The Minor Prophets

Judgment for Sin,
Forgiveness for Repentance

Perhaps the _____ read pages of Scripture are in this section of the Bible known as The Minor Prophets—"Minor," not because they are any less _____ than the rest of the Scriptures, but because they are much _____ in length than the five "major" prophets. In fact, the combined length of the _____ books that make up The Minor Prophets is about equal to the length of the book of Isaiah.

The Minor Prophets covers a _____-year period of history that highlights the _____ people during the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires. Three of the minor prophets (Jonah, Amos, and Hosea) prophesied to the _____ Kingdom of Israel. Six (Obadiah, Joel, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, and Habakkuk) were prophets to the _____ Kingdom of Judah. And the remaining three (Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi) prophesied _____ the nation of _____ was taken into _____ by the Babylonians.

Each of the prophets emphasized _____ major themes in his preaching, which included: exposing the _____ of the people, calling the people to _____, warning of God's impending _____, and foretelling the coming of the _____.

As you read The Minor Prophets, note how God continually gives His people an opportunity to _____ of their sins and come back to Him. He is indeed a _____ and forgiving God!

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Highlights of the twelve minor prophets include:

Hosea	Physical and Spiritual _____
Joel	God's Judgment Likened to a _____ Plague
Amos	Five _____ of God's Judgment
Obadiah	_____ on Edom
Jonah	God's _____ on Nineveh
Micah	God's Judgment for _____ Injustice
Nahum	God's _____ on Nineveh
Habakkuk	Why Do the Wicked _____?
Zephaniah	Judgment and _____ on the Day of the Lord
Haggai	Rebuilding of the _____ (Task _____)
Zechariah	Rebuilding of the _____ (Task _____)
Malachi	_____ Nation, Priests, and People

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Hosea

Israel's Adultery and God's Steadfast Love

Hosea, whose name means "_____," had a _____-year prophetic ministry to the nation of _____.

The _____ Kingdom, the nation of _____, is on its last legs. Judgment is about to befall them through the hands of the _____. But God is gracious and is offering His people one last chance to _____ of their sins and turn back to Him.

_____, whether it is being used to refer to a sinful _____ relationship or to a depraved _____ condition, is a terrible act of selfishness. In the book of Hosea, God has _____ situations in mind.

In order to illustrate His point, God gives His prophet Hosea a rather unusual command. Hosea is told to marry a woman who would bear him _____ children and then begin to "play the _____." And that's what happens. Hosea _____ Gomer, she bears him three children: Jezreel (God Scatters), Lo-Ruhamah (Not Pitied), and Lo-Ammi (Not My People), and then she _____ him to practice _____.

God instructs Hosea to _____ his wife for her unfaithfulness, take her back into his home, and once again treat her as his loving _____. Hosea obeys, and _____ his own wife out of the slave market and brings her home.

God uses Hosea's actions as a picture of the nation of Israel's _____ adultery and how He is ready to _____ them and take them back as His own. But Israel _____ to accept God's gracious offer and she is subsequently _____ and _____ by the Assyrians. Adultery. It has terrible consequences!

The book of Hosea can be outlined as follows:

Chapters	Theme
1–3	Adulterous _____, Faithful _____
4–14	Adulterous _____, Faithful _____

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Some key verses:

1. God commands Hosea to take a _____ of harlotry (Hos. 1:1,2).
2. Hosea _____ his wife back from harlotry (Hos. 3:1,2).
3. Hosea predicts a long period _____ a king before the _____ Kingdom is again established in the last days (Hos. 3:4,5).
4. Hosea predicts the _____ of the Messiah, and His _____, only after the Jewish people _____ and seek His return (Hos. 5:15 to 6:1; cf. Mt. 23:39).
5. God desires _____ devotion, not just an _____ performance (Hos. 6:6)
6. Out of _____ I have called My (S)_____—true of _____ and true of _____ (Hos. 11:1; cf. Mt. 2:14,15).

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Joel

God's Judgment Likened to a Locust Plague

Joel's name means "Yahweh is _____." Joel reflects back on a recent, and very literal, _____ plague that devastated Judah and uses it to illustrate the much more terrifying future _____ of the _____, a reference to the future _____, followed by the Second Coming, and the Millennium.

The book of Joel can be outlined as follows:

Chapters	Theme
1:2–2:17	_____ Described
2:18–3:21	_____ Predicted

Some key verses:

1. The unprecedented _____ in the future Day of the Lord (the Tribulation), is likened to a recent devastating _____ plague (Joel 1:4,15; 2:1,2).
2. The promise of the _____ _____, the Tribulation, and the national _____ of Israel is predicted (Joel 2:28–32; cf. Acts 2:14–21; Rom. 11:25,26).
3. The future _____ Kingdom is described (Joel 3:18–21).

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Amos

God's Judgment on Judah

Amos, whose name means "_____," was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. He was a _____ who had a burden for preaching _____.

The _____ of Amos' warnings to the Northern Kingdom of _____ will result in judgment, as portrayed in a series of five _____.

The book of Amos can be outlined as follows:

Chapters	Theme
1–2	The _____ of Amos
3–6	The _____ of Amos
7–9	The _____ of Amos

Some key verses:

1. Israel was chosen for _____, but her _____ made her chosen for _____ (Amos 3:1,2).
2. The well-fed _____ of Samaria (the capital of Israel) will be judged for oppressing the _____ (Amos 4:1–3).
3. Amos states that he is not a _____, nor the _____ of a prophet (Amos 7:14,15).
4. A _____ famine is predicted (Amos 8:11,12).
5. The future _____ Kingdom is described (Amos 9:11–15).

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