

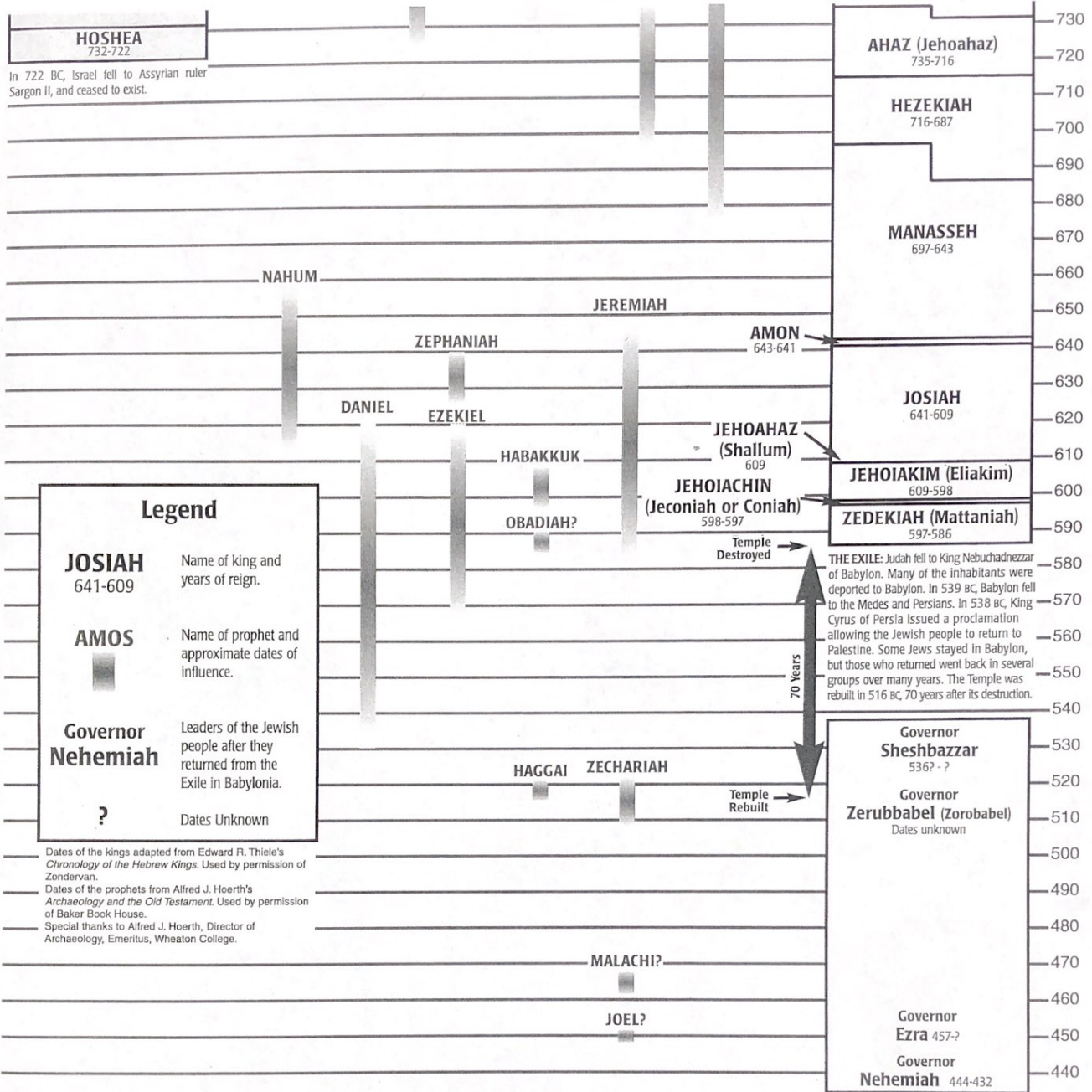
MINOR PROPHETS

The 12 Minor Prophets, called “The Book of the Twelve” in the Hebrew Bible, are just as important as the Major Prophets. They are called “minor” because of the shorter length of the books. The Minor Prophets also brought God’s word to the people regarding judgment and hope.

<p style="text-align: center;">HOSEA</p> <p>Who: Hosea What: Prophecy and Warning Where: Israel When: c. 755 BC–710 BC Why: To illustrate Israel’s spiritual adultery and warn of destruction. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Unfaithful Wife (1-3) • The Unfaithful Nation (4-14) Key Verse: Because you have rejected knowledge, I also reject you as my priests; because you have ignored the law of your God, I also will ignore your children. (Hosea 4:6)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JOEL</p> <p>Who: Joel What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Judah When: Unknown Why: To call Judah to repentance in order to avoid judgment. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locusts (1) • Blessings and Curses (2-3) Key Verse: And afterward, I will pour out my Spirit on all people. Your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions. (Joel 2:28b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AMOS</p> <p>Who: Amos What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Israel When: c. 760 BC–750 BC Why: To accuse and judge Israel for injustice and lack of mercy. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors Punished (1-3) • Israel’s Destruction (3-8) • Future Hope (9) Key Verse: Seek good, not evil, that you may live. Then the Lord God Almighty will be with you, just as you say he is. (Amos 5:14)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">OBADIAH</p> <p>Who: Obadiah What: Prophecy Where: Judah When: c. 586 BC Why: To prophesy against Edom. Outline (Verses) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment on Edom (1-9) • Edom’s Violations (10-14) • Israel’s Victory (15-21) Key Verse: Because of the violence against your brother Jacob, you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever. (Obadiah 10)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JONAH</p> <p>Who: Jonah What: Story of God’s Mercy Where: Nineveh When: c. 783 BC–753 BC Why: To show that God loves all. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jonah Flees (1) • Jonah Prays (2) • Jonah’s Anger with God’s Mercy Key Verse: I knew that you are a gracious and compassionate God, slow to anger and abounding in love, a God who relents from sending calamity. (Jonah 4:2b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MICAH</p> <p>Who: Micah What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Israel and Judah When: c. 739 BC–686 BC Why: To warn people of judgment and to offer hope. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment and Deliverance (1-5) • Confession and Restoration (6-7) Key Verse: He has showed you, O man, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God. (Micah 6:8)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NAHUM</p> <p>Who: Nahum What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Judah and Nineveh When: c. 664 BC–612 BC Why: To pronounce judgment on Nineveh and the Assyrian Empire. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment (1) • Hope for Judah (1) • Nineveh’s Destruction (2-3) Key Verse: The Lord is good, a refuge in times of trouble. He cares for those who trust in him. (Nahum 1:7)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HABAKKUK</p> <p>Who: Habakkuk What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Judah When: c. 609 BC–597 BC Why: To affirm that the wicked will not prevail and to remind Judah that God is in control. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough Questions (1-2) • Praise to the Lord (3) Key Verse: ...yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will be joyful in God my Savior. (Habakkuk 3:18)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ZEPHANIAH</p> <p>Who: Zephaniah What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Judah When: c. 640 BC–628 BC Why: To motivate repentance. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment on Judah (1) • Judgment on the Nations (2) • Promise of Restoration (3) Key Verse: The great day of the Lord is near—near and coming quickly. Listen! The cry on the day of the Lord will be bitter, the shouting of the warrior there. (Zephaniah 1:14)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HAGGAI</p> <p>Who: Haggai What: Prophecy and Hope Where: Judah When: c. 520 BC Why: To urge the people to complete rebuilding the Temple. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild Temple (1) • Blessings (2) • David’s Throne (2) Key Verse: This is what I covenanted with you when you came out of Egypt. And my Spirit remains among you. Do not fear. (Haggai 2:5)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ZECHARIAH</p> <p>Who: Zechariah What: Prophecy and Hope Where: Judah When: c. 520 BC–519 BC Why: To give hope to the remnant. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zechariah’s Visions (1-8) • Messianic Prophecy (9-12) Key Verse: Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey. (Zechariah 9:9)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MALACHI</p> <p>Who: Malachi What: Prophecy and Judgment Where: Judah When: c. 430 BC–400 BC Why: To examine Judah’s actions and make sure God has priority. Outline (Chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sins Identified (1-3) • Rewards for the Righteous (4) Key Verse: But for you who revere my name, the sun of righteousness will rise with healing in its wings. (Malachi 4:2)</p>

Prophets

Prophet	Prophesied	Date (bc) *	Home/Location
Elijah	To Israel	870-845	Tishbe
Elisha	To Israel	845-800	Abel Meholah
Isaiah	To Judah	760-673	Jerusalem
Jeremiah	To Judah	650-582	Anathoth
Ezekiel	To Exiles in Babylonia	620-570	Babylon
Daniel	In Babylon	620-540	Babylon
Hosea	To Israel	758-725	Israel
Joel	To Judah	450	Jerusalem
Amos	To Israel	765-754	Tekoa
Obadiah	Concerning Edom	590	Jerusalem
Jonah	To Nineveh	781	Gath Hepher
Micah	To Judah	738-698	Moreseth-gath
Nahum	Concerning Nineveh	658-615	Elkosh
Habakkuk	To Judah	608-598	Unknown
Zephaniah	To Judah	640-626	Unknown
Haggai	To Judah	520	Jerusalem
Zechariah	To Judah	522-509	Jerusalem
Malachi	To Judah	465	Jerusalem



Fascinating Facts

Dominant Powers in the Middle East: 900-612 BC - Assyria 612-539 BC - Babylonia 539-330 BC - Medo-Persia

What made a king "good" or "bad"?

The biblical writers were not as interested in a king's abilities as an administrator as they were in the king's desire to follow God's commands. Kings that followed God's law and those who outlawed the altars to foreign gods, the high places, and idol worship were designated as good. Those who did not, were evil. The Bible uses the phrase "He did evil in the eyes (or *sight*) of the Lord," to evaluate the king's reign. In secular history, one of the important kings was Omri of Israel, who conquered the Moabites; but in the Bible this evil king's victories go unmentioned.