

BIBLE IN A YEAR- Micah

Historical Context

1. Micah is best seen as an **anthology** of oracles; oracles of judgement and salvation.
2. **Neo-Assyrian** empire was rising to power (740 to 686 BC); Fall of **Samaria** in 740 BC.

Literary Context

1. Broadly classified into three series: Begins with “**Hear**” (1:2) or “**Listen**” (3:1; 6:1).
2. Uses powerful and poetic imagery: **Cities** (1:10-16); **Mountains** (4:1-2) .

Theological Themes

1. **Covenant Theology**. Micah calls on Israel to “remember” but they don’t (6:5; 9-12; 13-15)
2. **True and False** Prophets. False prophets preached promises but not judgement (2:6-11)
3. **The Remnant**. God promises to gather a remnant who will survive the seige (2:12-13)
4. **Messiaism**. Chapters 4-5, seven oracles revolve around the Messiah. (5:1-2)

MICAH

	An Announcement of Judgment <i>Hear, O peoples . . . / Listen, O earth. (1:2)</i> The capitals will be destroyed <u>Reasons for judgment</u> CHAPTERS 1-2	A Contrast of Kingdoms <i>“Hear now, heads of Jacob / And rulers.” (3:1)</i> Human corruption <u>Divine restoration</u> CHAPTERS 3-5	A Case against Sin and a Promise of Restoration Hear now what the LORD is saying. (6:1) <u>God’s indictment</u> <u>Authentic spirituality</u> Judah’s sins <u>Messianic mercy</u> CHAPTERS 6-7
Theme	Micah shows that a true relationship with God is inextricably linked to how we treat one another. Micah contrasts Judah’s sinful kingdom with God’s righteous and just messianic kingdom.		
Key Verse	6:8		
Christ in Micah	Jesus’s birth in Bethlehem is predicted in 5:2; His righteous reign over all the earth is described in 2:12-13; 4:1-8; 5:4-5.		

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Prophetic Practice

- a) God’s Position: *Micah 6:3-5* _____
- b) God’s Plan: *Micah 6:6-7* _____
- c) God’s Promise: *Micah 6:8* _____
- d) Combined Statement: _____

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- 3. Micah is best seen as an _____ of oracles; oracles of judgement and salvation.
- 4. _____ empire was rising to power (740 to 686 BC); Fall of _____ in 740 BC.

Literary Context

- 3. Classified into three series: Begins with “ _____ ” (1:2) or “ _____ ” (3:1; 6:1).
- 4. Uses powerful and poetic imagery: _____ (1:10-16); _____ (4:1-2) .

Theological Themes

- 5. _____ . Micah calls on Israel to “remember” but they don’t (6:5; 9-12; 13-15)
- 6. _____ Prophets. False prophets preached promises but not judgement (2:6-11)
- 7. _____ God promises to gather a remnant who will survive the seige (2:12-13)
- 8. _____ Chapters 4-5, seven oracles revolve around the Messiah. (5:1-2)

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