Nahum

God's Judgment on Nineveh

We don't know much about Nahum other than that he came from Elkosh and that his name means "_____." Almost every verse in this short book is about the _____ of the Assyrian capital of Nineveh in 612 B.C. Over _____ years earlier there had been a great _____ in Nineveh after the preaching of _____. But clearly the results didn't stick. The Assyrians' main source of income was the _____ of other nations. But soon it will be the Assyrians' turn to be _____!

The book of Nahum can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1	Nineveh's Judgment Is _____
2	Nineveh's Judgment Is _____
3	Nineveh's Judgment Is _____

Some key verses:

1. The Lord is _____. He _____ the wicked, but is a _____ for the penitent (Nahum 1:1–3,7).
2. Nineveh will become the _____, and no longer the _____. (Nahum 1:8,9,11,13; 2:8–10)
3. Nineveh's doom is _____ and _____ (Nahum 3:1,5–7,19).

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Habakkuk

Why Do the Wicked Prosper?

Once again we have a prophet of whom we know nothing about other than his name, Habakkuk, which means "_____." Habakkuk prophesied of the coming _____ and subsequent _____ of Judah by the Babylonian king, King Nebuchadnezzar. Habakkuk starts off _____ that God _____ punish the wicked nation of Judah, and then becomes even more perplexed that God _____ plan to punish Judah using the even more wicked Babylonians (Chaldeans) to do so.

The book of Habakkuk can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1	Habakkuk's Prayer of _____
2	God's _____
3	Habakkuk's Prayer of _____

Some key verses:

1. Why doesn't God _____ something (Hab. 1:2–4)?
2. God is going to do something _____ (Hab. 1:5).
3. God is sending in the Chaldeans (Babylonians) to _____ Judah (Hab. 1:6,7).
4. How can God use an even _____ wicked nation to punish Judah (Hab. 1:13)?
5. God answers, "_____ Me" (Hab. 2:1–4; cf. Rom. 1:17).
6. Habakkuk decides to _____ God (Hab. 3:16–19).

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Zephaniah

Judgment and Restoration on the Day of the Lord

Zephaniah begins his book by tracing his lineage back to Hezekiah, making Zephaniah the great-great-grandson of the _____ king, King Hezekiah, and thus, the only prophet of _____ descent. Zephaniah, whose name means "Yahweh _____," reveals the coming judgment of God on the Day of the Lord. Zephaniah's prophecies about the Day of the Lord contain both a _____ and a _____ fulfillment. The "near" aspect refers to the coming destruction of the nation of Judah by the Babylonians, and the "far" aspect refers to the still future _____ period. But Zephaniah is not all doom and gloom. Zephaniah also describes the _____ that will follow the judgments of the Day of the Lord in the _____ Kingdom.

The book of Zephaniah can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1:1–2:3	The Day of the Lord and the _____
2:4–15	The Day of the Lord and the _____
3:1–20	The Day of the Lord and the Messianic _____

Some key verses:

1. The _____ of Judah will lead to her _____ (Zeph. 1:1–7a).
2. Judah's impending judgment _____ the future judgment of the _____ (Zeph. 1:14,18; 3:1–5).
3. God's _____ will be poured out on the _____ world during the Tribulation (Zeph. 3:8; cf. Rev. 16:14).
4. Zephaniah describes the _____ of the Millennial _____ of Christ (Zeph. 3:9,14–17,20).

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Haggai

Rebuilding the Temple

Haggai, whose name means “my _____,” was the first prophet to prophesy _____ the Babylonian exile was over. He was a contemporary of both Zechariah and Confucius. Haggai’s first message to the Jewish people is one of _____ for failing to _____ the Jewish Temple, which had been _____ by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon some seventy years earlier. Haggai also delivers a message of _____, describing the glory of a future Temple and the blessings associated with the future reign of the Jewish _____.

The book of Haggai can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1	People _____; _____ Begun
2	Blessings _____; The _____ Will Reign

Some key verses:

1. The _____ say it’s _____ time to rebuild the Temple (Haggai 1: 2).
2. _____ says it _____ time to rebuild the Temple (Haggai 1:3–9)
3. The people _____ and _____ (Haggai 1:12,14).
4. The rebuilt Temple is not as _____ as the _____ one, nor as glorious as the _____ one (Haggai 2:3–9; cf. Ezek. 40–48).

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