Zechariah

Finish Rebuilding the Temple

The prophet Zechariah, whose name means "God _____," was a contemporary of Haggai. And like Haggai, Zechariah encouraged the people to finish building the _____ which stood only half completed for nearly _____ years. More than 50,000 Jews had returned to Palestine from exile in Babylon in 538 B.C. and laid the foundation of the Temple in 536 B.C. But the work was _____ due to opposition from local residents.

> *"Rather than exhorting them to action with strong words of _____, Zechariah seeks to _____ them to action by reminding them of the future _____ of the temple. The temple must be built, for one day the Messiah's glory will _____ it…The people are not merely building a building; they are building the _____. With that as their motivation, they can enter into the building project with wholehearted zeal, for their _____ is coming"* (*Talk Thru the Bible*, Wilkinson and Boa, p. 289).

Zechariah had a lot more to say than his buddy Haggai did...a whole lot more! In fact, the book of Zechariah is the _____ book by far of all the Minor Prophets. In his eponymous book, Zechariah predicted _____ about the future Jewish _____ than any other of the Jewish prophets other than the prophet Isaiah. The first eight chapters of the book were written while the people were still _____ the Temple. The last six chapters of the book were written _____ the Temple was _____, and encourage the people with the hope of the coming _____.

The book of Zechariah can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1–6	Zechariah's Eight Bizarre _____
7–8	Israel's _____, _____, and _____
9–14	The Messiah's _____ and _____ Comings

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Some key verses:

1. _____! Don't be like your _____ (Zech. 1:1–4).
2. The first vision is of a man on a _____ _____ amidst myrtle trees and other horses. The message is that God will _____ His Temple and the city of Jerusalem (Zech. 1:8,16,17).
3. The second vision is of four _____ and four _____. The message is that Israel's oppressors will be _____ (Zech. 1:18–21).
4. The third vision is of a man with a _____ line. The message is that God will _____ Jerusalem and _____ there with His people (Zech. 2:1,2,8–12).

   Note that _____ is called the _____ of God's eye, and Palestine is called the _____ _____.
5. The fourth vision is of the high priest, Joshua, who is given _____ _____ to replace his filthy ones. The message is that God is going to _____ the nation of Israel from her iniquities (Zech. 3:3–5,9).
6. The fifth vision is of a golden _____ with two _____ trees supplying the oil for the lamps. The message is that God's _____ is empowering (anointing) the prophet, _____, and the high priest, _____, for their work of ministry (Zech. 4:1–6,14).
7. The sixth vision is of a 15-foot by 30-foot flying _____. The message is that _____ sin is going to be judged (Zech. 5:1–4).
8. The seventh vision is of a _____ in a _____ being flown to Shinar (Babylon) by two _____ with wings. The message is that the _____ wickedness is going to be removed from the land (Zech. 5:5–11).
9. The eighth vision is of four _____, each with different colored _____. The message is that God's judgment will fall on the _____ nations (Zech. 6:1–3,8).
10. The Branch (i.e., the Messiah, Jesus) will come and build the Millennial _____ (Zech. 6:12,13).

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11. The people _____, but God was _____ impressed (Zech. 7:4,5,9–11).
12. God promises to someday _____ in the city of Jerusalem, making it a City of _____ and a _____ Mountain. This will be fully fulfilled during Christ's _____ reign (Zech. 8:3).
13. The _____ coming of the Messiah is predicted (Zech. 9:9; Mt. 21:4,5).
14. The _____ coming of the Messiah is predicted (Zech. 9:10).
15. The LORD is going to _____ the nation of Israel _____ from all her enemies, and _____ the nation of Israel _____ when she repents for rejecting Jesus (Zech. 12:8–10).
16. At His _____ coming, Israel will _____ the Shepherd (Jesus) and be _____ (Zech. 13:7; Mt. 26:31).
17. At His _____ coming, the Messiah will _____ Israel, and _____ of the _____ will turn to Him and be _____, making up the "all Israel [that] will be saved," as predicted by the apostle Paul (Zech. 13:8,9 cf. Rom. 11:26,27).
18. One of the final battles of Armageddon is described, with _____ fighting for Israel (Zech. 14:1–3,12; cf. Rev. 16:16).
19. The _____ coming of the Messiah to the Mt. of _____ is predicted (Zech. 14:4).
20. The Messiah will reign as _____ over all the _____ (Zech. 14:9,20,21).

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Malachi

Corrupt Nation, Priests, and People

"About _____ years had passed since the _____ of the Jews to Palestine. The city of Jerusalem and the second Temple had been _____, but initial enthusiasm had worn off. Following a period of _____ under Nehemiah (Neh. 10:28–39), the people and priests had _____ and become mechanical in their observance of the Law. Though lax in their worship (1:7) and delinquent in their tithing (3:8), they could not understand why God was _____ with them" (*Ryrie Study Bible*).

Malachi, whose name means "_____," uses a _____ and _____ method to get the nation's attention, asking nearly two dozen questions dealing with the issues of hypocrisy, infidelity, mixed marriages, divorce, false worship, and pride. Forty-seven out of the fifty-five verses in the book of Malachi are spoken by _____.

The book of Malachi ends with the ominous word, "_____," and with a _____ from God Himself toward those who fail to _____.

The book of Malachi can be outlined as follows:

Chapter	Theme
1:1–5	God's _____ for Israel
1:6 to 3:15	God's _____ Against Israel
3:16 to 4:6	God's _____ for Israel

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<u>Some key verses</u>:

1. God says he _____ Jacob and _____ Esau (Mal. 1:1–3; cf. Gen. 25:21–23; Rom. 9:10–13).
2. God rebukes the _____ for offering to Him _____ (literally) sacrifices (Mal. 1:8,13).
3. God rebukes the _____ for their false teaching (Mal. 2:7,8).
4. God hates _____ when it is used to deal treacherously with one's wife (Mal. 2:15,16; cf. Mt. 19:3–10).
5. God accuses the people of _____ Him by not giving their _____ to Him (Mal. 3:8–10).
6. God will send _____ prior to the "terrible day of the Lord" [the _____] (Mal. 4:5,6; cf. Mt. 17:1,2).

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