

Haggai, Zechariah, & Malachi

66 Books in 52 Weeks

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

Summary & Structure

HAGGAI

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

37

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

2

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

One of the few books written after the return from the Great Exile in Babylon, Haggai wrote to encourage the people of Judah to rebuild the Temple. He wanted them to stop focusing on their own misfortune and to remember that devotion to God brings true rewards.



WRITTEN
526 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
526 BC



AUTHOR
Haggai the Prophet

Key Verse

"Is it a time for you yourselves to be living in your paneled houses, while this house remains a ruin?"

Haggai 1:4

Background of Haggai

Haggai is the first prophet after the Babylonian captivity.

His name means _____.

Likely born during the Babylonian captivity.

His main theme is _____.

Outline of Haggai

The Call to Rebuild the Temple (Chapter 1)

The Surpassing Glory of the New Temple (Haggai 2:1-9)

The Blessing of the Once-Cursed People (Haggai 2:10-19)

A Promise to Zerubbabel (Haggai 2:20-23)

Zechariah

Summary & Structure

ZECHARIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

38

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

14

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Zechariah prophesies after the return from the Great Exile. The scope of his prophecies covers wide ranges of topics and timelines, as he often speaks of Old Testament events and the First and Second Coming of Christ in the same passage. There is a lull of decades between his two sets of prophecies.



WRITTEN
520-484 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
520 BC-End of Days



AUTHOR
The Prophet
Zechariah

Key Verse

Rejoice greatly, Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, lowly and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey.

Zechariah 9:9

Background of Zechariah

Historical Background

He came from a priestly line; was born during the Babylonian captivity.

He returned to Jerusalem under Cyrus' decree with 50,000 other exiles.

Zechariah was a contemporary of Zerubbabel the governor of Judah, Joshua the high priest, and Haggai the prophet.

He began his prophesying just two months after Haggai.

Comparison of Zechariah and Haggai

Zechariah is the longest of the Minor Prophets.

Zechariah is second only to Isaiah among the prophets in number of Messianic passages (predictions of Jesus).

Zechariah elaborates on what Haggai introduced, spending much more time and detail on the future of God's people & the reign of the Messiah.

Haggai's dominant message was *"Build the Temple!"* while Zechariah's was *"Build the Temple, & so build your future!"*

Outline of Zechariah

Call to Repentance (Zechariah 1:1-6)

Encouragement and Motivation (Zechariah 1:7-6:15)

First Vision: Horses and Riders (Zechariah 1:7-17)

Second Vision: Horns and Craftsmen (Zechariah 1:18-21)

Third Vision: Man with a Measuring Line (Chapter 2)

Fourth Vision: Joshua 's Garments (Chapter 3)

Fifth Vision: Golden Lampstand/Olive Trees (Chapter 4)

Sixth Vision: Flying Scroll (Zechariah 5:1-4)

Seventh Vision: Woman in a Basket (Zechariah 5:5-11)

Eighth Vision: Four Chariots (Zechariah 6:1-8)

The Crowning of Joshua (Zechariah 6:11-15)

True Spirituality (Chapters 7-8)

Encouragement and Hope (Chapters 9-14)

The Messiah 's First Advent (Chapters 9-11)

The Messiah 's Second Advent (Chapters 12-14)

Foreshadowing of Jesus in Zechariah:

His atoning death for the removal of sin - 3:8-9; 13:1

Builder of the House of God - 6:12

His Universal Reign as King and Priest - 6:13; 9:10

Triumphal Entry - 9:9

(Quoted in Matthew 21:5 and John 12:15)

Betrayal for 30 Pieces of Silver - 11:12

(Quoted in Matthew 27:9,10)

His Deity- 12:8

His Hands pierced - 12:10; 13:6 (Quoted in John 19:37)

A Smitten Shepherd - 13:7

(Quoted in Matthew 26:31 and Mark 14:27)

Malachi

Summary & Structure

MALACHI

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

39

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

4

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

The people of Judah had been living in Jerusalem for more than 100 years after the Babylonian exile. Although the Temple had been rebuilt, there was corruption in the priesthood and the people had become spiritually disinterested. Through Malachi, God calls the priests and people to repentance.



WRITTEN
433-424 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
424 BC-24 AD



AUTHOR
Malachi the Prophet

Key Verse

Bring the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house. Test me in this," says the LORD Almighty, "and see if I will not throw open the floodgates of heaven and pour out so much blessing that there will not be room enough to store it.

Malachi 3:10

Background of Malachi

Historical Background

Historically, the book of Malachi fits within the book of Nehemiah.

When Nehemiah returned to Jerusalem after a 12-year absence, he was appalled at the corruption & indifference that had come over the people.

It is during this period that Malachi begins his ministry of prophesying.

The Author and His Style

The name Malachi means _____

Malachi's message comes in a question-and-answer style: God makes a statement or charge; the people challenge God with a cynical question; then God drives home the His point with scathing evidence.

Christ in Malachi

The first evidence that this book points to the Messiah is in the name of "Messenger."

Another link to Christ is the theme in Malachi that God's name would be great among the nations.

Outline of Malachi

Message of Love (Malachi 1:1-6)

Message of Rebuke (Malachi 1:7-3:15)

God rebukes the priests for their...

Disobedience

Cynicism

Hypocrisy

Irreverence

God rebukes the people for their...

Intermarriage with pagan nations in violation of God's command

Divorce among the people

Cynical words which have wearied God

Robbing God of tithes and offerings

Message of Hope (Malachi 3:16-4:6)

Concluding Lessons from the Old Testament

In the Old Testament Christ is _____.

In the New Testament Christ is _____.