

RESPONDING TO GOD'S
FAITHFUL
INTERVENTION



Talk Thru the Bible – Volume 1 (1983)

Bruce Wilkinson and Kenneth Boa

The Message of Amos:

“Amos prophecies during a period of national optimism in Israel. Business is booming and boundaries are bulging. But below the surface, greed and injustice are festering. Hypocritical religious motions have replaced true worship, creating a false sense of security & a growing callousness to God’s disciplining hand. Famine, drought, plagues, death, destruction—nothing can force the people to their knees.

Amos, the farmer-turned-prophet, lashes out at sin unflinchingly, trying to visualize the nearness of God’s judgment and mobilize the nation to repentance. The nation, like a basket of rotting fruit, stands ripe for judgment because of its hypocrisy & spiritual indifference.”



From Moses to Malachi (2012)

Dr. Kenneth G. Hanna

The Message of Amos:

“The characteristic phrase *This is what the LORD says* occurs forty-one times in Amos. His book is clearly a word from God. It is a funeral message of inescapable doom and burial for the northern kingdom of Israel. Four literary divisions are in the book: **(1) eight preliminary oracles** of judgment on surrounding nations including Judah and Israel (chs. 1-2); **(2) three sermons** in which Israel’s guilt is proved and God’s judgment vindicated (chs. 3-6); **(3) five visions** revealing the process of judgment (7:1-9:10); and **(4) a concluding promise of restoration** (9:11-15). The heart of the book is devoted to the announcement of judgment and the call for repentance addressed to Israel. The warning is ominous & the appeal is urgent.”



Ruin and Restoration: Minor Prophets Regular Baptist Press (1998)

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! (Amos 3-6)

“Amos preached five short messages about sin, coming judgment, & the need for repentance. God would judge His people for their financial and judicial exploitation of the poor & for their hypocritical worship. Amos lamented the fact that even though God had disciplined His people, they still refused to repent. In spite of their stubbornness, Amos repeatedly called on them to turn back to the Lord.”



Ruin and Restoration: Minor Prophets Regular Baptist Press (1998)

Amos 7-9

“Amos the prophet had five visions in chapters 7-9. He first envisioned a swarm of locusts (“grasshoppers”), then a consuming fire, and then a plumb line. God had promised that He would judge Israel for its sins, and these visions depicted the nature and extent of that judgment. At this point in the book, Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, tried to intimidate Amos in order to get him to stop prophesying judgments at Bethel. Amos responded to Amaziah by defending his prophetic ministry and by proclaiming judgment against Amaziah. Next, Amos had his fourth vision. He envisioned a basket of summer fruit, and this also depicted the nature of the coming judgment. In Amos’ fifth vision, he saw the Lord first dispensing judgment but in the end showing compassion.”

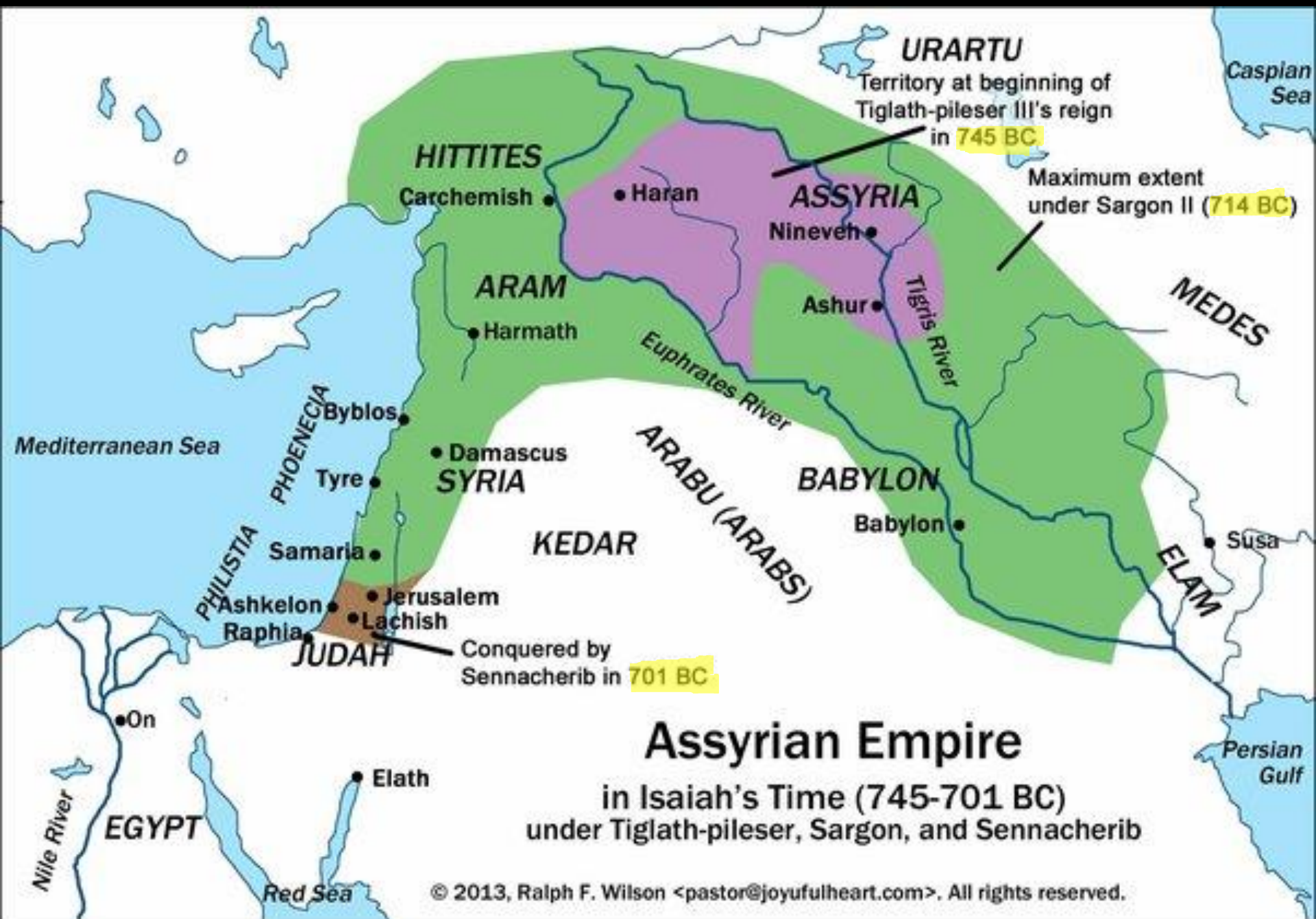
Amos: Judgment is Coming: Prepare to Meet Your God!

Key verse: 4:12, *Therefore ...because I will do this to you, prepare to meet your God, O Israel.*

Key words:

This is what the LORD says, You have not, Sins, Woe, Chosen, Seek

<p>1</p> <p>Prologue</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>Announcing Judgment Against:</p> <p>8 Oracles</p> <p>Three Sermons</p> <p>Five Visions</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7</p>	<p>9:10</p> <p>9:11-15</p> <p>Restoration Promised</p>
<p>Gentiles, Judah, Israel</p>	<p>Israel</p>	<p>Israel, Gentiles, Judah</p>	<p>Amos 767-753 B.C. against Israel primarily</p>
<p>Judgment against:</p> <p><i>"for three sins, even for four, I will not turn back my wrath"</i></p> <div> <p>Certainty → Cause → Character</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syria 2. Philistia 3. Phoenicia 4. Edom 5. Ammon 6. Moab 7. Judah 8. Israel 	<p><i>"hear this word..."</i></p> <p>Sermons re: Israel's:</p> <p>Doom 3</p> <p>Depravity 4</p> <p>Dirge 5-6</p> <p>Three laments for:</p> <p>Righteousness lost</p> <p>Hypocrisy</p> <p>Complacency</p>	<p><i>"this is what the Sovereign LORD showed me"</i></p> <p>Visions of Judgment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locusts – averted 2. Fire – averted 3. Plumb line – determined (Interlude - opposition) 4. Ripe fruit – imminent 5. God – altar – executed 	<p>Exiles will return and rebuild</p> <p>Israel will be restored, at rest</p>





Israel's Golden Age

1 Kings 4:21, 34; 10:23-25

Solomon's Empire

- The territory of Israel before David became king
- Area conquered by David and inherited by Solomon
- Area under strong economic influence of Solomon



Isaiah's Place in Israel's History

Patriarch Era

2166-1876 BC

Exodus Era

1876-1446 BC

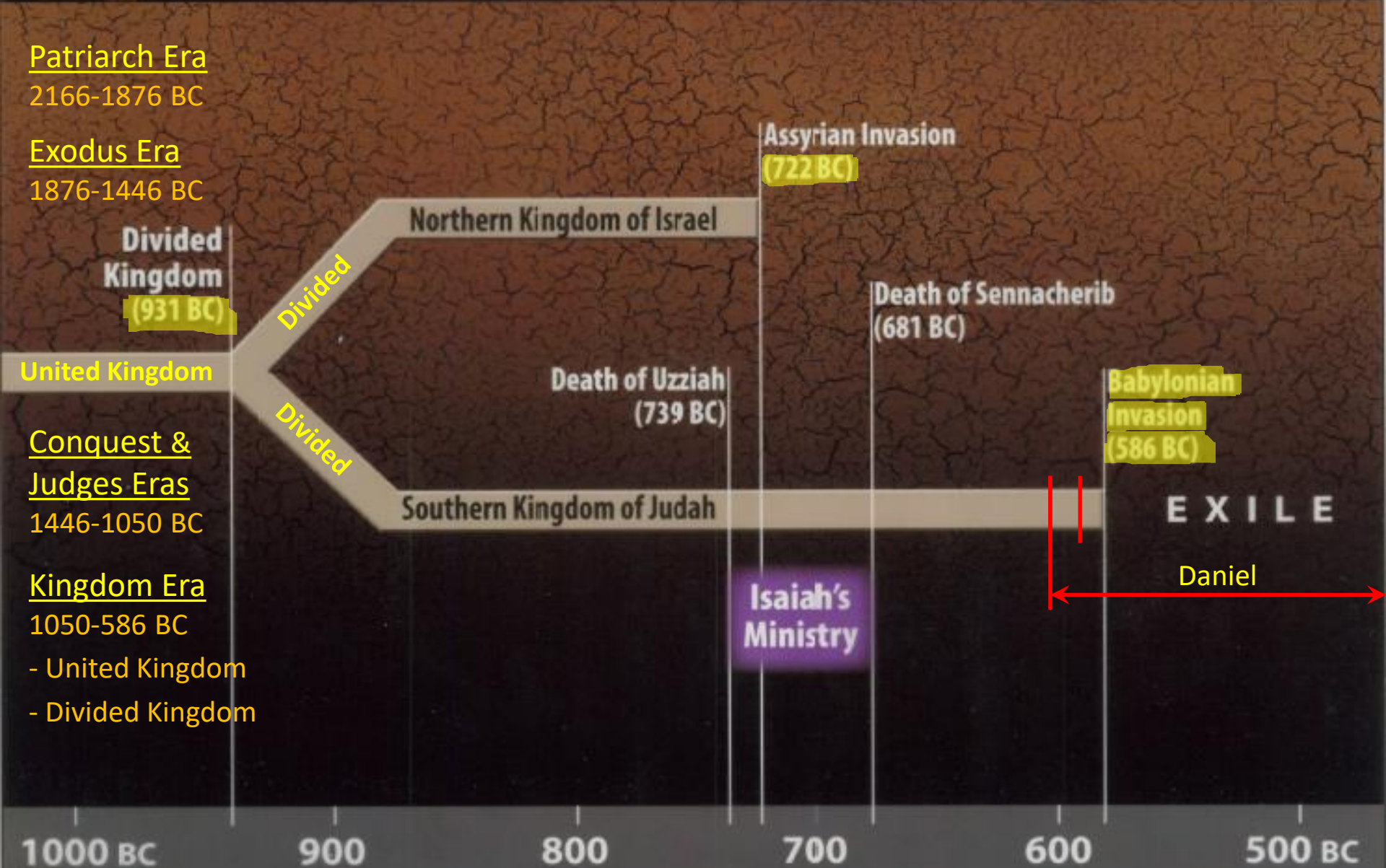
Conquest & Judges Eras

1446-1050 BC

Kingdom Era

1050-586 BC

- United Kingdom
- Divided Kingdom



THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Kings of Israel

Jeroboam 931–910 B.C.

Nadab 910–909 B.C.

Baasha 909–886 B.C.

Elah 886–885 B.C.

Zimri 885 B.C.

Omri 885–874 B.C.

Ahab 874–853 B.C.

Ahaziah 853–852 B.C.

Joram 852–841 B.C.

Jehu 841–814 B.C.

Jehoahaz 814–798 B.C.

Jehoash 798–782 B.C.

Jeroboam II 782 (793)–753 B.C.

Zechariah 753–752 B.C.

Shallum 752 B.C.

Menahem 752–742 B.C.

Pekahiah 742–740 B.C.

Pekah 740 (752)–732 B.C.

Hoshea 732–722 B.C.

Kings of Judah

Rehoboam 931–913 B.C.

Abijam 913–911 B.C.

Asa 911–870 B.C.

Jehoshaphat 870 (873)–848 B.C.

Jehoram 848 (853)–841 B.C.

Ahaziah 841 B.C.

Athaliah 841–835 B.C.

Joash 835–796 B.C.

Amaziah 796–767 B.C.

Uzziah 767 (792)–740 B.C.

Jotham 740 (750)–731 B.C.

Ahaz 731 (735)–715 B.C.

Hezekiah 715 (729)–686 B.C.

Manasseh 686 (696)–642 B.C.

Amon 642–640 B.C.

Josiah 640–609 B.C.

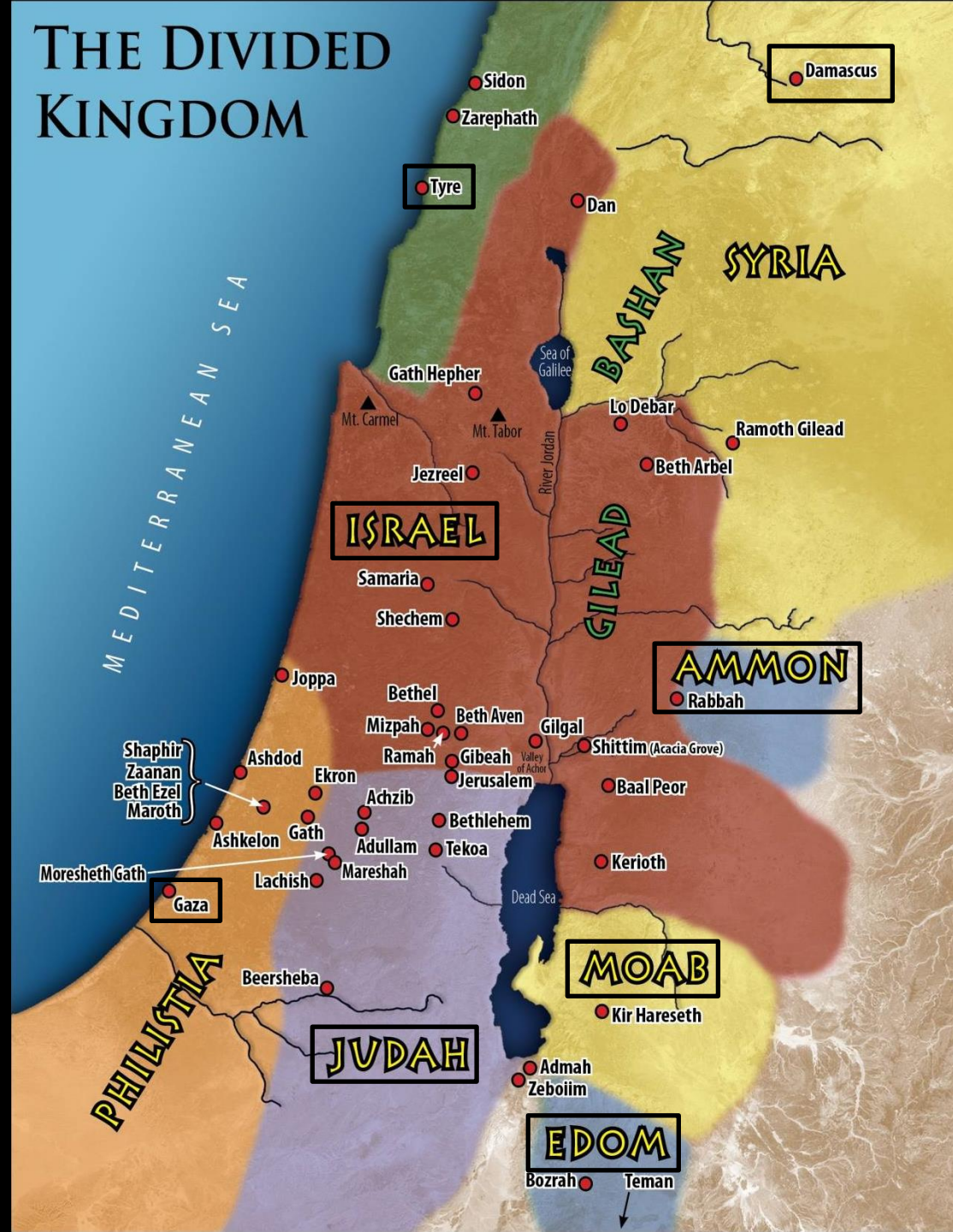
Jehoahaz 609 B.C.

Jehoiakim 609–598 B.C.

Jehoiachin 598–597 B.C.

Zedekiah 597–586 B.C.

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM





From Moses to Malachi (2012)

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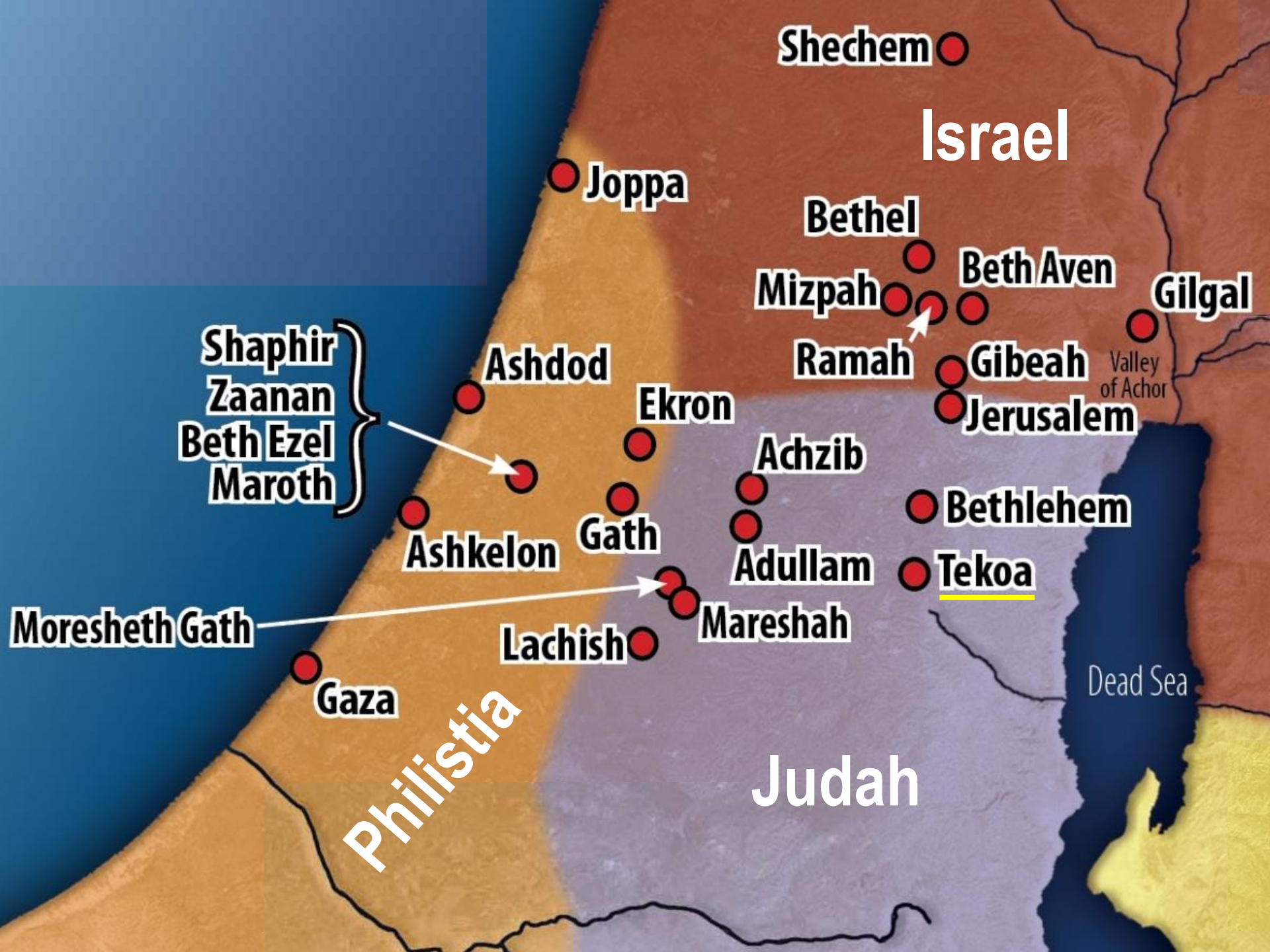
Amos's Theology:

1. God knows the nations' sins (1:3-2:3)
2. God expects more from those who know (3:2; Rom. 2:12)
3. God demands repentance from sin (4:6-12; 5:4-15)
4. God requires inward reality (5:21-24)
5. God delights in justice (5:24)
6. God uses secular people (7:14-15)
7. God will bless Israel (7:8-15)



A Survey of the Old Testament (2009) Andrew E. Hill and John H. Walton

“His impassioned pleas for the socially disadvantaged (i.e., the poor, needy, & afflicted; cf. 2:6-7; 4:1; 5:11-12; 8:4, 6) and his denouncement of their affluent oppressors (i.e., rich women, dishonest merchants, corrupt rulers, opportunistic lawyers and judges, and false priests; cf. 4:1; 6:1, 4; 7:8-9) have earned him a reputation as God’s spokesman for social justice (cf. 5:7, 15, 24; 6:12).”



Shechem

Israel

Joppa

Bethel

Mizpah

Beth Aven

Gilgal

Shaphir
Zaanon
Beth Ezel
Maroth

Ashdod

Ramah

Gibeah

Valley
of Achor

Jerusalem

Ekron

Achzib

Bethlehem

Ashkelon

Gath

Adullam

Tekoa

Moreseth Gath

Mareshah

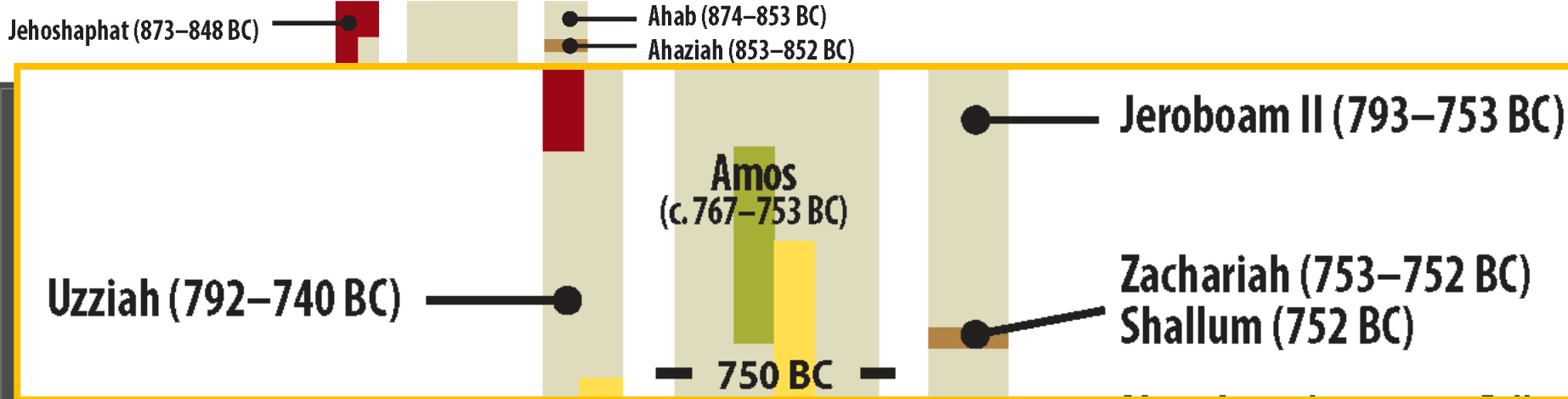
Lachish

Gaza

Philistia

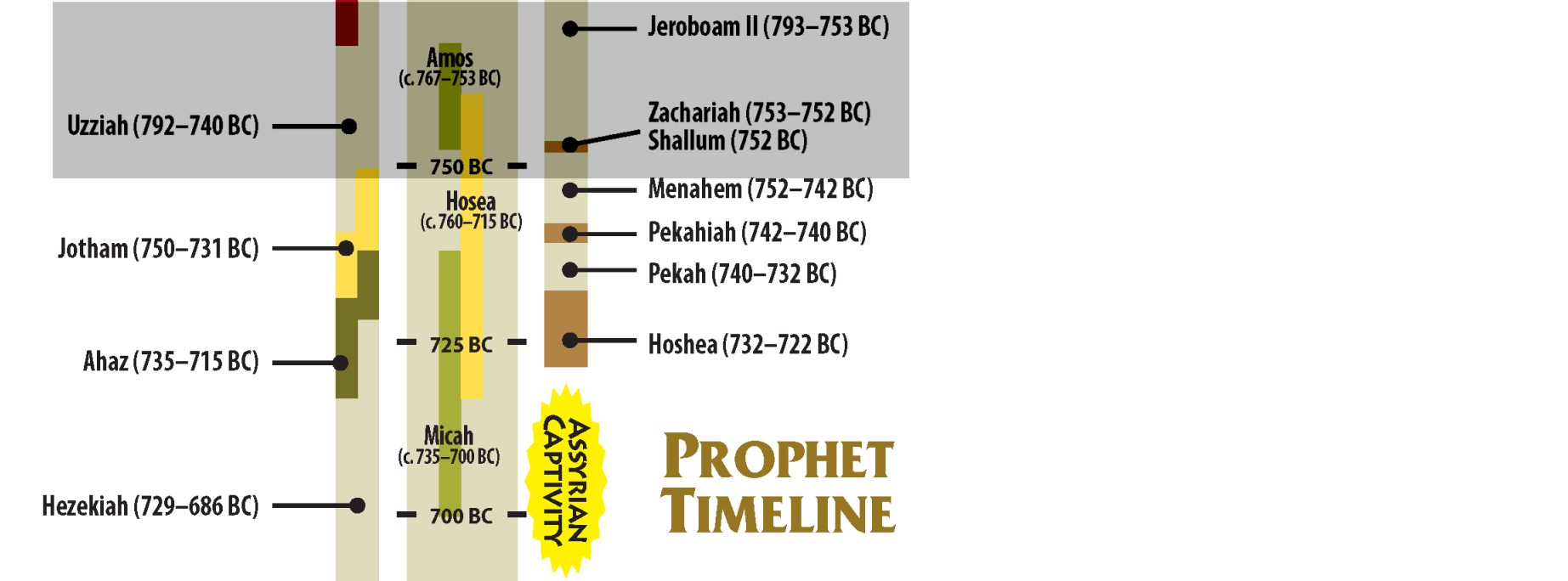
Judah

Dead Sea



KINGS OF JUDAH

KINGS OF ISRAEL



ASSYRIAN
CAPTIVITY

**PROPHET
TIMELINE**

HEAD OF GOLD
KINGDOM OF BABYLON

**CHEST & ARMS
OF SILVER**
KINGDOM OF MEDES
& PERSIANS

**BELLY & THIGHS
OF BRONZE**
KINGDOM OF
ANCIENT GREECE

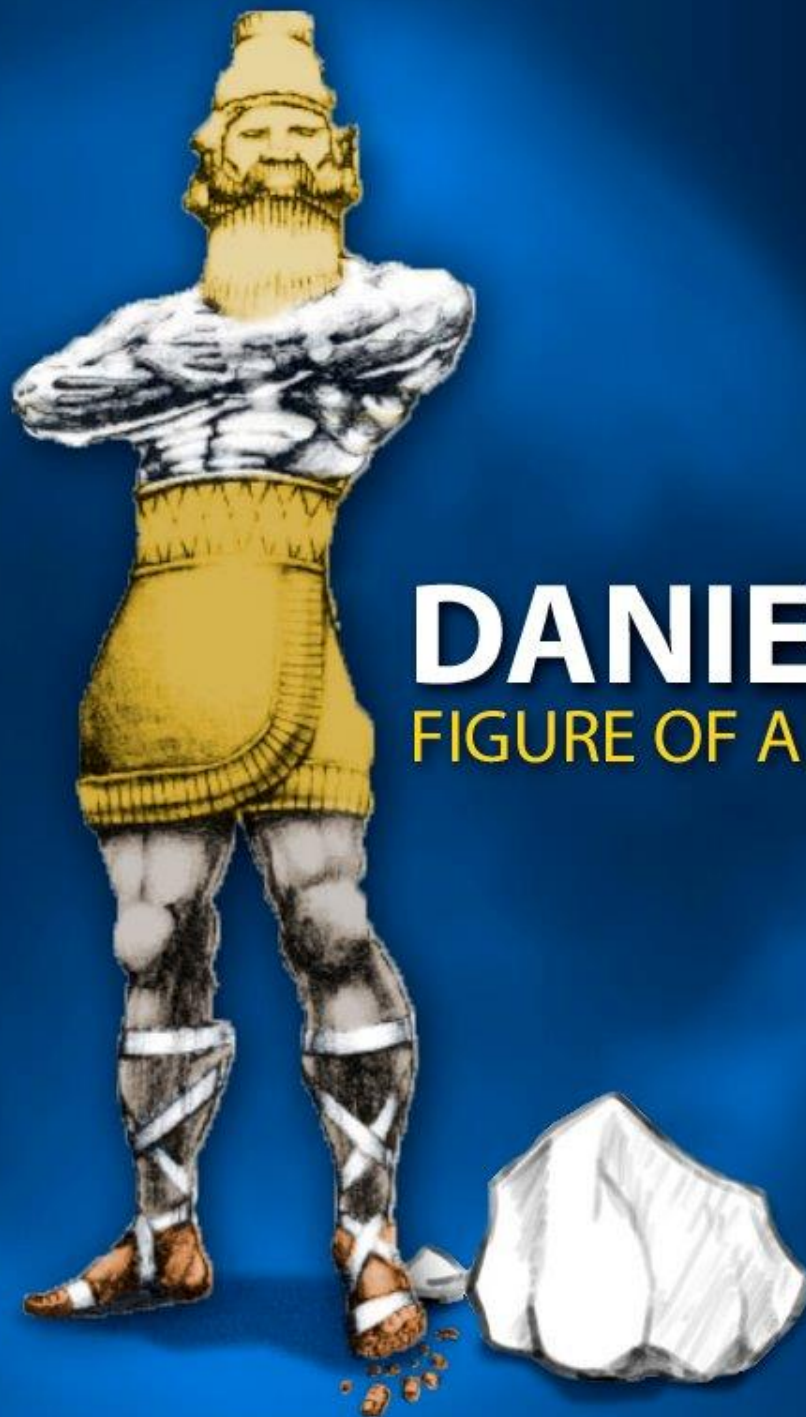
LEGS OF IRON
KINGDOM OF
ANCIENT ROME

**FEET OF IRON
& CLAY**
KINGDOM OF
RESTORED ROME

CRUSHING ROCK
KINGDOM OF GOD

DANIEL 2

FIGURE OF A MAN



Initial
Strong
Phase

Revived,
Restored
Weaker
Phase

Daniel's Seventy Weeks

70 Weeks 490 Years

**69 Weeks
483 Years**

**70th Week
7 Years**

March 14, 445 B.C.
Nehemiah 2:1-8

**7 Weeks
49 Years**

**62 Weeks
434 Years**

Church
Age
Unknown
to Daniel

**1 Week
3½ Years | 3½ Years**

↑
**DECREE TO
REBUILD
WALLS OF
JERUSALEM**

↑
**DECREE TO
REBUILD
WALLS
COMPLETED**

↑
**TRIUMPHAL
ENTRY OF
CHRIST INTO
JERUSALEM**

↑
**DEATH
OF THE
MESSIAH**

↑
**DESTRUCTION
OF JERUSALEM**

↑
**COVENANT
BETWEEN
ISRAEL AND
ANTICHRIST**

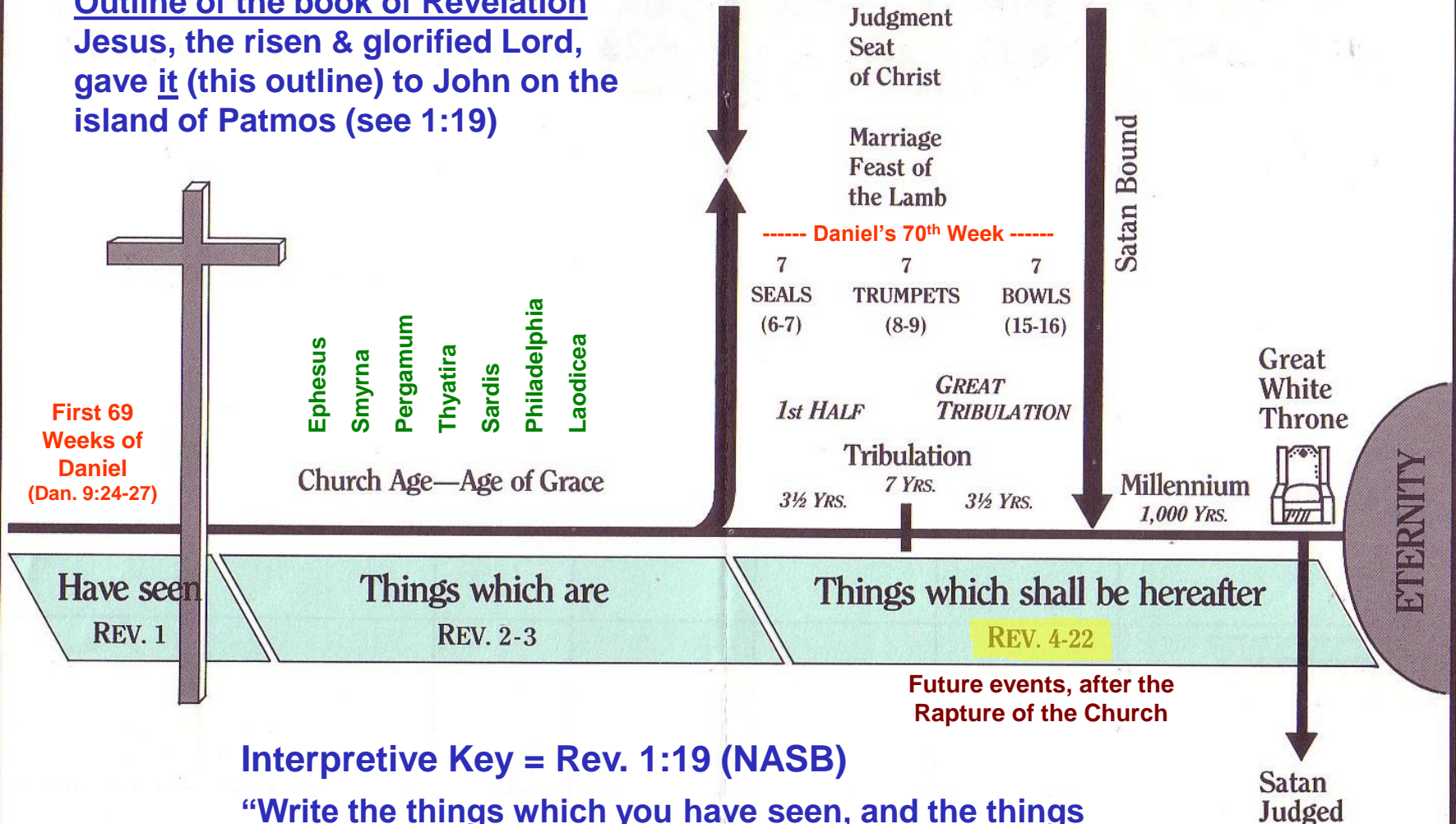
↑
**ANTICHRIST
BREAKS
COVENANT
WITH ISRAEL**

↑
**SECOND
COMING
OF CHRIST**

Outline of the book of Revelation
 Jesus, the risen & glorified Lord,
 gave it (this outline) to John on the
 island of Patmos (see 1:19)

RAPTURE (4-5)

SECOND COMING (19-21)



Interpretive Key = Rev. 1:19 (NASB)

“Write the things which you have seen, and the things which are, and the things which will take place after these things.” (see 4:1)