

Discipleship University Bible Reading Guide

Hebrew Prophets 1: Hosea 12-14, Micah, 2 Chron. 29-31, 2 Kings 17, Isaiah 10-21,

(For class to be held on March 18, 2017)

Read Hosea 12-14 – Israel’s Unfaithfulness Restated and Doom predicted; Blessings for Repentance

1. From Hosea 11:12 to 12:6, what person’s story shows that a liar could later prevail with God and therefore Ephraim, who also lived and told lies, could turn to God and find mercy? _____.
2. Whose leadership in Israel’s history is alluded to in the latter part of Hosea 12? _____. What contrast is made between how the LORD used that leader in the past with how Israel was at the time Hosea delivered this message? _____
3. How does Hosea 13:1-3 describe the end result of Israel? _____. What is the point of God describing Himself as a lion, leopard, and a bear? _____
4. How does Hosea 13:9-10 give hope? _____. By the end of Hosea 13, what was prophesied to finally happen to rebellious Samaria? _____
5. What hope do you see in Hosea 14? _____

Read Micah 1-7 – Coming Judgment; Hope in Mercy, Restoration and the Future Messiah

1. What two nations are warned and rebuked in Micah one? _____ . What specific sins are rebuked in Micah 2:1-3? _____. What other verses in Micah 2 are likely about oppressing the poor? _____. Why do verses 12-13 seem not to fit in with the rest of Micah 2? _____
2. What metaphor is used in Micah 3:1-5 to describe the wicked influence of the leaders and false prophets upon the people? _____. In verses 6-7, who is being contrasted with Micah himself in verse 8? _____. What specific sins are denounced from verse 9 to 11? _____
3. What does Micah 4:1-8 look forward to? _____. What does verse 10 say would happen before Zion would be restored? _____
4. What two Messianic prophecies are found in Micah 5:1-2? _____. What people in the future can you easily imagine would fix their visions of greatness on verses 7-9, 15? _____. What is being contrasted in Micah 6:7-8? _____
5. In Micah 7:1-13, what verse shows a change in focus? _____. What verse shows true penitence? _____. What is the prayer of verses 14-17? _____. For what reasons is God praised in verses 18-19? _____

Read 2 Chronicles 29-31 – Judean Revival; Hezekiah Restores the Temple and Its Services (Passover)

1. What is the main event of 2 Chronicles 29:1-19? _____. What is the main event of verses 20-36? _____
2. Fill in the blanks: In 2 Chronicles 30 King _____ took action to reinstitute the keeping of the _____. He sent messengers inviting the people of Judah and _____. They were _____ in some of the cities of _____, Manasseh, and Zebulun. Nevertheless, some people came from _____, Manasseh, and _____; and verse 18 adds _____ and Issachar. There had not been so great a feast day since the days of _____.

3. After the Passover and feast of unleavened bread was over, what did the people do to show their determination to follow only the Creator God of Israel of old? _____
4. Who was helped immensely and restored back to full time service because the people had returned to temple worship and bringing their tithes and offerings? _____

***Suggested Reading, *Prophets and Kings*, Chapter 28 (pages 331-338 – not p. 339)

Read 2 Kings 17:1–18:12 – The Kingdom of Israel Comes to Its End

1. Why did King Hoshea of Israel stop paying tribute to Shalmaneser of Assyria? _____
2. How did that work out? _____. How long was Samaria under siege before it fell to the Assyrian army? _____. What was done with the captives of Samaria? _____
3. What is the main point of 2 Kings 17:7-23? _____. Who did the King of Assyria relocate into the cities of and around Samaria? _____.
4. What kind of religion did these relocated people develop in Israel? _____. 700 years later in the time of Jesus, what were these people called? _____. 2 Kings 18:7 says that Hezekiah rebelled against the King of Assyria. Since Assyria didn't rule Judah, what act would constitute rebellion against Assyria? _____

***Suggested Reading, *Prophets and Kings*, Chapter 23 + 24 (pages 279-300, and p. 339)

Read Isaiah 10:5-12:6 – Assyria to be Punished, A Remnant to be Saved When Messiah Restores Israel

1. What does God call the Assyrian king in verse 5? _____. Who is the hypocritical nation against whom God may send Assyria next? _____. What is the surprise in verse 12? _____
_____. Why will he be punished? _____
2. Isaiah 11 is a prophecy of the coming Messianic kingdom. Has any of this chapter been fulfilled to some degree? _____. Explain what has, if any. _____. The Sabbath is referred to in Isaiah 11 twice. In what verses can it be found? __ + __

Read Isaiah 13-14 – An Oracle Against Babylon, Assyria, and Philistia

1. This was written nearly 100 years before Babylon became an empire and 170 years before it fell. Who was to conquer Babylon according to this prophecy? _____. In what verses is there evidence that Babylon prefigures the destruction of the forces against God in the end of time? _____
2. Who does the haughty king of Babylon represent in Isaiah 14:1-19? _____. Would a remnant be saved from Babylon? _____. What nation was to be broken in “my land” (Judah)? _____

Read Isaiah 15-17 – An Oracle Against Moab, Damascus (Syria), and Samaria (Israel)

1. How many years was Moab given before it would also be destroyed by Assyria? _____. Would a remnant be saved from Moab? _____. How about Syria? _____. What image is used to describe nations like Assyria rushing to destroy God's remnant? _____

Read Isaiah 18-21 – An Oracle Against Ethiopia, Egypt, Babylon, Etc.

1. Was Ethiopia to fall to Assyria? _____. Was Egypt to fall to Assyria? _____. Who was Elam and Media to “Go up” against; who was to fall before them? _____. Who are the last two nations warned in chapter 21? _____ + _____