

From the Dispersion into Babylon To the First Advent

- 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 (9:9-10), 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 (6:9-15)
 - d) The Questions Concerning the Fasts (7:1-8:23)
 - e) Two Oracles Concerning the Future (9:1-14:21)
- C. Malachi (Repent and Return)**

1) **Malachi is only mentioned in Malachi 1:1 as the _____ of this prophecy.**

2) **The Date is somewhere between _____ - _____ B.C.**

Concerning the date of Malachi, Gleason Archer writes:

Judging from internal evidence, it seems clear that his prophecies were given in the second half of the fifth century, probably around 435 B.C. We come to this conclusion from the following indications: (1) The temple had already been rebuilt and Mosaic sacrifice reinstated (1:7,10; 3:1). (2) A Persian governor was in authority at that time; hence it could not have been during either of Nehemiah's governorships (in 445 and 433 B.C.). (3) The sins which Malachi denounces are the same as those Nehemiah had to correct during his second term, namely, (a) priestly laxity (1:6; Neh. 13:4-9), (b) neglect of tithes, to the impoverishment of the Levites (3:7-12; cf. Neh. 13:10-13), (c) much intermarriage with foreign women (2:10-16; cf. Neh. 13:23-28). It is reasonable to assume that Malachi had already protested against these abuses in the years just preceding Nehemiah's return; hence a fair estimate would be about 435 B.C.¹

3) **Theme and Purpose:**

Under the leadership of Nehemiah, there had been a period of _____ (Neh 10:28-39). However, the priests and the people had grown cold in their walk with God and had become external and mechanical in their observance of the law. Though they were guilty of the sins Malachi denounced (priestly laxity, neglect of the tithes, and intermarriage with foreign women), the people acted bewildered over why God was dissatisfied with them. Malachi wrote to answer the questions of the priests and people, to reveal and rebuke them for their sins, their backsliding, and poor attitudes, but to also encourage them by ending on a note of encouragement through the coming of the Lord's messenger who would clear the way for Messiah.

Thus, Malachi rebuked the people for their neglect of the true worship of the Lord and called them to repentance (1:6; 3:7).

¹ Gleason Archer, Electronic Media.

Gleason Archer summarizes the theme as follows:

The theme of Malachi is that sincerity toward God and a holy manner of life are absolutely essential in the Lord's eyes, if His favor is to be bestowed upon the crops and the nation's economic welfare. Israel must live up to her high calling as a holy nation and wait for the coming of the Messiah, who by a ministry of healing as well as judgment will lead the nation to a realization of all her fondest hopes.²

4) Christ as seen in Malachi: the _____ who is to come. Regarding the Messianic focus of Malachi, Wilkinson and Boa have an excellent summary:

The Book of Malachi is the prelude to four hundred years of prophetic silence, broken finally by the words of the next prophet, John the Baptist: "Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29). Malachi predicts the coming of the messenger who will clear the way before the Lord (3:1; cf. Isa 40:30). John the Baptist later fulfills this prophecy, but in the next few verses (3:2-5) jump ahead to Christ in His second advent...³

5) Outline:

I. The Privileged Place of Israel (1:1-5)

- A. God's Love Declared (1:1-2a)**
- B. God's Love Doubted (1:2b)**
- C. God's Love Demonstrated (1:3-5)**

II. The Pollution of Israel (1:6-3:15)

- A. Cheating (1:6-14)**
- B. Unfaithfulness (2:1-9)**
- C. Spiritually Mixed Marriages (2:10-12)**
- D. Divorce (2:13-16)**
- E. Impiety and Impertinence (2:17)**
- F. Parenthesis: The Coming of John the Baptist (3:1-6)**
- G. Robbery (3:7-12)**
- H. Arrogance (3:13-15)**

III. The Promises to the People (3:16-4:6)

² Gleason Archer, Electronic Media.

³ Wilkinson and Boa, p. 296.

- A. The Promise of the Book of Remembrance (3:16-18)**
- B. The Promise of the Coming Christ (4:1-3)**
- C. The Promise of the Coming of Elijah (4:4-6)**