

Old Testament Survey Book Charts

Genesis-Malachi

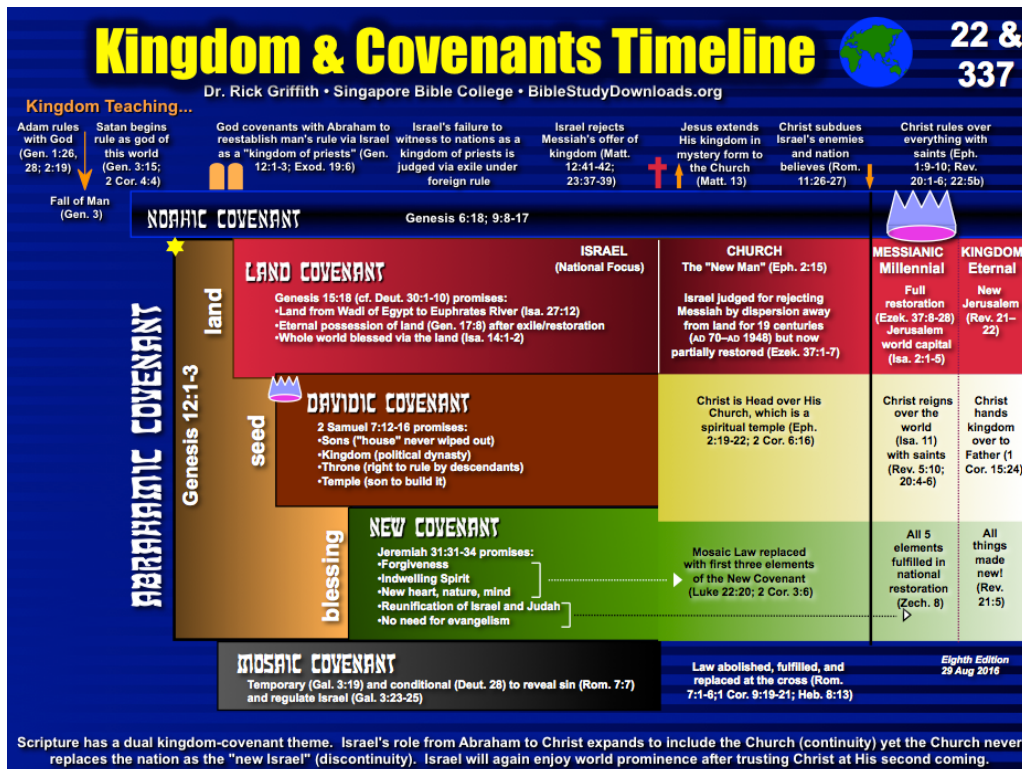
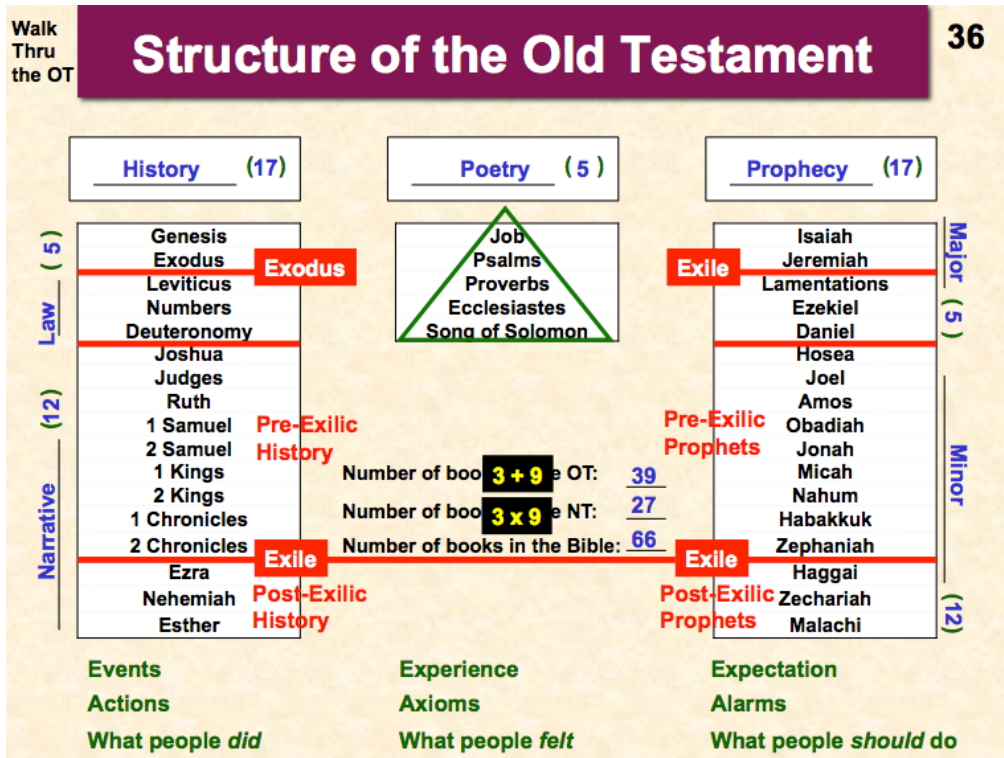
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Genesis

Origin in Election and Promise												
Creation		Fall		Flood		Babel		Abraham		Isaac	Jacob	Joseph
Primeval Events						Patriarchal Characters						
1:1–11:26						11:27–50:26						
God’s Election						God’s Promise						
Adam and Descendants						Abraham and Descendants						
1/5 of Genesis						4/5 of Genesis						
Mesopotamia						Canaan			Egypt			
2083 years (4143-2060 BC)						215 years (2060-1845 BC)			71 years (1845-1774 BC)			
The tôledôt of...	Heavens & earth	Adam	Noah	Sons of Noah	Shem	Terah	Ishmael	Isaac	Esau	Jacob		
Creation	Post- Creation	Sons of Adam	Noah	Sons of Noah	Sons of Shem	Abraham & Isaac	Sons of Ishmael	Jacob	Sons of Esau	Joseph		
1:1– 2:3	2:4– 4:26	5:1– 6:8	6:9– 9:29	10:1– 11:9	11:10- 26	11:27– 25:11	25:12-18	25:19– 35:29	36:1– 37:1	37:2– 50:26		
Covers 2369 Years of History												
Written During Wilderness Wanderings (c. 1405 BC)												

Key Word: Election

Key Verse: “I will bless you...and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you” (Genesis 12:1-3)
(Remember: Genesis One-Two, One-Two-Three)

Summary Statement:

The narrow lineage of Israel from Creation to Joseph informs Israel it began by God’s election for rule and unconditional promise for blessings through Abraham in contrast to the Canaanites.

Application:

Live out God’s choice of you and promises for blessing

Exodus

Formation into a Nation Begun

Chapters 1–18				Chapters 19–40			
Receive Freedom from Slavery				Receive Law from God			
Getting Israel Out of Egypt				Getting Egypt Out of Israel			
Narration				Legislation			
Free People				Government			
Subjection		Deliverance		Instruction			
Egypt		Wilderness		Sinai			
400 Years		2 Months		10 Months			
Toil & Confrontation (1–11)		Redemption & Protection (12–18)		Covenant Revealed (19–31)		Covenant Ratified (32–40)	
Moses as Returned Fugitive		Moses as Wilderness Leader		Moses as Intermediary		Moses as Lawgiver	
Preparation (1:1–7:13)	Plagues (7:14–11:10)	Memorials (12:1–15:21)	Provisions (15:22–18:27)	Preparation (19)	3-Part Covenant (20–31)	Broken & Renewed (32–34)	Tabernacle Built/Filled (35–40)

Key Word: Formation

Key Verse: “Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although the whole earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation” (Exodus 19:5-6)

Summary Statement:

Israel's formation as a nation begins under God as King by a miraculous redemption from Egypt and revelation of the Mosaic Law to provide a kingdom over which a descendant of Judah could rule and to promote holiness and trust in God.

Application:

God saved you to enjoy his presence.

Leviticus

Sanctification through Sacrifice and Separation															
Purpose: that the LORD might be able to remain with the nation															
Place: Mount Sinai															
Time: One Month															
Chapters 1–10				Chapters 11–27											
Sacrifice				Separation											
Worshipping a Holy God				Walking with a Holy God											
Securing Fellowship with God				Continuing Fellowship with God											
Approaching God				Appeasing God											
Perfect Sacrifices (1–7)		Perfect Priests (8–10)		Laws of Sanctification for... (11–27)											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Uncleanness (11–15)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Unintentional Sin (16)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Tabernacle (17)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Crimes (18–20)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Priests (21–22)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Worship (23–24)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Canaan (25–26)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Vows (27)</td> </tr> </table>								Uncleanness (11–15)	Unintentional Sin (16)	Tabernacle (17)	Crimes (18–20)	Priests (21–22)	Worship (23–24)	Canaan (25–26)	Vows (27)
Uncleanness (11–15)	Unintentional Sin (16)	Tabernacle (17)	Crimes (18–20)	Priests (21–22)	Worship (23–24)	Canaan (25–26)	Vows (27)								

Key Word: Sanctification (Holiness)

Key Verse: “I am the LORD your God; consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am holy... I am the LORD who brought you up out of Egypt to be your God; therefore be holy, because I am holy” (Leviticus 11:44-45; repeated in 19:2; 20:7, 26)

Summary Statement:

The reason Israel should obey God’s laws of sanctification through sacrifice and separation was to continue to enjoy God’s presence.

Application:

How can we continue to enjoy God’s presence after coming to know him?

Be holy as God is holy.

What practice in your life must you confess and purge?

For Further Study:

John S. Feinberg defends the issue of how OT sacrifices actually forgave sin in his chapter “Salvation in the Old Testament,” in *Tradition and Testament: Essays in Honor of Charles Lee Feinberg*, eds. John S. and Paul D. Feinberg (Chicago: Moody, 1981), 39-77 (esp. 59-75). See also my OT Survey, 119e summary of this chapter.

Numbers

Preparation to Occupy the Land									
Preparing the Old Generation		Postponement for Unbelief				Preparing the New Generation			
1:1–10:10		10:11–25:18				26–36			
God’s Faithfulness		Israel’s Faithlessness				God’s Faithfulness			
God’s Blessings		God’s Discipline				God’s Blessings			
Israel’s Commitment		Israel’s Complaining				Israel’s Commitment			
Order		Disorder				Reorder			
Mount Sinai		Wilderness				Moab			
20 Days		38 Years, 3 Months, 10 Days				ca. 5 Months			
Organization (1–4)	Sanctification (5:1–10:10)	To Kadesh (10:11–12:16)	Kadesh Sin (13–14)	Wilderness (15–19)	To Moab (20–21)	Moab Sin (22–25)	Provision for Land (26–27)	Offerings & Vows (28–30)	Final Preparations (31–36)

Key Word: Preparation

Key Verses: *Discipline*—“Not one of the men who saw my glory and the miraculous signs I performed in Egypt and in the desert but who disobeyed me these ten times—not one of them will ever see the land I promised on oath to their forefathers...” (Numbers 14:22-23)

Blessing—“God is not a man, that he should lie, nor a son of man, that he should change his mind. Does he speak and then not act? Does he promise and not fulfill? I have received a command to bless; he has blessed, and I cannot change it” (Numbers 23:19-20)

Summary Statement:

God's faithful preparation of His people to enter Canaan contrasts with Israel's unbelieving rebelliousness in the wilderness to teach the nation His unconditional commitment to fulfill His Abrahamic Covenant but only through a believing generation.

Applications:

Be Prepared! How is God directing or warning you right now?

Deuteronomy

Renewal of the Mosaic Covenant					
Past		Present	Future		
Examples		Laws	Challenges		
What God has Done		What God Expects	What God will Do		
Historical		Legal	Prophetic		
Preamble	Historical Prologue	Stipulations	Blessings and Curses	Covenant Renewal	Leadership Transition
1:1-4	1:5-4:43	4:44-26:19	27-28	29-30	31-34
Introduction	Sermon #1	Sermon #2	Sermon #3	Sermon #4	Sermons
Plains of Moab					
About 1 Month					

Key Word: Renewal

Key Verse: “Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one. Love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength” (Deuteronomy 6:4-5)

Summary Statement:

Moses preaches and records sermons which expound the Law in order to encourage Israel's new generation in renewal of the covenant at Sinai, resulting in blessing in Canaan for obedience, not cursing for disobedience.

Applications:

1. True obedience is based on love—not legalism.
2. God’s general rule is that blessing results from obedience but problems result from disobedience.

Joshua

Partial Occupation of Canaan			
Conquered		Settled	
Chapters 1–12		Chapters 13–24	
Swords		Spoils	
Faith Demonstrated		Faith Rewarded	
Entering Canaan	Conquering Canaan	Dividing Canaan	
Preparation	Subjection	Possession	
Jordan River	Canaan	2 1/2 Eastern Tribes 9 1/2 Western Tribes	
ca. One Month	ca. 7 Years	ca. 18 Years	
Preparation (1–5)	Process (6–12)	Partitioning (13–21)	Principles (22–24)

Key Word: Occupation

Key Verse: “Do not let this Book of the Law depart from your mouth; meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do everything written in it. Then you will be prosperous and successful” (Joshua 1:8)

Summary Statement:

Joshua records Israel's occupation of most of Canaan in fulfillment of God's faithfulness to His promise through Joshua's faith in order to instruct the nation that obedient faith based upon God's promises brings blessing.

Applications:

God rewards those who take him seriously.

Judges

Failure Under the Theocracy										
Incomplete Occupation		Deliverance by Judges						Need for Monarchy		
1:1–2:5		2:6–16:31						17–21		
Deterioration		Discipline						Depravity		
Causes of the Cycles		Curse of the Cycles						Conditions in the Cycles		
Living with the Canaanites		War with the Canaanites						Living Like the Canaanites		
Military Disobedience 1	Spiritual Disobedience 2:1-5	Intro 2:6-3:6	South 3:7-3:31	North 4:1–5:31	Central 6:1–10:2	East 10:3–12:7	North 12:8-12:15	West 13:1–16:31	Religious Depravity 17–18	Moral Depravity 19–21
Canaan										
c. 341 Years (1390-1049 BC)										

Key Word: Failure

Key Verse: “In those days Israel had no king; everyone did as he saw fit [what was right in his own eyes]” (Judges 21:25)

Summary Statement:

Israel’s failure under the theocracy due to faithless disobedience is contrasted with God’s merciful care in disciplining and delivering Israel through judges to exhort submission to its new, divinely appointed kings in a righteous monarchy.

Applications:

Make God king—not relativism and the idolatry of sin cycles.

Ruth

God Rewards the Selfless			
Devotion Brings Food & Protection		Devotion Brings Messianic Ancestry	
Love Revealed		Love Rewarded	
Ruth and Naomi		Ruth and Boaz	
Return		Romance	
Chapters 1–2		Chapters 3–4	
Selflessness Shown	Temporal Rewards	Redemption Requested	Eternal Rewards
Return	Reward	Romance	Redeem
Death of a Family	Ruth Cares for Naomi	Boaz Cares for Ruth	Birth of a Family
Moab	Fields in Bethlehem	Threshing Floor in Bethlehem	Gate in Bethlehem
30 Years			

Key Word: Rewards

Key Verses: *Devotion:* "... Ruth replied, 'Don't urge me to leave you or to turn back from you. Where you go I will go, and where you stay I will stay. Your people will be my people and your God my God'" (Ruth 1:16).

Reward: "'The LORD bless him!' Naomi said to her daughter-in-law. 'The LORD has not stopped showing kindness to the living and the dead. She added, 'That man is our close relative; he is one of our kinsman-redeemers'" (Ruth 2:20)

Summary Statement:

Ruth's devotion to Naomi rewards both of them by God's provision of food, a home, and participation in the Davidic and messianic line to show how God blesses those who help others.

Application:

God helps those who help themselves others.

1 Samuel

Degenerate Theocracy to Davidic Monarchy				
Theocracy Ended (Decline of Judges)		Monarchy Established (Rise of Kings)		
Chapters 1–7		Chapters 8–31		
Samuel: “Heavenly King”		Saul: “Earthly King”		
Eli	Samuel	Saul		David
Man After Man’s Heart	Man After God’s Heart	Man After Man’s Heart		Man After God’s Heart
Paralysis	Prayer	Panic		Patience
<i>Transition #1</i> Eli to Samuel (1–3)	Samuel & Ark’s Wanderings (4–7)	<i>Transition #2</i> Samuel to Saul (8–12)	Saul Rejected (13–15)	<i>Transition #3</i> Saul to David (16–31)
c. 94 Years				
Birth of Samuel (1105 BC) to Death of Saul (1011 BC)				

Key Word: Transition

Key Verse: “[The people] said to [Samuel], ‘You are old and your sons do not walk in your ways; now appoint a king to lead us, such as all the other nations have’ (1 Samuel 8:5)

Summary Statement:

The transition from a degenerate theocracy under Eli and Samuel to a monarchy under Saul and David is recorded to show how God’s sovereignty is delegated to the divinely elected Davidic kings.

Applications:

Ability to handle transitions comes from honoring God.

God raises or lowers us based upon whether we honor or dishonor him: “Those who honor me I will honor, but those who despise me will be disdained” (2:30).

- 1) God blesses obedience: “to obey is better than sacrifice” (15:22).
- 2) God disdains mere show: “the LORD does not see as man sees” (16:7).

2 Samuel

Covenant Kindness Towards the Davidic Dynasty							
Establishment		Sin		Consequences		Appendix	
Triumphs		Transgressions		Troubles		Tribute	
Obedience		Disobedience		Judgment		Summary	
Chapters 1–10		Chapter 11		Chapters 12–20		Chapters 21–24	
Faith	Blessing	Adultery	Murder	Family	Politics	Humility	Pride
1–4	5–10	11:1-5	11:5-27	12–14	15–20	21–23	24
Over Judah	Over All Israel						
From Hebron	From Jerusalem						
7 1/2 Yrs. (1011-1004 BC)	33 Years (1004-971 BC)						

Key Word: Covenant

Key Verse: “When your [David’s] days are over and you rest with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, who will come from your own body, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for my Name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever” (2 Samuel 7:12-13).

Summary Statement:
 God establishes David as king and protects his dynasty despite punishing David's sin and the rivals to the throne to show His justice and faithfulness to fulfill His purposes through His covenant kindness shown to David and his seed.

Application:
 God blesses the obedient but judges the disobedient.

1 Kings

Division of the Kingdom						
Late United Kingdom			Early Divided Kingdom			
Chapters 1–11			Chapters 12–22			
Solomon			Split			
Mostly Obedience			Mostly Disobedience			
Yahweh Worship			Idol Worship			
Kingdom in Tranquility			Kingdoms in Turmoil			
Single Capital: Jerusalem			Israel’s Capital: Samaria Judah’s Capital: Jerusalem			
40 Years (971-931 BC)			80 Years (931-852 BC)			
Established: Purging 1–2	Rise: Obedience 3–8	Decline: Disobedience 9–11	“J & R” Kings 12–14	Other Kings 15:1– 16:28	Ahab vs. Elijah 16:29– 22:40	Other Kings 22:41-53

Key Word: Division

Key Verse: “But I will not take the whole kingdom out of Solomon’s hand; I have made him ruler all the days of his life for the sake of David my servant, whom I chose and who observed my commands and statutes. I will take the kingdom from his son’s hands and give you [Jeroboam] ten tribes” (1 Kings 11:34-35)

Summary Statement:

Solomon’s prosperity from loyalty to the Law ends in disobedience that causes the division of the kingdom with mostly evil kings in Israel and Judah to remind Judah of God’s loyalty to the Davidic Covenant and its own need to obey the Law.

Application:

The test of a true servant of God is the ability to end well. Discerning people of God learn from the mistakes of their predecessors and do not repeat these sins themselves.

2 Kings

Downfalls of the Kingdoms					
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom		
Israel and Judah			Judah		
Chapters 1–17			Chapters 18–25		
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon		
Ahaziah to Hoshea			Hezekiah to Zedekiah		
130 Years (852-722 BC)			163 Years (722-560 BC)		
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha’s Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad/4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20	Bad Hoshea culminating in Fall of Israel 17	Good Hezekiah & 2 Bad Judah Kings 18–21	Good Josiah & 4 Bad Judah Kings 22:1–24:16	Bad Zedekiah culminating in Fall of Judah & Jerusalem 24:17–25:30

Key Word: Downfalls

Key Verse: “So the LORD said, “I will remove Judah also from my presence as I removed Israel, and I will reject Jerusalem, the city I chose, and this temple, about which I said, ‘There shall my Name be’” (2 Kings 23:27)

Summary Statement:

The *covenant disobedience and resultant downfalls* of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah are contrasted with *God’s loyalty to the Davidic Covenant* to remind Israel of the need to obey the Law—not repeat past mistakes.

Application:

“Don’t rearrange your idols! Remove them!” (Huang Sabin, *OT Made Simple*)

1 Chronicles

David's Line Established							
David's Line				David's Concern (Ark/Temple)			
Chapters 1–9				Chapters 10–29			
Genealogy				History			
Ancestry				Activity			
Saul's Throne to David				David's Throne to Solomon			
4143-1011 BC (3132 years)				1011-971 BC (40 years)			
Davidic Line 1–3	Tribal Lines 4–8	Priests/ Levites 9:1-34	Saul's Line 9:35-44	Accession to Throne 10–12	Respect for Ark 13–17	Military Victories 18–20	Temple Prep. 21–29

Key Word: Establishment

Key Verse: “I declare that the LORD will build a house for you: When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for me, and I will establish his throne forever. I will be his father, and he will be my son. I will never take my love away from him, as I took it away from your predecessor. I will set him over my house and my kingdom forever; his throne will be established forever” (1 Chron. 17:10b-14).

Summary Statement:

The spiritual view on the establishment of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant that God *preserved the Davidic line* and to admonish them to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.

Applications:

- Trust in God's unconditional promises.
- Worship God in His way—not in your own.
- Ask God to enable you to see history and world events from His divine perspective.

2 Chronicles

David's Line Preserved					
Solomon			Davidic Dynasty		
Chapters 1–9			Chapters 10–36		
Temple Constructed			Temple Destroyed		
Royalty			Ruins		
40 Years			393 Years		
971-931 BC			931-538 BC		
Wealth & Wisdom 1	Temple Construction 2–7	Successes & Death 8–9	Kingdom Divides via Rehoboam 10–12	7 Bad, 8 Good Kings 13–35	4 Bad Kings then Judah Falls 36
1 Kings 1–11			1 Kings 12–22	2 Kings 1–25	

Key Word: Preservation

Key Verse: “As for you [Solomon], if you walk before me as David your father did, and do all that I command, and observe my decrees and laws, I will establish your royal throne, as I covenanted with David your father when I said, ‘You shall never fail to have a man to rule over Israel’” (2 Chronicles 7:17-18).

Summary Statement:

The spiritual view on the preservation of David’s line despite the fall and exile of Judah is given to admonish the remnant to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.

Application:

Humble yourself when the Lord exalts you lest you yourself become your own idol:

“Success is never final;
Failure is never fatal;
It is ~~courage~~ [no, humility] that counts.”
—Winston Churchill, adapted

Ezra

Restoring the Temple and People								
Temple					People			
Zerubbabel					Ezra			
Chapters 1–6					Chapters 7–10			
50,000 Return					5,000 Return			
Survival					Revival			
Working					Worshipping			
538-516 BC (22 Years)					458-457 BC (1 Year)			
External Opposition: Samaritans					Internal Opposition: Intermarriage			
Return 1–2		Rebuilding 3–6			Return 7–8		Restoration 9–10	
Decree 1	Returnees 2	Begins 3	Opposed 4:1–6:12	Ends 6:13-22	Qualifi- cations & Provisions 7	Returnees & Protection 8	Inter- marriage & Lament 9	Divorces Carried Out 10

Key Word: Temple

Key Verse: "... for a brief moment, the LORD our God has been gracious in leaving us a remnant and giving us a firm place in his sanctuary, and so our God gives light to our eyes and a little relief in our bondage" (Ezra 9:8)

Summary Statement:

The *restorations of the temple and people* to the land under Zerubbabel and Ezra record God's faithfulness and mercy in fulfilling His promise of restoration to *encourage the remnant in true temple worship* and covenant obedience.

Application:

Restoration to God for the repentant believer requires *action*.

Nehemiah

Restoring the Walls and People									
Walls					People				
Chapters 1–7					Chapters 8–13				
Construction					Instruction				
Political					Spiritual				
Return 1–2		Rebuilding 3–7			Renewal 8–10			Reforms 11–13	
Persia Prayer 1	Jerusalem Inspection 2	Dele- gation 3	Opposed/ Finished 4–6	Organ- ized 7	Convic- tion 8	Confes- sion 9	Cove- nant 10	Resettle- ment & Dedication 11–12	Sabbath & Intermarriage Reforms 13
-----52 days (6:15)-----									
445-433 BC									425 BC? 420 BC?
									13:6a 13:6b

Key Word: Walls

Key Verse: “So the wall was completed on the twenty-fifth of Elul, in fifty-two days. When all our enemies heard about this and all the surrounding nations saw it, our enemies lost their self-confidence, because they realized that this work had been done with the help of our God” (Nehemiah 6:15-16).

Summary Statement:

The *restorations of the walls and people* in the land under Nehemiah record God's faithfulness to His promise of restoration to *encourage the remnant in covenant obedience* rooted in temple worship at Jerusalem.

Application:

Our completing God’s projects should lead us to further obedience.

Esther

Extermination Plot Foiled				
Plot Planned		Plot Foiled		
Chapters 1–4		Chapters 5–10		
Threat		Triumph		
Providence Prepared		Providence Enacted		
Persecution		Preservation		
Grave Danger		Great Deliverance		
Feasts of Ahasuerus		Feasts of Esther and Purim		
Esther Exalted 1:1–2:18	Haman Plots 2:19–4:17	Mordecai over Haman 5:1–8:2	Jews over Enemies 8:3–9:32	Mordecai over Persia 10
Persia				
10 Years (483-473 BC)				

Key Word: Providence

Key Verse: (Mordecai to Esther) “For if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance for the Jews will arise from another place, but you and your father’s family will perish. And who knows but that you have come to royal position for such a time as this?” (Esther 4:14).

Summary Statement:

An extermination of the Jewish nation plotted by Haman reverts upon his own head through God's providence through Mordecai and Esther to encourage postexilic Israel of God's continued commitment to the Abrahamic Covenant.

Application:

Use your providentially placed position to help God’s people.

Job

God's Incomprehensibility Explains Righteous Suffering								
Righteous Suffering			Unsuccessful Dialogue				Restoration	
Chapters 1–2			Chapters 3–41				Chapter 42	
Dilemma			Debate				Deliverance	
Ruin			Reasons				Repentance	
Prose			Poetry				Prose	
Heaven and Earth			Land of Uz (North Arabia)				Heaven and Earth	
Job's Character 1:1-5	Satan's Assaults 1:6-2:10	Job's Friends 2:11-13	Cycles 3-26	Job 27-31	Elihu 32-37	God 38-41	Obedience 42:1-9	Blessings 42:10-17
Patriarchal Times (c. 2000 BC)								

Key Word: Incomprehensibility

Key Verse: (Elihu speaking) “The Almighty is beyond our reach and exalted in power; in his justice and great righteousness, he does not oppress. Therefore, men revere him, for does he not have regard for all the wise in heart?” (Job 37:23-24)

Summary Statement:

Job's suffering, dialogue with others and God, and restoration reveal that the proper response to righteous suffering is submission to God rather than questioning His incomprehensibility and sovereignty.

Applications:

During righteous suffering we should not question the reason for our plight.

During righteous suffering we should submit to God by trusting in God's wisdom.

Psalms

Praising and Petitioning God					
	Book 1 (1–41)	Book 2 (42–72)	Book 3 (73–89)	Book 4 (90–106)	Book 5 (107–150)
Number of Psalms	41	31	17	17	44
Authors and Number of Psalms Authored	David-37 Anon-4	David-18 Korah-7 Anon-4 Solomon-1 Asaph-1	Asaph-11 Korah-3 Ethan-1 Heman-1 David-1	Anon-14 David-2 Moses-1	Anon-28 David-15 Solomon-1
Prominent Type	Lament-22	Lament-21	Lament-9	Praise-12	Praise-22
Closing Doxology	41:13	72:18-19	89:52	106:48	150:1-6
Possible Compiler	David	Hezekiah or Josiah		Ezra or Nehemiah	
Possible Compilation Dates	c. 1020-970 BC	c. 970-610 BC		Until c. 430 BC	
Span of Authorship	About 1000 Years (c. 1410-430 BC)				

Key Word: Praise

Key Verse: “Praise the LORD. I will extol the LORD with all my heart in the council of the upright and in the assembly” (Psalm 111:1).

Summary Statement:

Praise and petition God in light of who He is and what He has done in providing wisdom, protection, Messianic fulfillment, and His Word so that man might humble himself before Him in trust and thanksgiving.

Application:

Praise God for who He is as well as for what He’s done.
Honestly state your complaint to God since He knows you fully anyway.

Proverbs

Value and Path of Wisdom							
Solomon		Wise Men (Anonymous)		Solomon		Wise Men (Agur, Lemuel, Anonymous)	
1:1–22:16		22:17–24:34		Chapters 25–29		Chapters 30–31	
13 sayings (1:1–9:18) 375 two-line (10:1–22:16)		36 sayings		±100 two-line		3 sayings	
Aims 1:1-7	Value of Wisdom 1:8–9:18	Contrasts & Godliness 10:1–22:16	Social & Miscellaneous	Social & Miscellaneous	Social & Nature Ch. 30	Ruling 31:1-9	Godly Wife 31:10-31
Prologue	Principles of Wisdom					Epilogue	
ca. 950-700 BC							

Key Word: Wisdom

Key Verse: “Trust in the LORD with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge him and he will make your paths straight” (Proverbs 3:5-6)

Summary Statement:

The proverbs of Solomon and various sages are quoted in order to instruct youth in the value of wisdom over folly that they may live obediently before God in every area of life.

Application:

- Teach youth (& children) proverbs
- Memorize proverbs to promote wise living
- Read ONE chapter from Proverbs every day

Ecclesiastes

Fleeting Nature of Human Achievement and Wisdom			
Theme (of 1:12–6:9): Fleeting	Human Achievement	Human Wisdom	Youthful Joy/Godliness
1:1-11	1:12–6:9	6:10–11:6	11:7–12:14
Man’s Humanity	Man’s Hands	Man’s Head	Man’s Heart
Cycles	Work	Ignorance	Aging
Place: Earth (“under the sun”)			
c. 935 BC			

Key Word: Fleeting

Key Verses: *Enjoy Life:* “A man can do nothing better than to eat and drink and find satisfaction in his work. This too, I see, is from the hand of God, for without him, who can eat or find enjoyment?” (2:24-25)

Fear God: “Now all has been heard; here is the conclusion of the matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For God will bring every deed into judgment, including every hidden thing, whether it is good or evil” (12:13-14)

Summary Statement:

Solomon shows the fleeting nature of human achievement and wisdom and recommends the joyous enjoyment of life and fear of God to warn others not to follow his empty path.

Application:

Be intentional to live as if life is fleeting—including work, wisdom, and youth.

Solomon's Song of Songs

Dialogue of Marital Love							
Courtship to Wedding				Growth in Marriage			
1:1–5:1				5:2–8:14			
Beginning of Love				Broadening of Love			
Selfish Love "My lover is mine and I am his" (2:16a)				Selfless Love "I am my lover's and he is mine" (6:3a)			
Single		Married					
Puppy Love		Love Untested		Love Tried and True		Love Recalled	
Courtship 1:1–3:5		Wedding 3:6–5:1		Growth 5:2–8:4		Flashback 8:5-14	
Longing 1:1-11	Intensification 1:12–3:5	Procession 3:6-11	Consummation 4:1–5:1	Struggles 5:2–6:13	Praise & Response 7:1–8:4	Love's Strength 8:5-7	Love's Virginity 8:8-14
Both at the vineyard			Honeymoon begins	Honeymoon ends			Both at the vineyard
			Break up 5:2-16	Make up 6:1-13			
ca. 1 Year							

Key Word: Love

Key Verse: "I belong to my lover, and his desire is for me" (Song of Songs 7:10)

Summary Statement:

The love story of Solomon and his Shulammite wife from courtship to a strong marital love shows the need for premarital sexual restraint and the effort required for growth in marital love.

Applications:

Exercise premarital sexual restraint so that marriage can be enjoyed to its fullest (i.e., allow love to blossom in its own time—2:7b; 3:5b; 8:4b).

Expect a good marriage to take work, and then work at it.

Compliment both the physical and non-physical virtues of your spouse.

Isaiah

Restoration of the Created Order							
Judgment (and Salvation)				Salvation (and Judgment)			
Chapters 1–39				Chapters 40–66			
Assyrian Invasion				Babylonian Captivity			
Prophecy			History	Prophecy			
Mostly Condemnation			Interlude	Mostly Consolation			
Violations & Deliverance 1–12	Judgment on the Nations 13–23	Worldwide Judgment & Blessing 24–35	Salvation, Sickness, & Sin 36–39	Shepherd of Israel 40–48	Suffering Servant 49–57	God’s Initiative 58–59	Restoration under Messiah 60–66
Judah							
739-681 BC (Before, During, and After the Israel’s Fall to Assyria in 722 BC)							

Key Word: Restoration

Key Verse: “Lift up your eyes to the heavens, look at the earth beneath; the heavens will vanish like smoke, the earth will wear out like a garment and its inhabitants die like flies. But my salvation will last forever, my righteousness will never fail” (Isaiah 51:6).

Summary Statement:

Isaiah writes to encourage Judah that while God will *judge* for breaking His Law, He will also provide restoration of the created order through a godly remnant, a return to the land, and salvation through Messiah who will bring universal blessing.

Application:

The future restoration of the earth should cause us to get our priorities right now. So realize that God is preparing you for your future rule now!

Jeremiah

Deserved Captivity & Undeserved Restoration										
Jeremiah's Call	Judah's Judgment Deserved				Nations' Judgment Deserved				Jerusalem's Fall	
Chapter 1	Chapters 2–45				Chapters 46–51				Chapter 52	
Commission	Condemnation & Comfort				Condemnation				Captivity	
Judgment Message but God's Presence	Pre-Fall 2–38	Fall 39	Post-Fall 40–44	Baruch 45	South-west 46–47	East 48:1–49:22	North 49:23–33	North-east 49:34–51:64	Fall 52:1-30	Rise 52:31-34
Prologue	Ministry							Epilogue		
Judah					Nations			Babylon		
c. 627-580 BC										

Key Word: Inevitable

Key Verse: (Jeremiah to Judah) "...For the LORD our God has doomed us to perish and given us poisoned water to drink, because we have sinned against him" (Jeremiah 8:14b).

Summary Statement:

Jeremiah prophesies at great personal cost the *deserved fall of Jerusalem*, seventy year captivity, judgment of Gentiles, and *restoration under a new covenant*, to give hope and exhort Judah to accept God's inevitable discipline by yielding to Babylon.

Application:

In what area of your life do you continue in sin or resist repenting?
Do you accept God's just discipline?

Lamentations

Emotions of and Reasons for the Fall					
Fall Described		Judgment Acknowledged	Jeremiah's Feelings	Trusting Leaders	Prayer
Chapter 1		Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4	Chapter 5
The Suffering		The Cause	The Hope	The Reason	The Lament
3 Line Acrostic		3 Line Acrostic	1 Line Acrostic	2 Line Acrostic	1 Line Not Acrostic
People		God	Prophet	God	People
Third Person Singular ("she") 1:1-11	First Person Singular ("I") 1:12-22	Third Person Singular ("He") 2:1-10	First Person Singular ("I") 2:11-4:22		First Person Plural ("us/our") 5:1-22
Jerusalem					
586 BC					

Key Word: Confession

Key Verse: "Because of the LORD's great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness" (Lamentations 3:22-23).

Summary Statement:

Jeremiah expresses in deeply emotional terms the siege conditions and reasons God caused the fall of Jerusalem as a model of national confession that the remnant would repent and trust God for His merciful restoration.

Application:

- Beware lest you think you stand and begin to take God's grace for granted.
- When God punishes us, our only hope lies in turning to our "Enemy."

Ezekiel

Sovereign Departing and Return of Glory						
Glory Departs		Nations Judged (No Glory)			Glory Returns	
Chapters 1–24		Chapters 25–32			Chapters 33–48	
Exile		Sovereignty Vindicated			Restoration	
Judgment of Judah		Judgment of Nations			Blessing of Israel	
Judah’s Fall		Judah’s Foes			Judah’s Future	
Before the Siege (592-588 BC)		Through the Siege (587-586 BC)			After the Siege (586-573 BC)	
Call in Glory 1–3	Pre-Exile Hopelessness 4–24	Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia 25	Tyre and Sidon 26–28	Egypt 29–32	New Life 33–39	New Order 40–48
Babylon (592-570 BC)						

Key Word: Glory

Key Verse: (God to Israel) “For I will take you out of the nations; I will gather you from all the countries and bring you back into your own land. I will sprinkle clean water on you, and you will be clean; I will cleanse you from all your impurities and from all your idols. I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; I will remove your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit in you and move you to follow my decrees and be careful to keep my laws” (36:24-27).

Summary Statement:

Ezekiel prophesies two messages of judgment and one of blessing to encourage the exiles that God would sovereignly judge His people, destroy their adversaries, and restore the glory of the LORD that had departed before the destruction of the temple.

Applications:

- How do you reveal the glory of God in your life?
- How has God disciplined you for your sin but restored you by His grace?
- How do you see his hand in world events today?
- Will you return to him so his work will be better seen in your life?

Daniel

Universal Sovereignty in Times of the Gentiles												
Sovereignty over Daniel			Sovereignty over Gentiles							Sovereignty over Jews		
Chapter 1			Chapters 2–7							Chapters 8–12		
Narrative			Visions in Narrative							Visions		
Hebrew			Aramaic							Hebrew		
Gentile Names for God			Gentile Names for God							Jewish Names for God		
Third Person (“Daniel”)			Third Person (“Daniel”)							First Person (“I”)		
Daniel’s Example			Daniel Interprets King’s Dreams							Angel Interprets Daniel’s Dreams		
Exile 1:1-7	Food 1:8-16	Exaltation 1:17-21	Images		Kings					Return to Seventy “7s” 9	Intertestament Period to Tribulation 10–12	
			Varied 2 Promoted	Gold 3 Furnace	Neb. 4 Exile	Bel. 5 Party	Dar. 6 Lions	All 7 Beasts	Medo-Persia to Greece 8			
Babylon												
605-536 BC												

Key Word: Sovereignty

Key Verse: (Daniel to God) “...Praise be to the name of God for ever and ever; wisdom and power are his. He changes times and seasons; he sets up kings and deposes them...”
(Daniel 2:20-21a).

Summary Statement:

Daniel writes to encourage Judean exiles of God's sovereign control over all nations to preserve Israel between Nebuchadnezzar's invasion of Jerusalem (605 BC) and the establishment of the Kingdom blessings under the Messiah-Ruler.

Application:

Recognize God's sovereignty over all authority in history.

Hosea

God's Loyalty to Repentant Israel							
Unfaithful Gomer			Unfaithful Israel				
Faithful Hosea			Faithful LORD				
Marriage of Hosea			Message of Hosea				
Personal			National				
Chapters 1–3			Chapters 4–14				
Personal Marriage Tragedy 1:1–2:1	Judgments/ Restoration 2:2-23	Gomer Received Back Ch. 3	Lawsuit Summary 4:1-3	Spiritual Knowledge 4:4–6:3	Loyal Love 6:4–11:11	Faithfulness 11:12–13:16	Repentance Yields Fruitfulness Ch. 14
Northern Nation of Israel							
755-710 BC (Before, During, and After Israel's Exile in 722 BC)							

Key Word: Loyal

Key Verse: (God about Israel) "I will plant her for myself in the land; I will show my love (*hesed*) to the one called 'Not my loved one.' I will say to those called 'Not my people,' 'You are my people'; and they will say, 'You are my God'" (Hosea 2:23).

Summary Statement:

Hosea experiences a personal marriage tragedy which illustrates God's faithful reception of His unfaithful people who show lack of knowledge of God, rejection of loyal love, and faithlessness to His covenant, to motivate them to repentance.

Application:

God's loyal love is tough love so He'll do what it takes to bring us back to Him.

Joel

Day of the LORD				
“Locust” Plagues			Blessing	
1:1–2:17			2:18–3:21	
Zion’s Discipline			Zion’s Deliverance	
The LORD fights <i>against</i> His people			The LORD fights <i>for</i> His people	
Introduction 1:1-3	Repent from literal locusts 1:4-20	Repent from Babylonian/ Armageddon “locusts” 2:1-17	Forgiveness after repentance 2:18-27	Spiritual awakening 2:28–3:21
Lamentation 1:1–2:17			Salvation 2:18-32	Judgment 3:1-21
Past		Future		
Judah (c. 590 BC)				

Key Word: Locusts

Key Verse: “...The day of the LORD is great; it is dreadful. Who can endure it? ‘Even now,’ declares the LORD, ‘return to me with all your heart, with fasting and weeping and mourning’” (Joel 2:11b-12).

Summary Statement:

A recent judgment of Judah by locusts should cause the people to repent as a more dreadful day of the LORD will come in a Babylonian invasion and at Armageddon, yet God promises forgiveness, deliverance, and restoration by judging the nations.

Application:

1. Do you need God to strip you of everything before you repent? (Huang Sabin, *OT Made Simple*)
2. Is God disciplining you to get your attention on him once again?
3. Have you considered fasting (1:14; 2:12) or is it not for our modern age? Why wouldn't it be?

Amos

Judgment for Social Injustice			
Eight Judgments	Three Sermons	Five Visions	Promise of Restoration
Chapters 1–2	Chapters 3–6	7:1–9:7	9:8-15
“This is what the LORD says...” (1:3, 6, 9, 11, 13; 2:1, 4)	“Hear this word...” (3:1; 4:1; 5:1)	“This is what the Sovereign LORD showed me...” (7:1, 4, 7; 8:1)	“In that day...” and “The days are coming...” (9:11, 13)
God’s Impartiality	God’s Justice	God’s Judgments	God’s Grace
Pronouncements of Judgment	Provocations of Judgment	Future of Judgment	Promises after Judgment
Judgment			Renewal
Horror			Hope
Neighbor Nations	Northern Nation		
767-753 BC (before the fall of Samaria)			

Key Word: Injustice

Key Verse: “But let justice roll on like a river, righteousness like a never-failing stream”
(Amos 5:24).

Summary Statement:

Amos’ message of judgment upon social injustices of Israel and the surrounding nations warns of the coming exile and declares God’s promise to restore a remnant in faithfulness to the Abrahamic Covenant to urge the nation to repent.

Application:

Prosperous Christians must not wink at social injustice.

1. What social injustices do you see in your society?
2. What responsibility does the Church have to correct these wrongs?
3. What is God telling *you* to do about a social inequity?

Obadiah

Edom's Destruction for Opposing Judah				
Edom's Destruction			Day of the LORD	
Verses 1-14			Verses 15-21	
Judgment on Edom			Blessing on Judah	
Proud Esau Defeats Defenseless Jacob			Powerful Jacob Defeats Humbled Esau	
Edom's Contempt & Crimes			Edom's Condemnation & Calamities	
Past			Future	
Author	Judgment	Reasons	Destruction	Possession
Inspired Title 1a	Humbling Prophesied 1b-9	Judgment for Injustices 10-14	Judgment on Modern Enemies 15-16	Blessing on Modern Israel 17-21
c. 845 BC				

Key Word: Edom

Key Verses: *Judgment on Edom:* (God to Edom) "Because of the violence against your brother Jacob [Judah], you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever" (v. 10).

Blessing on Israel: "Deliverers will go up on Mount Zion [Jerusalem] to govern the mountains of Esau. And the kingdom will be the LORD's" (v. 21).

Summary Statement:

Destructions of both Edom in the near future and all nations in the day of the LORD will come as God's judgment for their opposing Judah, but Judah can be comforted with a promise of blessing due to God's protection in the Land Covenant.

Application:

- God judges the prideful who try to destroy His people.
- God "does unto you" as you have "done unto others" (v. 15)

Jonah

God's Compassion on Gentiles					
Disobeys Missionary Mandate			Obeys Missionary Mandate		
Chapters 1–2			Chapters 3–4		
God's Mercy on Jonah			God's Mercy on Nineveh		
The Great Sea			The Great City		
Commissioning 1:1-2	Disobedience 1:3	Consequences 1:4–2:10	Recommissioning 3:1-2	Obedience 3:3-4	Consequences 3:5–4:10
“Go!”	“No!”	“So Row!” “Lo!”	“Go!”	“Yo!”	“Whoa!” “Oh No!”
Jonah's * Perversity Chapter 1	Jonah's Prayer Chapter 2		Jonah's Preaching Chapter 3		Jonah's Pouting Chapter 4
Jonah Wants to Die	Jonah Wants to Live		Jonah Wants to Live		Jonah Wants to Die
c. 760 BC					

Key Word: Compassion

Key Verse: “[Jonah] prayed to the LORD, “O LORD, is this not what I said when I was still at home? That is why I was so quick to flee to Tarshish. I knew that you are a gracious and compassionate God, slow to anger and abounding in love, a God who relents from sending calamity” (4:2)

Summary Statement:
Jonah's disobedience and indifference towards Nineveh symbolizes the same sins in Israel and depicts God's sovereignty and compassion for responsive Gentiles in order to remind Israel of its missionary purpose to the nations.

Application:
Responding to God's heart means catching His heart for the lost.

Micah

Judgment on Israel and Judah for Exploitation							
Israel's Exploitation			Leaders' Exploitation		Wicked Ritualism		
Chapters 1–2 "Hear..." (1:2)			Chapters 3–5 "Hear..." (3:1)		Chapters 6–7 "Hear..." (6:1)		
Punishment & Blessing			Punishment & Blessing		Punishment & Blessing		
Wealth (2:1-2, 8-12)			Wealth (3:1-3, 9-11)		Wealth (6:10-12; 7:1-6)		
Destruction of Samaria & Judah 1:2-16	Judgment for Exploitation 2:1-11	Regathering 2:12-13	Judgment for Exploitation Ch. 3	Messianic Blessing 4-5	Religious Ritual & Exploitation 6:1-8	Wickedness 6:9-7:6	Confidence 7:7-20
Israel and Judah							
735-710 BC (Before, During, and After the Fall of Israel)							

Key Word: Exploitation

Key Verse: "He has shown 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).

Summary Statement:

God indicts Israel and Judah for wickedness and exploitation of the poor and declares a judgment in exile to motivate them to repent, but promises vindication and kingdom blessing under Messiah in fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant.

Application:

How can you better help those with less money than you?

Nahum

Nineveh's Destruction								
Certain			Detailed			Justified		
Chapter 1			Chapter 2			Chapter 3		
Destruction Decreed			Destruction Described			Destruction Deserved		
Verdict of Vengeance			Vision of Vengeance			Vindication of Vengeance		
What God Will Do			How God Will Do It			Why God Will Do It		
God's Anger			God's Actions			God's Accusations		
God's Predictions for Judah			God's Power for Judah			God's Justice for Judah		
Title 1:1	God's Attributes 1:2-8	Plotting Against God 1:9-11	Destruction is Judah's Deliverance 1:12-15	Battling vs. Judah's Splendor 2:1-2	Destruction & Despoiling 2:3-13	Judgment for Cruelty 3:1-7	Drunk when Destroyed 3:8-11	Burned with Fire 3:12-19
In Judah Against Assyria's Capital, Nineveh								
c. 660 BC								

Key Word: Nineveh

Key Verse: "The LORD is slow to anger and great in power; he will not leave the guilty unpunished" (Nahum 1:3a).

Summary Statement:

Nahum prophesies certain destruction upon Nineveh for scheming against God and cruelty against man to comfort Judah that God will powerfully protect it by destroying Nineveh in accordance with His justice.

Application:

Do not mistake the patience of God as the impotence of God (Huang Sabin, *OT Made Simple*).

Habakkuk

Faith in Babylon’s Destruction						
Punishment of Babylon				Praise Song		
Chapters 1–2				Chapter 3		
Habakkuk’s Perplexity				Habakkuk’s Praise		
God’s Actions Challenged				God’s Actions Commended		
Faith Troubled				Faith Triumphant		
Problem				Resolution		
Habakkuk	God	Habakkuk	God	Habakkuk		
Why aren’t you judging Judah’s sin, God? 1:1-4	I will. I’ll judge Judah with the Babylonians! 1:5-11	But can you use a nation <i>more</i> wicked than Judah? 1:12–2:1	Sure, but I’ll judge them too. 2:2-20	In wrath remember mercy. 3:1-2	Our God is an awesome God! 3:3-15	I’ll wait patiently for Babylon’s judgment and rejoice in God. 3:16-19
Judah						
c. 607-605 BC						

Key Word: Faith

Key Verse: (God regarding Babylon) “See, he is puffed up; his desires are not right—but the righteous will live by his faith” (Habakkuk 2:4).

Summary Statement:

Habakkuk questions God's discipline of Judah by Babylon, whom He promises to punish, to which Habakkuk responds by praising His sovereign, faithful workings in the past to encourage Judah to trust Him in the future despite the circumstances.

Applications:

What issue most baffles you where you need hope?

Zephaniah

Day of the LORD						
Judgment				Salvation		
1:1–3:8				3:9-20		
Day of Punishment				Day of Praise		
D-Day				V-Day		
Destruction				Deliverance		
Ruin				Restoration		
God’s Righteousness				God’s Faithfulness		
Warning				Encouragement		
Earth 1:1-3	Judah 1:4–2:3	Nations 2:4-15	Jerusalem 3:1-7	Earth 3:8	Remnant Regathered 3:9-10	Redeemed & Restored 3:11-20
Judah, Nations, and Whole Earth						
c. 630 BC						

Key Word: Day

Key Verse: “Gather together...before the day of the LORD’s wrath comes upon you. Seek the LORD, all you humble of the land, you who do what he commands. Seek righteousness, seek humility; perhaps you will be sheltered on the day of the LORD’s anger” (Zephaniah 2:1-3).

Summary Statement:
Zephaniah prophesies the day of the LORD judgment upon Judah, the surrounding nations, and the entire earth to exhort Judah to repent because of God's righteous character and His promise of a remnant in a national restoration.

Application:
Be hopeful yet repentant.

Haggai

Drought for Neglected Temple Rebuilding

Temple		Blessings	
Wrong Priorities	Greater Glory	Drought Judgment	Zerubbabel's Authority
1	2:1-9	2:10-19	2:20-23
Rebuke #1	Promise #1	Rebuke #2	Promise #2
"Is it a time for you yourselves to be living in your paneled houses, while this house remains in ruins? ...Go...and build the house" (1:4, 8a)	"I will fill this house with glory...The glory of this present house will be greater than the glory of the former house" (2:7b, 9a)	"Whatever [my people] do and whatever they offer is defiled... [yet] from this day on I will bless you" (2:14b, 19b)	"I will shake the heavens and the earth. I will overturn royal thrones and shatter the power of the foreign kingdoms" (2:21-22)
Present	Kingdom	Present	Kingdom
Drought	Sadness	Food Shortage	Leadership
August 29, 520 BC	October 17, 520 BC	December 18, 520 BC	December 18, 520 BC
Jerusalem			

Key Word: Priorities

Key Verse: (God to Judah) "You expected much, but see, it turned out to be little. What you brought home, I blew away. Why?" declares the LORD Almighty. 'Because of my house, which remains a ruin, while each of you is busy with his own house'" (Haggai 1:9).

Summary Statement:

Haggai rebukes the remnant to correct its wrong priorities judged in a drought to encourage the rebuilding of the temple that God might bless the nation with crops and Zerubbabel with authority, foreshadowing Messiah's authority in the kingdom.

Application:

Align with God's priorities.

Zechariah

Rebuild Temple for Messiah					
God's Covenant Faithfulness			Future Messianic Rule		
Chapters 1–6			Chapters 7–14		
“The word of the LORD came to Zechariah...” (1:1)			“The word of the LORD came to Zechariah...” (7:1)		
Visions of the Covenant			Visions of the Messiah		
Command to Repent 1:1-6		Eight Covenantal Visions 1:7–6:8		Joshua's Symbolic Coronation 6:9-15	
				Four Restoration Messages 7–8	
“The word of the LORD came to Zechariah”		“Then I looked up—and there before me”		Two Burdens	
				Rejected at First Advent 9–11	Received at Second Advent 12–14
“The word of the LORD came to Zechariah”		“The word of the LORD came to me”		“The burden of the word of the LORD” (NASB)	“The burden of the word of the LORD” (NASB)
Pictures			Problems	Predictions	
Israel's Fortune			Israel's Fasting	Israel's Future	
While Building the Temple 520-518 BC (1:1; 7:1)			After Building the Temple 480-470 BC (9:13?)		
Jerusalem					

Key Word: Messiah

Key Verse: “This is what the LORD says, ‘I will return to Zion and dwell in Jerusalem. Then Jerusalem will be called The City of Truth, and the mountain of the LORD Almighty will be called The Holy Mountain’” (Zechariah 8:3).

Summary Statement:
 Zechariah prepares Judah for the Messiah by encouraging the nation to respond to its privileged covenant position among the nations by rebuilding the temple in light of future blessings when the Messiah rules in the kingdom.

Application:
 How can you better serve Christ now in light of your rule with him at his return?

Malachi

Warning of Judgment for Hypocrisy					
Rebuke of Seven Sins			Blessing by Heeding Elijah		
Chapters 1–3			Chapter 4		
Present			Future		
Pollution of the Nation			Promise to the Nation		
1:1–3:18	Israel's 7 Questions	God's 7 Responses	Day of Judgment 4:1-3	Obey Law 4:4	Heed Elijah 4:5-6
1:1-5	"How have you loved us?"	Election			
1:6–2:9	"How have we despised Your name?"	Unacceptable sacrifices			
2:10-16	"Why do You despise our offerings?"	Divorce			
2:17–3:7a	"Why aren't you just?"	Messiah will judge			
3:7b-8a	"How can we repent?"	Stop robbing Me			
3:8b-12	"How have we robbed You?"	Withholding tithes			
3:13-18	"How have we blasphemed You?"	Materialistic motives			
Jerusalem in ca. 425 BC					

Key Word: Hypocrites

Key Verse: “You have wearied the LORD with your words. ‘How have we wearied him?’ you ask. By saying, ‘All who do evil are good in the eyes of the LORD, and he is pleased with them’ or ‘Where is the God of justice?’ ‘See, I will send my messenger, who will prepare the way before me. Then suddenly the LORD you are seeking will come to his temple; the messenger of the covenant, whom you desire, will come,’ says the LORD Almighty” (Malachi 2:17–3:1).

Summary Statement:

The LORD rebukes postexilic Judah for their hypocrisy by answering their defensive questions in order to encourage them to leave their sinful lifestyle and return to Him in preparation for the coming day of judgment and blessing.

Application:

Do you need to repent for not giving your best to the Lord?