

1: Home-Study Lesson: Daniel 3-12; Hosea; Joel; Amos (Unit 30)

This is a project that has been on my mind for over four and a half years-- outlining all the Books of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation. This series is not ment to be an exhaustive, indepth.

The lesson you teach concentrates on only a few of these doctrines and principles. Follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit as you consider the needs of your students. And if we choose to obey the Lord, He will be with us. From a vision given to Daniel, students discovered that after the Second Coming, the Savior will reign on earth with His Saints. Students also discovered that if we truly repent, the Lord will renew His covenant with us and receive us again. They discovered that as we turn to the Lord with all our hearts by sincerely repenting, He will show mercy and kindness to us. They also learned that in the latter days the Lord will pour out His Spirit upon all flesh. Introduction Daniel was cast into a den of lions because he prayed to God, and God delivered him from harm. Place a small, lightweight ball such as a table tennis ball in the jar, and cover the jar with a lid. Hold up the jar and quickly turn it upside down so that the ball is on the bottom, covered by the grain. Tell students that the ball represents those who are faithful to the Lord and the rice or wheat represents opposition and challenges we might face because of our faithfulness. Ask the students to think about opposition and challenges we might face for being faithful to the Lord. Invite a student to read Daniel 6: Ask the class to follow along, looking for the position Daniel was given in the new government. What position was Daniel given in the new government? Why was Daniel preferred above the other leaders? Because of his faithfulness, they were unable to find any fault against him. Ask the class to follow along, looking for what these other leaders did to try to create a dilemma for Daniel. What was the decree that the other leaders convinced Darius to establish? What problem did this decree create for Daniel? Ask the class to follow along, looking for how Daniel responded to this decree. Invite several students to take turns reading aloud from Daniel 6: Ask the class to follow along, looking for what happened to Daniel. Show the jar from the beginning of the lesson, and shake it so that the ball rises to the top. Ask students how this relates to what the Lord did for Daniel. Students may identify several principles, but make sure it is clear that if we are continually faithful to the Lord, He will help us through challenges we may experience as a result of our faithfulness. Write this principle on the board. Based on what you have learned in your study of the book of Daniel, what do you think it means to be continually faithful to the Lord? Invite a student to draw four lions on the board. You may want the student drawing the lions to label each one with the types of opposition or challenges the students name. Standing by your beliefs about marriage as defined by God Refusing to gossip Choosing to not participate with peers who are viewing pornography Being kind to someone who is treated rudely Why would we choose to be faithful to the Lord if we knew we might experience some of these challenges as a result? When has the Lord helped you or someone you know through a challenge that came as a result of being faithful to Him? Encourage students to be faithful to the Lord when they experience opposition and challenges as a result of being faithful. Testify that as they are faithful, the Lord will help them. Ask the class to follow along, looking for the new decree that Darius made. Ask students to report what they find. What can happen if we are not afraid to show our obedience to the Lord? Students may use different words, but make sure it is clear that if we are not afraid to show our obedience to the Lord, we can help others believe in Him. You might suggest that students write this principle in the margin of their scriptures next to Daniel 6: To conclude this lesson, share your testimony of the blessings of being continually faithful to God, even in difficult situations. Ask students if they have ever had difficulty believing that someone could repent and change and be forgiven by the Lord. Explain that in the next unit they will study an experience of Jonah, who faced a similar challenge and learned important truths about the Lord in the process. Students will also read about more prophecies of events associated with the Second Coming.

V. 17. HOSEA, JOEL, AMOS, OBADIAH. pdf

2: Jeremiah (KJV) - But we will certainly do

Kristyn leads a discussion over Hosea, Joel, Amos, and Obadiah Find our Bible Study Resources at www.enganchecubano.com

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3: John (KJV) - The woman answered and said

Know Your Bible—Part V. Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, and Jonah. IN PART 4 we summarized briefly the principal thoughts set forth by some of the Old Testament prophets—Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.

I will schedule the remaining 6 for the coming month. They had come to be regarded as a single volume during the centuries that followed the downfall of the Babylonian empire and the return of leading Jews to rebuild the Temple and re-establish its worship. These twelve prophets sometimes called Minor Prophets in Christian tradition, by contrast with Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, whose collected prophecies are much longer span a time-scale of some four hundred years, from the reigns of Jeroboam II in Israel the Northern Kingdom and Uzziah in Judah the Southern kingdom in the eighth century to the Persian period in the fourth. The series begins with Hosea, whose fourteen chapters make him the longest of the Twelve. Roughly contemporary with Amos and Micah, he lived at a time when the two Jewish kingdoms were enjoying a period of prosperity, which led to a concentration of ostentatious wealth in the hands of the upper class and a desire to imitate the culture and worship of the elites of the nations round about. The oracles of the prophets were repeated orally by their successors, written down and finally collected, though clearly not in chronological order. But God will not allow His wrath to overcome His compassion c 11 v 8: My heart is turned within Me—*I will not execute the fierceness of My anger.* We shall find these themes again and again in the oracles of the Twelve. Of this we can be sure: We move on to Joel, about whom much less is known, since no dates are given in his oracles. They fall naturally into three divisions: But confident hope is always present and Amos ends with a magnificent picture of bliss to come: It is a single chapter with a single theme: Why Edom many other nations had wrought destruction on Israel? The answer is that as descendants of Esau Genesis c 36 the Edomites were related to the Jews and yet had assisted the Babylonians during the siege of Jerusalem which culminated in the destruction of the Temple and the end of the Jewish kingdom vv The epilogue, forecasting peace and prosperity for Israel, is couched in terms of their recovery of the land they had lost to Assyria and to Babylon. Edom shall suffer for their ill-fated plunder of the Holy City v 13 and Jerusalem shall once again be holy v Jonah is the best known of all the Twelve on account of his adventure with the great fish. His story, for that is what it is, rather than a prophecy, is nowadays generally thought to be a post-exilic composition, loosely attached to the name of a prophet from the eighth century, Jonah son of Amittai 2 Kings, c 14 v Jonah is bidden by God to go and preach repentance to Nineveh, capital of Assyria. He refuses to co-operate and takes a ship to Tarshish at the other end of the Mediterranean world. But God pursues him, raises a storm and prompts the crew to throw Jonah overboard. From the inside of the fish Jonah repeats a devotional psalm, which implies that he is ready now to do what God asks. The fish vomits Jonah on to dry land and he sets off for Nineveh. There his prophecy of destruction has a remarkable effect, the Ninevites repent and God stayed His hand. Jonah, though, was not pleased. He addresses God in indignation: So he sat and sulked under a tree. But God caused the tree to wither in the night, so that the next day Jonah had no shade. Jonah now realises that destruction can have unpleasant consequences and God has the last word, pointing to the innocence of many of the Ninevites and justifying His compassion towards their city. This last passage c 6, vv pictures God as Plaintiff and Israel as defendant. How often have we been ungrateful for what God has done for us? No, says God, you know what I desire: We need this assurance that our sins are forgiven, gone, never to be seen or talked of again.

4: Book of Joel - Wikipedia

Introduction to The 12 Prophets (Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah) November 28, by stsilasgreg Malcolm Green has been especially supportive over the last two years with his contributions to the B2Y blog, and has helped me out once again (thanks Malcolm!) with the following overviews of the 12 "minor" prophets.

There is still another major prophet, namely, Daniel, and the twelve chapters of the prophecy which bears his name are among the most interesting and informative of the Old Testament. Daniel was one of the captives of Judah taken to Babylon when the nation was conquered by King Nebuchadnezzar. He was very young at the time, but thoroughly devoted to the God of Israel. By Divine providence he soon gained favor with the king and was exalted to a high position in the Babylonian government. He was greatly used by God as a prophet. Many who are not especially familiar with the Bible as a whole are at least partially acquainted with some of the incidents recorded in this remarkable book. This stone smote the image on the feet, causing it to fall. Then the stone grew until it became a great mountain which filled the whole earth. It was in connection with this dream that Daniel first found special favor with the king, for by Divine help he was able to recall the dream for Nebuchadnezzar, and to interpret it for him. Historically, the others have proved to be Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. The feet and toes of the image, Daniel explained, were of iron and clay mixed. This he interpreted to mean the ultimate weakening of the Roman Empire, with the toes representing its division. Thus the prophecy is seen to be remarkably true to the facts of history as all now are able to see them. In keeping with one of the great theme songs of the entire Bible, Daniel prophesied that the stone which smote the image, and destroyed it, then grew to be a great mountain which filled the whole earth. The fact that already we have witnessed virtually the complete destruction of the old Roman Empire should give us confidence that the kingdom of God which was to take its place and be the next successive world power is now near at hand. In the Book of Daniel we are told about the three Hebrew children who were cast into a fiery furnace because they would not bow down and worship an image which the king had set up. In this instance also the king was Nebuchadnezzar. While it was in progress, King Cyrus of the Medes turned aside the waters of the river Euphrates which ordinarily flowed under the walls of the city. Then, together with his army, he marched through the riverbed into the city, and captured it. It was during this time that the Lord gave him a vision in which he saw four great beasts. These were interpreted to represent four kingdoms, or empires. Thus the same empires are pictured as Nebuchadnezzar saw them, in the gold, silver, brass, and iron of the humanlike image of his dream. What to a heathen king seemed glorious and glamorous, Daniel, the servant of God, saw to be beastly and repelling. The government which succeeds these in both prophecies is the kingdom of the Lord. His ultimate objective is to exercise his governmental authority in the earth. Jesus quoted this prophecy and applied it to the time of his Second Presence on the earth. We are undoubtedly living in the very time when this prophecy is being fulfilled, and even now the wise men of the world are warning us of the possible destruction of the human race through the misuse of nuclear and biological weapons. Hosea was the first of these. He was contemporaneous with certain kings of Judah and with Jeroboam, king of Israel. This prophet forecast the downfall of the nation, as it was represented both in the ten-tribe and two-tribe kingdoms, and foretold their respective captivities in Assyria and Babylon. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: The fulfillment of these promises will mean rich blessings of prosperity and life for Israel under the rulership of the antitypical David. The Book of Joel Joel was the second of the minor prophets. His prophecy was written at approximately B. Like a number of the other prophets, Joel calls attention to the sins of Israel, and to the calamitous events which were to come upon the nation as a result. Specifically, he forecast a period when there would be a damaging shortage of water, and a plague of locusts. But the nation did not repent, and therefore suffered the judgments of God, and was finally taken into captivity. Quotations from the book by Jesus and Peter in the New Testament, reveal its much larger application to events which were to occur at the beginning and end of the present age. The disciples asked Jesus what would be the sign of his return and of the end of the age. In his reply, Jesus quoted from Joel 2: It is in keeping with this broader aspect of the prophecy that we find the third chapter referring to the final return of Israel from her captivity among all

nations. In chapter three, verses , a graphic prophecy of the mad armament race is recorded, and other feverish preparations for war which have been characteristic of our times. With the exception of very short periods of time, the course of the nation was almost continuously wicked, and it was this which eventually led to its overthrow, and to the captivity of the people in Assyria and Babylon. It was also because of this that so large a portion of many of the Old Testament prophecies is devoted to warnings of coming punishments. Through Amos the Lord explains why Israel had to suffer so severely because of her sins. Can two walk together, except they be agreed? He had entered into a covenant with his chosen people, and the only basis upon which they could hope to have him walk with and bless them was faithfulness to that covenant. Thus we see that the prophecy of Amos has a much wider application than might at first appear. While each of these prophecies served to warn Israel of her sins, by the providence of God each one also helps to amplify the great theme of Divine love and mercy as revealed in his plan of restitution. The Book of Obadiah Obadiah is the fourth of the twelve minor prophets. His short prophecy of only one chapter is unlike the others, in that it is not particularly directed against the sins of Israel, but is a denunciation of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau. In Revelation we have a New Testament presentation of these saviors on mount Zion. In brief, the story is this: They were seemingly a superstitious people, and suspected that someone aboard was responsible; and they cast lots to determine who it was. The lot fell upon Jonah. After three days he was cast upon the shore. It is the death state or condition. Symbolically, Jonah was in the death state, for he was as good as dead, and would have died had not the Lord delivered him. Afterward, when Jonah presented the message of the Lord to the wicked city of Nineveh the people repented, and they were not destroyed. In this we are reminded that although all mankind are now under condemnation to death, and dying, they are to be given an opportunity to repent, and those who do shall live.

5: Introduction to Obadiah

Amos is "the earliest prophetic writing that has come down to us," "an autograph document of the middle of the eighth century B.C." The date of Obadiah is left in uncertainty. It is one of Dr. Hortou's merits that he is not positive.

Only a dozen books remain! None of these 12 books are very long. They have been called "the minor prophets" because they are each short in length, but as we learned in Chapter 9, the minor prophets each have a message of major importance! This chapter will consider the main message found in four of these books, and Chapters 12 and 13 will consider the main message found in the remaining eight minor prophets books. At that time Jeroboam the son of Joash Jehoash was the king of Israel the northern kingdom. Can you find these kings on the chart in Chapter 5? The Jeroboam mentioned in Hosea 1: Hosea lived at the same time as Isaiah see the kings mentioned in Isaiah 1: In the book of Hosea the name Ephraim is found 36 times see Hosea chapter 5. This name was used to describe the northern kingdom of Israel. Hosea acted out his message by living out his life. Hosea married a woman who would prove to be unfaithful to him, and who would turn away from him and go after other lovers Hosea 1: God used this marriage tragedy in the life of his prophet Hosea to teach the nation Israel an important truth. This woman loved other men and left Hosea for them. Of course, this left Hosea as a heartbroken man. Did You Get the Message? This was the message: Israel treated God the same way Gomer treated Hosea! Hosea pictured the Lord and Gomer pictured the sinful nation. Israel had been as a wife to the Lord. Israel had a relationship with the Lord that was precious. The Lord had committed the honor of His name to her. The Lord cherished her with tender love. But what did Israel do? The nation committed spiritual adultery and became unfaithful to the Lord. Israel turned away from the one, true God to serve and worship other gods. Through the prophet Hosea God sought to bring His people back to Himself. The king of Israel during this time was Jeroboam II. The nation had turned away from the Lord. How does God feel when His people are unfaithful and go after other gods? Ask someone like Hosea who has had an unfaithful wife! God is never delighted when His people forsake Him. Jeremiah was the prophet of the broken heart to the kingdom of Judah see chapter 9. Hosea was the prophet of the broken heart to the kingdom of Israel. Just as Luke presents the story of the prodigal son Luke 15 , so Hosea presents the story of the prodigal wife. Both of these stories reveal much to us about the heart of God! God can never condone or overlook sin. Sin is always a very serious thing to God. Even today unfaithfulness to God is a very serious sin see James 4: God hates sin but He loves the sinner. In the book of Hosea we learn of the deep love of the Lord, even for His sinning and unfaithful people. He has an unfailing love for His own! Look at the following verses and see if you can find the love of God for His people: Because He is a God of unfailing love, He seeks to win back those who have forsaken Him. Even though she was sinful and unfaithful, Hosea took back his wife Gomer Hosea 3: God does the same thing for the nation Israel. One of the key words in the book of Hosea is the word "return" it is found in the book 15 times. A key verse is found in Hosea There is hope for sinners! There is hope for unfaithful people! There is hope for those who are far from God! Think about your own life. Are you close to the Lord or have you drifted away? Have you turned away from the Lord? Think of yourself in a rowboat right next to the dock but not tied to the dock. As you are sitting there enjoying the scenery, the boat gradually starts to drift away. After an hour has passed you are amazed at how far you are away from the dock: For the solution to the problem, see James 4: If we refuse to believe John 3: He does not move; we do! A husband and wife were driving in a car. They had been married for about ten years. The wife said, "Dear, do you remember when we rode together in the car after we were first married? We were sitting so close together that someone driving behind us probably thought there was only one person in the car. God loves us and God wants to heal our backslidings our drifting away from the Lord , but we must choose the ways of the Lord! The Bible gives us very little information about this prophet. We do know the name of his father Joel 1: The destruction that locusts can cause is almost unbelievable. They strip all crops and green vegetation. In 15 minutes they can completely strip a tree of its leaves. A Desert Locust swarm that crossed the Red Sea in was estimated to cover square miles. Such swarms are like dark clouds dense enough to hide the sun and they contain countless millions of these "grasshoppers. An Even Greater Judgment God used this locust judgment

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to point to an even greater judgment that would come in the future. Joel has much to say about this future time of judgment. The verses can be used more than once. There has never been a time like it. It will be a great and terrible day.

6: Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, and Jonah

OT Minor Prophets. STUDY. PLAY. Canonical Order of Minor Prophets. Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai word play on baal in v. 17 and.

7: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah

Chapter 11 Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah. We are now on the last part of our journey through the Old Testament. Only a dozen books remain! None of these 12 books are very long.

8: Hosea - Wikipedia

Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah (Book) Author: Simundson, Daniel J.

9: Basic Bible Commentary Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah and Jonah | eBay

My Servants The Prophets Lesson 1 When we speak of i→•The Minor Prophets,i→, we refer to Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai.

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