



As we do holy work, let us continuously examine our inner selves, so that our works will be accepted by Him. Let us also look to the Lord for guidance and strength as we complete His work.

Lesson 13

Review

Lesson Aim

- 1) To enable students to gain an overview of the major and minor prophets.
- 2) To understand the role of the prophets in the history of the Israelite nation.
- 3) To realize the great task that each prophet shouldered in declaring God's words to a resistant people.

R E V I E W

Spin the Wheel

Making the Wheel:

1. Use a large piece of cardboard.
2. Draw a large circle. You may wish to cut out Styrofoam and attach it to the cardboard to strengthen it.
3. Divide the circle into the following categories, like a pie. Color each category in a different color.

Categories:

- a. Spin Again
- b. Miss A Turn
- c. Who Am I
- d. Famous Sayings
- e. Meaning of Names
- f. Lessons 1-12

4. Cut out a large arrow with the remaining cardboard. This should be stiff so that it can spin easily.

5. Use a pin to attach the arrow to wheel. Or, if you prefer, you can spin a small empty bottle.
6. Rules of the game:
Have class split into small groups of 2-3. Designate someone to keep score. Take turns to spin the arrow. Each correct answer gets one point. There is a one point deduction for a wrong answer. Any question not answered by one group gets passed to the next group for a bonus point. At the end of the game, count the points earned by each team. The winning team can be presented with a small token or prize.

Famous Sayings

1. Which prophet responded to God's calling by saying, "Woe is me, for I am undone! Because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips."
A. Ezekiel
B. Daniel
C. Isaiah
D. Hosea
(Answer: C)
2. Which prophet said, "He has shown you, O man, what is good; and what does the Lord require of you but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God." (Micah)
3. Which prophet spoke these great words of faith even when faced with injustice – "Though the fig tree may not blossom, nor fruit be on the vines; though the labor of the olive may fail, and the fields yield no food; though the flock may be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls – yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."
A. Isaiah
B. Joel
C. Jeremiah
D. Habakkuk
(Answer: D)
4. Which prophet responded to God's calling by saying, "I don't know how to speak, for I am only a youth."
A. Amos
B. Isaiah

- C. Jeremiah
D. Ezekiel
(Answer: C)

5. Which prophet delivered these words to the people: "Bring all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be food in My house, and try Me now in this," says the Lord of hosts, "If I will not open for you the windows of heaven and pour out for you such blessing that there will not be room enough to receive it." (Malachi)
6. Which prophet said the following words to Zerubbabel, the governor: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit," says the Lord of hosts." (Zechariah)
7. Which book records this prophecy: "The glory of the new temple will surpass the glory of the former temple." (Haggai)
8. This proverb was circulating among the people at the time of this prophet: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." (Ezekiel)
9. Who said "You have sown much, and bring in little; you eat, but do not have enough; you drink, but you are not filled with drink; you clothe yourselves, but no one is warm; and he who earns wages, earns wages to put into a bag with holes." (Haggai)

Meaning of Names

1. What does Isaiah mean? (Salvation is of the Lord)
2. What does Zechariah mean? (Jehovah is renowned)
3. What does Malachi mean? (My messenger or angel)
4. What does Jonah mean? (Dove)
5. What does Haggai mean? (Festive)
6. What does Nahum mean? (Comfort/consolation)
7. What does Zephaniah mean? (He whom God hides)
8. What does Habakkuk mean? (Embracer)

9. What does Daniel mean? (God is my judge)

Who Am I?

1. I was the first person to be called a prophet in the Bible. (Abraham)
2. I was taken to Babylon when I was 25 years old, during the 2nd invasion of Judah by the Babylonians. Five years later God called me to be prophet at the age of 30. (Ezekiel)
3. Which prophet was a shepherd and dresser of sycamore trees by profession?
A. Hosea
B. Obadiah
C. Amos
D. Nahum
(Answer: C)
4. I am from Judah but I was sent to the northern kingdom of Israel to pronounce judgement to the rich. (Amos)
5. My mission was to pluck up, break down, destroy, overthrow and to build and to plant. (Jeremiah)
6. Among all the prophets, I served for the shortest time – less than 4 months. (Haggai)
7. A hundred years ago, another prophet also prophesied to this foreign nation concerning God's judgment. They repented then, but sadly they sinned again. (Nahum)
8. I was called by God to be a prophet from my mother's womb. (Jeremiah)
9. God showed me this vision of dry bones resurrecting to become a vast army. (Ezekiel)
10. I decreed the Israelites to return home to rebuild their temple. (Cyrus King of Persia)

Lesson 1

1. Why are the major/minor prophetic books categorized as they are? (These

books are categorized based on the length of the book and not on the importance of the work.)

2. List the four major prophetic books in order. (The major prophetic books consist of Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel and Daniel.)
3. List the 12 minor prophetic books in order. (The 12 minor prophetic books comprise of Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.)
4. Who were the pre-exilic prophets?

<u>To Israel</u>	<u>To Nineveh</u>	<u>To Edom</u>	<u>To Judah</u>
Amos	Jonah	Obadiah	Joel
Hosea	Nahum		Isaiah
			Micah
			Zephaniah
			Jeremiah
			Habakkuk
5. Who were the post-exilic prophets? (Haggai, Malachi, Zechariah)
6. What are the four different names designated to a prophet? (Prophet, Seer, Watchman, Man of God)
7. What were the purposes of raising prophets in the Old Testament? (Show the people of God "their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins"; call the people to repentance and obedience to God; warn the people of impending divine judgment and disasters prophesied about the future of individuals and nations; convey the message of consolation and pardon, bless, intercede for others; anoint and advise kings and guide state affairs; prophesy concerning the birth, suffering, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Messiah)

Lesson 2

1. The book of Isaiah is often known as "the miniature bible". Name some similarities that Isaiah has with the Bible as a whole. (Please see lessons 2 and 3.)
2. Which two aspects of God's divine nature are discussed in Isaiah? (God's holiness and love.)
3. How does God manifest His holiness in the book of Isaiah? (Through visions

of God's glory, through judgment, through refinement and purification.

4. Which year was Judah finally taken to Babylon? For how long? (586 B.C. For 70 years)
5. How did God open a way for the remnant to return to their homeland? (God prepared the way through King Cyrus of Persia who allowed the remnants to return home in 539 B.C.)
6. What 3 gentile kings/nations were God's servants, used to achieve His purpose? (Assyria was the rod of God's anger. God used Assyria as a tool to purge Israel of her sins; The Babylonians were the instrument of punishment upon the nation of Judah; King Cyrus is called "My anointed" because he allowed the Israelites to return home.)

Lesson 3

1. Who were the three servants discussed in the book of Isaiah? (King Cyrus, Israelite nation, the Messiah)
2. Which prophetic book contains the most prophecies concerning the Messiah's character, mission, suffering, and death? (Book of Isaiah)
3. Which chapter in the book of Isaiah depicts the suffering, death, and burial of the Messiah? (Chapter 53)
4. Explain what "the world shall dwell with the lamb" means. (This is a depiction of the scene within the kingdom of God where God is king and love prevails. Such different animals can dwell at peace with one another because of the knowledge of God and His love.)
5. What does new heaven and new earth refer to? (It can refer to the heavenly kingdom, the true church or our hearts.)
6. Explain how the new heaven and new earth can take place in our hearts/church. (Through the Lord, we are freed from the bondage of sin and our hearts are being transformed from one degree to another into a new heaven and new earth.)

Lesson 4

1. Which country did Obadiah speak judgment against? (Edom)

2. What things were the Edomites proud of? (Proud of their heritage, their knowledge, their mighty men, their allies)
3. What is the great natural disaster that was to come upon Israel in the book of Joel?
 - A. Flood
 - B. Locusts
 - C. Earthquake
 - D. Gnats(Answer: B)
4. Joel speaks of the Day of the Lord. What 3 main events does this refer to? (The locust plague refers to the coming Day of the Lord. The Day of the Lord refers to the day when the Judahites will be taken into captivity. The Day of the Lord refers to the Second Coming of our Lord Jesus.)
5. In his book, Amos denounces the "cows of Bashan" for their luxurious lifestyles. Who was he referring to? (Israel's wealthy women were compared to the cows of Bashan – pampered, sleek and well fed.)
6. The people committed two great religious sins in Amos' day. What were they? (Instead of worshipping in Jerusalem, the people worshiped in worship centers that were not designated by God. There they worshiped golden calves. Although the people worshiped and sacrificed to God, they continued to lead a life of sin.)

Lesson 5

1. What five things did God do that demonstrated His control over life, elements, and circumstances in the book of Jonah? (God appointed the storm, the fish, the plant, the worm, and the sultry wind.)
2. What two possible reasons prevented Jonah from fulfilling his commission? (Jonah felt reluctant to preach to his enemies because they were undeserving. His intense patriotic feelings towards his country made him unwilling to share God's favor to those who were non-Jews.)
3. What two important lessons did God teach him concerning his prejudice? (God used this occasion to teach Jonah that God was not only God of the Jews, but of all those who repent and believe (Rom 3:29). Sometimes we wish that judgment and destruction would come upon sinful people whose wicked-

ness demand immediate punishment. But God is more merciful than we imagine. He feels compassion for the sinners we want judged.)

4. In the book of Hosea, the leaders, priests, and people had sinned against God because they did not know God and had rejected knowledge. How did the people demonstrate that they did not know God? (Although the people professed to know God, they did all kinds of evil; they lied, stole, murdered, committed adultery and worshiped idols. While practicing unrighteousness, the people came to the temple to offer their gifts to God. They did not understand what God really desired.)
5. God is a God of justice and love. Because the Israelites were bent on turning away from God, God is determined to punish and destroy them. But God's steadfast love and compassion restrain Him and He is reluctant to make an end to them. How does God resolve the dichotomy of the two sides of His nature in the book of Hosea? (Because of His divine justice, God will execute punishment. In Hosea 11:5, God has prophesied that the Assyrians will invade the land. But at the same time because of His eternal love, He will not make a total annihilation of Israel but will restore the people back to their homeland after the 70 years captivity.)
6. Why is the mountain of the Lord the highest of all mountains? (Because out of Zion, the truth, God's justice and judgment are found here.)

Lesson 6

1. Zephaniah prophesies against those who "clothe themselves in foreign apparel." Who are these people? (Those who wore heathen clothing represent those who desired foreign gods, foreign ways and who submitted to foreign corrupt practices.)
2. "The Lord will not do good, nor will He do evil." What were these people guilty of? (These people became indifferent to God and did as they pleased. They became complacent in their sins and no longer cared about the consequences.)
3. How is the book of Habakkuk different from the other prophetic books? (While other prophetic books brought God's words to men, the book of Habakkuk is unique in that it is a dialogue between God and the prophet.)
4. What were the two questions that Habakkuk asked God? (Why did God do

nothing with the wickedness and injustice that prevailed among the people of God? Why does God use the Babylonians who were more wicked to punish His chosen people?)

5. The way Habakkuk resolves his problem serves as a model for us today. What did he do? (He brought his problems before God; He waited for God in silence; He kept on believing in God's goodness and sovereignty)
6. God answers Habakkuk by telling him two truths. These truths enabled Habakkuk to rise above his problems. They can carry us through times when we may face injustice in our lives. What are they? (The good and evil shall be repaid; The righteous shall live by faith)

Lesson 7

1. Who were Jeremiah's contemporaries? (Ezekiel, who preached to the captives in Babylon, and Daniel who worked in the king's palace in Babylon.)
2. Which country was Jeremiah preaching to? (Judah, northern kingdom had already been destroyed by the Assyrians.)
3. Jeremiah rebuked the people for rejecting the fresh spring of water and hewing out broken cisterns for themselves. What did these cisterns refer to? (Foreign powers; idols)
4. The people refused to believe that the Babylonians would come and destroy the land so long as this existed. (The temple)
5. What main messages did the false prophets preach that were contrary to that of Jeremiah? (While Jeremiah prophesied that God would destroy Judah through the Babylonians, the false prophets declared that disasters will not come and peace would prevail. While Jeremiah prophesied that the people would be in captivity for 70 years, the false prophets prophesied that they would return within 2 years.)
6. Name 2 of the visions that Jeremiah saw concerning judgment upon Judah. (The boiling pot, the ruined loin cloth, the potter and the clay, the broken vessel, the basket of figs, the cup of wrath, the iron yoke)

Lesson 8

1. Out of all the prophets, which prophet was persecuted, tortured, and isolated

most for the message that he preached? (Jeremiah)

2. Jeremiah was asked to deny his own desires and make certain sacrifices. What 2 things did the Lord ask Jeremiah to refrain from doing? (Jeremiah was not to marry; Jeremiah was prohibited from entering the house of mourning or the house of feasting)
3. Why did the Lord ask Jeremiah to refrain from marriage? (Through Jeremiah, God wanted to illustrate to the Judahites how close judgment was and that there was no time to establish a family. When Jerusalem is besieged the children that were born would die of disease, famine, or the sword, and there would be no time to bury the dead (Jer 16:4).)
4. Why did the Lord prohibit Jeremiah from entering the house of mourning and feasting? (God instructed Jeremiah not to enter the house of mourning to show Judah that on the day of calamity God too will not mourn their deaths. God also prohibited Jeremiah from entering the house of feasting because the time will come when there will no longer be the voice of mirth and gladness in Jerusalem.)
5. From the Book of Lamentations, how can we see God's love and mercy in the midst of punishment? (God's compassion is ever present. The book shows us the serious consequences of human sin and how in the midst of tragedy we can still have hope in God if we pray for forgiveness and turn to Him for deliverance.)
6. The book of Lamentations reminds us to repent before it is too late. Why is repentance so important? (For mercy and forgiveness of sins; God's wrath is removed and He will withdraw His punishments; To receive peace and blessings; Leads to salvation)

Lesson 9

1. Which prophets were called by God through visions? (Isaiah, Ezekiel)
2. Where did Ezekiel work? (In Babylon with the captives)
3. In the vision of the four living creatures, what were the four different faces that each had? (Each had the face of a man, lion, ox and eagle.)
4. Briefly explain what each face represents.

(The face of a man– Man is created after the image of the living God, filled with righteousness and holiness. As servants of God we need to imitate the likeness of our Lord Jesus.

The face of a lion– The lion is the king of beasts and as servants of God we need to have the courage to eliminate sin and to preach the word of God fearlessly.

The face of an ox– When we serve God let us imitate the diligence, strength, patience, long-suffering and humility of the oxen.

The face of an eagle– Eagles fly to majestic heights and have eyes that are sharp and piercing. As servants of God we need to rise above the world and look to matters above. We should have the spiritual knowledge to discern all things and to carry the word of God afar to the four corners of the earth.)

5. What does the glory of God represent? (It is the manifestation of God's divine nature and represents God's abidance.)
6. How has the glory of God abided with chosen people since the history of the Israelites? (When the Israelites departed from Egypt, God's glory could be seen in the pillar of cloud and fire which directed the people through the wilderness. The beginning of the temple began with the tent of meeting at the time of Moses (Ex 40). After the tent of meeting had been built, the glory of the Lord filled it and was so great that even Moses could not enter it. After the tabernacle was built, God's presence and glory filled the tabernacle (Ex 40:34-35). At the dedication of Solomon's temple, God also filled the temple with His glory (2 Chron 7:1-2) so that the priests could not enter.)

Lesson 10

1. Name three visions that Ezekiel saw concerning the restoration of the Israel? (To remove a heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh; The resurrection of the dry bones; The restoration of the temple; Water from the temple)
2. What does "to remove a heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh" mean? (God will remove the unbelieving heart of stone and will put in a heart of flesh. This prophecy refers to the last days when the spiritual nation of Israel, the true church, will be revived and the Lord will gather His chosen people to Him. God will pour down His Spirit and cause the believers to be united as one. God's Spirit will soften our hearts to be sensitive to sin and to obey His commands.)
3. Ezekiel saw the vision of the dry bones. What can these dry bones refer to?

(The dry bones are a picture of the Jews in captivity. The heap of dry bones represents the spiritual condition of those who are not in Christ. The dry bones can also be used to describe the condition of our own individual faith or the condition of the church.)

4. The glory of God departed from the temple. Later in the vision of the temple, the glory of God returns. What are the conditions for the return of God's glory? (To have God's presence the church needs to be built upon the exact measurements set by God. The true church needs to be built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone.)
5. The river has many transforming powers. Name some changes that the river brought? (The stagnant waters will become fresh; The waters will teem with living creatures and many fish; Many trees grow on the banks of the river)
6. Why do we need to be sanctified? (It is the will of God; Being holy is the duty of believers. God has chosen us to be His children and we have to live a life worthy of His calling; We need to be sanctified to obtain salvation)

Lesson 11

1. What does it mean to be holy? (Holiness means to be set apart and distinct from ungodly people and from sin and its influences. What makes us different are God's qualities in our lives.)
2. How did Daniel maintain holiness in an ungodly world? (He understood the God he worshiped; He worked at it; Through God's help)
3. What are the dreams/visions in the book of Daniel that illustrate God's sovereignty over nations and individual destiny? (The great image; The four beasts; The ram and the he-goat)
4. In the dream of the great image, what does each part of the image represent?

Vision	Great Image
Babylon	Golden head
Medes/Persia	Silver Breast
Greece	Bronze Belly
Rome	Iron legs
Nations of the end-time	Half iron and half clay feet
The second coming of Christ	The stone smites the great image into pieces

5. Which of these world powers are listed in the chronological order:
 - A. Babylon – Medes/Persia – Greece – Rome
 - B. Babylon – Persia/Medes – Rome – Greece
 - C. Persia/Medes – Babylon – Greece – Rome
 - D. Medes/Persia – Babylon – Rome – Greece
 (Answer: A)

6. From the book of Daniel, give two examples of God's dominion over individual destiny. (God delivered Jehoiakim, the king of Judah with some of the vessels of the house of God into the hand of the Babylonian king. God caused Daniel and the rest of the exiles to be carried to Babylon. God caused Daniel to find favor in the sight of the chief of the eunuchs. God gave Daniel and his companions learning and skill in all letters and wisdom. God gave Daniel the opportunity and the ability to interpret dreams.)

Lesson 12

1. Why did the people not complete the rebuilding of the temple? (The people had misplaced priorities. They looked to the matters of the world rather than to the matters of God. They had shifted their attention to building paneled houses for themselves while ignoring their spiritual lives and their relationship with God.)
2. Why had the Israelites experienced loss in life despite much personal effort? (Spiritual decline can influence our physical lives. There may be times where we have striven hard, yet all our efforts have become futile and fruitless. We may have invested much time studying to the point of forgoing services and doing holy work, yet the grades we receive are not up to par. We encounter such difficulties because our spiritual temple still lies in ruins and God has withheld His blessings.)
3. In the vision of the golden lampstand and the olive trees, who does the lampstand represent? Who were the two olive trees? (Israelites; Joshua and Zerubbabel)
4. In the book of Malachi, the people accused God of not loving them. How does God respond to this accusation? (God answered that His love is manifested in His selection. Instead of choosing Esau, the firstborn and the rightful heir, God chose Jacob to be the one through whom the nation of Israel and the Messiah would come.)

5. God accused the people of despising and dishonoring Him. What were the Israelites guilty of? (According to the laws of sacrifices, animals with defects were not acceptable as sacrifices (Lev 22:17-33), but the people and priests were guilty of offering up lame, blind and sick animals to God.)
6. What is one of the reasons why God established marriage in the book of Malachi? (Godly offspring)