

## The Book of Micah

### Key Verses:

- 1. The Definition of what God considers to be \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Micah 6:8** He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?
- 2. Announcement of the Messiah's \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Micah 5:2** But thou, **Bethlehem Ephratah**, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet **out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel**; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.
- 3. God's \_\_\_\_\_ defined**  
**Micah 7:18-19**  
18 **Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity**, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage? he retaineth not his anger for ever, because **he delighteth in mercy**.  
19 He will turn again, **he will have compassion upon us**; he will subdue our iniquities; and **thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea**.

**Author: Micah** (who is like \_\_\_\_\_)

**The word has the same derivation as \_\_\_\_\_ (the name of the archangel) which means “who is like God?”**

- There are many Micah's mentioned in the Scriptures
- This man is identified as a Morasthite (Mic. 1:1)
- An inhabitant of Moresheth-gath (Mic. 1:14), a place about \_\_\_\_\_ miles southwest of Jerusalem, near Lachish.

**He was a man from the southern kingdom, a great deal of his prophecy had to do with the northern kingdom.** He spoke to the nation during the time that the northern kingdom was being attacked by Assyria.

The southern kingdom was attacked also but it was **the northern kingdom that actually was carried away into Assyrian captivity.**

**A contemporary of three other prophets: \_\_\_\_\_, Hosea, and Amos.**

**It is possible that he was a friend of Isaiah, and his prophecy has been called that of a \_\_\_\_\_ Book of Isaiah.**

**Major Prophecy:** First prediction of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Messiah (**Micah 5:2**)

**Date Written:** \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.

**Purpose:** To warn both \_\_\_\_\_ and **Samaria** to repent and turn back to God.

**To whom written:** Both the northern kingdom (Israel) and southern kingdom (\_\_\_\_\_).

## Unique Features of this Book

1. Micah was the first prophet to predict the \_\_\_\_\_ captivity and restoration of the Southern Kingdom (**Micah 4:9**)
2. Micah like \_\_\_\_\_ prophecies of the Millennial reign (**Micah 4:1-3; Isaiah 2:2-4**)
3. Micah is unique for the number and precision of his prophecies:
  - The fall of Israel the \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom (**Micah 1:6-7**)
  - The invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ by Sennacherib in 701 B.C. (**Micah 1:9, 12**)
  - The destruction of Jerusalem and the \_\_\_\_\_ (**Micah 3:12**)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Babylonian captivity (**Micah 4:10**)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ return from captivity (**Micah 4:10**)
  - The exact name of \_\_\_\_\_ birthplace (**Micah 5:2**)
4. A quotation from the book of Micah may have saved the life of \_\_\_\_\_ the prophet many years later (see **Jeremiah 26:16-18; Micah 3:12**).
5. Both Micah and Isaiah were called upon to walk around ill clothed to illustrate how God would strip away the power and pride of those to be judged (**Isaiah 20:2-4; Micah 1:8**).
6. Micah exposes sins of Israel's greedy rich \_\_\_\_\_ (**Micah 2:1-10; 3:1-4; 6:10-12**).
7. His book gives us what God \_\_\_\_\_ from His people: (**Micah 6:8**)
8. Micah describes how the sin of a nation affects the \_\_\_\_\_ in that nation. (**Micah 7:5, 6**)
9. The book of Micah closes with glorious description of God's \_\_\_\_\_ (**Micah 7:18-20**)

## Outline

- I. The Prophet's First Message Directed to Samaria, Reaches to Jerusalem (**Micah 1-2**)
- II. The Prophet's Second Message aimed at the leaders (**Micah 3-5**)
- III. The Prophet's Third Message God's Controversy (**Micah 6-7**)