



MICAH

Context

- Late 8th century BC
- Assyria is about to invade Israel; then does invade Israel
- Israel is falling
- But Yahweh provides hope for the future

Theme

God will judge all people; yet he will save a remnant through a future king.

A Note on Style

“You cannot *wash* the corruption out of *Washington*; sin is nothing *new* in *New York*”

God wants wrongs to be rebuked

Micah 1:3ff

Hebrews 3:12-13

God wants his people to be restored

Example of hope after judgment: 4:6-8

Promise of a ruler: 5:1-5

God wants his character to be known

Acknowledgment of his supremacy (4:1-3)

Remembrance of his righteousness (Chapter 6)

Demonstration of his mercy (6:18-10)

What does it mean to repent?

JONAH

Context

- Early to mid 8th century BC
- The Assyrians have been Israel's enemy for a long time
- Not the first time Jonah has prophesied (2 Kings 14)

Theme

Salvation—of all nations—is Yahweh's sovereign work.

What is Jonah?

- Allegory? Parable? Myth?

Jonah Chapter 1

Who is following God? Jonah? The pagan sailors?

Jonah Chapter 2

Jonah's repentance

Jonah Chapter 3

Jonah preaches only about judgment, not about repentance.

The Ninevites repent (3:5)

The king repents (3:6)

Contrast between Jonah and the Ninevites

Jonah Chapter 4

Jonah was afraid of God's *mercy*.

God's unstoppable grace.

“Should I not be concerned about that great city?”

Conclusion

“God has always been more committed to reaching the world than his own people have been” (*Promises Made*)

A Study Outline for Micah

- I. Micah 1-2 – Judgment is coming.
- II. Micah 3-5 – But the remnant will be saved through the coming King.
- III. Micah 6-7 – Therefore repent and be saved.

A Study Outline for Jonah

- I. Jonah 1:1-16 – Yahweh saves those ignorant of Him.
- II. Jonah 1:17-2:10 – Yahweh saves those disobedient to Him.
- III. Jonah 3 – Yahweh saves those rebellious against Him.
- IV. Jonah 4 – Jonah needs a lesson about the heart of mercy that overflows in salvation.