

## From the Dispersion into Babylon To the First Advent

- I. From the Dispersion to the close of the Old Testament.
  1. The Period of Captivity in Babylon. 586-516 B.C.
    - A. Jonah's prophesies to the Assyrians and their repentance had added about \_\_\_\_\_ years to the history of their rule.
    - B. After the defeat of the Northern Kingdom in 721 B.C. by the Assyrian armies, the southern kingdom continued to exist but did not \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons taught to their brothers.
    - C. Nebuchadnezzar and his Babylonian armies defeated the \_\_\_\_\_ in 605 B.C. and came into Judah. The prophets Daniel, Jeremiah (including Lamentations) and Ezekiel spoke of this time.
    - D. Israel had violated \_\_\_\_\_ Sabbatical Years and the Lord was collecting them all at one time. Dan 9:1-2 cf 2 Chr 36:19-21
    - E. The \_\_\_\_\_ kings who ruled over Israel during this time were:
      - 1) Nebuchadnezzar, who ruled from 605-560 B.C.
      - 2) Evil-Merodach, who set free the Judean King, Jehoiakin, and ruled from 560-558 B.C. (2 Kg 25:27; Jer 52:31).
      - 3) Neriglissar ruled until 556 B.C.
      - 4) Nabonidus ruled until 539 B.C.
      - 5) Belshazzar ruled until 522 B.C. Dan 5 (Read)
      - 6) Darius, aka Artaxerxes, of Persia ruled until 516 B.C.
    - F. The \_\_\_\_\_ Kings:
      - 1) Cyrus the Great. 550-530 B.C.
      - 2) Cambyses. 530-522 B.C. son of Cyrus
      - 3) Bardiya. 522 B.C. (killed by some Persian aristocrats)
      - 4) Darius I. 522-486 B.C. (see #6 above)
      - 5) Xerxes I. 485-465 B.C., son of Darius I
      - 6) Artaxerxes I. 465-424 B.C., son of Xerxes I
      - 7) Xerxes II. 424 B.C., son of Artaxerxes I, killed by Sogdianus
      - 8) Sogdianus. 424-423 B.C., son of Artaxerxes I, killed by Darius II
      - 9) Darius II. 423-404 B.C., son of Artaxerxes I

- G. Nebuchadnezzar's appointed king of Israel, Zedekiah, did evil in the eyes of the Lord and rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, who had become a \_\_\_\_\_ (Dan 4:28-37). In 586 B.C., he came to Jerusalem, sacked the Temple, killed many Jews and carried off the captives to Babylon. 2 Chr 36:9-19

2. The Prophets' Encouragement.

A. Haggai. (Encouragement)

- 1) Haggai is one of three prophets who wrote after the exile into Babylon and are called "\_\_\_\_\_-exilic prophets."
- 2) Haggai and Zechariah dealt mostly with the \_\_\_\_\_ needs as they related to the rebuilding of the Temple and Malachi dealt primarily with the moral and social needs involved with the reconstruction of the nation itself.
- 3) Haggai is known only from this book (mentioned 9 times) along with a mention of him in \_\_\_\_\_ 5:12 and 6:14.
- 4) Date of Writing: \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. Under the policies of Cyrus the Great (550-530 B.C.), King of Persia, almost 50,000 Jews were allowed to return to Jerusalem. As stated by Haggai in 1:1, his first message was given on the first day of Elul (August - September) in the second year of Darius. This was in 520 B.C.
- 5) The content involves \_\_\_\_\_ messages by a seemingly insignificant prophet whose ministry was apparently of limited duration.
- 6) Though Haggai is the second shortest book in the Old Testament, we should not \_\_\_\_\_ the power of Haggai's four messages in his role in encouraging the rebuilding of the Temple.
- 7) Haggai wrote to encourage and exhort the returned \_\_\_\_\_ of Israelites to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem. In the process of this he taught:
  - (a) God \_\_\_\_\_ His people when they put Him first,
  - (b) we should not grow \_\_\_\_\_ in the service of the Lord and
  - (c) God's promises for tomorrow become the \_\_\_\_\_ for our confidence for today.
- 8) Key People: Haggai, Darius, Zerubbabel, Joshua the High Priest

- 9) Christ is seen in Haggai as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Temple's glory (2:79) and the One who overthrows the kingdoms of the world (2:22).
- 10) Outline:
  - a. A Call to Rebuild the Temple (1:115)
  - b. A Call to Find Courage in God's Promises (2:19)
  - c. A Call to Cleanness of Life (2:1019)
  - d. A Call to Confidence in the Future (2:2023)

**B. Zechariah. (The Jealousy of YAHWEH)**

- 1) Zechariah, the prophet, was the son of \_\_\_\_\_, the son of Iddo (Zechariah 1:1).
- 2) Date of Writing: \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. The first verse presents Zechariah as the son of Berechiah and the grandson of Iddo, Iddo was the same priest as the one mentioned in Nehemiah 12:4 as a contemporary of Zerubbabel and Haggai.
- 3) We have no further information concerning Zechariah's personal career, except that he was \_\_\_\_\_ by mob action in the Temple grounds. Matt 23:35
- 4) Zechariah was written to encourage the returned remnant of Jews to prepare to \_\_\_\_\_ the Temple.
- 5) Doctrinally, Zechariah demonstrates the prominence of the \_\_\_\_\_ in God's spiritual restoration of Israel.
- 6) Key People: Zechariah, Joshua the High Priest
- 7) Christ as Seen in Zechariah: Perhaps no Old Testament book is more \_\_\_\_\_ than Zechariah.
- 8) This book presents Messiah in \_\_\_\_\_ of His advents and as both Servant and King, as Man and God, as the Angel of the Lord (3:1), the Righteous Branch (3:8), the Stone with the seven eyes (3:9), the Crucified Savior or the pierced One (12:10), the coming and humble King (9:910), the Shepherd who will be abandoned (13:7) and the coming Judge and righteous King (14).
- 9) Outline:
  - a) The Call to Repentance (1:16)
  - b) The Eight Visions of Zechariah (1:7–6:8)
  - c) The Crowning of Joshua (6:915)
  - d) The Questions Concerning the Fasts (7:1–8:23)
  - e) Two Oracles Concerning the Future (9:1–14:21)

