

Bible Survey IV

Class 1 — Jeremiah 1-23

1. What promises did God make to Jeremiah when he commissioned him to preach to Judah and the nations (Jeremiah 1)? What warning did God give to Jeremiah (Jeremiah 1:17)? Is there any application for us as we consider these promises and warning?

2. List eight sins that God accused Judah of through Jeremiah (Jeremiah 2:1-3:4).

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| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |

3. Some today are fascinated with searching for the ark of the covenant that Moses constructed. According to Jeremiah 3:15-18, during the Millennium after the temple is rebuilt, will the ark be necessary? Explain.

4. Describe the judgment that God will bring on Judah (Jeremiah 9).

5. How did the people of Anathoth, Jeremiah's hometown, react to his message (Jeremiah 11:18-23)? What was the Lord's response?

6. What was the lesson to be learned from a waistband, a thigh-length undergarment that clung to the body (Jeremiah 13:1-11)?
7. What was the purpose of God forbidding Jeremiah to marry, to enter a house of mourning, or to enter a house of feasting (Jeremiah 16:1-9)?
8. What was the message to Judah given through the example of the potter (Jeremiah 18:1-12)?
9. Explain the object lesson of the earthenware jar (Jeremiah 19:1-11).
10. How did the people respond to Jeremiah's faithful ministry of prophesy (Jeremiah 20)?

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Class 2 — Jeremiah 24-45

1. Explain the meaning of the vision of the "two baskets of figs set before the temple of the Lord" (Jeremiah 24:1).
2. From Jeremiah 25:8-12, list four prophecies about the coming judgment on Judah.
3. How was Jeremiah to exhibit God's message in Jeremiah 27:1-8? What was this to represent?
4. What promises did God give the Jewish exiles to encourage them (Jeremiah 29:10-14)?
5. List the promises of the new covenant that God will make with Israel (Jeremiah 31:31-34).

6. In chapter 32, Jeremiah reconfirms his confidence in the omnipotence of God, saying, "Nothing is too difficult for Thee" (Jeremiah 32:17). Summarize the context of this statement, explaining why he said it.
7. What do we learn about the coming of the Messiah in Jeremiah 33:14-17?
8. What lesson did God try to teach the Jews of Jerusalem through the Rechabites (Jeremiah 35)?
9. What application can you find from the burning of the scroll of Jeremiah's prophecy (Jeremiah 36)?
10. In chapter 44, Jeremiah and the Jews, then living in Egypt, have a difference of opinion as to how the nation had ended up in such a state of ruin. Explain.

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Class 3 — Jeremiah 46-52, Lamentations 1-5

1. What does Jeremiah predict concerning Egypt (Jeremiah 46:25-26)? What does He predict concerning Israel in this same chapter (Jeremiah 46:27-28)?
2. Summarize the prophecies of Jeremiah concerning the long term future of Babylon (Jeremiah 50:1-51:64).
3. The book of Lamentations was written by Jeremiah in 586 at the time of the siege and destruction of Jerusalem. As you read the book, make a list of the reasons that he gives for why Jerusalem has come under the wrath of God.
4. Write out two verses from Lamentations that capture for you the heart of Jeremiah as he writes this book.
5. The prophet writes, "Is it nothing to all you who pass this way? Look and see if there is any pain like my pain" (Lamentations 1:12). This verse is often used with reference to Christ on the cross, leading us to reflect upon His great sufferings for us. In the context of Lamentations, to what does it refer?
6. What is Jeremiah describing in Lamentations 2:6-7?
7. One of the best loved verses of the Bible is Lamentations 3:22-23. It reminds us of the loyal love of God and His faithfulness. Summarize its context.

Bible Survey IV

Class 4 – Ezekiel 1-20

1. Why does God say that Israel would not listen to Ezekiel (Ezekiel 2-3)? Why was Ezekiel supposed to preach to Israel, if God knew that they were not going to listen?
2. What was Ezekiel supposed to communicate to Israel through each of the following objects or actions?
a brick (Ezekiel 4:1-3)

laying down (Ezekiel 4:4-8)

eating bread and water (Ezekiel 4:9-17)

the hair of his head and beard (Ezekiel 5:1-17)
3. What is the reaction of your heart as you read Ezekiel 8? What does it reveal about God's heart (Ezekiel 9)?
4. What was the meaning of Ezekiel digging a hole in a wall and carrying out his baggage through it by night (Ezekiel 12)?
5. Explain the parable of the two eagles (Ezekiel 17).
6. Make a list summarizing what God says He will do in Ezekiel 20:33-44? Does God say these things *may* happen or *will* happen? When do you think this refers to?

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Class 5 – Ezekiel 21-39

1. In Ezekiel 21, God tells Ezekiel to prophesy that the king of Babylon would soon to lay siege to Jerusalem. In addition to delivering this prophesy verbally, how else was Ezekiel to communicate it (Ezekiel 21:6)? Would this kind of behavior be appropriate for us as New Testament believers?

2. What kind of person was God looking for in Ezekiel 22:30, and what would be his mission?

3. Who are the two harlot sisters of Ezekiel 23, and what does this image communicate?

4. Describe the personal cost to Ezekiel of communicating to Judah God's message, as described in Ezekiel 24. What does this say about the man?

5. The prophecy against the King of Tyre in Ezekiel 28:1-19 appears to typologically go beyond that evil king to one much greater and more evil, Satan himself. Make a list of those items in Ezekiel 28:11-19 that could apply to Lucifer.

6. Explain the prophecy of the dry bones (Ezekiel 37:1-14).

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Class 6 — Ezekiel 40-48; Daniel 1-3

1. Why did God show Ezekiel the vision of the temple (Ezekiel 43:1-12)?

2. The writer of Hebrews says that because of Christ's perfect sacrifice "there is no longer any offering for sin" (Hebrews 10:18). Yet in the vision that God shows Ezekiel of the future, He instructs that blood offerings are to be made (Ezekiel 43:18-27; 44:27; 45:15-25). Is the Bible contradicting itself? Explain.

3. Make a list of the ways in which God honored Daniel's decision not to defile himself with the king's food (Daniel 1:8-21). Is there any area in your life in which you need to make a strong decision to stand firm in obedience to God? Finally, make a list of ways in which God might bless you, if you were to do in your life as Daniel did in his.

4. Draw a picture of the vision given to Nebuchadnezzar as recorded in Daniel 2. Label each part as interpreted by Daniel.

5. What do you think was going through the minds of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego when all those around them bowed to worship the golden image, but they kept standing (Daniel 3)? What in our lives today must we likewise refuse to worship?

Bible Survey IV

Class 7 — Daniel 4-12

1. How can the lesson learned by Nebuchadnezzar as recorded in Daniel 4 be applied to your life? What lessons does this chapter have for us in regard to Christian political involvement?

2. Daniel 5 demonstrates that there is a tremendous contrast between the perceived power of man and the actual power of God. Make a list of each.

3. What do we learn about the character and reputation of Daniel in chapter 6?

4. Describe the visions of Daniel 7. Try to interpret what each vision might symbolize (these will be explained in class).

Vision	Description	Symbolizes
1. lion		
2. bear		
3. leopard		
4. beast		
5. Man		

5. Identify the meaning of each of the following objects from Daniel 8.

Object	Meaning
ram with two horns	
shaggy goat	
large horn of the shaggy goat	
four horns of the shaggy goat	
small horn of the shaggy goat that became great	

6. Make a time line of the seventy weeks described in Daniel 9:24-27. Label as many items as you can.

Bible Survey IV

Class 8 — Hosea 1-14

1. Why did God ask Hosea to marry Gomer, a woman who would be unfaithful to him (Hosea 1)?
2. What did God tell Hosea to do with Gomer (Hosea 2)? What was this to represent?
3. What was to be Hosea's final action with regard to Gomer (Hosea 3)? What was this to represent?
4. List the sins of Israel found in Hosea 8. How does this chapter say that the Lord would punish the nation for these sins?
5. What imagery does the Lord use in Hosea 11 to describe His heartfelt grief over Israel's condition?
6. Summarize the future hope of Israel as prophesied in Hosea 14.

Bible Survey IV
Class 9 – Joel, Amos, Obadiah

1. What does the locust infestation described in Joel 1:4 represent?

2. Joel makes several references to "the day of the Lord." What does he tell us that is true about the day of the Lord?

3. Peter quotes Joel 2:28-32 in his sermon on Pentecost (Acts 2:17-21). What does the passage refer to in Joel? How does Peter apply it?

4. What do we know about Amos' personal background (Amos 1:1; 7:10-17)? How was it that he came to prophesy against Israel? Where did deliver his prophesy? What does this tell us about his character?

5. As with the other prophetic books, the book of Amos is filled with vivid imagery. In the box below, list six images employed by Amos in six different chapters, and explain what they are meant to represent.

Image	Meaning

6. List the chief sins of Edom for which God would judge that nation (Obadiah).

Bible Survey IV

Class 10 — Jonah, Micah, Nahum

1. Most outlines of the book of Jonah divide the book into two sections. Where would you place the logical dividing point? Explain your selection.

2. In your opinion, what is the primary lesson of the book of Jonah?

3. List five secondary lessons or applications of Jonah for us today.

4. Analyze Micah 2:6-8 in the table below, considering the content and context. Then identify the speaker of each part, stating who said it.

Portion from Micah 2	Speaker
⁶ 'Do not speak out,'	
so they speak out.	
But if they do not speak out concerning these things, Reproaches will not be turned back.	
⁷ "Is it being said, O house of Jacob:	
'Is the Spirit of the LORD impatient? Are these His doings?'	
Do not My words do good To the one walking uprightly?	
⁸ "Recently My people have arisen as an enemy-- You strip the robe off the garment, From unsuspecting passers-by, From those returned from war.	

5. Biblical prophecy can be difficult to interpret because events separated by centuries are often placed one after another. Such an example is Micah 4:9-5:5. Identify the periods prophesied in this section.

Passage	Period
9 "Now, why do you cry out loudly? Is there no king among you, Or has your counselor perished, That agony has gripped you like a woman in childbirth? 10 "Writhe and labor to give birth, Daughter of Zion, Like a woman in childbirth, For now you will go out of the city, Dwell in the field, And go to Babylon. There you will be rescued; There the LORD will redeem you From the hand of your enemies.	
11 "And now many nations have been assembled against you Who say, 'Let her be polluted, And let our eyes gloat over Zion.' 12 "But they do not know the thoughts of the LORD, And they do not understand His purpose; For He has gathered them like sheaves to the threshing floor. 13 "Arise and thresh, daughter of Zion, For your horn I will make iron And your hoofs I will make bronze, That you may pulverize many peoples, That you may devote to the LORD their unjust gain And their wealth to the Lord of all the earth. Micah 5:1 "Now muster yourselves in troops, daughter of troops; They have laid siege against us; With a rod they will smite the judge of Israel on the cheek.	
2 "But as for you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, Too little to be among the clans of Judah, From you One will go forth for Me to be ruler in Israel. His goings forth are from long ago, From the days of eternity."	
3 Therefore, He will give them <i>up</i> until the time When she who is in labor has borne a child. Then the remainder of His brethren Will return to the sons of Israel. 4 And He will arise and shepherd <i>His flock</i> In the strength of the LORD, In the majesty of the name of the LORD His God. And they will remain, Because at that time He will be great To the ends of the earth. 5 And this One will be <i>our</i> peace.	

6. Nahum 1:15 is quoted in Romans 10:15. To what does the good news refer in each passage?

Bible Survey IV

Class 11 – Zechariah

1. Zechariah prophesied to the Jews living in Jerusalem following the Babylonian exile. What lesson does he say they should learn from their forefathers (Zechariah 1:1-6)?

2. Draw a sketch of the scene portrayed in Zechariah 3:1-3, summarizing what each person is saying.

3. In the context of Zechariah 4, what was the direct application of Zechariah 4:6? Now make a specific and personal application of Zechariah 4:6 to your own life or ministry for the Lord.

4. The crowning of Joshua, the high priest, has Messianic significance. List everything you learn about the future work of Christ in Zechariah 6:11-13.

5. Some would spiritualize the prophecies of the Zechariah, treating them as allegory or purely symbolic. They reject the literal interpretation of his prophecies and the concept of an actual future reign of Christ on earth. How does Zechariah 9:9 disprove this approach to the interpretation of Zechariah's prophecies?

6. Zechariah 12 contains a prophecy of the greatest event in Israel's future. Summarize its message, explaining why will there be great mourning on that glorious day.

Bible Survey IV
Class 12 – Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai

1. Habakkuk's prophesy begins with two questions and their answers. Summarize each.

Question 1 (Habakkuk 1:1-4)

Answer 1 (Habakkuk 1:5-11)

Question 2 (Habakkuk 1:14-21)

Question 2 (Habakkuk 2:2-20)

2. Why did Habakkuk begin to tremble (Habakkuk 3:16)? What did he resolved to do (Habakkuk 3:17-19)?

3. What city is prophesied against in Zephaniah 3:1-7?

4. Summarize Zephaniah's prophesy of the Israel's future glory (Zephaniah 3:11-20).

5. As recorded in the book of Haggai, what excuse were the Jewish people giving for not having completed the rebuilding of the temple after returning from Babylon? How does God respond to their excuse? How might we be guilty of the same? (Haggai 1:1-11)

6. What is the point the Lord is making through the questions about the transfer of holiness or un-cleanliness through touching (Haggai 2:12-14)? How does this principle apply to your life?

Bible Survey IV

Class 13 — Malachi

1. What do we learn about worship and service from the Lord's questions in Malachi 1:8-9?

2. Summarize the principles concerning marriage found in Malachi 2:13-16.

3. Deuteronomy 6:16 commands: "You shall not put the Lord your God to the test, as you tested Him at Massah." Yet in Malachi 3:10 the Lord invites Israel, "Test Me now in this." What is the test the Lord is speaking of in Malachi, and what promise does He make. How might you test the Lord in this way?