

Song of Solomon to Daniel

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Song of Solomon

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Poetry				
971 - 965 BC	Song of Solomon 8 Chapters	Godly marriage	This song describes the courtship of a couple and their eventual marriage. The book is wonderful for illustrating marital truth.	Love entails passion.	Jesus is the Author of faithful love

Song of Solomon

I. The Couple's Courtship—A Period of Strong Sexual Desire but Great Restraint: A Picture of Preparing for a Godly Marriage, Ch 1 - 3: 5

Song of Solomon 1: 1-2 - The bride expresses her deep desire to be with her lover and sings praises about him.

Song of Solomon 2: 8-3 - The affection between the bride and her lover becomes more intimate, and she pours out more praise on the one she loves with very elaborate and exquisite analogies from nature.

II. The Couple's Wedding Day: The Consummation and Beginning of a Godly Marriage, 3: 6 – 5: 1

Song of Solomon 3: 6 - 5: 1 - King Solomon gives his praise, as does the bride, and the engagement takes place.

Song of Solomon

III. The Couple's Married Life—A Time of Being Meshed Together in Love: A Picture of Growth in a Godly Marriage, 5: 2 – 8: 14

Song of Solomon 5: 2 - 6: 9 - The bridegroom goes away for a period of time, and during his absence the bride longs for his return and continues to give him praises.

Song of Solomon 6: 10 - 8: 4 - This section contains some very descriptive verses describing the beauty of the bride.

Song of Solomon 8: 5-14 - The conclusion deals with the durable eternal bond of consummated love.

Song of Solomon

There are 23 love poems in the SoS:

First Love Poem: The Woman's Pursuit (1: 2–4)

Second Love Poem: Dark but Beautiful (1: 5–6)

Third Love Poem: Teasing Lovers (1: 7–8)

Fourth Love Poem: A Beautiful Mare (1: 9–11)

Fifth Love Poem: Intimate Fragrances (1: 12–14)

Sixth Love Poem: Outdoor Love (1: 15–17)

Seventh Love Poem: Flowers and Trees (2: 1–7)

Eighth Love Poem: Springtime (2: 8–17)

Ninth Love Poem: Seeking and Not Finding (3: 1–5)

Song of Solomon

Tenth Love Poem: A Royal Wedding Procession (3: 6–11)

Eleventh Love Poem: From Head to Breasts (4: 1–7)

Twelfth Love Poem: The Invitation (4: 8–9)

Thirteenth Love Poem: The Garden of Love (4: 10–5: 1)

Fourteenth Love Poem: Seeking and Not Finding, Again (5: 2–6: 3)

Fifteenth Love Poem: An Army with Banners (6: 4–10)

Sixteenth Love Poem: In the Nut Grove (6: 11–12)

Seventeenth Love Poem: The Dancing Shulammitte (6:1 3–7: 9)

Eighteenth Love Poem: I Will Give You My Love (7: 10–13)

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Nineteenth Love Poem: Yearning for Love (8: 1–4)

Twentieth Love Poem: Love More Powerful than Death (8: 5–7)

Twenty-first Love Poem: Protecting the Sister (8: 8–10)

Twenty-second Love Poem: The Owner of the Vineyard (8: 11–12)

Twenty-third Love Poem: Be Like a Gazelle (8: 13–14)

Song of Solomon

Our world is confused about marriage. The prevalence of divorce and modern attempts to redefine marriage stand in glaring contrast to Solomon's Song.

Marriage is to be celebrated, enjoyed, and revered.

This book provides some practical guidelines for strengthening our marriages:

- 1) Give your spouse the attention he or she needs. Take the time to truly know your spouse.
- 2) Encouragement and praise, not criticism, are vital to a successful relationship.
- 3) Enjoy each other. Plan some getaways. Be creative, even playful, with each other. Delight in God's gift of married love.
- 4) Do whatever is necessary to reassure your commitment to your spouse. Renew your vows; work through problems and do not consider divorce as a solution. God intends for you both to live in a deeply peaceful, secure love.

Song of Solomon

Gen. 2: 24

24 For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother, and be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.

Matt. 19: 3-6

3 *Some* Pharisees came to Jesus, testing Him and asking, “Is it lawful *for a man* to divorce his wife for any reason at all?”

4 And He answered and said, “Have you not read that He who created *them* from the beginning made them male and female,

5 and said, ‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh’?

6 “So they are no longer two, but one flesh. What therefore God has joined together, let no man separate.”

Song of Solomon

Mark 10: 4-9

4 They said, “Moses permitted *a man* to write a certificate of divorce and send *her* away.”

5 But Jesus said to them, “Because of your hardness of heart he wrote you this commandment.

6 “But from the beginning of creation, *God* made them male and female.

7 “For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother,

8 and the two shall become one flesh; so they are no longer two, but one flesh.

9 “What therefore God has joined together, let no man separate.”

Eph. 5: 28-31

28 So husbands ought also to love their own wives as their own bodies. He who loves his own wife loves himself;

29 for no one ever hated his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it, just as Christ also *does* the church,

30 because we are members of His body.

31 For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and shall be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.

Song of Solomon

The Song of Solomon (also known as the Song of Songs) celebrates this kind of union: a man and a woman becoming one.

It's a ballad of love and longing. It's an exchange of love notes. It's a story of adoration, satisfaction, delight, and sexual desire.

It's the tale of a young woman preparing to marry her love: a handsome man who adores her. They describe their emotions, their passions, their appearances and their fears. They vulnerably display their love and desire for one another—sometimes rather graphically.

Song of Solomon

Song of Solomon is one of two books in the Bible that don't mention God.

Solomon uses many analogies in the song of songs to describe his bride, comparing her cheeks to pomegranates and her hair to a flock of goats, to name a few.

Song of Solomon

Song of Solomon details the beautiful discussion of love between a married couple.

The Song of Solomon refreshes a world thirsty for the truth about marriage.

All of this reinforces the theme of the goodness of marriage.

Song of Solomon

From courtship, to marriage, to the assurance of love, Song of Solomon poetically presents a broad range of events and feelings in the days leading up to and during marriage, offering encouragement toward an enduring love amid the petty jealousies and fears sure to threaten even the strongest of relationships.

We should heed the Song's words by continuing to value marriage and appreciate the goodness and the beauty in the union of two people in a godly marriage.

Song of Solomon

Marriage is God's design.

A man and woman are to live together within the context of marriage, loving each other spiritually, emotionally, and physically.

The marriage profiled in Song of Solomon is a model of care, commitment, and delight.

The Song of Solomon reminds us that both marriage and the physical union that follows originate in God; we should therefore consider each of them as evidence of His grace working itself out in the world.

Song of Solomon

Love is an important subject. God gave us this book to help us understand the love between man and woman and the way men and women in love should conduct themselves in their attitudes and activities.

Lev. 19: 18

18 ‘You shall not take vengeance, nor bear any grudge against the sons of your people, but you shall love your neighbor as yourself; I am the Lord.

John 13: 34-35

34 “A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another, even as I have loved you, that you also love one another.

35 “By this all men will know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another.”

Song of Solomon

The song begins before the wedding, as the bride-to-be longs to be with her betrothed, and she looks forward to his intimate caresses. However, she advises letting love develop naturally, in its own time.

The king praises the Shulamite's beauty, helping her to overcome her feelings of insecurity about her appearance.

The Shulamite has a dream in which she loses Solomon and searches throughout the city for him. With the help of the city guards, she finds her beloved and clings to him, taking him to a safe place. Upon waking, she repeats her decision not to force love.

Song of Solomon

On the wedding night, the husband again praises the beauty of his wife, and in highly symbolic language, the wife invites her spouse to partake of all she has to offer. They make love, and God blesses their union.

Song of Solomon

As the marriage matures, the husband and wife go through a difficult time, symbolized in another dream. In this second dream, the Shulamite rebuffs her husband, and he leaves.

Overcome with guilt, she searches the city for him; but this time, instead of helping her, the guards beat her—symbolic of her pained conscience.

Things end happily as the lovers reunite and are reconciled.

Song of Solomon

As the song ends, both the husband and wife are confident and secure in their love, they sing of the lasting nature of true love, and they yearn to be in each other's presence.

The book should be understood literally as a depiction of marriage, there are some elements that foreshadow the Church and her relationship with her king, the Lord Jesus.

Song of Solomon

The love relationship between a man and a woman is an illustration of the love relationship within the Godhead and between God and Israel and between Christ and the church.

Hos. 3: 1

1 Then the Lord said to me, “Go again, love a woman *who* is loved by *her* husband, yet an adulteress, even as the Lord loves the sons of Israel, though they turn to other gods and love raisin cakes.”

Eph. 5: 25-27

25 Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ also loved the church and gave Himself up for her,

26 so that He might sanctify her, having cleansed her by the washing of water with the word,

27 that He might present to Himself the church in all her glory, having no spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that she would be holy and blameless.

Song of Solomon

SoS 2: 4

4 “He has brought me to *his* banquet hall,
And his banner over me is love.

SoS 2: 4 - describes the experience of every believer who is sought and bought by the Lord Jesus.

Christians are in a place of great spiritual wealth and are covered by His love.

Song of Solomon

SoS 2: 16

16 My beloved is mine, and I am his; He pastures *his flock* among the lilies.

Here is a picture of not only the security of the believer in Christ , but of the Good Shepherd who knows His sheep—believers—and lays down His life for us .

John 10: 28-29

28 and I give eternal life to them, and they will never perish; and no one will snatch them out of My hand.

29 “My Father, who has given *them* to Me, is greater than all; and no one is able to snatch *them* out of the Father’s hand.

John 10: 11

11 “I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd lays down His life for the sheep.

Song of Solomon

In Christ, Christians are no longer stained by sin, having had their “spots” removed by His blood.

SoS 4: 7

7 “You are altogether beautiful, my darling, And there is no blemish in you.

Eph. 5: 27

27 that He might present to Himself the church in all her glory, having no spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that she would be holy and blameless.

Song of Solomon

Song of Solomon is a love poem between a bride and groom; it also has been interpreted where God is the Groom, and Israel is the bride.

Faithfulness is essential in love and marriage.

Song of Solomon

Song of Solomon 1: 2

2 “May he kiss me with the kisses of his mouth! For your love is better than wine.

Song of Solomon 8: 7

7 “Many waters cannot quench love, Nor will rivers overflow it; If a man were to give all the riches of his house for love, It would be utterly despised.”

Song of Solomon

The deep delight of the bride in contemplating the beauties and glories of the Bridegroom is a refreshing picture of Israel's eventual joy in the Lord when gathered back to their land and restored.

Prophets

1. A prophet is a man who speaks to men on behalf of God the message he has received from God.
2. Prophecy is the declaration and illustration of the principles of the divine government, whether in the past, present, or the future.
3. Prophets were God's specially called and inspired messengers.
4. They were "holy men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit" (2 Peter 1: 19 - 21).

Prophets

- 1. Role of a prophet** Deuteronomy 18: 18 - 20
- 2. God speaks to us through the prophets.** Hosea 12: 10
- 3. God reveals His plans to the prophets.** Amos 3: 7
- 4. It's to our benefit to listen to God's prophets.**
2 Chronicles 20: 20
- 5. How does God speak to His prophets?** Numbers 12: 4 - 6
- 6. Why did God send prophets?** To guide his people in the right way. 2 Chronicles 24: 17 - 19

Prophets

Ro'eh was a person who was possessed of supernatural vision, insight, and foresight. **He was called a "seer."**

Chozeh was an authoritative **messenger from God**, a beholder or seer, who received supernatural vision.

Nabhi was **one who spoke for God**. He speaks from an inner compulsion of the Spirit of God the message he has received.

Prophets

1. Man of God (2 Sam 2: 27)
2. Servant of Jehovah (LORD) [Deut. 34: 5]
3. Seer (1 Ch. 29: 29)
4. Dreamer of Dreams (Deut. 13: 3, 5)

Types of Prophets

True Prophets

Old Testament Prophets

Oral Prophets

Writing Prophets

A. Major

B. Minor

Prophetess

False Prophets

New Testaments Prophets

Types of Prophets

Major Prophets

Isaiah

Jeremiah

Ezekiel

Daniel

Types of Prophets

Minor Prophets

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

ISAIAH

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Major Prophets				
700 - 681 BC	Isaiah 66 Chapters	Salvation is of the Lord	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Israel warned of judgment.2. Israel was given a promise of salvation and the coming of Messiah.	God Himself will bring salvation.	He is the Suffering Servant

ISAIAH

Ch 1-35 - show God's dealings in a general way with Judah, Israel, and the nations, in allowing no coverup or excuse for sin, but exposing it in pure truth.

Ch 36-39 - are occupied with history, illustrating both the faithfulness of God in the preservation of His people, and the failure of the people to rightly value the marvels of His grace.

ISAIAH

Ch 40 – focuses on God's grace as the remedy for Israel's present condition.

Ch 40-48 – Israel is seen as the servant and the unfaithful servant.

Ch 49-60 – Christ is the Perfect Servant and carrying the sinful load of man.

Ch 61-66 – The remnant of Israel are seen and accepted as servants.

ISAIAH

Chapters 1-12 - Isaiah's prophecies regarding Judah and Jerusalem.

Chapters 13-23 - Isaiah's prophecies against the enemies of Judah.

Chapters 24-27 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning establishing the kingdom.

Chapters 28-35 - Isaiah's prophecies regarding Judah.

Chapters 36-39 - Isaiah's prophecies regarding Assyria.

Chapter 40 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning God's redemption.

Chapter 41 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning God's vindication.

ISAIAH

Chapter 42 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning the servant of the Lord.

Chapters 43-45 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning the restoration of Judah.

Chapters 46-48 - Isaiah's prophecies concerning idolatry.

Chapters 49-57 - Isaiah's prophecies the Messiah.

Chapters 58-66 - Isaiah's prophecies about the future glory of Israel.

ISAIAH

The book of Isaiah provides us with the most comprehensive prophetic picture of Jesus Christ in the entire Old Testament.

It includes the full scope of His life:

Christ proclaiming the good news (Is. 6: 1)

The announcement of His coming (Is. 40: 3–5)

His virgin birth (Is. 7: 14)

His proclamation of the good news (Is. 61: 1)

His sacrificial death (Is. 52: 13–53: 12)

His return to claim His own (Is. 60: 2–3).

Isaiah stands as a testament of hope in the Lord, the One who saves His people from themselves.

ISAIAH

Is. 7: 14

14 “Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, a virgin will be with child and bear a son, and she will call His name Immanuel.

Is 9: 6

6 For a child will be born to us, a son will be given to us; And the government will rest on His shoulders; And His name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace.

ISAIAH

Isaiah, meaning "Save Thou, Jehovah," or "salvation of Yahweh", stands fittingly at the head of the prophets, being most remarkable for its stirring gospel themes.

Like the Epistle to the Romans, it begins with the stern and faithful exposure of man's guilt (Israel's guilt, in the case of Isaiah), and uses conditions then present to typify its prophecies of future conditions and judgments.

ISAIAH

Isaiah was married to a prophetess who bore him two sons (Isaiah 7: 3; 8: 3).

He prophesied under the reign of four Judean kings—Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah (1: 1)—and he likely met his death under a fifth, the evil King Manasseh.

The people of Judah turned their backs on God and alienated themselves from Him, which created the need for Isaiah's pronouncements of judgment—declarations made in the hope that God's chosen people would return to Him.

ISAIAH

Isaiah's overall theme receives its clearest statement in chapter 12: "Behold, God is my salvation, I will trust and not be afraid" (Isaiah 12: 2).

Isaiah shows God's faithfulness to His promise. He will preserve a small remnant of faithful believers, those who will continue on into the glorious renewed world He has prepared for His children in the end times (65: 17–66: 24).

Isaiah contains one of the clearest expressions of the gospel in all the Old Testament. Even from the first chapter, it is clear that the people have turned away from God and failed in their responsibilities as His children (Isaiah 1: 2–17).

Yet God miraculously holds out hope to this unrepentant people, offering cleansing of sins and the blessing that comes with faith and obedience in Him (1:18–20). Salvation lies only in God—the only question is whether or not we will accept His offer.

ISAIAH

The book of Isaiah reveals God's judgment and salvation. God is "holy, holy, holy" (Isaiah 6: 3), and therefore He cannot allow sin to go unpunished (Isaiah 1: 2; 2: 11-20; 5: 30; 34: 1-2; 42: 25). Isaiah portrays God's oncoming judgment as a "consuming fire" (Isaiah 1: 31; 30: 33).

Isaiah understands that **God** is a **God of mercy, grace**, and **compassion** (Isaiah 5: 25; 11: 16; 14: 1-2; 32: 2; 40: 3; 41: 14-16).

The nation of Israel (both Judah and Israel) is blind and deaf to God's commands (Isaiah 6: 9-10; 42: 7). Judah is compared to a vineyard that should be, and will be, trampled on (Isaiah 5: 1-7). Only because of His mercy and His promises to Israel, will God not allow Israel or Judah to be completely destroyed. He will bring restoration, forgiveness, and healing (43: 2; 43: 16-19; 52: 10-12).

ISAIAH

Isaiah focuses on the salvation that will come through the Messiah.

The Messiah will one day rule in justice and righteousness (Isaiah 9: 7; 32: 1). The reign of the Messiah will bring peace and safety to Israel (Isaiah 11: 6-9). Through the Messiah, Israel will be a light to all the nations (Isaiah 42: 6; 55: 4-5).

The Messiah's kingdom on earth (Isaiah chapters 65-66) is the goal toward which all of the book of Isaiah points. It is during the reign of the Messiah that God's righteousness will be fully revealed to the world.

ISAIAH

Chapter 53 of Isaiah describes the coming Messiah and the suffering He would endure in order to pay for our sins.

In His sovereignty, God orchestrated every detail of the crucifixion to fulfill every prophecy of this chapter, as well as all other messianic prophecies of the Old Testament.

ISAIAH

The imagery of chapter 53 is prophetic and contains a complete picture of the Gospel.

A. Jesus was despised and rejected.

Is. 53: 3

3 He was despised and forsaken of men, A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; And like one from whom men hide their face He was despised, and we did not esteem Him.

Lk. 13: 34

34 "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, *the city* that kills the prophets and stones those sent to her! How often I wanted to gather your children together, just as a hen *gathers* her brood under her wings, and you would not *have it!*

John 1: 10-11

10 He was in the world, and the world was made through Him, and the world did not know Him.

11 He came to His own, and those who were His own did not receive Him.

ISAIAH

The imagery of chapter 53 is prophetic and contains a complete picture of the Gospel.

B. Jesus was stricken by God.

Is. 53: 4

4 Surely our griefs He Himself bore, And our sorrows He carried; Yet we ourselves esteemed Him stricken, Smitten of God, and afflicted.

Matt. 27: 46

46 About the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, Lama Sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?"

ISAIAH

The imagery of chapter 53 is prophetic and contains a complete picture of the Gospel.

C. Jesus was pierced for our transgressions.

Is. 53: 5

5 But He was pierced through for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities; The chastening for our well-being *fell* upon Him, And by His scourging we are healed.

Jn. 19: 34

34 But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out.

1 Peter. 2: 24

24 and He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness; for by His wounds you were healed.

ISAIAH

The imagery of chapter 53 is prophetic and contains a complete picture of the Gospel.

D. Jesus suffered and died on the cross , He paid the punishment we deserved and became for us the ultimate and perfect sacrifice.

Is. 53: 5

5 But He was pierced through for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities; The chastening for our well-being *fell* upon Him, And by His scourging we are healed.

Heb. 10: 10

10 By this will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

ISAIAH

Jesus was sinless. God laid on Him our sins, and we became God's righteousness in Him.

2 Cor. 5: 21

21 He made Him who knew no sin *to be* sin on our behalf, so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.

He is the only way to heaven, the only means of obtaining the grace of God, the only Way, the only Truth, and the only Life.

Jn. 14: 6

6 Jesus *said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.

Acts 4: 12

12 "And there is salvation in no one else; for there is no other name under heaven that has been given among men by which we must be saved."

ISAIAH

A. The Coming of the Messiah

A major theme of Isaiah is the prophesying of the coming of the Davidic King and Messiah.

1. He will be born of a virgin (Is. 7: 14).
2. He will be fully divine and fully human, bringing peace and ruling justly (Is. 9: 6).
3. He will be from the line of Jesse and be full of God's Spirit bringing perfect justice (Is. 11: 1-4).
4. He will endure God's wrath, humbly dying for the sins of the people (Isa. 52: 13-53: 12)

ISAIAH

B. Comfort

God is a God of comfort (Isa. 57: 18, 61: 2, 66: 13).

He wants people to look to Him and find forgiveness and hope (Isa. 40: 1-2). He invites people to turn to Him. If they do, they will be blessed, if they don't they will be “devoured by the sword” (Isa. 1: 18-20).

Even though God's people will be in captivity in Babylon, the Lord will bring eventual comfort by making the “wilderness like Eden” and the “desert like the garden of the Lord” (Isa. 51: 3).

ISAIAH

C. Judgment

1. For those who do not turn to the Lord, a bleak future awaits. God loves them (Is. 5: 1), but will judge them for their actions (Is. 5: 5-30, 9: 8-21).
2. Much of the responsibility for the condition of the people is placed on the shoulders of the leaders (Is. 9: 13-17).
3. Beyond Israel, the Lord will also judge all who have sinned (Is. 14: 3-25: 12).
4. Isaiah also looks forward to the final eternal judgment due to all who have rebelled against the Lord (Is. 66: 14-24).

ISAIAH

D. Israel Returning to the Land

Scattered throughout Isaiah's prophecy are hints of Israel's returning to their land.

Some of these words refer to their exit from Babylon (Is. 44: 28), but others are of an eternal nature pointing toward the Millennial Kingdom (Is. 55), where Jerusalem will be the place where the "Lord's house will be established" (Is. 2: 1-3).

Motivated by His compassion, God will "settle them on their own land" (Is. 14: 1).

ISAIAH

E. The New Kingdom

God promises that He will create a “new heaven and a new earth” (Is. 65: 17).

This will be a place filled with joy and gladness (Is. 65: 18-19), long life (Is. 65: 20), economic satisfaction (Is. 55: 1-3) and peace even in the animal kingdom (Is. 65: 25).

It will be eternal and will be a place of worship (Is. 66: 22-23).

ISAIAH

The book of Isaiah is extremely significant for those of us who live in modern times.

First, it tells of the coming of the Messiah. Also, it confirms the identity of Jesus as God's Messiah by predicting His virgin birth, deity, and eternal kingdom.

ISAIAH

Second, we learn, as we do in other prophetic books, that God punishes sin—all sin.

Thirdly, Isaiah gives us reason to hope!

There is a new existence coming. Eventually, those who trust in the Lord will be in a place of perfection where there will be no more sadness, crying, or pain.

It will be a place of perfect joy, peace, and justice. The Lord will rule, the guilty will be punished, and God's people will worship Him forever.

JEREMIAH

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Major Prophets				
586 - 570 BC	Jeremiah 52 Chapters	God is patient but holy	Israel warned to repent before judgment comes, deportation to Babylon and restoration of Israel.	Turn to God before His Judgment falls.	Jesus is the weeping Messiah

JEREMIAH

Jeremiah was prophesying to a nation that was sinning against God. They feared the Babylonians (God's enforcer against the Israelites).

Jeremiah makes references to the New Covenant in Christ. This will restore God's relationship with mankind.

JEREMIAH

Jer. 13: 23

23 “Can the Ethiopian change his skin Or the leopard his spots? *Then* you also can do good Who are accustomed to doing evil.

Jer. 29: 11-12

11 For I know the plans that I have for you,’ declares the Lord, ‘plans for welfare and not for calamity to give you a future and a hope.

12 ‘Then you will call upon Me and come and pray to Me, and I will listen to you.

Jer. 33: 3

3 Call to Me and I will answer you, and I will tell you great and mighty things, which you do not know.’

JEREMIAH

Jeremiah ("Jehovah will cast forth") has been called the weeping prophet. Called of God evidently at a young and tender age, he prophesied during the reigns of Josiah, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah, and following the capture of Judah and Jerusalem apparently altogether about forty years.

He was of the priestly family, but like John the Baptist was more a prophet than a priest. The deep sorrow of his soul over the condition of the kingdom of Judah is evident, but he faithfully delivers the stern message of God to the effect that the Chaldeans would take Judah captive.

JEREMIAH

The book centers on the rebellion of Israel and the coming judgment. A great deal of emphasis is placed on the fact that Israel has violated the covenant of God. Yet, God continues to call for repentance. But finally, God has enough, and the destruction falls.

LAMENTATIONS

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Major Prophets				
586 BC	Lamentations 5 Chapters	Mourning judgement	Mourning over the destruction of Jerusalem.	The miserable end of sin.	Jesus assumes God's wrath for us

LAMENTATIONS

The book is a series of five theological laments centered on the fall of Jerusalem.

Lamentations is a visual and spiritual look at the horror that had become of Judah just after the Babylonian invasion and exile.

LAMENTATIONS

Lam. 1: 15

15 “The Lord has rejected all my strong men In my midst; He has called an appointed time against me To crush my young men; The Lord has trodden *as in* a wine press The virgin daughter of Judah.

Lam. 3: 22-23

22 The Lord’s lovingkindnesses indeed never cease, For His compassions never fail.

23 *They* are new every morning; Great is Your faithfulness.

Lam. 3: 31-33

31 For the Lord will not reject forever,

32 For if He causes grief, Then He will have compassion According to His abundant lovingkindness.

33 For He does not afflict willingly Or grieve the sons of men.

EZEKIEL

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Major Prophets				
590 - 570 BC	Ezekiel 48 Chapters	Judgment and restoration	Decline and fall of Judah and eventual restoration of Israel.	Know God	Jesus is the Son of Man

EZEKIEL

Ezekiel means “may God strengthen.”

Ezekiel gave his people hope. He prophesied about the end of times, and prophecies included Israel becoming a nation again after years of captivity (Dry bones came back to life).

Ezekiel sees the wheel of time in the air.

EZEKIEL

Ezekiel 1: 16

16 The appearance of the wheels and their workmanship *was* like sparkling beryl, and all four of them had the same form, their appearance and workmanship *being* as if one wheel were within another.

Ezekiel 33: 11-12

11 “Say to them, ‘As I live!’ declares the Lord God, ‘I take no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but rather that the wicked turn from his way and live. Turn back, turn back from your evil ways! Why then will you die, O house of Israel?’

12 “And you, son of man, say to your fellow citizens, ‘The righteousness of a righteous man will not deliver him in the day of his transgression, and as for the wickedness of the wicked, he will not stumble because of it in the day when he turns from his wickedness; whereas a righteous man will not be able to live by his righteousness on the day when he commits sin.’

Ezekiel 37: 4-5

4 Again He said to me, “Prophecy over these bones and say to them, ‘O dry bones, hear the word of the Lord.’

5 “Thus says the Lord God to these bones, ‘Behold, I will cause breath to enter you that you may come to life.

EZEKIEL

He prophesied first against both Judah and Israel, depicting their bondage, suffering, and humiliation in various graphic ways.

God makes him a virtual object lesson for Israel: he must himself feel the bitterness of those things of which he prophesies. Here is another priest, therefore, who in an earnestly practical way "eats the sin offering," having to feel, not only the sin of God's people, but the governmental judgments of God against that sin.

EZEKIEL

Yet even this humiliation and anguish fails to touch the hearts of his people. But he has been before warned that they will not hearken to him. And still, he is allowed no alternative but to speak out.

From chapter 24 to 32 he turns to pronounce the judgment of surrounding Gentile nations; then he returns to deal with his own nation again, prophesying however of the grace of God that will eventually restore that afflicted nation through the midst of sore judgments.

Chapters 40 to 48 then give the description of the future temple and the divisions of the land in the millennial kingdom.

Ezekiel is a book most helpful for strengthening the soul to stand firmly for God, even when alone and when faced with continual opposition.

DANIEL

DATE	BOOK	KEY THOUGHT	CONTENT	KEY LESSONS	JESUS IN THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
	Old Testament				
	Major Prophets				
536 - 530 BC	Daniel 12 Chapters	Sovereignty of God	Panorama of world history from Babylon, Media-Persia, Greece and Rome to the future kingdom.	Man can be pleasing to God.	He is the stranger in the fire with us

DANIEL

Daniel and his friends were hostages in Babylonian. They were selected to serve in the palace. They were faithful to the Lord and refused to worship the Babylonian gods.

Daniel's faithfulness, wisdom and education enabled King Nebuchadnezzar to acknowledge that the God of Israel is God.

DANIEL

Two well-known stories from Daniel:

The Fiery Furnace (Daniel 3):

When Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refused to worship a golden idol of King Nebuchadnezzar, they were thrown into a flaming furnace, yet were untouched due to God's deliverance.

The Lion's Den (Daniel 6):

When Daniel prayed to God against King Darius' orders, he was thrown into a den of lions but was untouched. Those who plotted against him were then thrown into the lion's den and were killed.

DANIEL

Dan 2: 44

44 “In the days of those kings the God of heaven will set up a kingdom which will never be destroyed, and *that* kingdom will not be left for another people; it will crush and put an end to all these kingdoms, but it will itself endure forever.

Dan 3: 25

25 He said, “Look! I see four men loosed *and* walking *about* in the midst of the fire without harm, and the appearance of the fourth is like a son of *the* gods!”

DANIEL

Dan. 6: 22

22 My God sent His angel and shut the lions' mouths and they have not harmed me, inasmuch as I was found innocent before Him; and also toward you, O king, I have committed no crime."

Dan. 12: 1-2

1 Now at that time Michael, the great prince who stands *guard* over the sons of your people, will arise. And there will be a time of distress such as never occurred since there was a nation until that time; and at that time your people, everyone who is found written in the book, will be rescued.

2 "Many of those who sleep in the dust of the ground will awake, these to everlasting life, but the others to disgrace *and* everlasting contempt.

DANIEL

Chapters 1-6 are history and include the stories about Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the fiery furnace, King Belshazzar sees an invisible hand writing on the wall and Daniel in the lions den.

Starting with chapter 7, Daniel prophesy about the future. The angel, Gabriel, announced that the exile will last 70 years. (Dan. 9: 20-27)

DANIEL

From chapter 7 to the end of the book, the subject matter is that of distinct prophetic visions given to Daniel.

These visions involve the great empires of the world and Israel's connection with them, and the eventual triumph of the Lord of glory over all the nations, on behalf of His own people.