTHOR

III. THEME:

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

- A. The prophet tells not only his message, but also his motivation. 3.8

- B. He shows great rhetorical power.

- C. He lives in Judah (6 miles south of Jerusalem) yet prophesies mostly in Israel

- D. The book is dated by an earthquake.

- E. It gives a third surety - death, taxes and *judgment*.

- F. A large part of the message is against social injustice.

- G. It shows that problems are a result of man-God relationships, not man-man relationships.

H. Amos may have heard—

1. Jonah tells his experiences.

2. Elisha tells about Elijah.

3. of or experienced the locust plague of Joel (Joel 1)—Amos 4:9

I. Comparison to other prophets—

1. Comparison with Hosea
 - a. Hosea—the love of God

 - b. Amos—the holiness of God

2. Comparison with Joel
 - a. Joel—the judgment of God on Israel's enemies

 - b. Amos—the judgment of God on Israel, herself

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF AMOS

INTRODUCTION 1:1,2

A. The title—Amos 1

B. The theme of the book—Amos 2

I. VISITATION OF JUDGMENT—Joel 1:3 - 2:16

A. Judgment of the nations surrounding Israel—Joel 1:3 - 2:3

B. Judgment on Judah and Israel—Joel 2:4-16

1. Judgment on Judah—Joel 2:4-5

2. Judgment on Israel—Joel 2:6-16

II. VOICING OF INDICTMENT—Joel 3:1-6:15

A. The first discourse—Joel 3:1-15

B. The second discourse—Joel 4:1-13

C. The third discourse—Joel 5:1-6:14

III. VISIONS OF WARNING—Joel 7:1-9:10

A. The vision of the locust plague (judgment averted) —Joel 7:1-3

B. The vision of fire (judgment delayed) —Joel 7:4-6

C. The vision of the plumb line (judgment determined) —Joel 7:7-9

D. The opposition of Amaziah—Joel 7:10 -17

E. The vision of basket of summer fruit (judgment imminent) —Joel 8:1-14

F. The vision of the smitten lintel (judgment executed) —Joel 9:1-10

IV. VICTORY OF THE PROMISE—Joel 9:11-15

A. Reinstitution of the kingdom—Joel 9:11

B. Universality of the kingdom—Joel 9:12

C. Prosperity of the kingdom—Joel 9:13

D. Restoration of Israel—Joel 9:14a

E. Peace in the kingdom—Joel 9:14b

F. Perpetuity of the kingdom—Joel 9:15

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Pre-Exilic Prophets—HOSEA

I. TITLE: After the writer, the prophet Hosea.

II. AUTHOR:

A. His name:

B. His Father:

C. His citizenship:

D. His style:

E. His family:

III. THEME: Return to the LORD

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Shows that sin does not merely break God's law, it breaks His heart.

B. Major themes:

1. Idolatry (spiritual)

2. Wickedness (all kinds)

3. Captivity (must come)

4. Restoration
 - a. "return" occurs 15 times

 - b. "backsliding" occurs 3 times

 - c. "Ephraim" (for Israel) occurs 36 times.

C. Importance:

1. Quoted by many N.T. writers

Hosea 11:1 — Mt 2:15

Hosea 6:6 — Mt 9:3; 12:7

Hosea 10:8 — Lk 23:30

2. Mentions many kings

a. Israel

(1) Jeroboam II

(2) Zechariah (Son of Jeroboam) mentioned indirectly when Hosea prophesies the end of Jeroboam II's dynasty (which Jehu began). Zechariah was the last king of the dynasty. 752 B.C.—II Kings 15:8-12

b. Judah

(1) Uzziah - called Azariah—II Kings 15:1, cp. 15:13

(2) Jotham - reigned jointly with his father, Uzziah, after Uzziah contracted leprosy, for 11 years. Then he reigned 8 years while his father was alive—a total of 19 years. (Four years as co-regent with his son, Ahaz).

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(3) Ahaz - joint ruler 4 years, sole ruler 16 more - a total of 20 years.

(4) Hezekiah - 715 to 686

This is after the northern captivity. Therefore, Hosea prophesied during the reigns of the last 7 kings of Israel (northern tribes).

D. The character of Hosea's wife, Gomer (Hosea 1:4)

She was not a harlot when Hosea married her. She later became one. However, God foreknew this and permitted him to marry "a wife of harlotry," i.e., one who would become a harlot.

E. Prophesied mainly to Israel.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF HOSEA

I. THE PRODIGAL WIFE

A. Introduction—Hosea 1:1

B. The rejection of the wife—Hosea 1:1-2:13

C. The reception of the wife—Hosea 2:14-20

D. The restoration of the wife—Hosea 2:21-3:5

1. The promise of restoration—Hosea 2:21-23

2. The illustration of restoration—Hosea 3:1-5

II. The Prodigal People—Hosea 4:1-14:9

A. The recounting of Israel's sin—Hosea 4:1-5:15

B. The false repentance of Israel —Hosea 6:1-3

C. The response of Jehovah—Hosea 6:4-13:8

1. Plea addressed to the nation—Hosea 6:4-11

2. Promised judgment for the nation—Hosea 7:1-9:9

a. The adultery—Hosea 7:1-7

b. The alliances with foreign nations—Hosea 7:8-16

c. The announced judgment—Hosea 8:1-9:9

(1) For idolatry—Hosea 8:1-7

(2) For the alliances—Hosea 8:8-14

(3) Description of the judgment—Hosea 9:1-9

3. Remembrance of divine healings—Hosea 9:10-11:11

a. The work of the husbandman—Hosea 9:10-10:15

(1) The planted vine—Hosea 9:10-17

(2) The fruit of the vine—Hosea 10:1-3

(3) The pruning of the vine—Hosea 10:4-11

(4) The exhortation—Hosea 10:12-15

b. The affection of the lover—Hosea 11:1-11

4. Recollection of Ephraim's sin—Hosea 11:12-13:8

a. Past iniquity—Hosea 11:12-12:6

b. Present indifference —Hosea 12:7-14

c. Practice of idolatry—Hosea 13:1-3

d. Promise of indignation—Hosea 13:4-8

D. Restoration for Israel—Hosea 13:9-14:9

1. Remembrance of sin—Hosea 13:9-13
2. Removal of sin—Hosea 13:14
3. Retribution intervening—Hosea 13:15-16
4. Return invited—Hosea 14:1-3
5. Result of the return—Hosea 14:4-8
6. The righteousness of Jehovah's dealings—Hosea 14:9

Pre-Exilic Prophets—ISAIAH

I. TITLE: after author, Isaiah

II. AUTHOR: Isaiah—means “the Lord saves.”

He wrote the whole book (1-39 and 40-66).

Some say there were 2, 3, or even 4 writers who wrote Isaiah. The reason for this is that they want to understand the prophecy of the last section as historical. i.e., written by someone who lived after the events occurred.

Evidence for one author:

1. The N.T. refers to both sections as “the word of Isaiah” (cf. Jn 12:38-41 and Rom 10:16-21). Fourteen times the last half is quoted and ascribed to Isaiah. In John 12, both sections are quoted and John says, “These things (both sections) said Isaiah because he saw His glory and spoke of Him.”

2. It is inconceivable that the writer of the greatest prophecy (most scholars agree that Isa. 40-66 is that) should be anonymous when the writers of all other prophetic books are clearly identified.

3. The oldest reference outside of the Bible refers to “Isaiah the prophet” as the author of the last part (Ecclesiastics 49:17-25).

4. The phrase, “the holy one of God” occurs 26 times in the first part and 14 times in the last part.

III. HIS FAMILY:

Father: Amos 1:1, 2:1

Wife: Was a prophetess, 8:3, 14.

May mean only that she was the wife of a prophet.

Sons: Shear-Jashub	7:3—a remnant shall return
Mahershalhashbaz	8:1 (longest word in the Bible) means - hasten to the booty, rush to the spoil.

Cousin: May have been Uzziah (Azariah) 6:1

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: Isaiah

A. A miniature Bible - 66 chapters

1. Opens with old heavens and earth
2. Ends with new heavens and earth
3. Divides into two sections, 39 chapters and 27 chapters.
4. "New Testament" portion begins with a forerunner and ends with new heavens and new earth.

B. It is quoted 80 times in the New Testament - 60 from Chapter 53.

C. Historical parenthesis - Chapters 36-39 comparable to 2 Kings 18-20

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OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF ISAIAH

I. JUDGMENT—Isaiah 1-35

A. On Judah—Isaiah 1-12

B. Judgment on surrounding nations—Isaiah 13-23

C. Judgment on the world—Isaiah 24-35

Parenthesis — Historical (see 2 Kings 18-23)

1. Hezekiah's trouble—Isaiah 36

2. Hezekiah's prayer—Isaiah 37
 - a. Isaiah's message 7

 - b. Hezekiah's prayer

 - c. Jehovah's answer 33ff

Parenthesis — in Isaiah (Ch 36-39 cont'd)

3. Hezekiah's sickness and recovery—Isaiah 38
 - a. Prayer for recovery

 - b. Isaiah's answer — 15 years granted

 - c. Mannasseh born in that time — most wicked king of Judah.

4. Hezekiah's folly: Babylon's captivity foretold
 - a. 100 years before captivity

 - b. Hezekiah showed Babylonians the riches of Judah.

End parenthesis

II. CONSOLATORY: The Holy One of Israel—Isaiah 40-66

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Comforting, Redeeming, and Enriching

(Release from captivity foretold — Cyrus the servant)

- A. Contrasts between Jehovah and substitutes for Him—Isaiah 40-48

Cyrus the Servant

- B. Contrasts between Messiah's suffering & glory—Isaiah 49-57

Jesus the Servant

C. Contrasts between wicked and righteous
within Israel with prophecy of Kingdom. —Isaiah 58-66

(or) Israel the Servant

27 Chapters (40-66)	9 (40-48) Cyrus the Servant	45
	9 (49-57) Messiah the Servant	53
	9 (58-66) Israel the Servant	63

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Pre-Exilic Prophets—MICAH

I. TITLE: From the author, Micah, the prophet

II. AUTHOR: Micah — "Who is like Jehovah"

III. THEME: Judgment and Kingdom

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IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. A contemporary of Isaiah

B. Prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah

C. Prophesied to both kingdoms—mainly to Judah

D. Literary features—paronomasia (pun)

V. DATE: 736 - 690

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OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF MICAH

- I. A MESSAGE OF PUNISHMENT—Micah 1:1-2:13
 - A. Announcement of judgment—Micah 1:2-5

 - B. Accomplishment of judgment—Micah 1:6,7

 - C. Account of judgment—Micah 1:8-16

 - D. Actions responsible for the judgment—Micah 2:1-11

II. A MESSAGE OF PROMISE—Micah 3:1-5:15

A. The coming judgments—Micah 3:1-12

B. The coming kingdom—Micah 4:1-5

C. The coming siege of Jerusalem—Micah 4:6-5:1

D. The coming Messiah—Micah 5:2-15

III. THE MESSAGE OF PARDON—Micah 6:1-7:20

A. The plea of Jehovah—Micah 6:1-5

B. The path of approach—Micah 6:6-8

C. The punishment of the wicked—Micah 6:9-16

D. The pathos of the prophet's despair—Micah 7:1-6

E. The promise of redemption—Micah 7:7-20

Surviving Kingdom—Kings & Chronicles (Continued)

SURVIVING KINGDOM

Kings

Chronicles

Prophets during this period:

Nahum
Zephaniah
Habakkuk
Jeremiah (continues into captivity period)
(Lamentations)

2 KINGS (continued from Page 16)

III. The History of Judah to the Babylonian Captivity	2K 18:1-25:30	
A. Hezekiah (12) (of Judah) and Sennacherib (of Assyria)	2K 18:1-20:21	2C 29:1-32:33
1. Beginning of Hezekiah's reign	2K 18:1-8	
2. The first invasion	2K 18:9-16	
3. The second invasion	2K 18:17-37-19:37	

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- B. The rest of Hezekiah's reign 2K 20:1-21
1. Hezekiah's illness and recovery 2K 20:1-21

 2. Hezekiah shows wealth and defenses to Babylonian embassy 2K 20:12-19

 3. Hezekiah dies 2K 20:20,21
- C. Other kings of the Surviving Kingdom 2K 21:1 - 25:30
- As Hezekiah seems to have foreseen, empire now passes to Southern Mesopotamia. The city of Babylon, a great world power in Abraham's time, again becomes strong, bringing in the Neo-Babylonian Empire. In 612 the Medes and Babylonians destroyed Nineveh. That this once great proud city should fall so low was only its dessert, and from all subject peoples arose a chorus of hatred, gratitude, and new hope. Nineveh was never rebuilt. By 605 the Assyrian empire was no more and the new Babylonian empire had taken its place. Babylon's greatest rule was Nebuchadnezzar II (605-562).
1. Manasseh (13) (of Judah) (55 years) 2K 21:1-18 2C 3:1-20
Perhaps Judah's most wicked king, Jewish tradition says he sawed Isaiah in half (Heb. 11:37). He begins Judah's third decline. His reign was one of peace and prosperity because of his submission to Assyria. Both Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal (two of the last Assyrian kings) report receiving tribute from him.

2. Amon (14) (of Judah) (2 years) 2K 21:19-26 2C 33:20-25
Very wicked: his courtiers slew him.
3. Josiah (15) (of Judah) (31 years) 2K 22:1-30 2C 34:1 - 35:27
Good king Josiah brings the third decline and revival to an end with another turning to God. Prominent in his revival was the finding of the lost book of the Law of Moses. Josiah died a tragic death at Megiddo, seeking to stop the Egyptian forces which were on their way to fight in Assyria and meant him no harm. Note the importance of the pass of Megiddo. Probably more battles were fought there than at any other spot in Palestine. The place is called Armageddon in the New Testament.
- Late in the reign of Josiah there appears another outburst of Hebrew prophecy at the hour of great need. The most prominent of these prophets was Jeremiah, about whom more is said later on. Habakkuk's prophecy of the Babylonian invasion probably took place at this time. Zephaniah saw his vision of the Day of Wrath during Josiah's reign, and Nahum may have prophesied about this time also.
4. Jehoahaz (16) (of Judah) (3 months) 2K 22:31-33 2C 36:1-3
He succeeded his father Josiah. After only 3 months Pharaoh Neco, returning to Assyria, dethroned him and made his brother Jehoiakim king.
5. Jehoiakim (17) (of Judah) (11 years) 2K 22:34-24:4 2C 36:4-8
Jehoiakim was a proud, self-willed, wicked king. He was constantly hampered in his wicked plans by the good nobles who had been placed in office by Josiah, his father. The cult of the queen of heaven (Ashtoreth) was now eagerly and openly pursued. The women in particular were addicted to it, and they baked cakes on which the image of the goddess was formed. In these days Jeremiah proclaimed the unavoidability of captivity and suffered for his proclamation. Almost single-handed, for the long period of above 20 years, the gentle and timid Jeremiah, strong in a higher strength, stood forth for the Lord in opposition to the wicked power and fury of the kings, princes, and priests of Jerusalem. In his communings with his God we have glimpses of the dreadful expense of personal at which this conflict was maintained by him: but in public, whether in prison or at large, in

the palace or the temple, we never see him flinch from uttering the stern message committed to him.

Although Pharaoh Neco set Jehoiakim on his throne, he went over to Nebuchadnezzar (the Neo-Babylonian empire is now on the scene), became his vassal 3 years and then rebelled. Nebuchadnezzar came to Jerusalem and took as hostages to Babylon certain friends. This event, in 605, is the first deportation and marks the beginning of the captivity. Daniel lived and worked in the Gentile court at Babylon.

6. Jehoiachin (18) (of Judah) (3 months) 2K 24:5-16 2C 36:9
Jehoiakim's son Jehoiachin reigned about 3 months. At the end of this time (in 579) Nebuchadnezzar again came to Jerusalem, took Jehoiachin to Babylon, along with some 10,000 of the leaders and artisans of the land. Among them was the priest Ezekiel, who became a great prophet as he ministered to the captive Jews in Babylon. This is the second deportation.

7. Zedekiah (19) (of Judah) (11 years) 2K 24:17-25:30 2C 36:10-21
Nebuchadnezzar, upon taking Jehoiachin into captivity, set up Zedekiah as regent. He was a very weak character and seemed to wish to listen to Jeremiah, but the evil nobles whom Jehoiakim had put into office opposed Jeremiah (seeking to kill him) and Zedekiah followed their evil ways although protecting Jeremiah.

The people continued their worship of foreign deities. Jeremiah mentions many Babylonian and Egyptian cults which flourished in Jerusalem at this time, some even in chambers in the temple area. Jeremiah spent much time in prison during this reign.

Pre-Exilic Prophets—NAHUM

I. TITLE: named for author, Nahum

II. AUTHOR: Nahum, means consolation or comforter

III. THEME: the doom of Nineveh, capital of Assyria

Assyria had served God's purpose and now God was going to judge that nation.

IV. TIME: 650 BC

V. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Relationship between Jonah and Nahum

1. Jonah was about 150 years earlier

2. Nineveh had repented in Jonah's day, but now her iniquity is full.

3. Nahum does not offer any possibility of repentance.

B. Facts about Nineveh

1. Capital of Assyria
2. Walls were 100 feet high and 50 feet wide
(Three chariots could ride side by side on the top.)
3. Towers were 200 feet high.
4. It was 60 miles in circumference.
5. River ran through it.

C. Prophecy

Only near view, not far view.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF NAHUM

- I. The certainty of Judgment upon Nineveh—Nahum 1:1-15
 - A. The Messenger—Nahum 1:1

 - B. The character of the judge—Nahum 1:2-8

 - C. The verdict against Nineveh—Nahum 1:9-14

 - D. The proclamation of deliverance—Nahum 1:15

- II. The character of Judgment upon Nineveh—Nahum 2:1-13
 - A. Nineveh warned—Nahum 2:1-2

 - B. The invasion described—Nahum 2:3-5

 - C. The city captured and plundered—Nahum 2:6-10

 - D. The city completely destroyed—Nahum 2:11-13

III. The cause of Judgment upon Nineveh—Nahum 3:1-19

A. The first indictment (against Nineveh's cruelty). —Nahum 3:1-3

B. The second indictment (because of idolatry). —Nahum 3:4-7

C. The third indictment (they disregarded the warning of Jonah). —Nahum 3:8-17

D. The permanence of the destruction—Nahum 3:18-19

Pre-Exilic Prophets—ZEPHANIAH

I. TITLE: From the writer—the prophet, Zephaniah (Jehovah hides or Jehovah has hidden).

II. AUTHOR: Zephaniah

Great-great grandson of Hezekiah

Only prophet of royal blood (except possibly Isaiah)

III. THEME: The Day of the Lord is near.

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Wrath and love are side-by-side. If God had not loved Israel so much, He would not have bothered.

B. “Day of the Lord”

1. First used by Joel—also by Obadiah

2. Appears 7 times in Zephaniah

3. Has special reference to the tribulation, but also includes the millennium.

C. “Jealousy” occurs 2 times—God’s Jealousy is not on the same level as man’s, but reveals God’s love for His people.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF ZEPHANIAH

I. JUDGMENT—Zephaniah 1:1-3:8

A. Judgment on Judah—Zephaniah 1:2-2:3

B. Judgment of surrounding nations—Zephaniah 2:4-15

C. Judgment of Judah repeated—Zephaniah 3:1-8

II. SALVATION—Zephaniah 3:9-20

A. Repentance—Zephaniah 3:9

B. Restoration—Zephaniah 3:10

C. Redemption—Zephaniah 3:11-13a

D. Rest—Zephaniah 3:13b

E. Rejoicing—Zephaniah 3:14

F. Ruler for Israel—Zephaniah 3:15

G. Reception of God's love and manifestation of His glory—Zephaniah 3:16-20

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Pre-Exilic Prophets—HABAKKUK

I. TITLE:

II. AUTHOR: HABAKKUK - embracing

III. THEME: The just shall live by faith—Habakkuk 2:4

Date - after 612 (Nineveh's defeat) but not after 609, Josiah's death.

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Contributions:

1. Theological - sovereignty of God

2. Practical—trust God even though you can't see the outcome.

B. The theme is quoted 3 times in the New Testament.

“the just” —Rom. 1:17

“ shall live” — Gal. 3:11

“by his faith” —Heb. 10:38

C. Gives Jehovah's last word. The next time He speaks, it will be in judgment—cf.—Heb. 1:1-

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF HABAKKUK

I. Habakkuk: Displeased with His people—Habakkuk 1

A. Burden of Habakkuk—Habakkuk 1:1

B. Complaint #1—Israel's iniquity—Habakkuk 1:2-4

C. Jehovah's answer—Chaldeans will punish—Habakkuk 1:5-11

D. Complaint #2—Chaldeans are worse—Habakkuk 1:12-17

II. Jehovah: Disclosing His Purpose—Habakkuk 2

A. Wait! Judgment is coming—Habakkuk 2:1-4

B. Reasons—Habakkuk 2:5-20

1. Woe! Pride—Habakkuk 2:5-8

2. Woe! Covetousness—Habakkuk 2:9-11

3. Woe! Violence—Habakkuk 2:12-14

4. Woe! Drunkenness—Habakkuk 2:15-17

5. Woe! Idolatry—Habakkuk 2:18-20

III. Habakkuk: Displaying His Patience—Habakkuk 3

A. Prayer—Habakkuk 3:1-15

Appeal to God's past dealings with Israel

B. Praise—Habakkuk 3:16-19

Confidence in Jehovah's mercy in wrath

Exilic Prophets—JEREMIAH

I. TITLE: Named after the writer - the prophet, Jeremiah

II. AUTHOR: Jeremiah—"Jehovah establishes"

(There are 8 other Jeremiahs in the O.T.).

III. THEME: Idolatry and rebellion will bring disaster.

Jehovah brings salvation.

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Longest of all the prophets

B. Jeremiah's contemporaries:

1. In Judah: Nahum, Zephaniah, and Habukkuk

2. In exile: Daniel, Ezekiel

C. Key words:

1. Backsliding—13 times (only 4 other times in O.T.: Proverbs, 1; Hosea, 3)

2. Babylon—164 times (more than all other books)

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF JEREMIAH

INTRODUCTION—Jeremiah 1:1-19

A. The prophet presented—Jeremiah 1:1-3

B. The prophet called —Jeremiah 1:4-10

C. The prophet instructed—Jeremiah 1:11-19

PART 1: PROPHETS AGAINST JUDAH AND JERUSALEM 2:1-45:5

I. Prophetic Messages Indicting the People and Calling them to Repentance—Jeremiah 2:1 - 20:18

A. The first message—Jeremiah 2:1 - 3:5

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B. The second message—Jeremiah 3:6- 6:30

C. The third message—Jeremiah 7:1-10:25

D. The fourth message—Jeremiah 11:1-12:17

E. The fifth message—Jeremiah 13:1-27

F. The sixth message—Jeremiah 14:1-15:21

G. The seventh message—Jeremiah 16:1 - 17:27

H. The eighth message—Jeremiah 18:1-20:18

II. Prophetic Messages Concerning the Captivity—Jeremiah 21:1-39:18

A. Messages announcing the siege and captivity—Jeremiah 21:1-29:32

B. Messages announcing rest and deliverance—Jeremiah 30:1-33:26

C. Messages announcing warnings—Jeremiah 34:1-36:32

D. The climax of the captivity—Jeremiah 37:1-39:18

III. Prophetic Messages to the Remnant in the Land—Jeremiah 40:1-45:5

A. The release of Jeremiah—Jeremiah 40:1-6

B. The return of a scattered remnant—Jeremiah 40:7-12

C. The murder of Gedaliah—Jeremiah 40:13-41:18

D. The exodus of the remnant into Egypt—Jeremiah 42:1-44:30

E. The message to Baruch—Jeremiah 45:1-5

PART 2: PROPHECIES AGAINST THE NATIONS—Jeremiah 46:1-51:64

I. Prophecies against Egypt—Jeremiah 46:1-28

II. Prophecies against the Philistines—Jeremiah 47:1-7

III. Prophecies against Moab—Jeremiah 48:1-47

IV. Prophecies against Ammon—Jeremiah 49:1-6

V. Prophecies against Edom—Jeremiah 49:7-22

VI. Prophecies against Damascus—Jeremiah 49:23-27

VII. Prophecies against Kedar and Hazor (Arabia) —Jeremiah 49:28-33

VIII. Prophecies against Elam—Jeremiah 49:34-38

IX. Prophecies against Babylon—Jeremiah 50:1-51:64

A. The overthrow of Babylon—Jeremiah 50:1-10

B. Babylon to suffer the fate of Assyria—Jeremiah 50:11-21

C. The desolation of Babylon—Jeremiah 50:21-46

D. The rise of the Medes—Jeremiah 51:1-24

E. The desolation of Babylon—Jeremiah 51:25-58

F. The symbolic picture of destruction—Jeremiah 51:59-63

PART 3: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT—Jeremiah 52:1-34

I. The capture of Jerusalem—Jeremiah 52:1-10

II. The destruction of the city—Jeremiah 52:11-16

III. The plundering of the city—Jeremiah 52:17-23

IV. The death of the priests and officers—Jeremiah 52:24-27

V. The enumeration of the captives—Jeremiah 52:28-34

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Exilic Prophets—LAMENTATIONS

I. TITLE: Lamentations—"the tears of Jeremiah"

II AUTHOR: Jeremiah, the prophet

III. THEME: Mourning for Jerusalem

Jeremiah predicts the fall, records it and weeps over it.

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Structure:

Chapters 1 and 2 are single acrostics

Chapter 3 is a triple acrostic

Chapter 4 is a single acrostic

Chapter 5 none

2. Wailing wall book

The Jews chanted this book at the wailing wall every Friday.

Now, on August 9th

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OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF LAMENTATIONS

I. City repented as *the weeping widow*, mourning in solitude—Lamentations 1

II. City repented as *the veiled widow*, mourning amid the ruins—Lamentations 2

III. The weeping prophet, mourning before the judge—Lamentations 3

IV. Gold: dimmed, changed, degraded—Lamentations 4

V. Supplicant: pleading with Jehovah—Lamentations 5

Exilic Prophets—EZEKIEL

CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH

Three deportations:

1. 605, Daniel taken captive along with other young men
2. 597, Ezekiel and 10,000 more taken to Babylon
3. 586, Jerusalem destroyed

EZEKIEL

I. TITLE: From the writer, the prophet Ezekiel

II AUTHOR: Ezekiel (God strengthens)

III. THEME: The glory of Jehovah (occurs 19 times in the book)

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Contrasting emphasis of the Major Prophets

1. Isaiah, the work of the Son
2. Jeremiah, the work of the Father
3. Ezekiel, the work of the Holy Spirit

B. Various modes of communication

1. Spoken announcements

2. Visions—Ezekiel 1 and 8

3. Symbolic actions—Ezekiel 4

4. Allegories—Ezekiel 17

C. Ezekiel is a priest and a prophet (see also Zechariah)

D. Comparison to other exilic prophets

1. Jeremiah (an old man) spoke of the remnant that remained in the land.

2. Daniel spoke in the court of the king of Babylon.

3. Ezekiel spoke to the captives in Babylon.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF EZEKIEL

INTRODUCTION—Ezekiel 1:1-3

I. THE PROPHET'S PREPARATION AND COMMISSION—Ezekiel 1:4-3:27

A. The vision of Jehovah—Ezekiel 1:4-28

B. The commission of the prophet—Ezekiel 2:1-3:27

II. PROPHECIES OF REPROBATION AND JUDGMENT ON THE NATION—Ezekiel 4:1-24:27

A. Four signs of coming judgments—Ezekiel 4:1-5:4

B. Three explanatory messages concerning the judgment—Ezekiel 5:5 -7:27

C. Four visions concerning the abominations in the city and temple—Ezekiel 8:1-11:25

D. Judgment announced through signs, messages, and parables—Ezekiel 12:1-19:14

E. Predictions concerning the judgment on Jerusalem—Ezekiel 20:1-24:27

III. PROPHECIES OF JUDGMENT ON THE NATIONS—Ezekiel 25:1-32:32

A. Judgment on Ammon—Ezekiel 25:1-7

B. Judgment on Moab—Ezekiel 25:8-11

C. Judgment on Edom—Ezekiel 25:12-14

D. Judgment on Philistia—Ezekiel 25:15-17

E. Judgment on Tyre—Ezekiel 26:1-28:19

F. Judgment on Sidon—Ezekiel 28:20-26

G. Judgment on Egypt—Ezekiel 29:1-32:32

IV. PROPHECIES OF THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL—Ezekiel 33:1-39:29

- A. The appointment of the watchman—Ezekiel 33:1-33

- B. The shepherds in Israel—Ezekiel 34:1-31

- C. Prophecies concerning Edom—Ezekiel 35:1-15

- D. Prophecies concerning Israel—Ezekiel 36:1-37:28

- E. Prophecies concerning Gog and Magog—Ezekiel 38:1-39:29

V. PROPHECIES CONCERNING ISRAEL IN THE MILLENNIUM—Ezekiel 40:1-48:35

- A. The visions of the restored temple—Ezekiel 40:1-42:30

- B. The return of the glory of Jehovah to the temple—Ezekiel 40:1-42:30

- C. The ordinances concerning worship in the temple—Ezekiel 43:13-46:24

- D. The vision concerning the land—Ezekiel 47:1-48:35

Exilic Prophets—OBADIAH

I. TITLE: From its author, Obadiah, the prophet

II. AUTHOR: Obadiah—Servant of Jehovah

III. THEME: Doom of Edom

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Shortest book in the Old Testament

B. Difficult to date

1. Verse 11 seems to indicate a date during the Babylonian captivity

2. However, the Philistines attacked Jerusalem during the reign of Jehoram (848-841)
see v. 19

3. It is placed here simply as a possibility.

C. The capital of Edom is "Sela", now called Petra, a city carved out of the rocks; it could house 100,000 people.

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SUMMARY AND OUTLINE OF OBADIAH

(Book is only one chapter)

I. The certainty of judgment upon Edom—Obadiah 1:1-9

II. The cause of judgment upon Edom—Obadiah 1:10-16

III. The character of judgment upon Edom—Obadiah 1:17-21

Exilic Prophets—DANIEL

- I. TITLE: After author, Daniel, the prophet

- II. AUTHOR: Daniel—“God is judge” or “God is my judge”
 - A. Jesus’ testimony Matt. 24:15 of Dan. 9:27

 - B. Jewish and Christian tradition

 - C. Claims of the book itself
 - 7:2-4, 6ff.
 - 8:1ff.
 - 9:2ff.
 - 10:2ff.
 - 12:5-8

- III. THEME: God is sovereign in history—Jewish *and* Gentile

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF DANIEL

- I. PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE PROPHET—Daniel 1
 - A. Circumstances of his dedication—Daniel 1-7

 - B. Characteristics of his dedication—Daniel 8-16

 - C. Consequences of his dedication—Daniel 17-21

- II. PROPHETIC HISTORY OF THE GENTILES—Daniel 2-7
 - A. The dream of Nebuchadnezzar—Daniel 2

 - B. Fiery furnace (image) —Daniel 3

 - C. Dream of Nebuchadnezzar—Daniel 4

 - D. The final doom of Gentile world powers—Daniel 5

 - E. Decree of Darius—Daniel 6

 - F. Summary (like Ch. 2) —Daniel 7

III. PROPHETIC HISTORY OF ISRAEL—Daniel 8:1-12:13

A. Vision of ram and he-goat—Daniel 8

B. Vision of 70 weeks—Daniel 9

C. Final vision—Daniel 10:1-12:13

1. Preparation of the prophet—Daniel 10:1-19

2. Prophetic history of 69 weeks—Daniel 10:12-11:35

3. Prophetic history of the 70th week—Daniel 11:36-12:3

4. Conclusion —Daniel 12:4-13

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RESTORATION

Three Returns:

	Under	Date	Focus	No. Involved	Reference
1.	Zerubbabel	538 B.C.	temple	50,000	Ezra 1-6
2.	Ezra	458 B.C.	Mosaic institutions	1700	Ezra 7-10
3.	Nehemiah	445 B.C.	walls		Neh. 1-13

Restoration—EZRA
(beginning)

- I. TITLE: From author Ezra, principal character of the book

- II. AUTHOR: Ezra - descendant of Hilkiyah, who found a copy of the law in Josiah's reign
2 Chron. 24:14

- III. THEME: Return of the Remnant

- IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES
 - A. Emphasizes the building of the temple

 - B. Contains extensive genealogical records

 - C. Has a 50 year lapse between chapters 6 and 7

 - D. Ends with a prayer of confession and separation of the people from sin

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF EZRA

I. RETURN UNDER ZERUBBABEL (538 B.C.)—EZRA 1-6

A. Preparation for return—Ezra 1

B. List of those who return—Ezra 2

C. Temple building begun—Ezra 3

D. The work halted by adversaries—Ezra 4, 5

PROPHECIES OF HAGGAI AND ZECHARIAH

post-exilic prophets)
cf. Ezra 5:1

Note: Ezra continues after a time lapse. Outline continues on p. 108.

Restoration—HAGGAI

I. TITLE: From the author, Haggai

II. AUTHOR: Haggai, the prophet (see Ezra 5:1 and 6:14)

III. THEME: The rebuilding of the temple (cf. 1:2)

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. He prophesies at a point when the building of the temple had stopped.

B. He rebukes and exhorts them to continue.

C. He is a pragmatic prophet (a doer); Zechariah is a dreamer.

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OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF HAGGAI

I. COMMAND TO BUILD THE TEMPLE—Haggai 1:1-11

II. RESPONSE: WORK—Haggai 1:12-15

III. ENCOURAGEMENT—Haggai 2:1-19

A. The curse has been removed.

B. Shows that holiness can't be transferred but uncleanness can.

C. Now that the temple is finished, they can offer sacrifices and God is pleased with them.

IV. DESTRUCTION OF GENTILE WORLD POWERS—Haggai 2:20-23

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Restoration—ZECHARIAH

I. TITLE: From the writer, Zechariah

II. AUTHOR: Zechariah, the prophet (whom Jehovah remembers)

III. THEME: The two advents of Christ.

IV. DATE:

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

F. The Day of the LORD

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF ZECHARIAH

- I. APOCALYPTIC VISIONS—Zechariah 1-6
 - A. Introduction and first message—Zechariah 1:1-6

 - B. Ten visions (mainly tribulation) (all in one night) —Zechariah 1:7-6:15
 - 1. Riders under myrtle trees—Zechariah 1:1-17

 - 2. Four horns and four smiths—Zechariah 1:18-21

 - 3. Man with measuring line—Zechariah 2

 - 4. Joshua and Satan—Zechariah 3

 - 5. Lamp stand and olive tree—Zechariah 4

 - 6. The flying roll—Zechariah 5:1-4

 - 7. The woman in the Ephah—Zechariah 5:5-11

 - 8. The four chariots—Zechariah 6:1-8

 - C. The Coronation of Joshua—Zechariah 6:9-15

II. HISTORIC INTERLUDE—Zechariah 7,8

A. A question concerning a religious ritual—Zechariah 7:1-3

B. A four-fold answer—Zechariah 7:4-8:12

1. Their request is selfish. —Zechariah 7:4-7

2. Their situation is their own fault. —Zechariah 7:8-14

3. They will be restored. —Zechariah 8:1-17

4. Their kingdom will be worldwide. —Zechariah 8:18-23

III. PROPHETIC BURDENS—Zechariah 9-14

A. Messiah's first Advent and Rejection—Zechariah 9-11

1. Preparatory events (Alexander's conquests) —Zechariah 9:1-8

2. The Advent—Zechariah 9:9-10:12

3. The Rejection—Zechariah 11

B. Messiah's second Advent and Acceptance—Zechariah 12-14

1. The repentance and deliverance of Israel

2. The cleansing of Israel

3. The glorious return and Kingdom of the Messiah

Restoration—ESTHER

————— LIFE AMONG JEWS WHO DID NOT RETURN —————

I. TITLE: From its principal character, Esther—from stara, Persian word for “star.” Her Hebrew name was Hadhassah, “myrtle.”

II. AUTHOR: Unknown—may be Mordecai

III. THEME: God’s providence

IV. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. The name of God is not mentioned or referred to in the book.

B. God works behind the scenes—or moves the scenes behind which He works.

C. The whole book takes place in a foreign country (c.f. Daniel).

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF ESTHER

I. HOW ESTHER BECAME QUEEN OF MEDIO-PERSIA—Esther 1,2

II. HOW HAMAN SOUGHT TO DESTROY THE JEWS—Esther 3

III. HOW ESTHER DELIVERED HER PEOPLE, THE JEWS—Esther 4-8

IV. HOW THE FEAST OF PURIM BEGAN—Esther 9-10

(continued from p. 94)

E. Temple finished—Ezra 6 516 B.C.

II. RETURN UNDER EZRA—Esther 7-10 458 B.C.

A. Preparation and return—Esther 7-8

B. Problem of mixed marriages—Esther 9-10

Restoration—NEHEMIAH

INTRODUCTION:

I. TITLE: From principal character and author, Nehemiah

II. AUTHOR: Nehemiah

III. THEME: Rebuilding the walls

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF NEHEMIAH

I. REBUILDING THE WALL—Nehemiah 1-7

A. Nehemiah's prayer—Nehemiah 1

B. Returns and views the wall—Nehemiah 2

C. Wall rebuilt—Nehemiah 3-6

D. List of the returnees—Nehemiah 7

II. REVIVAL AND REFORM—Nehemiah 8-13

A. Bible reading

B. Revival

C. Reform

God had rubbed their noses in idolatry for 70 years—now, no more idolatry.

Post-Exilic—MALACHI

I. TITLE: From the author, Malachi

II. AUTHOR: Malachi, "my messenger"

III. THEME: Rebuke and Repentance

IV. DATE: 433-425 B.C. (Maybe Malachi's death at 408 B.C.? "Seal up the vision and prophecy.")

V. DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

A. Refers to Levi as the messenger of the LORD (2:7). This suggests that every witness of God is an angel of the LORD.

B. He announced the coming of John the Baptist as "my messenger" (John is the next prophet.)

C. He refers to Christ as the messenger of the covenant.

OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF MALACHI

I. THE LOVE OF GOD FOR ISRAEL—Malachi 1:1-5

II. PRIESTS REPROVED—Malachi 1:6-2:9

III. PEOPLE REBUKED FOR SOCIAL SINS—Malachi 2:10-17

Divorce and remarriage

IV. PREDICTION OF MESSENGERS—Malachi 3:1-6

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V. REBUKE FOR RELIGIOUS SINS—Malachi 3:7-18

VI. PREDICTION OF "DAY OF THE LORD"—Malachi 4

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400 Silent Years
The "Inter-Testamental" Period

432—4 B.C.

I. PERSIAN PERIOD

539-332 B.C.

II. HELLENISTIC PERIOD

322-63 B.C.

III. ROMAN PERIOD

63 B.C. - Time of Christ