

Micah & Nahum

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

MICAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

33

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

7

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Micah prophesied at the same time as Isaiah and Hosea, during the tragic years surrounding the Assyrian invasion of Israel. Micah's earlier prophecies concern judgment of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah for idolatry. His later prophecies concern the future kingdom Jesus speaks of during His ministry.



WRITTEN
735-710 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
722 BC to the End of
Days



AUTHOR
The Prophet Micah

Key Verse

He has shown you, O mortal, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.

Micah 6:8

Background

The Timeframe:

Micah prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, & Hezekiah. (Micah 1:1)

Micah prophesied at the same time as Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah.

The Prophet:

Little is known about Micah, except that he is from Moresheth.

Most scholars believe Micah was much like Amos, a farmer.

The Message:

Micah warned Judah that they were in danger of suffering the judgement as Israel.

Micah's message is about kingdom-of-God living.

Micah is trying to encourage God's people that there is an integral relationship between true spirituality and morality.

Outline of Micah

An Announcement of Judgment (Chapters 1-2)

A terrifying picture of God's power and judgment (Micah 1:3-4).

A prophecy against Israel and its capital Samaria (Micah 1:6-7).

A warning to Judah (Micah 1:8-9).

Micah expresses grief over the impending exile.

The people's actions brought calamity upon themselves (Micah 2:1-2).

A message to the false prophets (Micah 2:6-7).

God promises that a remnant of people would flourish (Micah 2:12-13).

A Contrast of Kingdoms (Chapters 3-5)

Micah 3 -Judah's Corruption

Injustice of leaders (Micah 3:9-10)

Greed of false prophets (Micah 3:5)

Bribing of the judges and priests (Micah 3:11)

Micah remains faithful in the midst of this (Micah 3:8)

Micah 4 – The end time and God's perfect kingdom

Micah 5 – Warning and hope

Birthplace of Jesus foretold (Micah 5:2)

Deliverance from enemies will not come from military power.

A Case Against Sin/Promise of Restoration (Chapters 6-7)

Chapter 6 focuses on why God has a case against His people (Micah 6:1-2).

The people should have been humbled but were not (Micah 6:8).

Micah lists the injustices of the people (Micah 6:9-12).

Since Judah was following Israel's evil ways, they would fall into judgment and destruction.

Chapter 7 Judgment and hope

Micah grieves the sins of the people and coming judgment (Micah 7:1-2).

Predicted restoration (Micah 7:7)

God's pardon, forgiveness, mercy, and compassion (Micah 7:19-20).

Extra: The City Names of Micah 1

Gath means "tell" and the people were to "tell it not" - Micah 1:10a

Ophrah means "house of dust" and the people were to roll in the dust of mourning
- Micah 1:10b

Shaphir means "pleasure" and those leaving that city would do so in an unpleasant manner -
"nakedness and shame" - Micah 1:11a

Zanaan means "going out" and those living there would not escape ("get out") -Micah 1:11b

Beth Ezel means "house of removal" would have their support removed -Micah 1:11c

Maroth means "bitterness" and those there would face the bitter pain of God's judgment
-Micah 1:12

Laclish means "team" and the people would harness their teams to flee -Micah 1:13

Moreseth Gath means "betrothed" and God's people would be forced to give gifts to their
enemy -Micah 1:14

Achzib means "deception" and God's people would no longer deceive Him -Micah 1:14

Mareshah means "possessor" and God's people would be possessed by an enemy
-Micah 1:15

Nahum

Summary & Structure

NAHUM

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

34

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

3

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Nahum means "comfort," and God sends him to prophesy during one of the darkest periods in Judah's history, when King Manasseh was allowing the worst of idolatry. Nahum fixates on the fall of the Assyrian city Nineveh, to whom the prophet Jonah had preached repentance some 150 years earlier. This time, the people do not repent and the prophecies of Nahum predicting the city's destruction come to pass in 612 BC.



WRITTEN
650 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
658-615 BC



AUTHOR
Nahum the Prophet

Key Verse

The LORD is slow to anger but great in power; the LORD will not leave the guilty unpunished. His way is in the whirlwind and the storm, and clouds are the dust of his feet.

Nahum 1:3

Background

The Author:

Nahum is not mentioned elsewhere in Scripture. Even his hometown, Elkosh, remains a mystery to historians.

His name means _____.

Date and Setting:

Nahum prophesied after Nineveh's repentance and return to evil. It is believed that Nahum prophesied during the reign of Judah's most wicked king Manasseh.

Style and Structure:

The most prominent feature of this book is that there is no offer of repentance. Chapter one of Nahum focuses on the character and power of God while chapters two and three declare and defend God's judgment against Nineveh.

Outline of Nahum

God the Judge (Chapter 1)

God's power over creation will be used to destroy Nineveh (Nahum 1:6).

God's people would celebrate the destruction of the Assyrians (Nahum 1:15).

Nineveh the Judged (Chapters 2-3)

The coming doom of Nineveh (Nahum 2:1-2).

Nineveh's sinfulness detailed (Nahum 3).

The City of Nineveh and Nahum



Lessons/Observations

God is patient but he doesn't _____ at sin.

The events of the Bible are _____ and can be backed up by archaeological evidence.