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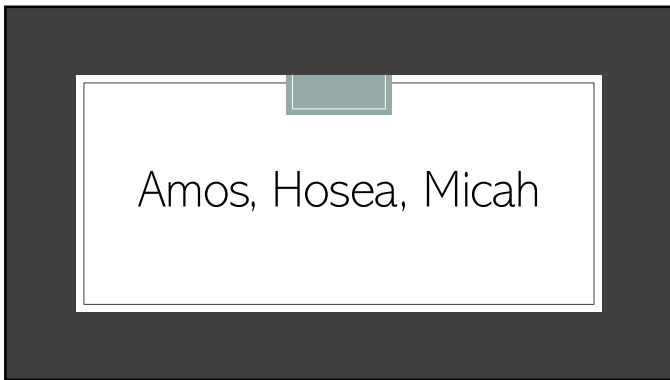
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Introduction to Amos

**Title**

- ✓ Hebrew = *Amos* (אָמוֹס; “Amos; Load or Burden”; Upon whom does the “burden” of judgment fall? Israel or God?)
- ✓ Greek = *Amos* (ΑΜΩΣ; “of Amos”)

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Introduction to Amos

**WHO—Authorship**

- ✓ Amos, the shepherd (1:1)

**WHO—Audience**

- ✓ Northern Israel

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Introduction to Amos

**WHEN**

- ✓ Approximately 750 BC (50 years after Jonah’s ministry to Ninevah)
- ✓ During the reigns of Jeroboam, son of Joash (Northern Israel; 2 Kings 14:23–29; 2 Chr 25:17–28) and Uzziah (or Azariah), son of Amaziah (Judah; 2 Kings 15:1–7; 2 Chr 26:1–23)
- ✓ Ministry started 2 years before the earthquake (1:1; 9:1; cf. Zech 14:5)—warning shot from God

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### Introduction to Amos

**WHERE**

- ✓ Amos is from Tekoa (in Judah; 1:1). But his ministry was to Northern Israel.
- ✓ Best option is Samaria, the capital of Northern Israel.
- ✓ Northern Israel has now lived in almost 200 years of disobedience.
- ✓ They will go into exile in about 28 years (722 BC) at the hand of the Assyrians.

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### Introduction to Amos

**WHY**

To proclaim the justice of God—that He never judges more or less than what is deserved—both against the nations and even against His own people Israel, and yet, He will bring Israel back, even if it must be through death.

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### Introduction to Amos

**HOW—Terminology**

- ✓ Day (of Yahweh; 2:16; 3:14; 5:18 (2x), 20; 6:3; 8:3, 9 (2x), 13; 9:11)
- ✓ Citadel (1:4, 7, 10, 12, 14; 2:2, 5; 3:9 (2x), 10, 11; 6:8)
- ✓ Live (5:4, 6, 14)
- ✓ “Yahweh is His name” (4:13; 5:8, 27; 9:6)
- ✓ 3 Sins, Even 4; 7 Nations, Even 8 (1:1 – 2:16)

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Introduction to Amos

**7 Sections plus 1 just like 7 nations, plus Israel!**

**HOW—Literary Structure**

- ✓ Israel Has Over-Sinned just as the Nations (1:1 – 2:16)
- ✓ God Never Over-Judges—Judgment Has a Cause (3:1–15)
- ✓ God’s Judgement against Israel’s Prosperity (4:1–13)
- ✓ Israel’s National Death and Resurrection (5:1–27)
- ✓ God’s Judgement against Israel’s Prosperity (6:1–14)
- ✓ God Never Over-Judges—Four Visions (7:1 – 8:14)
- ✓ Israel Has Over-Sinned just as the Nations (9:1–10)
- ✓ God’s Restoration of Israel (9:11–15)

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Introduction to Hosea

**Title**

- ✓ Hebrew = *Hoshea* (חֹשֶׁעַ; “Hosea; He has brought salvation”; see 1:7; 13:4, 10; 14:3)
- ✓ Greek = *Hosae* (ὨΣΑΕ; “of Hosea”)

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Introduction to Hosea

**WHO—Authorship**

- ✓ Hosea, the son of Beeri (1:1)

**WHO—Audience**

- ✓ Israel and Judah

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### Introduction to Hosea

**WHEN**

- ✓ Hosea likely ministered approximately from 755 BC to 710 BC
- ✓ Most of his ministry occurred arguably closer to the exile of the Northern Kingdom than Amos' ministry
- ✓ During the reigns of Uzziah (2 Kings 15:1–7; 2 Chr 26:1–23), Jotham (2 Kings 15:32–38; 2 Chr 27:1–9), Ahaz (2 Kings 16:1–20; 2 Chr 28:1–27), and Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:1 – 20:21; 2 Chr 29:1 – 32:33; Isa 36:1 – 39:8), kings of Judah and Jeroboam, the son of Joash (2 Kings 14:23–29; 2 Chr 25:17–28), king of Northern Israel.

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### Introduction to Hosea

**WHERE**

- ✓ Possibly ministered much in Samaria, the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel
- ✓ A time of relative peace in Israel. The calm before the storm.

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### Introduction to Hosea

**WHY**

To convey Israel's adulterous ways against God and that God's love for His people can be expressed even in their judgement, because His love so exceeds marital love that even death cannot separate God from His people.

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### Introduction to Hosea

#### HOW—Terminology

- ✓ Knowledge (or Know; 2:8, 20; 4:1, 6 (2x); 5:3, 4, 9; 6:3, 6; 7:9; 8:2, 4; 9:7; 11:3; 13:4, 5; 14:9)
- ✓ Salvation (or Saving; 1:7; 13:4, 10; 14:3; Hosea's Name)
- ✓ Love (2:5, 7, 10, 12, 13; 3:1 (3x); 4:18; 8:13; 9:1, 10, 15; 10:11; 11:1, 4; 12:7; 14:4)
- ✓ Lovingkindness (Loyal Love; 2:19; 4:1; 6:4, 6; 10:12; 12:6)
- ✓ Life (or Make Alive; 1:10; 4:15; 6:2 (2x); 14:7)
- ✓ Egypt (2:15; 7:11, 16; 8:13; 9:3, 6; 11:1, 5, 11; 12:1, 9, 13; 13:4)

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### Introduction to Hosea

#### HOW—Literary Structure

- ✓ The Big Picture: Adulterous Wife and Faithful Husband (1:1 – 3:5)
- ✓ The Details: Adulterous Israel and Faithful Lord (4:1 – 14:9)

A key motif is Israel's adulterous love for other nations and God's loyal love for Israel in comparison to His rejection of all others but her.

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### Introduction to Micah

#### Title

- ✓ Hebrew = *Micah* (מִיכָה; "Micah; Who is like Yahweh?"; see 7:18)
- ✓ Greek = *Michaias* (ΜΙΧΑΙΑΣ; "Micah" or "Micaiah")

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Introduction to Micah

**WHO—Authorship**

- ✓ Micah, the Moreshite (1:1; cf. Jer 26:18)

**WHO—Audience**

- ✓ Primarily Judah (though some of the message is concerning Samaria in Northern Israel)

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Introduction to Micah

**WHEN**

- ✓ Micah ministered around between 735 BC and 710 BC
- ✓ Micah's ministry spans the time of Assyria's invasion of Northern Israel, its captivity, and Judah's escape (cf. Isa 36:1 – 39:8)

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Introduction to Micah

**WHERE**

- ✓ Isaiah is the prophet to the royal courts; Micah is the prophet to the common folk in towns and suburbs
- ✓ It is a time of war and captivity in Israel. Northern Israel is taken captive during Micah's ministry.

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Introduction to Micah

**WHY**

To recount that because Israel has treated God too frivolously, she will fall in exile, which will require God to start over with them by raising up a new David to shepherd God's people.

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Introduction to Micah

**HOW—Terminology**

- ✓ Justice (or Judgement, Judge; 3:1, 8, 9, 11; 4:3; 5:1; 6:8; 7:3, 9)
- ✓ "In the midst of many peoples (or nations)" (4:2, 3, 13; 5:6, 7)
- ✓ Themes of David (Adullam, 1:15; Bethlehem, 5:2; shepherd motif, 2:12; 3:5; 5:8; 7:14)

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Introduction to Micah

**HOW—Literary Structure**

- ✓ Treating God Frivolously Requires a Restart (1:1–16)
- ✓     The Prevalence of Oppression Demands a Restart (2:1–13)
- ✓     The Shepherds of Israel Need a Restart (3:1–12)
- ✓     God's Mountain Will Be the New Location of Restart (4:1–13)
- ✓     David Will Be the New Shepherd (5:1–15)
- ✓     Justice Will be the New Order (6:1–16)
- ✓ Israel will Treat God as Holy in Renewed Hope (7:1–20)

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